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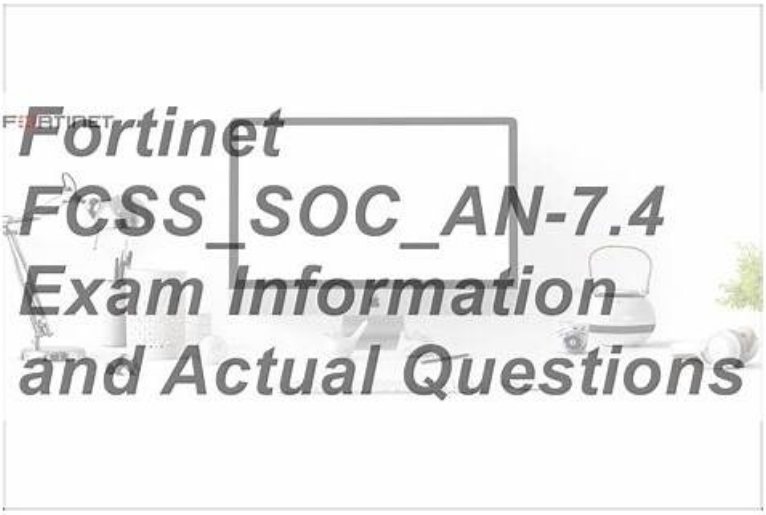

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Fortinet FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

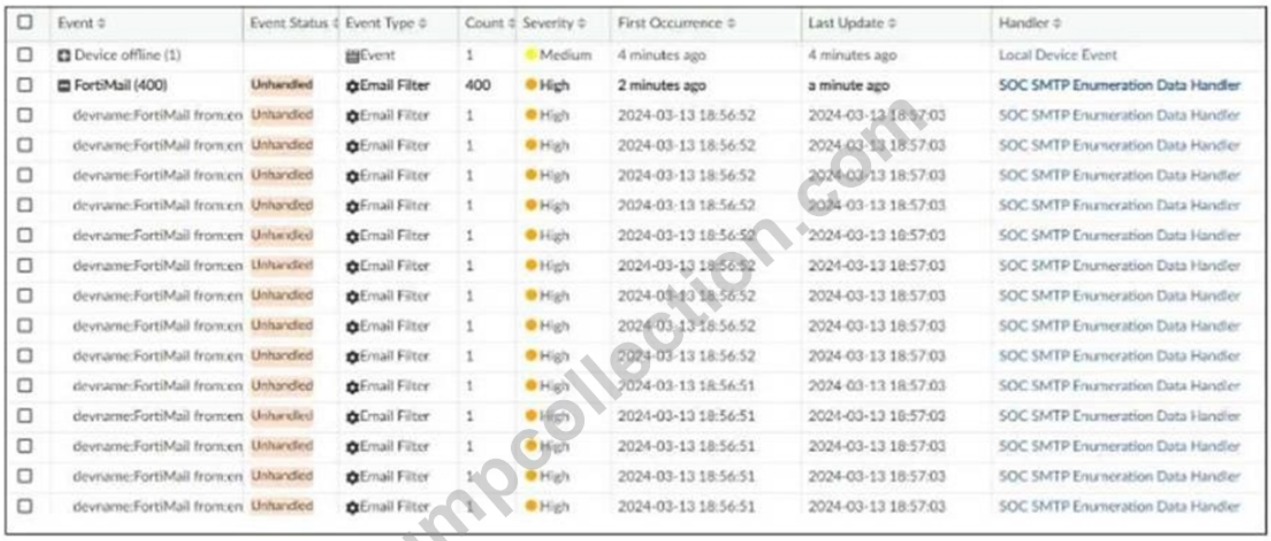
Topic	Details
Topic 1	• SOC concepts and adversary behavior: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Operations Analysts and covers fundamental concepts of Security Operations Centers and adversary behavior. It focuses on analyzing security incidents and identifying adversary behaviors. 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 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.
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 (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
Refer to the exhibit.

