Exam4PDF Fortinet FCP_FAZ_AN-7.4 Desktop-based Practice Test Software

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Fortinet FCP_FAZ_AN-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• SOC Events and Incident Management: This domain targets Fortinet Network Analysts and focuses on managing security operations center (SOC) events. Candidates will explain SOC features on FortiAnalyzer, manage events and incidents, and understand the incident lifecycle to enhance incident response capabilities.
Topic 2	• Logging: Candidates will learn about logging mechanisms, log analysis, and gathering log statistics to effectively monitor security events and incidents.
Topic 3	• Reports: This section evaluates the skills of Fortinet Security Analysts in managing reports within FortiAnalyzer. Candidates will learn to create, troubleshoot, and optimize reports to ensure accurate data presentation and insights for security analysis.
Topic 4	• Features and Concepts: This section of the exam measures the skills of Fortinet Security Analysts and covers the fundamental concepts of FortiAnalyzer.

Topic 5	• Playbooks: This domain measures the skills of Fortinet Network Analysts in creating and managing playbooks. Candidates will explain playbook components and develop workflows that automate responses to security incidents, improving operational efficiency in SOC environments.

>> FCP_FAZ_AN-7.4 Exam Overview <<

FCP_FAZ_AN-7.4 100% Correct Answers | Valid FCP_FAZ_AN-7.4 Exam Answers

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Fortinet FCP - FortiAnalyzer 7.4 Analyst Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
Which SQL query is in the correct order to query to database in the FortiAnalyzer?

- A. SELECT devid FROM $log WHERE 'user'=' GROUP BY devid
- B. SELCT devid WHERE 'user'-' USER1' FROM $log GROUP By devid
- C. SELECT FROM $log WHERE devid 'user',, USER1' GROUP BY devid
- D. SELECT devid FROM $log GROUP BY devid WHERE 'user',,' users1'

Answer: A

Explanation:
In FortiAnalyzer's SQL query syntax, the typical order for querying the database follows the standard SQL format, which is: SELECT <column(s)> FROM <table> WHERE <condition(s)> GROUP BY <column(s)> Option D correctly follows this structure:
SELECT devid FROM $log: This specifies that the query is selecting the devid column from the $log table.
WHERE 'user' = ': This part of the query is intended to filter results based on a condition involving the user column. Although there appears to be a minor typographical issue (possibly missing the user value after =), it structurally adheres to the correct SQL order.
GROUP BY devid: This groups the results by devid, which is correctly positioned at the end of the query.
Let's briefly examine why the other options are incorrect:
Option A: SELECT devid FROM $log GROUP BY devid WHERE 'user', 'users1'
This is incorrect because the GROUP BY clause appears before the WHERE clause, which is out of order in SQL syntax.
Option B: SELECT FROM $log WHERE devid 'user', USER1' GROUP BY devid
This is incorrect because it lacks a column in the SELECT statement and the WHERE clause syntax is malformed.
Option C: SELCT devid WHERE 'user' - 'USER1' FROM $log GROUP BY devid
This is incorrect because the SELECT keyword is misspelled as SELCT, and the WHERE condition syntax is invalid.

