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Undoubtedly, passing the Fortinet FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4 Certification Exam is one big achievement. Regardless of how tough the FCSS - Security Operations 7.4 Analyst (FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4) exam is, it serves an important purpose of improving your skills and knowledge of a specific field. Once you become certified by Fortinet, a whole new career scope will open up to you.

Fortinet FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Fortinet FCSS - Security Operations 7.4 Analyst Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

You are not able to view any incidents or events on FortiAnalyzer.

What is the cause of this issue?

- A. There are no open security incidents and events.
- B. FortiAnalyzer is operating as a Fabric supervisor.
- C. FortiAnalyzer must be in a Fabric ADOM.
- D. **FortiAnalyzer is operating in collector mode.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 30

What is a key consideration when managing playbook templates for SOC automation?

- A. **The comprehensiveness and adaptability of the templates**
- B. The popularity of templates among SOC analysts
- C. The color coordination of playbook interfaces
- D. The entertainment value of playbook simulations

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the impact of poorly configured playbook triggers in a SOC environment?

- A. **Decreased accuracy in automated responses**

- B. Increased marketing capabilities
- C. Enhanced personal relationships among SOC staff
- D. Improved efficiency of threat detection

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 32

Refer to the exhibits.

Threat Hunting Monitor

Threat Action (3)	2023-09-07 19:55:58 - 2023-09-07 20:55:57					
Threat Pattern (216)	#	Application Service	Count	Sent (bytes)	Average Sent	Max Sent (bytes)
Threat Name (54)	1		251,400(68%)			
Threat Type (8)	2	DNS	109,486(30%)	9.1 MB	169.0 B	28.5 KB
File Hash (3)	3	HTTP	4,521(1%)	3.6 MB	1.2 KB	27.8 KB
File Name (8)	4	HTTPS	1,026(< 1%)	572.1 MB	578.3 KB	554.9 MB
Application Process (0)	5	SSL	249(< 1%)			
Application Name (32)	6	other	76(< 1%)	10.2 KB	138.0 B	500.0 B
Application Service (21)	7	udp/443	58(< 1%)	1019.8 KB	17.6 KB	17.6 KB
	8	NNTP	57(< 1%)			

Threat Hunting Monitor

#	↓Date/Time	Event Message	Source IP	Destination IP
1	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
2	20:55:55	Connection Failed	10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
3	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
4	20:55:55	Connection Failed	10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
5	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
6	20:55:55	Connection Failed	10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
7	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8

What can you conclude from analyzing the data using the threat hunting module?

- A. Reconnaissance is being used to gather victim identity information from the mail server.
- **B. DNS tunneling is being used to extract confidential data from the local network.**
- C. Spearphishing is being used to elicit sensitive information.
- D. FTP is being used as command-and-control (C&C) technique to mine for data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Understanding the Threat Hunting Data:

* The Threat Hunting Monitor in the provided exhibits shows various application services, their usage counts, and data metrics such as sent bytes, average sent bytes, and maximum sent bytes.

* The second part of the exhibit lists connection attempts from a specific source IP (10.0.1.10) to a destination IP (8.8.8.8), with repeated "Connection Failed" messages.

* Analyzing the Application Services:

* DNS is the top application service with a significantly high count (251,400) and notable sent bytes (9.1 MB).

* This large volume of DNS traffic is unusual for regular DNS queries and can indicate the presence of DNS tunneling.

* DNS Tunneling:

* DNS tunneling is a technique used by attackers to bypass security controls by encoding data within DNS queries and responses. This allows them to extract data from the local network without detection.

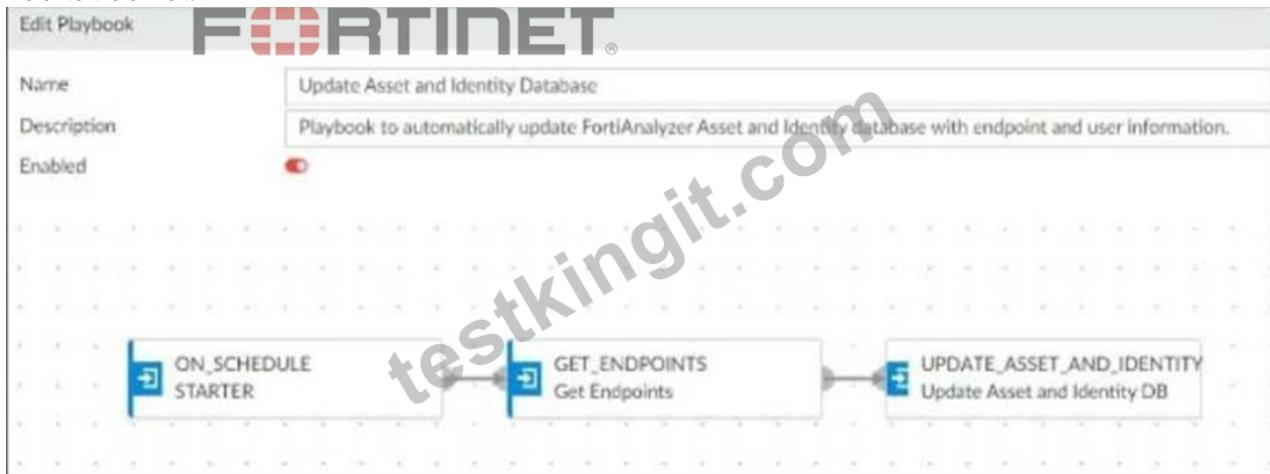
* The high volume of DNS traffic, combined with the detailed metrics, suggests that DNS tunneling might be in use.

- * Connection Failures to 8.8.8.8:
- * The repeated connection attempts from the source IP (10.0.1.10) to the destination IP (8.8.8.8) with connection failures can indicate an attempt to communicate with an external server.
- * Google DNS (8.8.8.8) is often used for DNS tunneling due to its reliability and global reach.
- * Conclusion:
 - * Given the significant DNS traffic and the nature of the connection attempts, it is reasonable to conclude that DNS tunneling is being used to extract confidential data from the local network.
- * Why Other Options are Less Likely:
 - * Spearphishing (A): There is no evidence from the provided data that points to spearphishing attempts, such as email logs or phishing indicators.
 - * Reconnaissance (C): The data does not indicate typical reconnaissance activities, such as scanning or probing mail servers.
 - * FTP C&C (D): There is no evidence of FTP traffic or command-and-control communications using FTP in the provided data.
- References:
 - * SANS Institute: "DNS Tunneling: How to Detect Data Exfiltration and Tunneling Through DNS Queries" SANS DNS Tunneling
 - * OWASP: "DNS Tunneling" OWASP DNS Tunneling

By analyzing the provided threat hunting data, it is evident that DNS tunneling is being used to exfiltrate data, indicating a sophisticated method of extracting confidential information from the network.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 34

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