

시험패스에유효한NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6인기시험덤프데모



참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wedilXT87fYNpahl_SbKb63XzxThoUmj

만약Fortinet인증NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6시험을 통과하고 싶다면, Pass4Tes의 선택을 추천합니다. Pass4Tes선택은 가장 적은 투자로 많은 이익을 가져올 수 있죠, Pass4Tes에서 제공하는Fortinet인증NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6시험덤프로 시험패스는 문제없습니다. DumpTOP는 전문적으로 it인증 시험관련문제와 답을 만들어내는 제작팀이 있으며, Pass4Tes 이 미지 또한 업계에서도 이름이 있습니다

지금 같은 경쟁력이 심각한 상황에서Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6시험자격증만 소지한다면 연봉상승 등 일상생활에서 많은 도움이 될 것입니다.Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6시험자격증 소지자들의 연봉은 당연히Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6시험자격증이 없는 분들보다 높습니다. 하지만 문제는Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6시험패스하기가 너무 힘듭니다. DumpTOP는 여러분의 연봉상승을 도와 드리겠습니다.

>> NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6인기시험 <<

Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6인기자격증 덤프공부자료 - NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 100% 시험패스 공부자료

여러분은 아직도Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6인증시험의 난이도에 대하여 고민 중입니까? 아직도Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6시험 때문에 밤잠도 제대로 이루지 못하면서 시험공부를 하고 있습니까? 빨리빨리DumpTOP를 선택하여 주세요. 그럼 빠른 시일내에 많은 공을 들이지 않고 여러분의 꿈을 이룰수 있습니다.

최신 Fortinet Certified Professional Security Operations NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 무료샘플문제 (Q37-Q42):

질문 # 37

When does FortiAnalyzer generate an event?

- A. When a log matches an action in a connector
- B. When a log matches a filter in a data selector
- C. When a log matches a task in a playbook
- D. When a log matches a rule in an event handler

정답: D

설명:

- * Understanding Event Generation in FortiAnalyzer:
 - * FortiAnalyzer generates events based on predefined rules and conditions to help in monitoring and responding to security incidents.
 - * Analyzing the Options:
 - * Option A: Data selectors filter logs based on specific criteria but do not generate events on their own.
 - * Option B: Connectors facilitate integrations with other systems but do not generate events based on log matches.
 - * Option C: Event handlers are configured with rules that define the conditions under which events are generated. When a log matches a rule in an event handler, FortiAnalyzer generates an event.
 - * Option D: Tasks in playbooks execute actions based on predefined workflows but do not directly generate events based on log matches.
 - * Conclusion:
 - * FortiAnalyzer generates an event when a log matches a rule in an event handler.
- References:
- Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Event Generation in FortiAnalyzer.
Best Practices for Configuring Event Handlers in FortiAnalyzer.

질문 # 38

Which two ways can you create an incident on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two answers)

- **A. Using a custom event handler**
- B. Manually, on the Event Monitor page
- C. Using a connector action
- **D. By running a playbook**

정답: A,D

질문 # 39

Refer to the exhibits.

The FortiMail Sender Blocklist playbook is configured to take manual input and add those entries to the FortiMail abc. com domain-level block list. The playbook is configured to use a FortiMail connector and the ADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLIST action.

Why is the FortiMail Sender Blocklist playbook execution failing?

- A. The client-side browser does not trust the FortiAnalyzer self-signed certificate.
- B. The connector credentials are incorrect
- C. You must use the GET_EMAIL_STATISTICS action first to gather information about email messages.
- **D. FortiMail is expecting a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).**

정답: D

설명:

