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Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

Review the incident report:

An attacker identified employee names, roles, and email patterns from public press releases, which were then used to craft tailored emails.

The emails were directed to recipients to review an attached agenda using a link hosted off the corporate domain.

Which two MITRE ATT&CK tactics best fit this report? (Choose two answers)

- A. Discovery
- B. Defense Evasion
- C. Reconnaissance
- D. Initial Access

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

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

Based on the official documentation for FortiSIEM 7.3 (which utilizes the MITRE ATT&CK mapping for incident correlation) and FortiSOAR 7.6 (which uses these tactics for incident classification and playbook triggering):

* Reconnaissance (Tactic TA0043): This tactic consists of techniques that involve adversaries actively or passively gathering information that can be used to support targeting. In this scenario, the attacker identifies "employee names, roles, and email patterns from public press releases." This is categorized under Gather Victim Org Information (T1591) and Search Open Technical Databases (T1596). Since this activity happens prior to the compromise and involves gathering intelligence, it is strictly Reconnaissance.

* Initial Access (Tactic TA0001): This tactic covers techniques that use various entry vectors to gain an initial foothold within a network. The act of sending "tailored emails... to recipients to review an attached agenda using a link" is the definition of Phishing: Spearphishing Link (T1566.002). This is the specific delivery mechanism used to gain the initial entry.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Discovery (B): This tactic involves techniques an adversary uses to gain knowledge about the internal network after they have already gained access. Since the attacker is looking at public press releases, they are operating outside the perimeter.

* Defense Evasion (D): This tactic consists of techniques that adversaries use to avoid detection throughout their compromise. While using an external link might bypass some basic reputation filters, the primary goal described in the report is the act of establishing contact and access, which is the core of the Initial Access tactic.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

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

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

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

According to the FortiAnalyzer 7.4 SOC Analyst official training material (Lesson 5: Automation) and supporting documentation for FortiSOAR 7.6 and FortiSIEM 7.3 integration, 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 an Enabled playbook 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 the Export and Import process.

* 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 a timestamp to the new playbook's name to avoid a conflict.

NEW QUESTION # 38

While monitoring your network, you discover that one FortiGate device is sending significantly more logs to FortiAnalyzer than all of the other FortiGate devices in the topology.

Additionally, the ADOM that the FortiGate devices are registered to consistently exceeds its quota.

What are two possible solutions? (Choose two.)

- A. Reconfigure the first FortiGate device to reduce the number of logs it forwards to FortiAnalyzer.
- B. Increase the storage space quota for the first FortiGate device.
- C. Create a separate ADOM for the first FortiGate device and configure a different set of storage policies.
- D. Configure data selectors to filter the data sent by the first FortiGate device.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

* Understanding the Problem:

* One FortiGate device is generating a significantly higher volume of logs compared to other devices, causing the ADOM to exceed its storage quota.

* This can lead to performance issues and difficulties in managing logs effectively within FortiAnalyzer.

* Possible Solutions:

* The goal is to manage the volume of logs and ensure that the ADOM does not exceed its quota, while still maintaining effective log analysis and monitoring.

* Solution A: Increase the Storage Space Quota for the First FortiGate Device:

* While increasing the storage space quota might provide a temporary relief, it does not address the root cause of the issue, which is the excessive log volume.

* This solution might not be sustainable in the long term as log volume could continue to grow.

* Not selected as it does not provide a long-term, efficient solution.

* Solution B: Create a Separate ADOM for the First FortiGate Device and Configure a Different Set of Storage Policies:

* Creating a separate ADOM allows for tailored storage policies and management specifically for the high-log-volume device.

* This can help in distributing the storage load and applying more stringent or customized retention and storage policies.

* Selected as it effectively manages the storage and organization of logs.

* Solution C: Reconfigure the First FortiGate Device to Reduce the Number of Logs it Forwards to FortiAnalyzer:

* By adjusting the logging settings on the FortiGate device, you can reduce the volume of logs forwarded to FortiAnalyzer.

* This can include disabling unnecessary logging, reducing the logging level, or filtering out less critical logs.

* Selected as it directly addresses the issue of excessive log volume.

* Solution D: Configure Data Selectors to Filter the Data Sent by the First FortiGate Device:

* Data selectors can be used to filter the logs sent to FortiAnalyzer, ensuring only relevant logs are forwarded.

* This can help in reducing the volume of logs but might require detailed configuration and regular updates to ensure critical logs are not missed.