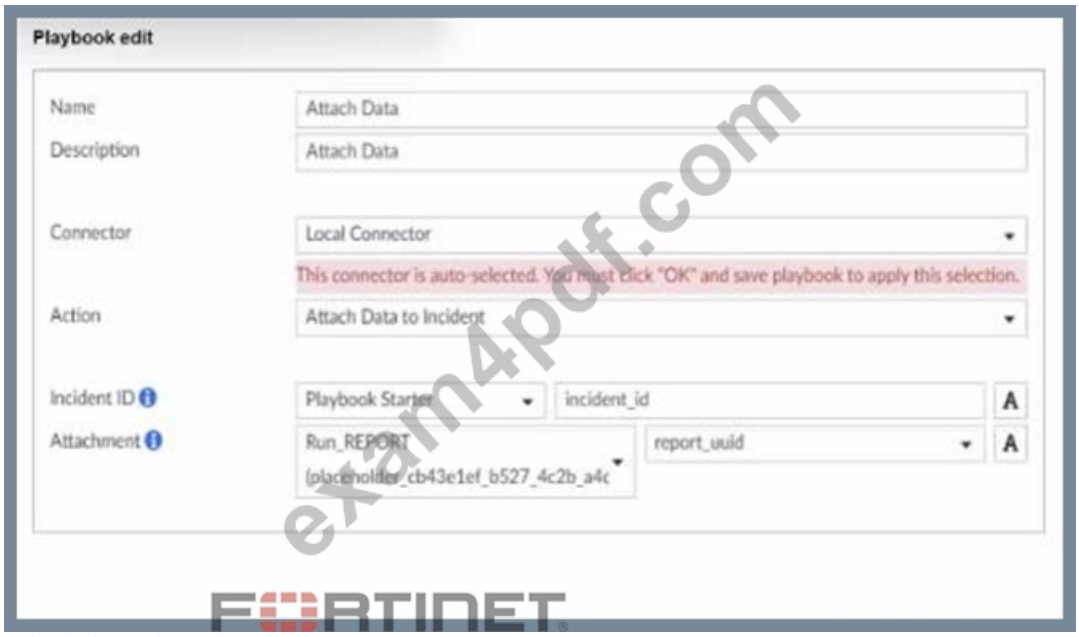
NEW QUESTION # 43
If a hard disk fails on a FortiAnalyzer that supports software RAID, what should you do to bring the FortiAnalyzer back to functioning normally, without losing data?

- A. Take no action if the RAID level supports a failed disk
- B. Replace the disk and rebuild the RAID manually
- C. Shut down FortiAnalyzer and replace the disk
- D. Hot swap the disk

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 44

Exhibit.



What is the analyst trying to create?

- A. The analyst is trying to create an output variable to be used in the playbook.
- B. The analyst is trying to create a SOC report in the playbook.
- C. The analyst is trying to create a report in the playbook.
- D. The analyst is trying to create a trigger variable to the used in the playbook.

Answer: A

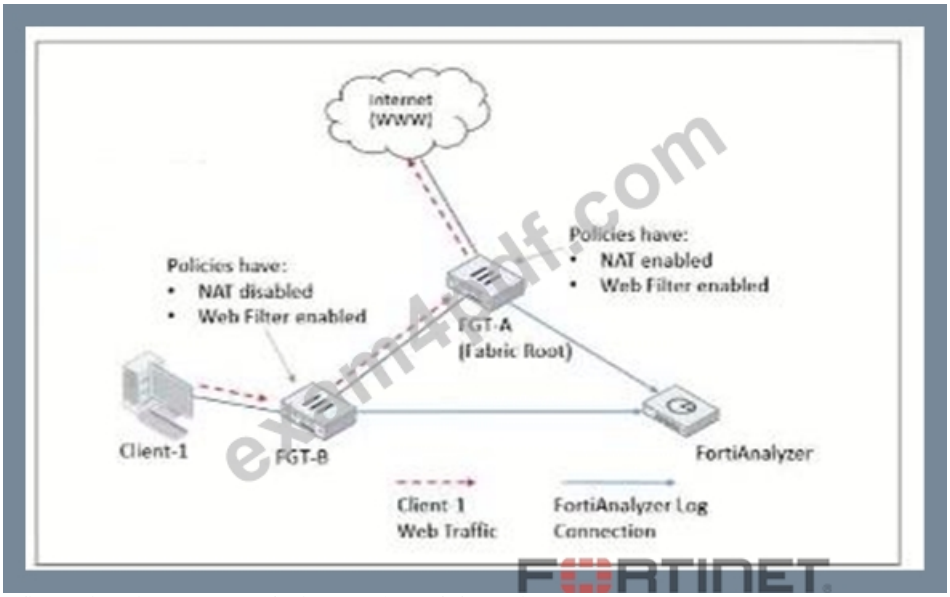
Explanation:
In the exhibit, the playbook configuration shows the analyst working with the "Attach Data" action within a playbook. Here's a breakdown of key aspects:
Incident ID: This field is linked to the "Playbook Starter," which indicates that the playbook will attach data to an existing incident.
Attachment: The analyst is configuring an attachment by selecting Run_REPORT with a placeholder ID for report_uuid. This suggests that the report's UUID will dynamically populate as part of the playbook execution.
Analysis of Options:
Option A - Creating a Trigger Variable:
A trigger variable would typically be set up in the playbook starter or initiation configuration, not within the "Attach Data" action. The setup here does not indicate a trigger, as it's focusing on data attachment.
Conclusion: Incorrect.
Option B - Creating an Output Variable:
The field Attachment with a report_uuid placeholder suggests that the analyst is defining an output variable that will store the report data or ID, allowing it to be attached to the incident. This variable can then be referenced or passed within the playbook for further actions or reporting.
Conclusion: Correct.
Option C - Creating a Report in the Playbook:
While Run_REPORT is selected, it appears to be an attachment action rather than a report generation task. The purpose here is to attach an existing or dynamically generated report to an incident, not to create the report itself.
Conclusion: Incorrect.
Option D - Creating a SOC Report:
Similarly, this configuration is focused on attaching data, not specifically generating a SOC report. SOC reports are generally predefined and generated outside the playbook.
Conclusion: Incorrect.
Conclusion:
Correct Answe r : B. The analyst is trying to create an output variable to be used in the playbook.
The setup allows the playbook to dynamically assign the report_uuid as an output variable, which can then be used in further actions within the playbook.
Reference:
FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 documentation on playbook configurations, output variables, and data attachment functionalities.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which statements are true regarding securing communications between FortiAnalyzer and FortiGate with IPsec? (Choose two.)