- * Understanding the Playbook Configuration:
- * The playbook "FortiMail Sender Blocklist" is designed to manually input email addresses or IP addresses and add them to the FortiMail block list.
- * The playbook uses a FortiMail connector with the action ADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLIST.
- * Analyzing the Playbook Execution:
- * The configuration and actions provided show that the playbook is straightforward, starting with an ON_DEMAND STARTER and proceeding to the ADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLIST action.
- * The action description indicates it is intended to block senders based on email addresses or domains.
- * Evaluating the Options:
- * Option A: Using GET_EMAIL_STATISTICS is not required for the task of adding senders to a block list. This action retrieves email statistics and is unrelated to the block list configuration.
- * Option B: The primary reason for failure could be the requirement for a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). FortiMail typically expects precise information to ensure the correct entries are added to the block list.
- * Option C: The trust level of the client-side browser with FortiAnalyzer's self-signed certificate does not impact the execution of the playbook on FortiMail.
- * Option D: Incorrect connector credentials would result in an authentication error, but the problem described is more likely related to the format of the input data.
- * Conclusion:

* The FortiMail Sender Blocklist playbook execution is failing because FortiMail is expecting a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

References:

Fortinet Documentation on FortiMail Connector Actions.

Best Practices for Configuring FortiMail Block Lists.

질문 # 40

Refer to the exhibits.

What can you conclude from analyzing the data using the threat hunting module?

- A. Reconnaissance is being used to gather victim identity information from the mail server.
- B. FTP is being used as command-and-control (C&C) technique to mine for data.
- C. Spearphishing is being used to elicit sensitive information.
- **D. DNS tunneling is being used to extract confidential data from the local network.**

정답: D

설명:

* Understanding the Threat Hunting Data:

* The Threat Hunting Monitor in the provided exhibits shows various application services, their usage counts, and data metrics such as sent bytes, average sent bytes, and maximum sent bytes.

* The second part of the exhibit lists connection attempts from a specific source IP (10.0.1.10) to a destination IP (8.8.8.8), with repeated "Connection Failed" messages.

* Analyzing the Application Services:

* DNS is the top application service with a significantly high count (251,400) and notable sent bytes (9.1 MB).

* This large volume of DNS traffic is unusual for regular DNS queries and can indicate the presence of DNS tunneling.

* DNS Tunneling:

* DNS tunneling is a technique used by attackers to bypass security controls by encoding data within DNS queries and responses. This allows them to extract data from the local network without detection.

* The high volume of DNS traffic, combined with the detailed metrics, suggests that DNS tunneling might be in use.

* Connection Failures to 8.8.8.8:

* The repeated connection attempts from the source IP (10.0.1.10) to the destination IP (8.8.8.8) with connection failures can indicate an attempt to communicate with an external server.

* Google DNS (8.8.8.8) is often used for DNS tunneling due to its reliability and global reach.

* Conclusion:

* Given the significant DNS traffic and the nature of the connection attempts, it is reasonable to conclude that DNS tunneling is being used to extract confidential data from the local network.

* Why Other Options are Less Likely:

* Spearphishing (A): There is no evidence from the provided data that points to spearphishing attempts, such as email logs or phishing indicators.

* Reconnaissance (C): The data does not indicate typical reconnaissance activities, such as scanning or probing mail servers.

* FTP C&C (D): There is no evidence of FTP traffic or command-and-control communications using FTP in the provided data.

SANS Institute: "DNS Tunneling: How to Detect Data Exfiltration and Tunneling Through DNS Queries" SANS DNS Tunneling

OWASP: "DNS Tunneling" OWASP DNS Tunneling By analyzing the provided threat hunting data, it is evident that DNS tunneling is being used to exfiltrate data, indicating a sophisticated method of extracting confidential information from the network.

질문 # 41

Refer to Exhibit:

You are tasked with reviewing a new FortiAnalyzer deployment in a network with multiple registered logging devices. There is only one FortiAnalyzer in the topology.

Which potential problem do you observe?

- A. The disk space allocated is insufficient.
- B. The archive retention period is too long.
- **C. The analytics-to-archive ratio is misconfigured.**
- D. The analytics retention period is too long.

