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Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

Refer to the exhibits.

Playbook configuration

Name: FortiMail Sender Blocklist
 Description: Send IOC email addresses and IP addresses to FortiMail Blocklist
 Enabled:



FortiMail connector actions

Status	Name	Description	Filters/Parameters
Enabled	ADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLIST	disard email received from the blocklis...	id: cmd:
Enabled	GET_EMAIL_STATISTICS	retrieve information of email message...	id: cmd:
Enabled	GET_SENDER_REPUTATION	retrieve information such as the sende...	id:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Refer to the exhibits.
Triggering Events

Event Receive Time	Destination IP	Sent Packets64	Received Packet...	Sent Bytes64	Received Bytes64	Duration
Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:07 PM	10.200.200.166	1	0	44 B	0B	11s
Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:07 PM	10.200.200.128	1	0	44 B	0B	11s
Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:07 PM	10.200.200.129	1	0	44 B	0B	11s
Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:07 PM	10.200.200.159	1	0	44 B	0B	11s
Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:07 PM	10.200.200.91	1	0	44 B	0B	11s

Raw Logs

```

Raw Message
<189>date=2025-09-10 time=13:58:46 devname="FortiGate-ISFW"
devid="FGVMSLTM24000847" eventtime=1757537925873767456 tz="-0700"
logid="0000000013" type="traffic" subtype="forward" level="notice"
vd="root" srcip=10.200.3.219 srcport=55690 srcintf="port1"
srcintfrole="undefined" dstip=10.200.200.166 dstport=21 dstintf="port3"
dstintfrole="undefined" srccountry="Reserved" dstcountry="Reserved"
sessionid=12754790 proto=6 action="timeout" policyid=1 policytype="policy"
poluid="703716b8-c06a-51ee-4b75-69d6ec904e3f" policyname="Any-Any"
service="FTP"trandisp="noop" appcat="unscanned" duration=11 sentbyte=44
rcvbyte=0 sentpkt=1 rcvdpkt=0
    
```

Assume that the traffic flows are identical, except for the destination IP address. There is only one FortiGate in network address translation (NAT) mode in this environment.

Based on the exhibits, which two conclusions can you make about this FortiSIEM incident? (Choose two answers)

- A. FortiGate is blocking the return flows.
- **B. The client 10.200.3.219 is conducting active reconnaissance.**
- C. FortiGate is not routing the packets to the destination hosts.
- **D. The destination hosts are not responding.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:

Based on the analysis of the Triggering Events and the Raw Message provided in the FortiSIEM 7.3 interface:

* Active Reconnaissance (A): The "Triggering Events" table shows a single source IP (10.200.3.219) attempting to connect to multiple different destination IP addresses (10.200.200.166, .128, .129, .159, .

91) on the same service (FTP/Port 21). Each attempt consists of exactly 1 Sent Packet and 0 Received Packets. This pattern of "one-to-many" sequential connection attempts is the signature of a horizontal port scan, which is a primary technique in Active Reconnaissance.

* Destination hosts are not responding (C): The Raw Log shows the action as "timeout" and specifically lists "sentpkt=1 rcvdpkt=0". In FortiGate log logic (which FortiSIEM parses), a "timeout" with zero received packets indicates that the firewall allowed the packet out (Action was not 'deny'), but no SYN-ACK or response was received from the target host within the session timeout period. This confirms the destination hosts are either offline, non-existent, or silently dropping the traffic.

Why other options are incorrect:

* FortiGate is not routing (B): If the FortiGate were not routing the packets, the logs would typically not show a successful session initialization ending in a "timeout," or they would show a routing error/deny.

