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Fortinet FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

Fortinet FCSS - Security Operations 7.4 Analyst FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q39-Q44):

39. Frage
Refer to the exhibit.

Assume that all devices in the FortiAnalyzer Fabric are shown in the image.
Which two statements about the FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment are true? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are in a Security Fabric.
- B. There is no collector in the topology.
- C. All FortiGate devices are directly registered to the supervisor.
- D. FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:
Understanding the FortiAnalyzer Fabric:
The FortiAnalyzer Fabric provides centralized log collection, analysis, and reporting for connected FortiGate devices.
Devices in a FortiAnalyzer Fabric can be organized into different Administrative Domains (ADOMs) to separate logs and management.
Analyzing the Exhibit:
FAZ-SiteA and FAZ-SiteB are FortiAnalyzer devices in the fabric. FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are shown under the Site-B-Fabric, indicating they are part of the same Security Fabric.
FAZ-SiteA has multiple entries under it: SiteA and MSSP-Local, suggesting multiple ADOMs are enabled.
Evaluating the Options:
Option A: FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are under Site-B-Fabric, indicating they are indeed part of the same Security Fabric.
Option B: The presence of FAZ-SiteA and FAZ-SiteB as FortiAnalyzers does not preclude the existence of collectors. However, there is no explicit mention of a separate collector role in the exhibit.
Option C: Not all FortiGate devices are directly registered to the supervisor. The exhibit shows hierarchical organization under different sites and ADOMs.
Option D: The multiple entries under FAZ-SiteA (SiteA and MSSP-Local) indicate that FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.
Conclusion:
FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are in a Security Fabric.
FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.
Reference: Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Fabric Topology and ADOM Configuration.
Best Practices for Security Fabric Deployment with FortiAnalyzer.

40. Frage
Refer to the exhibits.

The Malicious File Detect playbook is configured to create an incident when an event handler generates a malicious file detection event.
Why did the Malicious File Detect playbook execution fail?

- A. The Get Events task did not retrieve any event data.
- B. The Create Incident task was expecting a name or number as input, but received an incorrect data format
- C. The Attach Data To Incident task failed, which stopped the playbook execution.
- D. The Attach_Data_To_Incident incident task wasexpecting an integer, but received an incorrect data format.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
* Understanding the Playbook Configuration:
* The "Malicious File Detect" playbook is designed to create an incident when a malicious file detection event is triggered.
* The playbook includes tasks such asAttach_Data_To_Incident,Create Incident, andGet Events.
* Analyzing the Playbook Execution:
* The exhibit shows that theCreate Incidenttask has failed, and theAttach_Data_To_Incidenttask has also failed.
* TheGet Eventstask succeeded, indicating that it was able to retrieve event data.
* Reviewing Raw Logs:
* The raw logs indicate an error related to parsing input in theincident_operator.pyfile.
* The error traceback suggests that the task was expecting a specific input format (likely a name or number) but received an incorrect data format.
* Identifying the Source of the Failure:
* TheCreate Incidenttask failure is the root cause since it did not proceed correctly due to incorrect input format.
* TheAttach_Data_To_Incidenttask subsequently failed because it depends on the successful creation of an incident.
* Conclusion:
* The primary reason for the playbook execution failure is that theCreate Incidenttask received an incorrect data format, which was not a name or number as expected.
References:
* Fortinet Documentation on Playbook and Task Configuration.
* Error handling and debugging practices in playbook execution.

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

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

Antwort: C

42. Frage
Which trigger type requires manual input to run a playbook?

- A. ON_DEMAND
- B. INCIDENT_TRIGGER
- C. ON_SCHEDULE
- D. EVENT_TRIGGER

Antwort: A

43. Frage
According to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) cybersecurity framework, incident handling activities can be divided into phases.
In which incident handling phase do you quarantine a compromised host in order to prevent an adversary from using it as a stepping stone to the next phase of an attack?

- A. Recovery
- B. Eradication
- C. Analysis

- D. Containment

Antwort: D

Begründung:
* NIST Cybersecurity Framework Overview:
* The NIST Cybersecurity Framework provides a structured approach for managing and mitigating cybersecurity risks. Incident handling is divided into several phases to systematically address and resolve incidents.
* Incident Handling Phases:
* Preparation: Establishing and maintaining an incident response capability.
* Detection and Analysis: Identifying and investigating suspicious activities to confirm an incident.
* Containment, Eradication, and Recovery:
* Containment: Limiting the impact of the incident.
* Eradication: Removing the root cause of the incident.
* Recovery: Restoring systems to normal operation.
* Containment Phase:
* The primary goal of the containment phase is to prevent the incident from spreading and causing further damage.
* Quarantining a Compromised Host:
* Quarantining involves isolating the compromised host from the rest of the network to prevent adversaries from moving laterally and causing more harm.
* Techniques include network segmentation, disabling network interfaces, and applying access controls.

44. Frage
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