정답: C

설명:

- * Understanding FortiAnalyzer Data Policy and Disk Utilization:
 - * FortiAnalyzer uses data policies to manage log storage, retention, and disk utilization.
 - * The Data Policy section indicates how long logs are kept for analytics and archive purposes.
 - * The Disk Utilization section specifies the allocated disk space and the proportions used for analytics and archive, as well as when alerts should be triggered based on disk usage.
 - * Analyzing the Provided Exhibit:
 - * Keep Logs for Analytics:60 Days
 - * Keep Logs for Archive:120 Days
 - * Disk Allocation:300 GB (with a maximum of 441 GB available)
 - * Analytics: Archive Ratio:30% : 70%
 - * Alert and Delete When Usage Reaches:90%
 - * Potential Problems Identification:
 - * Disk Space Allocation:The allocated disk space is 300 GB out of a possible 441 GB, which might not be insufficient if the log volume is high, but it is not the primary concern based on the given data.
 - * Analytics-to-Archive Ratio:The ratio of 30% for analytics and 70% for archive is unconventional. Typically, a higher percentage is allocated for analytics since real-time or recent data analysis is often prioritized. A common configuration might be a 70% analytics and 30% archive ratio. The misconfigured ratio can lead to insufficient space for analytics, causing issues with real-time monitoring and analysis.
 - * Retention Periods:While the retention periods could be seen as lengthy, they are not necessarily indicative of a problem without knowing the specific log volume and compliance requirements. The length of these periods can vary based on organizational needs and legal requirements.
 - * Conclusion:
 - * Based on the analysis, the primary issue observed is the analytics-to-archive ratio being misconfigured. This misconfiguration can significantly impact the effectiveness of the FortiAnalyzer in real-time log analysis, potentially leading to delayed threat detection and response.
- References:
- Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Data Policies and Disk Management.
Best Practices for FortiAnalyzer Log Management and Disk Utilization.

질문 # 42

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DumpTOP는 여러분이 빠른 시일 내에 Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 인증 시험을 효과적으로 터득할 수 있는 사이트입니다. Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 인증 자격증은 일상 생활에 많은 개편을 가져올 수 있는 시험입니다. Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 인증 자격증을 소지한 자들은 당연히 없는 자들보다 연봉이 더 높을 거고 승진 기회도 많아지며 IT 업계에서의 발전도 무궁무진합니다.

NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 인기 자격증 덤프 공부 자료 : https://www.dumptop.com/Fortinet/NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6-dump.html

수많은 Fortinet 인증 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 시험 공부 자료 중에서 DumpTOP의 Fortinet 인증 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 덤프가 가장 출중한 원인은 무엇일까요, Fortinet 인증 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 덤프로 Fortinet 시험을 패스, 하지 못하셨다구요, NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 인기 자격증 덤프 공부 자료 - Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect 인기 시험을 어떻게 패스할까 고민 그만하시고 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 인기 자격증 덤프 공부 자료 - Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect 인기 덤프 자료를 데려가 주세요, Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 인기 시험 최신 버전 덤프는 100% 시험 패스율을 보장해드립니다, DumpTOP는 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 시험 문제가 변경되면 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 덤프 업데이트를 시도합니다.

그럼 저 갔다 올게요, 그때 그 녀석을 죽여놔야 무림이 이리 혼탁해지지 않았을 것을. 차마 뒷말을 내뱉지 못한 당 천평이 몸을 돌려 전각 안으로 들어갔다. 수많은 Fortinet 인증 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 시험 공부 자료 중에서 DumpTOP의 Fortinet 인증 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 덤프가 가장 출중한 원인은 무엇일까요?

시험 패스 가능한 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 인기 시험 최신 버전 덤프

Fortinet 인증 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 덤프로 Fortinet 시험을 패스, 하지 못하셨다구요, Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect 인기 시험을 어떻게 패스할까 고민 그만하시고 Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect 인기 덤프 자료를 데려가 주세요, 최신 버전 덤프는 100% 시험 패스율을 보장해드립니다.

DumpTOP는 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 시험 문제가 변경되면 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 덤프 업데이트를 시도합니다.

