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Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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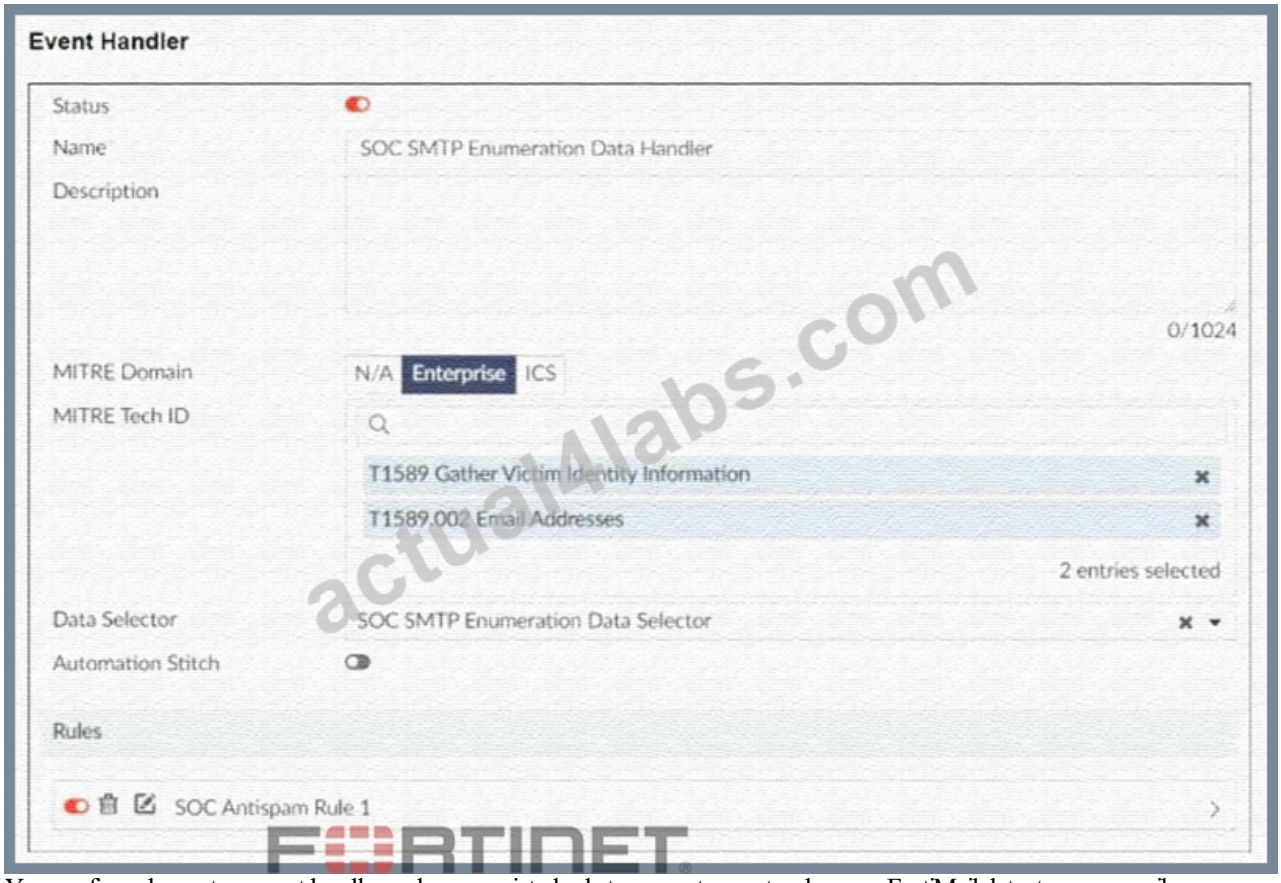
Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

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

Answer: B

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 # 12
Refer to the exhibits.

You configured a spearphishing event handler and the associated rule. However. FortiAnalyzer did not generate an event.
When you check the FortiAnalyzer log viewer, you confirm that FortiSandbox forwarded the appropriate logs, as shown in the raw log exhibit.
What configuration must you change on FortiAnalyzer in order for FortiAnalyzer to generate an event?

- A. Change trigger condition by selecting. Within a group, the log field Malware Kame (mname> has 2 or more unique values.
- B. In the Log Type field, change the selection to AntiVirus Log(malware).
- C. In the Log Filter by Text field, type the value: .5 ub t ype ma Iwa re..
- D. Configure a FortiSandbox data selector and add it tothe event handler.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Understanding the Event Handler Configuration:
* The event handler is set up to detect specific security incidents, such as spearphishing, based on logs forwarded from other Fortinet products like FortiSandbox.
* An event handler includes rules that define the conditions under which an event should be triggered.
* Analyzing the Current Configuration:
* The current event handler is named "Spearphishing handler" with a rule titled "Spearphishing Rule 1".
* The log viewer shows that logs are being forwarded by FortiSandbox but no events are generated by FortiAnalyzer.
* Key Components of Event Handling:
* Log Type: Determines which type of logs will trigger the event handler.
* Data Selector: Specifies the criteria that logs must meet to trigger an event.
* Automation Stitch: Optional actions that can be triggered when an event occurs.
* Notifications: Defines how alerts are communicated when an event is detected.
* Issue Identification:
* Since FortiSandbox logs are correctly forwarded but no event is generated, the issue likely lies in the data selector configuration or log type matching.