* Not selected as it might not be as effective as reconfiguring logging settings directly on the FortiGate device.

* Implementation Steps:

* For Solution B:

* Step 1: Access FortiAnalyzer and navigate to the ADOM management section.

* Step 2: Create a new ADOM for the high-log-volume FortiGate device.

* Step 3: Register the FortiGate device to this new ADOM.

* Step 4: Configure specific storage policies for the new ADOM to manage log retention and storage.

* For Solution C:

* Step 1: Access the FortiGate device's configuration interface.

* Step 2: Navigate to the logging settings.

* Step 3: Adjust the logging level and disable unnecessary logs.

* Step 4: Save the configuration and monitor the log volume sent to FortiAnalyzer.

Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer ADOMs and log management FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide Fortinet Knowledge Base on configuring log settings on FortiGate FortiGate Logging Guide By creating a separate ADOM for the high-log-volume FortiGate device and reconfiguring its logging settings, you can effectively manage the log volume and ensure the ADOM does not exceed its quota.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Refer to the exhibit.



You configured a playbook named False Positive Close, and want to run it to verify if it works. However, when you click Execute and search for the playbook, you do not see it listed. Which two reasons could be the cause of the problem? (Choose two answers)

- A. The playbook must first be published using the Application Editor.
- B. The Alerts module is not among the list of modules the playbook can execute on.
- C. Another instance of the playbook is currently executing.
- D. The manual trigger is configured to require record input to run.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

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

In FortiSOAR 7.6, manual playbooks appear in the Execute menu of a record only if they meet specific configuration criteria defined in the Manual Trigger step:

* **Module Scope (C):** When creating a playbook with a manual trigger, the administrator must explicitly select which modules (e.g., Alerts, Incidents, Indicators) can execute the playbook. If the Alerts module is not selected in the "Applicable Modules" section of the trigger configuration, the playbook will remain hidden from the Execute menu when an analyst is viewing the Alerts module.

* **Trigger Execution Requirements (D):** Manual triggers can be configured to execute on no records, a single record, or multiple records. If a playbook is configured with the "Requires record input to run" setting but is specifically restricted to a different input type (or if there is a mismatch in the selection logic), it will not appear in the menu unless the correct number of records are selected. Furthermore, if a playbook is designed to run only when no record is selected (global utility), it will not show up in the context-sensitive menu of a specific record.

Why other options are incorrect:

* **Publishing (A):** FortiSOAR playbooks do not require a separate "publishing" step via an Application Editor to become visible. Once they are saved and active (toggled on), they are immediately available for use based on their trigger settings.

* **Concurrent Execution (B):** FortiSOAR allows multiple instances of the same playbook to run simultaneously. An active execution of a playbook does not hide it from the menu for other analysts or subsequent runs.

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which of the following are critical when analyzing and managing events and incidents in a SOC? (Choose two answers)

- A. Rapid identification of false positives
- B. Accurate detection of threats
- C. Immediate escalation for all alerts
- D. Periodic system downtime for maintenance

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

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

In a modern Security Operations Center (SOC) environment powered by FortiSIEM 7.3 and FortiSOAR 7.6, the efficiency of the incident response lifecycle depends on two primary pillars of analysis:

* **Accurate detection of threats (A):** The primary goal of a SOC is to identify genuine malicious activity.

Using FortiSIEM's correlation rules and machine learning (UEBA), the system must be tuned to detect patterns that signify real risk. Accuracy ensures that the SOC is not blinded by noise and can focus on critical security events that impact the organization's posture.

* Rapid identification of false positives (C): "Alert Fatigue" is one of the greatest challenges in a SOC.

Analysts must be able to quickly distinguish between legitimate anomalies (false positives) and actual threats. FortiSOAR assists in this by using automated playbooks to perform initial triage and "pre-processing"-such as checking IP reputations or verifying user activity-to automatically close or demote alerts that do not represent a true threat, thereby freeing up analysts for high-priority investigations.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Immediate escalation for all alerts (B): This is a poor SOC practice. Escalating every alert without triage leads to analyst burnout and overloads senior responders with low-value tasks. The goal of a tiered SOC (Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3) is to filter alerts so only significant incidents are escalated.

* Periodic system downtime (D): SOC systems (SIEM/SOAR) are considered "Mission Critical" and must operate on a 24/7/365 basis. Maintenance should be performed using High Availability (HA) configurations or during "low-flow" windows without causing a complete stop in monitoring, as attackers often leverage downtime to strike.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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