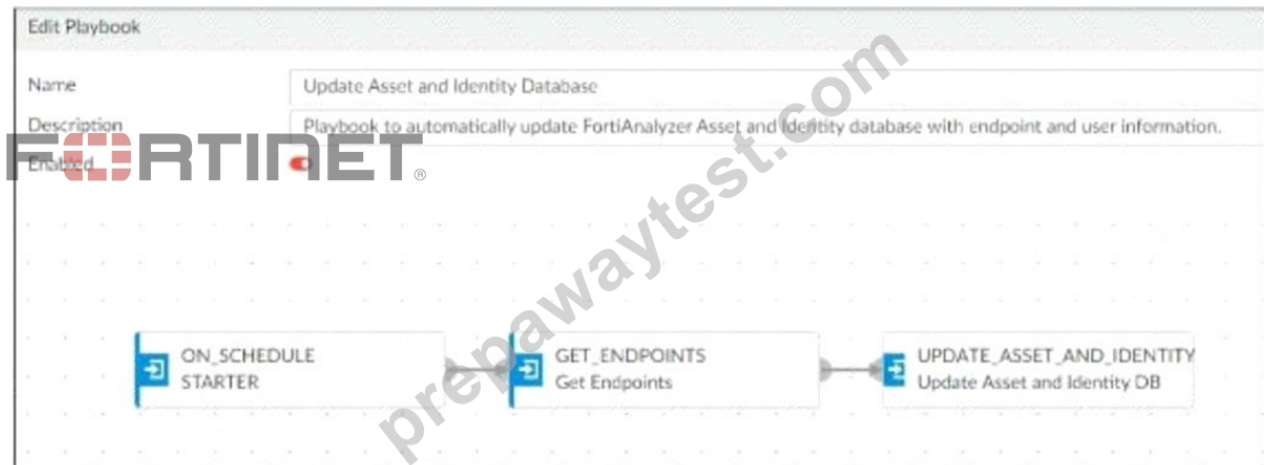
The fact that 44 bytes were sent indicates the FortiGate processed and attempted to forward the traffic.

* FortiGate is blocking return flows (D): If the return flow were being blocked by a security policy on the FortiGate, the action would

typically be logged as "deny" for the return traffic, and the session state would reflect a policy violation rather than a generic session "timeout".

NEW QUESTION # 54

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two options describe how the Update Asset and Identity Database playbook is configured? (Choose two.)

- A. The playbook is using a FortiMail connector.
- B. The playbook is using a FortiClient EMS connector.
- C. The playbook is using a local connector.
- D. The playbook is using an on-demand trigger.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

* Understanding the Playbook Configuration:

* The playbook named "Update Asset and Identity Database" is designed to update the FortiAnalyzer Asset and Identity database with endpoint and user information.

* The exhibit shows the playbook with three main components: ON_SCHEDULE STARTER, GET_ENDPOINTS, and UPDATE_ASSET_AND_IDENTITY.

* Analyzing the Components:

* ON_SCHEDULE STARTER: This component indicates that the playbook is triggered on a schedule, not on-demand.

* GET_ENDPOINTS: This action retrieves information about endpoints, suggesting it interacts with an endpoint management system.

* UPDATE_ASSET_AND_IDENTITY: This action updates the FortiAnalyzer Asset and Identity database with the retrieved information.

* Evaluating the Options:

* Option A: The actions shown in the playbook are standard local actions that can be executed by the FortiAnalyzer, indicating the use of a local connector.

* Option B: There is no indication that the playbook uses a FortiMail connector, as the tasks involve endpoint and identity management, not email.

* Option C: The playbook is using an "ON_SCHEDULE" trigger, which contradicts the description of an on-demand trigger.

* Option D: The action "GET_ENDPOINTS" suggests integration with an endpoint management system, likely FortiClient EMS, which manages endpoints and retrieves information from them.

* Conclusion:

* The playbook is configured to use a local connector for its actions.

* It interacts with FortiClient EMS to get endpoint information and update the FortiAnalyzer Asset and Identity database.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Actions and Connectors.

FortiAnalyzer and FortiClient EMS Integration Guides.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

* 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:

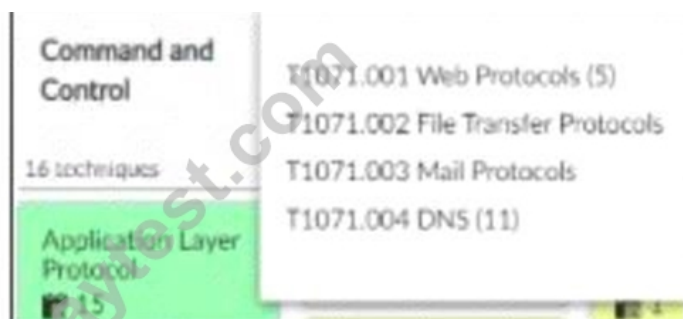
Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Data Policies and Disk Management.

Best Practices for FortiAnalyzer Log Management and Disk Utilization.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Refer to the exhibit.

FORTINET



Which shows the partial output of the MITRE ATT&CK Enterprise matrix on FortiAnalyzer.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,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 # 57

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