Fortinet

Exam Questions FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4

FCSS - Security Operations 7.4 Analyst

About Exambible

Your Partner of IT Exam

Found in 1998

Exambible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, Exambible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

Our Advances

* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

NEW QUESTION 1
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. Containment
B. Analysis
C. Eradication
D. Recovery

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION 2
A customer wants FortiAnalyzer to run an automation stitch that executes a CLI command on FortiGate to block a predefined list of URLs, if a botnet command-and-control (C&C) server IP is detected.
Which FortiAnalyzer feature must you use to start this automation process?

A. Playbook
B. Data selector
C. Event handler
D. Connector

Answer: C

Explanation:
Understanding Automation Processes in FortiAnalyzer:
FortiAnalyzer can automate responses to detected security events, such as running commands on FortiGate devices.
Analyzing the Customer Requirement:
The customer wants to run a CLI command on FortiGate to block predefined URLs when a botnet C&C server IP is detected.
This requires an automated response triggered by a specific event.
Evaluating the Options:
Option A:Playbooks orchestrate complex workflows but are not typically used for direct event-triggered automation processes.
Option B:Data selectors filter logs based on criteria but do not initiate automation processes.
Option C:Event handlers can be configured to detect specific events (such as detecting a botnet C&C server IP) and trigger automation stitches to execute predefined actions.
Option D:Connectors facilitate communication between FortiAnalyzer and other systems but are not the primary mechanism for initiating automation based on log events.
Conclusion:
To start the automation process when a botnet C&C server IP is detected, you must use anEvent handlerin FortiAnalyzer.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Automation Stitches in FortiAnalyzer.
Best Practices for Configuring Automated Responses in FortiAnalyzer.

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit,

which shows the partial output of the MITRE ATT&CK Enterprise matrix on FortiAnalyzer. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

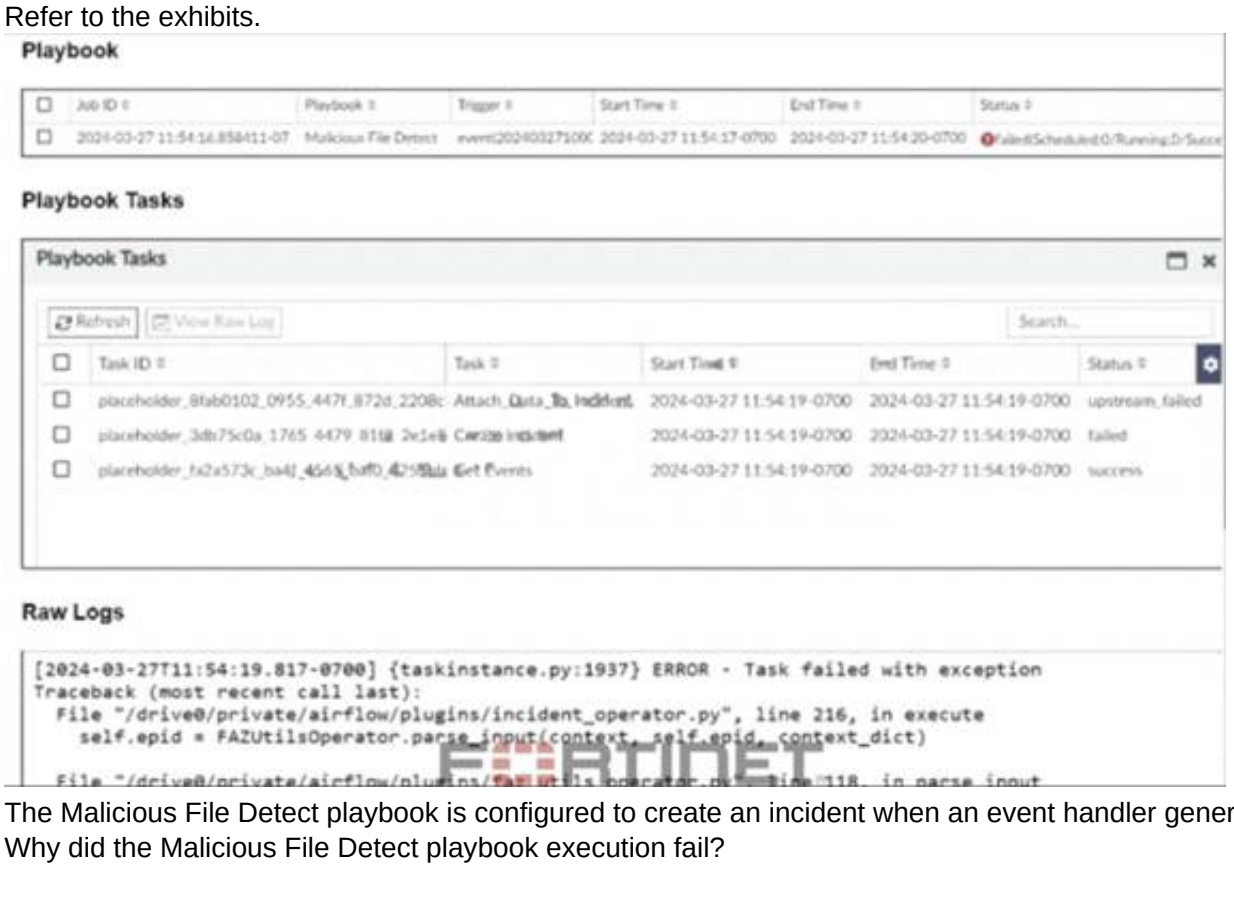
A. There are four techniques that fall under tactic T1071.