- A. IPsec is only enabled through the CLI on FortiAnalyzer.
- B. IPsec cannot be enabled if SSL is enabled as well.
- C. Must establish an IPsec tunnel ID and pre-shared key.
- D. Must configure the FortiAnalyzer end of the tunnel only--the FortiGate end is auto-negotiated.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 46
Refer to Exhibit:



Client-1 is trying to access the internet for web browsing.
All FortiGate devices in the topology are part of a Security Fabric with logging to FortiAnalyzer configured. All firewall policies have logging enabled. All web filter profiles are configured to log only violations.
Which statement about the logging behavior for this specific traffic flow is true?

- A. Only FGT-B will create traffic logs.
- B. Only FGT-A will create web filter logs if it detects a violation.
- C. FGT-B will see the MAC address of FGT-A as the destination and notifies FGT-A to log this flow.
- D. FGT B will create traffic logs and will create web filter logs if it detects a violation.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The topology shows a Security Fabric setup involving FortiGate devices (FGT-A and FGT-B) and a FortiAnalyzer for centralized logging. Let's break down the logging and traffic flow behavior:
Traffic Flow Analysis:
Client-1 initiates web traffic directed to the internet, which is routed through FGT-B and then FGT-A before reaching the internet. This is indicated by the direction of the red-dashed arrow from Client-1 through FGT-B to FGT-A.
Policy and NAT Settings:
On FGT-B, NAT is disabled, meaning it will pass the traffic through without altering the source IP. This device has a Web Filter enabled with a policy to log violations only.
On FGT-A, NAT is enabled, and a Web Filter profile is also applied. Like FGT-B, it logs only violations for web filtering.
Logging Behavior:
Since both FortiGate devices have logging enabled for traffic and web filtering, they can create logs if conditions are met.
FGT-B will log all traffic, as per its configuration, and will also create web filter logs if it detects a violation, as the web filter profile is applied. Because NAT is disabled on FGT-B, it processes the traffic but doesn't perform any address translation, allowing it to see the original source IP of Client-1.
FGT-A, as the Security Fabric root, will handle NAT and forward the traffic to the internet. However, in this case, the question is focused on where the traffic and web filter logs would be generated first, particularly by FGT-B.
Option Analysis:

Option A - Only FGT-B will create traffic logs: This is incorrect because FGT-B can create both traffic logs and web filter logs if it detects a violation.
Option B - FGT-B will see the MAC address of FGT-A and notify FGT-A to log: This is not how logging works in this setup. Each FortiGate logs independently based on configured policies.
Option C - FGT-B will create traffic logs and will create web filter logs if it detects a violation: This is correct, as FGT-B has logging enabled and will log traffic and web filter violations.
Option D - Only FGT-A will create web filter logs if it detects a violation: This is incorrect, as FGT-B can also log web filter violations independently.
Conclusion:
Correct Answe r : C. FGT-B will create traffic logs and will create web filter logs if it detects a violation.
FGT-B is responsible for logging the traffic from Client-1 and will generate web filter logs if there is a policy violation, as configured.
Reference:
FortiOS 7.4.1 documentation on Security Fabric logging behavior and FortiAnalyzer log integration.

NEW QUESTION # 47
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