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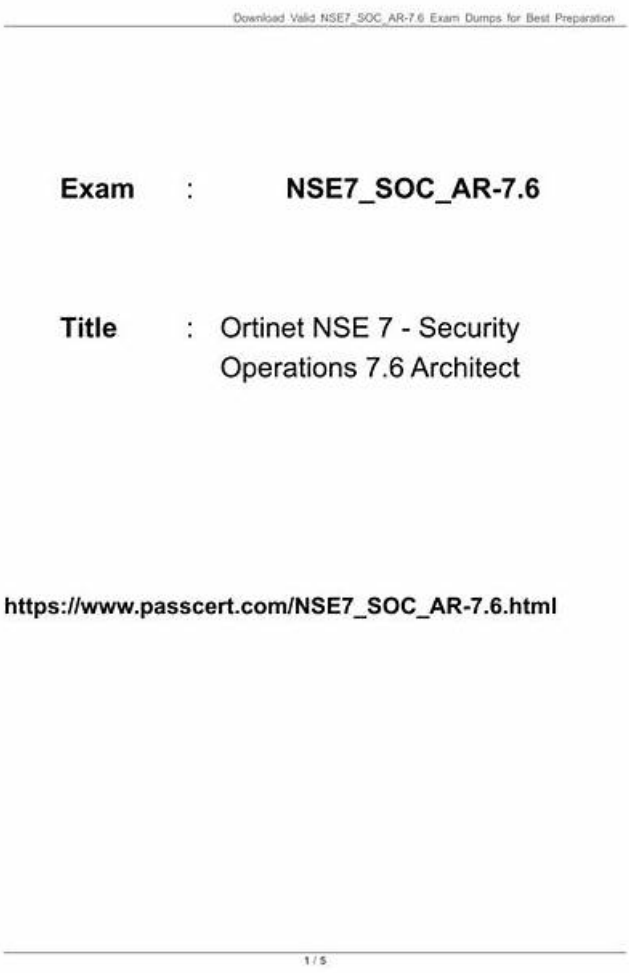

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Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• SOAR Playbook Development: Covers configuring playbooks and connectors, using Jinja filters for data handling, and troubleshooting FortiSOAR automation workflows.
Topic 2	• Detection Capabilities: Focuses on configuring FortiSIEM incident rules, building log queries, and analyzing incidents for effective threat detection.
Topic 3	• SOAR Incident Handling and Threat Hunting: Includes threat hunting analysis, managing FortiSOAR incidents, workload coordination, and using war rooms for incident response.
Topic 4	• SOC Concepts and Frameworks: Covers analyzing security incidents, identifying adversary behaviors, understanding Fortinet SOC architecture, and recognizing common attack vectors.

Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
Refer to the exhibit,
which shows the partial output of the MITRE ATT&CK Enterprise matrix on FortiAnalyzer.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. There are four techniques that fall under tactic T1071.
- B. There are event handlers that cover tactic T1071.
- C. There are 15 events associated with the tactic.
- D. There are four subtechniques that fall under technique T1071.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
* Understanding the MITRE ATT&CK Matrix:
* The MITRE ATT&CK framework is a knowledge base of adversary tactics and techniques based on real-world observations.
* Each tactic in the matrix represents the "why" of an attack technique, while each technique represents "how" an adversary achieves a tactic.
* Analyzing the Provided Exhibit:
* The exhibit shows part of the MITRE ATT&CK Enterprise matrix as displayed on FortiAnalyzer.
* The focus is on technique T1071 (Application Layer Protocol), which has subtechniques labeled T1071.001, T1071.002, T1071.003, and T1071.004.
* Each subtechnique specifies a different type of application layer protocol used for Command and Control (C2):
* T1071.001 Web Protocols
* T1071.002 File Transfer Protocols
* T1071.003 Mail Protocols
* T1071.004 DNS
* Identifying Key Points:
* Subtechniques under T1071:There are four subtechniques listed under the primary technique T1071, confirming that statement B is true.
* Event Handlers for T1071:FortiAnalyzer includes event handlers for monitoring various tactics and techniques. The presence of event handlers for tactic T1071 suggests active monitoring and alerting for these specific subtechniques, confirming that statement C is true.
* Misconceptions Clarified:

* Statement A (four techniques under tactic T1071) is incorrect because T1071 is a single technique with four subtechniques.
* Statement D (15 events associated with the tactic) is misleading. The number 15 refers to the techniques under the Application Layer Protocol, not directly related to the number of events.
Conclusion:
* The accurate interpretation of the exhibit confirms that there are four subtechniques under technique T1071 and that there are event handlers covering tactic T1071.
References:
MITRE ATT&CK Framework documentation.
FortiAnalyzer Event Handling and MITRE ATT&CK Integration guides.

