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## **Fortinet FCSS\_SOC\_AN-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:**

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SOC concepts and adversary behavior: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Operations Analysts and covers fundamental concepts of Security Operations Centers and adversary behavior. It focuses on analyzing security incidents and identifying adversary behaviors. Candidates are expected to demonstrate proficiency in mapping adversary behaviors to MITRE ATT&amp;CK tactics and techniques, which aid in understanding and categorizing cyber threats.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SOC operation: This section of the exam measures the skills of SOC professionals and covers the day-to-day activities within a Security Operations Center. It focuses on configuring and managing event handlers, a key skill for processing and responding to security alerts. Candidates are expected to demonstrate proficiency in analyzing and managing events and incidents, as well as analyzing threat-hunting information feeds.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Architecture and detection capabilities: This section of the exam measures the skills of SOC analysts in the designing and managing of FortiAnalyzer deployments. It emphasizes configuring and managing collectors and analyzers, which are essential for gathering and processing security data.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SOC automation: This section of the exam measures the skills of target professionals in the implementation of automated processes within a SOC. It emphasizes configuring playbook triggers and tasks, which are crucial for streamlining incident response. Candidates should be able to configure and manage connectors, facilitating integration between different security tools and systems.</li></ul>

## Fortinet FCSS - Security Operations 7.4 Analyst Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

## NEW QUESTION # 22

Refer to the exhibit.

## Events

## Event Handler

Status	
Name*	SOC SMTP Enumeration Data Handler

You notice that the custom event handler you configured to detect SMTP reconnaissance activities is creating a large number of events. This is overwhelming your notification system.

How can you fix this?

- A. Increase the log field value so that it looks for more unique field values when it creates the event.
- B. Decrease the time range that the custom event handler covers during the attack.
- C. Increase the trigger count so that it identifies and reduces the count triggered by a particular group.
- D. Disable the custom event handler because it is not working as expected.

Answer: C

### Explanation:

### Understanding the Issue:

The custom event handler for detecting SMTP reconnaissance activities is generating a large number of events.

This high volume of events is overwhelming the notification system, leading to potential alert fatigue and inefficiency in incident response.

#### Event Handler Configuration:

Event Handler Configuration: Event handlers are configured to trigger alerts based on specific criteria

The frequency and volume of these alerts can be controlled by adjusting the trigger conditions.

## The Frequency and Possible Solutions:

A . Increase the trigger count so that it identifies and reduces the count triggered by a particular group:  
By increasing the trigger count, you ensure that the event handler only generates alerts after a higher threshold of activity is detected. This reduces the number of events generated and helps prevent overwhelming the notification system. Selected as it effectively manages the volume of generated events.

B . Disable the custom event handler because it is not working as expected:

Disabling the event handler is not a practical solution as it would completely stop monitoring for SMTP reconnaissance activities. Not selected as it does not address the issue of fine-tuning the event generation.

C . Decrease the time range that the custom event handler covers during the attack: Reducing the time range might help in some cases, but it could also lead to missing important activities if the attack spans a longer period.

Not selected as it could lead to underreporting of significant events.

D . Increase the log field value so that it looks for more unique field values when it creates the event: Adjusting the log field value might refine the event criteria, but it does not directly control the volume of alerts.

Not selected as it is not the most effective way to manage event volume.

Implementation Steps:

Step 1: Access the event handler configuration in FortiAnalyzer.

Step 2: Locate the trigger count setting within the custom event handler for SMTP reconnaissance.

Step 3: Increase the trigger count to a higher value that balances alert sensitivity and volume.

Step 4: Save the configuration and monitor the event generation to ensure it aligns with expected levels.

Conclusion:

By increasing the trigger count, you can effectively reduce the number of events generated by the custom event handler, preventing the notification system from being overwhelmed.

Reference: Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Configuration FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide Best Practices for Event Management Fortinet Knowledge Base By increasing the trigger count in the custom event handler, you can manage the volume of generated events and prevent the notification system from being overwhelmed.

## NEW QUESTION # 23

Refer to the exhibits.

The screenshot shows the FortiAnalyzer interface with three main sections: Playbook status, Playbook tasks, and Raw Logs.

**Playbook status:**

Job ID	Playbook	Trigger	Start Time	End Time	Status
2024-03-20 08:32:14.770575-07	DOS attack	event(20240320100)	2024-03-20 08:32:15-0700	2024-03-20 08:32:19-0700	failed(Scheduled:0/F)

**Playbook tasks:**

Task ID	Task	Start Time	End Time	Status
placeholder_8fab0102_0955_447f_872d_220	Attach_Data_To_Incident	2024-03-20 08:32:18-0700	2024-03-20 08:32:18-0700	upstream_fa
placeholder_fa2a573c_ba4f_4565_baf0_4255	Get Events	2024-03-20 08:32:17-0700	2024-03-20 08:32:17-0700	success
placeholder_3db75c0a_1765_4479_81f8_2e1	Create SMTP Enumeration incident	2024-03-20 08:32:17-0700	2024-03-20 08:32:17-0700	failed

**Raw Logs:**

```
[2024-03-20T08:32:18.089-0700] {taskinstance.py:1937} ERROR - Task failed with exception
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/drive0/private/airflow/plugins/incident_operator.py", line 218, in execute
    self.epid = int(self.epid)

ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '10.200.200.100'
```

The DOS attack playbook is configured to create an incident when an event handler generates a denial-of-service (DoS) attack event.

