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Fortinet FCP - FortiAnalyzer 7.4 Analyst Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

Refer to the exhibit with partial output:



Your colleague exported a playbook and has sent it to you for review. You open the file in a text editor and observe the output as shown in the exhibit.

Which statement about the export is true?

- A. The option to include the connector was not selected.
- B. The export data type is zipped.

- C. The playbook is misconfigured.
- D. Your colleague put a password on the export.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the exhibit, the data structure shows a checksum field and a data field with a long, seemingly encoded string. This format is indicative of a file that has been compressed or encoded for storage and transfer.

* Export Data Type:

* The data field is likely a base64-encoded string, which is commonly used to represent binary data in text format. Base64 encoding is often applied to data that has been compressed (zipped) for easier handling and transfer. The checksum field, with an MD5 hash, provides a way to verify the integrity of the data after decompression.

* Option Analysis:

* A. The export data type is zipped: Correct. The compressed and encoded format of the data suggests that the export is in a zipped format, allowing for efficient storage and transfer.

* B. The playbook is misconfigured: There is no indication of misconfiguration in this exhibit.

The presence of the checksum and data fields aligns with standard export practices.

* C. The option to include the connector was not selected: There is no evidence in the output to conclude that connectors are missing. Connectors are typically listed separately and would not directly affect the checksum and encoded data structure.

* D. Your colleague put a password on the export: There's no indication of password protection in the exhibit. Password protection would likely alter the data structure, and there would be some mention of encryption.

Conclusion:

* Correct answer: A. The export data type is zipped.

* This answer is consistent with the typical use of base64 encoding for compressed (zipped) data exports in FortiAnalyzer.

References:

FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 documentation on exporting playbooks and data compression methods.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which two actions should an administrator take to view Compromised Hosts on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

- A. Make sure all endpoints are reachable by FortiAnalyzer.
- B. Subscribe FortiAnalyzer to FortiGuard to keep its local threat database up to date.
- C. Enable device detection on the FortiGate device that are sending logs to FortiAnalyzer.
- D. Enable web filtering in firewall policies on FortiGate devices, and make sure these logs are sent to FortiAnalyzer.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

To view Compromised Hosts on FortiAnalyzer, certain configurations need to be in place on both FortiGate and FortiAnalyzer. Compromised Host data on FortiAnalyzer relies on log information from FortiGate to analyze threats and compromised activities effectively. Here's why the selected answers are correct:

Option A: Enable device detection on the FortiGate devices that are sending logs to FortiAnalyzer Enabling device detection on FortiGate allows it to recognize and log devices within the network, sending critical information about hosts that could be compromised. This is essential because FortiAnalyzer relies on these logs to determine which hosts may be at risk based on suspicious activities observed by FortiGate. This setting enables FortiGate to provide device-level insights, which FortiAnalyzer uses to populate the Compromised Hosts view.

Option B: Enable web filtering in firewall policies on FortiGate devices, and make sure these logs are sent to FortiAnalyzer Web filtering is crucial in identifying potentially compromised hosts since it logs any access to malicious sites or blocked categories. FortiAnalyzer uses these web filter logs to detect suspicious or malicious web activity, which can indicate compromised hosts. By ensuring that FortiGate sends these web filtering logs to FortiAnalyzer, the administrator enables FortiAnalyzer to analyze and identify hosts engaging in risky behavior.

Let's review the other options for clarity:

Option C: Make sure all endpoints are reachable by FortiAnalyzer

This is incorrect. FortiAnalyzer does not need direct access to all endpoints. Instead, it collects data indirectly from FortiGate logs. FortiGate devices are the ones that interact with endpoints and then forward relevant logs to FortiAnalyzer for analysis.

Option D: Subscribe FortiAnalyzer to FortiGuard to keep its local threat database up to date Although subscribing to FortiGuard helps keep threat intelligence updated, it is not a requirement specifically to view compromised hosts. FortiAnalyzer primarily uses logs from FortiGate (such as web filtering and device detection) to detect compromised hosts.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Refer to the exhibit.

```
FAZ # diagnose fortilogd lograte
last 5 seconds: 78.8, last 30 seconds: 132.1, last 60 seconds: 133.3

FAZ # diagnose fortilogd msgrate
last 5 seconds: 1.4, last 30 seconds: 1.6, last 60 seconds: 1.6
```

What can you conclude about the output?

- A. The low indexing values require investigation.
- B. There are more event logs than traffic logs.
- C. The output is not ADOM specific.
- **D. The log rate higher than the message rate is not normal.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 26

FortiAnalyzer uses the Optimized Fabric Transfer Protocol (OFTP) over SSL for what purpose?

- A. To upload logs to an SFTP server
- B. To send an identical set of logs to a second logging server
- **C. To encrypt log communication between devices**
- D. To prevent log modification during backup

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which SQL query is in the correct order to query to database in the FortiAnalyzer?

- A. SELCT devid WHERE 'user'-' USER1' FROM \$log GROUP BY devid
- **B. SELECT devid FROM \$log WHERE 'user'=' 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: B

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.

* FortiAnalyzer documentation for SQL queries indicates that the standard SQL order should be followed when querying logs in FortiAnalyzer. Queries should follow the format SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE ...

GROUP BY ..., as demonstrated in option D.

NEW QUESTION # 28

.....

- [illegible]

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