NEW QUESTION # 35
According to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) cybersecurity framework, incident handling activities can be divided into phases.
In which incident handling phase do you quarantine a compromised host in order to prevent an adversary from using it as a stepping stone to the next phase of an attack?

- A. Containment
- B. Recovery
- C. Eradication
- D. Analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:
* NIST Cybersecurity Framework Overview:
* The NIST Cybersecurity Framework provides a structured approach for managing and mitigating cybersecurity risks. Incident handling is divided into several phases to systematically address and resolve incidents.
* Incident Handling Phases:
* Preparation: Establishing and maintaining an incident response capability.
* Detection and Analysis: Identifying and investigating suspicious activities to confirm an incident.
* Containment, Eradication, and Recovery:
* Containment: Limiting the impact of the incident.
* Eradication: Removing the root cause of the incident.
* Recovery: Restoring systems to normal operation.
* Containment Phase:
* The primary goal of the containment phase is to prevent the incident from spreading and causing further damage.
* Quarantining a Compromised Host:
* Quarantining involves isolating the compromised host from the rest of the network to prevent adversaries from moving laterally and causing more harm.
* Techniques include network segmentation, disabling network interfaces, and applying access controls.
Reference: NIST Special Publication 800-61, "Computer Security Incident Handling Guide"NIST Incident Handling Detailed Process:
Step 1: Detect the compromised host through monitoring and analysis.
Step 2: Assess the impact and scope of the compromise.
Step 3: Quarantine the compromised host to prevent further spread. This can involve disconnecting the host from the network or applying strict network segmentation.
Step 4: Document the containment actions and proceed to the eradication phase to remove the threat completely.
Step 5: After eradication, initiate the recovery phase to restore normal operations and ensure that the host is securely reintegrated into the network.
Importance of Containment:
Containment is critical in mitigating the immediate impact of an incident and preventing further damage. It buys time for responders to investigate and remediate the threat effectively.
Reference: SANS Institute, "Incident Handler's Handbook" SANS Incident Handling References:
NIST Special Publication 800-61, "Computer Security Incident Handling Guide" SANS Institute, "Incident Handler's Handbook"
By quarantining a compromised host during the containment phase, organizations can effectively limit the spread of the incident and protect their network from further compromise.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Refer to the exhibit.
Assume that all devices in the FortiAnalyzer Fabric are shown in the image.
Which two statements about the FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment are true? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are in a Security Fabric.
- B. All FortiGate devices are directly registered to the supervisor.
- C. There is no collector in the topology.
- D. FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
* Understanding the FortiAnalyzer Fabric:
* The FortiAnalyzer Fabric provides centralized log collection, analysis, and reporting for connected FortiGate devices.
* Devices in a FortiAnalyzer Fabric can be organized into different Administrative Domains (ADOMs) to separate logs and management.
* Analyzing the Exhibit:
* FAZ-SiteAandFAZ-SiteBare FortiAnalyzer devices in the fabric.
* FortiGate-B1andFortiGate-B2are shown under theSite-B-Fabric, indicating they are part of the same Security Fabric.
* FAZ-SiteAhas multiple entries under it:SiteAandMSSP-Local, suggesting multiple ADOMs are enabled.
* Evaluating the Options:
* Option A:FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are underSite-B-Fabric, indicating they are indeed part of the same Security Fabric.
* Option B:The presence of FAZ-SiteA and FAZ-SiteB as FortiAnalyzers does not preclude the existence of collectors. However, there is no explicit mention of a separate collector role in the exhibit.
* Option C:Not all FortiGate devices are directly registered to the supervisor. The exhibit shows hierarchical organization under different sites and ADOMs.
* Option D:The multiple entries underFAZ-SiteA(SiteA and MSSP-Local) indicate that FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.
* Conclusion:
* FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are in a Security Fabric.
* FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Fabric Topology and ADOM Configuration.
Best Practices for Security Fabric Deployment with FortiAnalyzer.