* The data selector must be configured to include logs forwarded by FortiSandbox.
* Solution:
* B. Configure a FortiSandbox data selector and add it to the event handler:
* By configuring a data selector specifically for FortiSandbox logs and adding it to the event handler, FortiAnalyzer can accurately identify and trigger events based on the forwarded logs.
* Steps to Implement the Solution:
* Step 1: Go to the Event Handler settings in FortiAnalyzer.
* Step 2: Add a new data selector that includes criteria matching the logs forwarded by FortiSandbox (e.g., log subtype, malware detection details).
* Step 3: Link this data selector to the existing spearphishing event handler.
* Step 4: Save the configuration and test to ensure events are now being generated.
* Conclusion:
* The correct configuration of a FortiSandbox data selector within the event handler ensures that FortiAnalyzer can generate events based on relevant logs.
Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Data Selectors FortiAnalyzer Event Handlers Fortinet Knowledge Base for Configuring Data Selectors FortiAnalyzer Data Selectors By configuring a FortiSandbox data selector and adding it to the event handler, FortiAnalyzer will be able to accurately generate events based on the appropriate logs.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which three are threat hunting activities? (Choose three answers)

- A. Enrich records with threat intelligence.
- B. Generate a hypothesis.
- C. Automate workflows.
- D. Perform packet analysis.
- E. Tune correlation rules.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:
According to the specialized threat hunting modules and frameworks withinFortiSOAR 7.6and the advanced analytics capabilities ofFortiSIEM 7.3, threat hunting is defined as a proactive, human-led search for threats that have bypassed automated security controls. The three selected activities are core components of this lifecycle:
* Generate a hypothesis (C):This is the fundamental starting point of a "Structured Hunt." Analysts develop a testable theory-based on recent threat intelligence (such as a new TTP identified by FortiGuard) or environmental risk-about how an attacker might be operating undetected in the network.
* Enrich records with threat intelligence (A):During the investigation phase, hunters use theThreat Intelligence Management (TIM)module in FortiSOAR to enrich technical data (IPs, hashes, URLs) with external context. This helps determine if an anomaly discovered during the hunt is indeed malicious or part of a known campaign.
* Perform packet analysis (D):Since advanced threats often live in the "gaps" between log files, hunters frequently perform deep-packet or network-flow analysis using FortiSIEM's query tools or integrated NDR (Network Detection and Response) data to identify suspicious lateral movement or C2 (Command and Control) communication patterns that standard alerts might miss.
Why other options are excluded:
* Automate workflows (B):While SOAR is designed for automation, the act of "automating" is a DevOps or SOC engineering task. Threat hunting itself is a proactive investigation; while playbooks canassista hunter (e.g., by automating the data gathering), the act of hunting remains a manual or semi-automated cognitive process.
* Tune correlation rules (E):Tuning rules is areactivemaintenance task or a "post-hunt" activity. Once a threat hunter finds a new attack pattern, they will then tune SIEM correlation rules to ensure that specific threat is detected automatically in the future. The tuning is theresultof the hunt, not the activity of hunting itself.

NEW QUESTION # 14
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 an on-demand trigger.
- B. The playbook is using a FortiClient EMS connector.
- C. The playbook is using a FortiMail connector.
- D. The playbook is using a local connector.

Answer: B,D

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 # 15
Which two best practices should be followed when exporting playbooks in FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two answers)

- A. Include the associated connector settings.
- B. Move playbooks between ADOMs rather than exporting playbooks and re-importing them.
- C. Ensure the exported playbook's names do not exist in the target ADOM.
- D. Disable playbooks before exporting them.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:
According to theFortiAnalyzer 7.4 SOC Analystofficial training material (Lesson 5: Automation) and supporting documentation forFortiSOAR 7.6andFortiSIEM 7.3integration, the following best practices are recommended for playbook portability:
* Disable playbooks before exporting (A):When a playbook is exported, its current status (Enabled or Disabled) is preserved in the export file. If anEnabledplaybook is imported into a destination ADOM where its trigger conditions are immediately met, it will start executing automatically. Disabling the playbook before export is a critical best practice to prevent unintended automated actions from occurring in the new environment before the analyst has had a chance to verify local configurations.
* Include the associated connector settings (B):FortiAnalyzer allows you to include required connector configurations during the export process. By selecting this option, the exported file includes the necessary metadata and configurations for the connectors that the playbook relies on to execute its tasks. This ensures the playbook remains functional and portable across different FortiAnalyzer units or ADOMs without requiring the manual recreation of every connector.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Move playbooks between ADOMs (C):There is no native "Move" function for automation playbooks between ADOMs in the same sense as moving a device. The standard supported workflow for transferring automation logic is theExport and Importprocess.
* Ensure names do not exist in target (D):While maintaining unique names is good practice, it is not a required "best practice" for the export process itself because FortiAnalyzer automatically handles name conflicts. If an imported playbook shares a name with an existing one, the system automatically appends atimestampto the new playbook's name to avoid a conflict.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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