Events



Event Handler

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. Increase the log field value so that it looks for more unique field values when it creates the event.
- C. Decrease the time range that the custom event handler covers during the attack.
- D. Increase the trigger count so that it identifies and reduces the count triggered by a particular group.

Answer: D

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.
Reference: 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 # 19
In managing connectors within a SOC, what is a key benefit of ensuring proper integration?

- A. It ensures seamless data exchange and process automation
- B. It simplifies the legal compliance of the SOC
- C. It enhances the aesthetic appeal of the SOC
- D. It reduces the need for cybersecurity training

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 20
Refer to the exhibit.

Which two options describe how the Update Asset and Identity Database playbook is configured? (Choose two.)

- A. The playbook is using an on-demand trigger.
- B. The playbook is using a local connector.
- C. The playbook is using a FortiClient EMS connector.
- D. The playbook is using a FortiMail connector.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Understanding the Playbook Configuration:
The playbook named "Update Asset and Identity Database" is designed to update the FortiAnalyzer Asset and Identity database with endpoint and user information.
The exhibit shows the playbook with three main components: ON_SCHEDULE STARTER, GET_ENDPOINTS, and UPDATE_ASSET_AND_IDENTITY. Analyzing the Components:
ON_SCHEDULE STARTER: This component indicates that the playbook is triggered on a schedule, not on-demand.
GET_ENDPOINTS: This action retrieves information about endpoints, suggesting it interacts with an endpoint management system.
UPDATE_ASSET_AND_IDENTITY: This action updates the FortiAnalyzer Asset and Identity database with the retrieved information.
Evaluating the Options:
Option A: The actions shown in the playbook are standard local actions that can be executed by the FortiAnalyzer, indicating the use of a local connector.
Option B: There is no indication that the playbook uses a FortiMail connector, as the tasks involve endpoint and identity management, not email.
Option C: The playbook is using an "ON_SCHEDULE" trigger, which contradicts the description of an on-demand trigger.
Option D: The action "GET_ENDPOINTS" suggests integration with an endpoint management system, likely FortiClient EMS, which manages endpoints and retrieves information from them. Conclusion:
The playbook is configured to use a local connector for its actions.
It interacts with FortiClient EMS to get endpoint information and update the FortiAnalyzer Asset and Identity database.
Reference: Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Actions and Connectors.
FortiAnalyzer and FortiClient EMS Integration Guides.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which statement best describes the MITRE ATT&CK framework?

- A. It contains some techniques or subtechniques that fall under more than one tactic.
- B. It covers tactics, techniques, and procedures, but does not provide information about mitigations.
- C. It describes attack vectors targeting network devices and servers, but not user endpoints.
- D. Itprovides a high-level description of common adversary activities, but lacks technical details

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Understanding the MITRE ATT&CK Framework:
* The MITRE ATT&CK framework is a comprehensive matrix of tactics and techniques used by adversaries to achieve their objectives.
* It is widely used for understanding adversary behavior, improving defense strategies, and conducting security assessments.
* Analyzing the Options:
* Option A:The framework provides detailed technical descriptions of adversary activities, including specific techniques and subtechniques.
* Option B:The framework includes information about mitigations and detections for each technique and subtechnique, providing comprehensive guidance.
* Option C:MITRE ATT&CK covers a wide range of attack vectors, including those targeting user endpoints, network devices, and servers.
* Option D:Some techniques or subtechniques do indeed fall under multiple tactics, reflecting the complex nature of adversary activities that can serve different objectives.
* Conclusion:
* The statement that best describes the MITRE ATT&CK framework is that it contains some techniques or subtechniques that fall under more than one tactic.
References:
* MITRE ATT&CK Framework Documentation.
* Security Best Practices and Threat Intelligence Reports Utilizing MITRE ATT&CK.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which component of the Fortinet SOC solution is best suited for centralized log management?

- A. FortiSandbox
- B. FortiClient
- C. FortiAnalyzer
- D. FortiGate

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 23
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