NEW QUESTION # 37
Refer to the exhibits.
You configured a custom event handler and an associated rule to generate events whenever FortiMail detects spam emails.
However, you notice that the event handler is generating events for both spam emails and clean emails.
Which change must you make in the rule so that it detects only spam emails?

- A. Disable the rule to use the filter in the data selector to create the event.
- B. In the Log filter by Text field, type type==spam.
- C. In the Trigger an event when field, select Within a group, the log field Spam Name (snane) has 2 or more unique values.
- D. In the Log Type field, select Anti-Spam Log (spam)

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Understanding the Custom Event Handler Configuration:
* The event handler is set up to generate events based on specific log data.
* The goal is to generate events specifically for spam emails detected by FortiMail.
* Analyzing the Issue:
* The event handler is currently generating events for both spam emails and clean emails.
* This indicates that the rule's filtering criteria are not correctly distinguishing between spam and non-spam emails.
* Evaluating the Options:
* Option A:Selecting the "Anti-Spam Log (spam)" in the Log Type field will ensure that only logs related to spam emails are considered. This is the most straightforward and accurate way to filter for spam emails.
* Option B:Typing type==spam in the Log filter by Text field might help filter the logs, but it is not as direct and reliable as selecting the correct log type.
* Option C:Disabling the rule to use the filter in the data selector to create the event does not address the issue of filtering for spam

logs specifically.
* Option D:Selecting "Within a group, the log field Spam Name (snane) has 2 or more unique values" is not directly relevant to filtering spam logs and could lead to incorrect filtering criteria.
* Conclusion:
* The correct change to make in the rule is to select "Anti-Spam Log (spam)" in the Log Type field. This ensures that the event handler only generates events for spam emails.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Log Types.
Best Practices for Configuring FortiMail Anti-Spam Settings.

NEW QUESTION # 38
You are trying to create a playbook that creates a manual task showing a list of public IPv6 addresses. You were successful in extracting all IP addresses from a previous action into a variable calledip_list, which contains both private and public IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. You must now filter the results to display only public IPv6 addresses. Which two Jinja expressions can accomplish this task? (Choose two answers)

- A. {{ vars.ip_list | ipaddr('!private') | ipv6 }}
- B. {{ vars.ip_list | ipv6 | ipaddr('public') }}
- C. {{ vars.ip_list | ipv6addr('public') }}
- D. {{ vars.ip_list | ipaddr('public') | ipv6 }}

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:
InFortiSOAR 7.6, the playbook engine utilizes the powerful ipaddr family of Jinja filters (derived from the Ansible netaddr library) to manipulate network data. To isolate public IPv6 addresses from a mixed list, the order of operations in the filter chain ensures the correct data is extracted:
* Double Filtering Sequence (B):In the expression {{ vars.ip_list | ipaddr('public') | ipv6 }}, the first filter ipaddr('public') processes the entire list and retains only public addresses, including both IPv4 and IPv6 versions. The second filter in the pipe, | ipv6, then takes that subset of public addresses and filters them again to keep only those that conform to the IPv6 standard. The final result is a list containing only public IPv6 addresses.
* Version-First Filtering (D):In the expression {{ vars.ip_list | ipv6 | ipaddr('public') }}, the logic is reversed but equally effective. The first filter | ipv6 immediately strips all IPv4 and non-IP strings from the list, leaving only IPv6 addresses (both private and public). The subsequent filter | ipaddr('public') then evaluates these IPv6 addresses and discards any that fall within the private/unique-local ranges (like ULA or link-local), resulting in the same set of public IPv6 addresses.
Why other options are incorrect:
* A (ipv6addr 'public'):While ipv6addr is a valid filter in many Ansible environments, FortiSOAR's standard documentation for manual task creation and data manipulation primarily emphasizes the use of the generic ipaddr filter with specific flags or chained version filters (like | ipv6) to ensure cross- compatibility with the underlying Python libraries used by the SOAR engine.
* C (!private syntax):The ipaddr filter utilizes specific keywords for classification. While "not private" is the logical requirement, the filter expects positive assertions such as 'public', 'private', or 'multicast'. The
!private syntax is not a supported or documented operator for this filter within the Fortinet SOC ecosystem.

NEW QUESTION # 39
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