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Fortinet FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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&CK tactics and techniques, which aid in understanding and categorizing cyber threats.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Fortinet FCSS - Security Operations 7.4 Analyst Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87
Which two assets are available with the outbreak alert licensed feature on FortiAnalyzer?
(Choose two.)

- A. Outbreak-specific custom playbooks
- B. Custom event handlers from FortiGuard
- C. Custom connectors from FortiGuard
- D. Custom outbreak reports

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 88
Which two ways can you create an incident on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

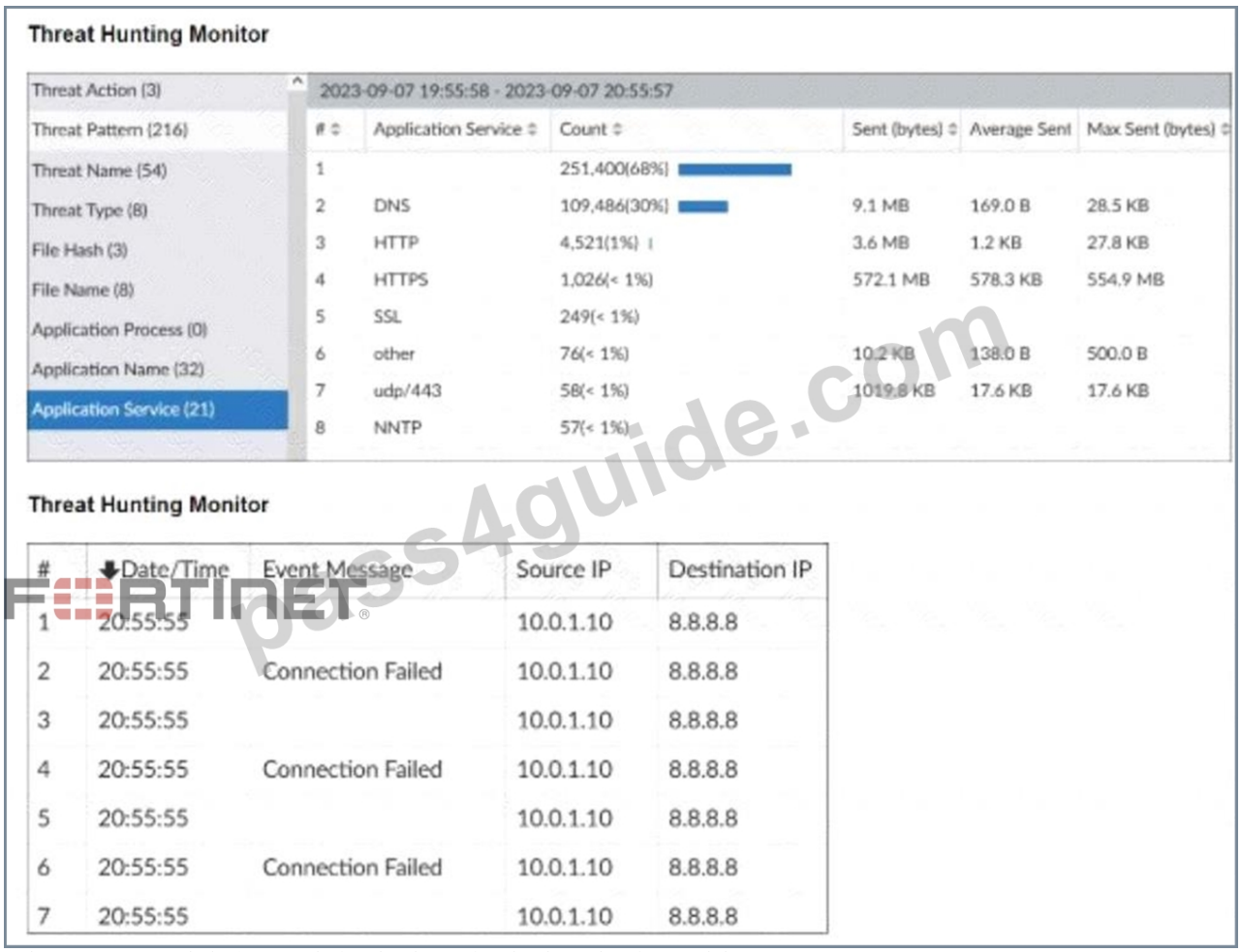
- A. Using a connector action
- B. By running a playbook
- C. Manually, on the Event Monitor page
- D. Using a custom event handler

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Understanding Incident Creation in FortiAnalyzer:

FortiAnalyzer allows for the creation of incidents to track and manage security events.
Incidents can be created both automatically and manually based on detected events and predefined rules.
Analyzing the Methods:
Option A: Using a connector action typically involves integrating with other systems or services and is not a direct method for creating incidents on FortiAnalyzer.
Option B: Incidents can be created manually on the Event Monitor page by selecting relevant events and creating incidents from those events.
Option C: While playbooks can automate responses and actions, the direct creation of incidents is usually managed through event handlers or manual processes.
Option D: Custom event handlers can be configured to trigger incident creation based on specific events or conditions, automating the process within FortiAnalyzer. Conclusion:
The two valid methods for creating an incident on FortiAnalyzer are manually on the Event Monitor page and using a custom event handler.
Reference: Fortinet Documentation on Incident Management in FortiAnalyzer.
FortiAnalyzer Event Handling and Customization Guides.