Why did the DOS attack playbook fail to execute?

- A. The Attach\_Data\_To\_Incident task is expecting an integer value but is receiving the incorrect data type.

- B. The Create SMTP Enumeration incident task is expecting an integer value but is receiving the incorrect data type
- C. The Get Events task is configured to execute in the incorrect order.
- D. The Attach\_Data\_To\_Incident task failed.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

- \* Understanding the Playbook and its Components:
  - \* The exhibit shows the status of a playbook named "DOS attack" and its associated tasks.
  - \* The playbook is designed to execute a series of tasks upon detecting a DoS attack event.
- \* Analysis of Playbook Tasks:
  - \* Attach\_Data\_To\_Incident: Task ID placeholder\_8fab0102, status is "upstream\_failed," meaning it did not execute properly due to a previous task's failure.
  - \* Get Events: Task ID placeholder\_fa2a573c, status is "success."
  - \* Create SMTP Enumeration incident: Task ID placeholder\_3db75c0a, status is "failed."
- \* Reviewing Raw Logs:
  - \* The error log shows a ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '10.200.200.100'.
  - \* This error indicates that the task attempted to convert a string (the IP address '10.200.200.100') to an integer, which is not possible.
- \* Identifying the Source of the Error:
  - \* The error occurs in the file "incident\_operator.py," specifically in the execute method.
  - \* This suggests that the task "Create SMTP Enumeration incident" is the one causing the issue because it failed to process the data type correctly.
- \* Conclusion:
  - \* The failure of the playbook is due to the "Create SMTP Enumeration incident" task receiving a string value (an IP address) when it expects an integer value. This mismatch in data types leads to the error.

References:

- \* Fortinet Documentation on Playbook and Task Configuration.
- \* Python error handling documentation for understanding ValueError.

**NEW QUESTION # 24**

Review the following incident report:

Attackers leveraged a phishing email campaign targeting your employees.

The email likely impersonated a trusted source, such as the IT department, and requested login credentials.

An unsuspecting employee clicked a malicious link in the email, leading to the download and execution of a Remote Access Trojan (RAT).

The RAT provided the attackers with remote access and a foothold in the compromised system.

Which two MITRE ATT&CK tactics does this incident report capture? (Choose two.)

- A. Initial Access
- B. Persistence
- C. Defense Evasion
- D. Lateral Movement

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

- \* Understanding the MITRE ATT&CK Tactics:
  - \* The MITRE ATT&CK framework categorizes various tactics and techniques used by adversaries to achieve their objectives.
  - \* Tactics represent the objectives of an attack, while techniques represent how those objectives are achieved.
- \* Analyzing the Incident Report:
  - \* Phishing Email Campaign: This tactic is commonly used for gaining initial access to a system.
  - \* Malicious Link and RAT Download: Clicking a malicious link and downloading a RAT is indicative of establishing initial access.
  - \* Remote Access Trojan (RAT): Once installed, the RAT allows attackers to maintain access over an extended period, which is a persistence tactic.
- \* Mapping to MITRE ATT&CK Tactics:
  - \* Initial Access:
    - \* This tactic covers techniques used to gain an initial foothold within a network.
    - \* Techniques include phishing and exploiting external remote services.
    - \* The phishing campaign and malicious link click fit this category.

- \* Persistence:
  - \* This tactic includes methods that adversaries use to maintain their foothold.
  - \* Techniques include installing malware that can survive reboots and persist on the system
  - \* The RAT provides persistent remote access, fitting this tactic.
- \* Exclusions:
  - \* Defense Evasion:
    - \* This involves techniques to avoid detection and evade defenses.
    - \* While potentially relevant in a broader context, the incident report does not specifically describe actions taken to evade defenses.
  - \* Lateral Movement:
    - \* This involves moving through the network to other systems.
    - \* The report does not indicate actions beyond initial access and maintaining that access.
- Conclusion:
  - \* The incident report captures the tactics of Initial Access and Persistence.
- References:
  - \* MITRE ATT&CK Framework documentation on Initial Access and Persistence tactics.
  - \* Incident analysis and mapping to MITRE ATT&CK tactics.

## NEW QUESTION # 25

What is the primary purpose of configuring playbook triggers in SOC automation?

- A. To schedule regular maintenance windows
- B. To initiate automated responses based on specific conditions
- C. To document incident response procedures
- D. To manually control network traffic

**Answer: B**

## NEW QUESTION # 26

What is the primary goal of a Security Operations Center (SOC) when analyzing security incidents?

- A. To enforce compliance with data protection laws
- B. To improve network performance
- C. To identify and respond to security threats
- D. To manage IT support tickets

**Answer: C**

## NEW QUESTION # 27

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