NEW QUESTION # 89
Refer to the exhibits.



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
* 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.
References:
* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 90
Which two playbook triggers enable the use of trigger events in later tasks as trigger variables? (Choose two.)

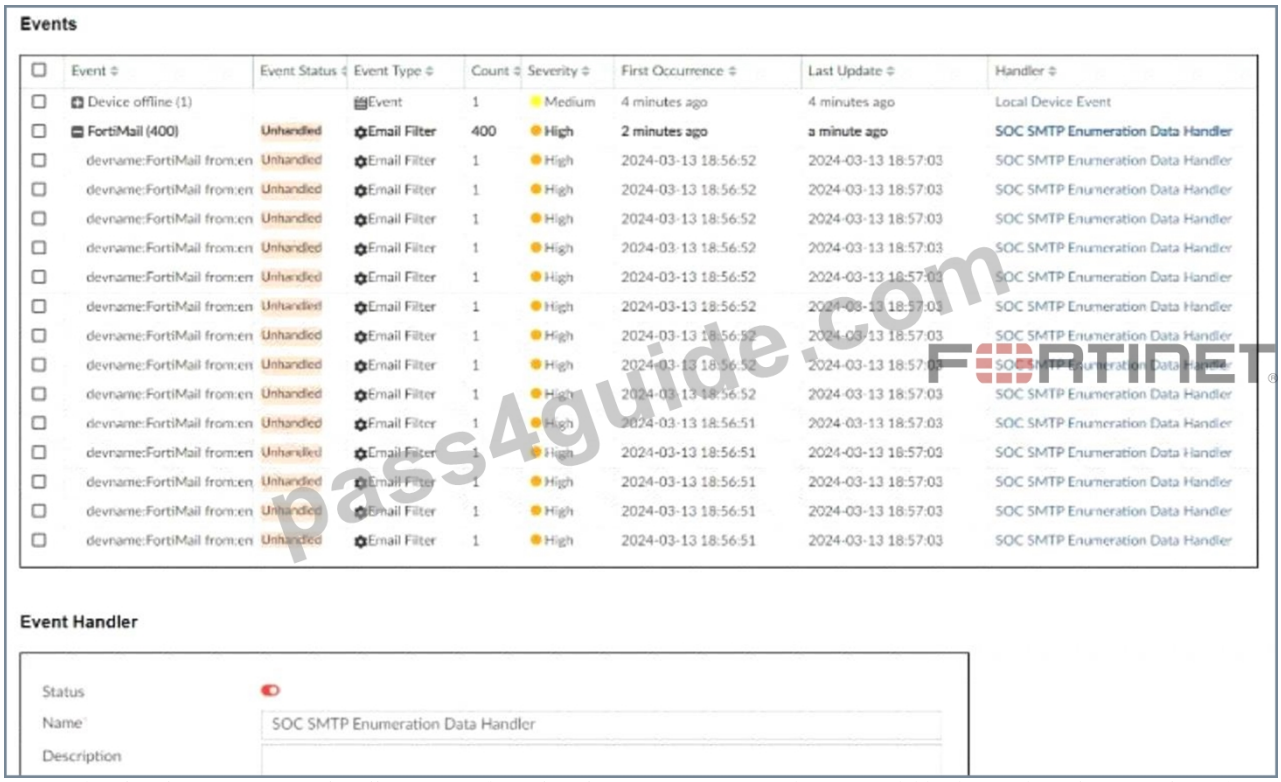
- A. ON SCHEDULE
- B. INCIDENT
- C. EVENT
- D. ON DEMAND

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Understanding Playbook Triggers:
Playbook triggers are the starting points for automated workflows within FortiAnalyzer or FortiSOAR. These triggers determine how and when a playbook is executed and can pass relevant information (trigger variables) to subsequent tasks within the playbook.
Types of Playbook Triggers:
EVENT Trigger:
Initiates the playbook when a specific event occurs.
The event details can be used as variables in later tasks to customize the response.
Selected as it allows using event details as trigger variables.
INCIDENT Trigger:
Activates the playbook when an incident is created or updated. The incident details are available as variables in subsequent tasks.
Selected as it enables the use of incident details as trigger variables. ON SCHEDULE Trigger:
Executes the playbook at specified times or intervals.
Does not inherently use trigger events to pass variables to later tasks.
Not selected as it does not involve passing trigger event details.
ON DEMAND Trigger:
Runs the playbook manually or as required.
Does not automatically include trigger event details for use in later tasks. Not selected as it does not use trigger events for variables.
Implementation Steps:
Step 1: Define the conditions for the EVENT or INCIDENT trigger in the playbook configuration. Step 2: Use the details from the trigger event or incident in subsequent tasks to customize actions and responses.

Step 3: Test the playbook to ensure that the trigger variables are correctly passed and utilized.
Conclusion:
EVENT and INCIDENT triggers are specifically designed to initiate playbooks based on specific occurrences, allowing the use of trigger details in subsequent tasks.
Reference: Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Configuration FortiSOAR Playbook Guide By using the EVENT and INCIDENT triggers, you can leverage trigger events in later tasks as variables, enabling more dynamic and responsive playbook actions.

NEW QUESTION # 91
Refer to the exhibit.



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. Disable the custom event handler because it is not working as expected.
- 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. Increase the log field value so that it looks for more unique field values when it creates the event.

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 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.
* 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.
References:
* 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 # 92
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