B. There are four subtechniques that fall under technique T1071.
C. There are event handlers that cover tactic T1071.
D. There are 15 events associated with the tactic.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Understanding the MITRE ATT&CK Matrix:
The MITRE ATT&CK framework is a knowledge base of adversary tactics and techniques based on real-world observations.
Each tactic in the matrix represents the "why" of an attack technique, while each technique represents "how" an adversary achieves a tactic.
Analyzing the Provided Exhibit:
The exhibit shows part of the MITRE ATT&CK Enterprise matrix as displayed on FortiAnalyzer.
The focus is on technique T1071 (Application Layer Protocol), which has subtechniques labeled T1071.001, T1071.002, T1071.003, and T1071.004.
Each subtechnique specifies a different type of application layer protocol used for Command and Control (C2):
T1071.001 Web Protocols
T1071.002 File Transfer Protocols
T1071.003 Mail Protocols
T1071.004 DNS
Identifying Key Points:
Subtechniques under T1071:There are four subtechniques listed under the primary technique T1071, confirming that statement B is true.
Event Handlers for T1071:FortiAnalyzer includes event handlers for monitoring various tactics and techniques. The presence of event handlers for tactic T1071 suggests active monitoring and alerting for these specific subtechniques, confirming that statement C is true.
Misconceptions Clarified:
Statement A (four techniques under tactic T1071) is incorrect because T1071 is a single technique with four subtechniques.
Statement D (15 events associated with the tactic) is misleading. The number 15 refers to the techniques under the Application Layer Protocol, not directly related to the number of events.
Conclusion:
The accurate interpretation of the exhibit confirms that there are four subtechniques under technique T1071 and that there are event handlers covering tactic T1071.
References:
MITRE ATT&CK Framework documentation.
FortiAnalyzer Event Handling and MITRE ATT&CK Integration guides.

NEW QUESTION 4
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 Create Incident task was expecting a name or number as input, but received an incorrect data format
B. The Get Events task did not retrieve any event data.
C. The Attach_Data_To_Incident incident task wasexpecting an integer, but received an incorrect data format.
D. The Attach Data To Incident task failed, which stopped the playbook execution.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION 5
Review the following incident report:
Attackers leveraged a phishing email campaign targeting your employees.
The email likely impersonated a trusted source, such as the IT department, and requested login credentials. An unsuspecting employee clicked a malicious link in the email, leading to the download and execution of a
Remote Access Trojan (RAT).
The RAT provided the attackers with remote access and a foothold in the compromised system. Which two MITRE ATT&CK tactics does this incident report capture? (Choose two.)

A. Initial Access
B. Defense Evasion
C. Lateral Movement
D. Persistence

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Understanding the MITRE ATT&CK Tactics:
The MITRE ATT&CK framework categorizes various tactics and techniques used by adversaries to achieve their objectives.
Tactics represent the objectives of an attack, while techniques represent how those objectives are achieved.
Analyzing the Incident Report:
Phishing Email Campaign:This tactic is commonly used for gaining initial access to a system.
Malicious Link and RAT Download:Clicking a malicious link and downloading a RAT is indicative of establishing initial access.
Remote Access Trojan (RAT):Once installed, the RAT allows attackers to maintain access over an extended period, which is a persistence tactic.
Mapping to MITRE ATT&CK Tactics:
Initial Access:
This tactic covers techniques used to gain an initial foothold within a network.
Techniques include phishing and exploiting external remote services.
The phishing campaign and malicious link click fit this category.
Persistence:
This tactic includes methods that adversaries use to maintain their foothold.
Techniques include installing malware that can survive reboots and persist on the system.
The RAT provides persistent remote access, fitting this tactic.
Exclusions:
Defense Evasion:
This involves techniques to avoid detection and evade defenses.
While potentially relevant in a broader context, the incident report does not specifically describe actions taken to evade defenses.
Lateral Movement:
This involves moving through the network to other systems.
The report does not indicate actions beyond initial access and maintaining that access.
Conclusion:
The incident report captures the tactics ofInitial AccessandPersistence.
References:
MITRE ATT&CK Framework documentation on Initial Access and Persistence tactics.
Incident analysis and mapping to MITRE ATT&CK tactics.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which statement best describes the MITRE ATT&CK framework?

A. Itprovides a high-level description of common adversary activities, but lacks technical details
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. It contains some techniques or subtechniques that fall under more than one tactic.

Answer: D

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 7
Which two types of variables can you use in playbook tasks? (Choose two.)

A. input
B. Output
C. Create
D. Trigger

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Understanding Playbook Variables:
Playbook tasks in Security Operations Center (SOC) playbooks use variables to pass and manipulate data between different steps in the automation process.
Variables help in dynamically handling data, making the playbook more flexible and adaptive to different scenarios.
Types of Variables:
Input Variables:
Input variables are used to provide data to a playbook task. These variables can be set manually or derived from previous tasks.
They act as parameters that the task will use to perform its operations.
Output Variables:
Output variables store the result of a playbook task. These variables can then be used as inputs for subsequent tasks.
They capture the outcome of the task's execution, allowing for the dynamic flow of information through the playbook.
Other Options:
Create:Not typically referred to as a type of variable in playbook tasks. It might refer to an action but not a variable type.
Trigger:Refers to the initiation mechanism of the playbook or task (e.g., an event trigger), not a type of variable.
Conclusion:
The two types of variables used in playbook tasks areinputandoutput.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Configuration and Variable Usage.
General SOC Automation and Orchestration Practices.

NEW QUESTION 8
When configuring a FortiAnalyzer to act as a collector device, which two steps must you perform?(Choose two.)

A. Enable log compression.
B. Configure log forwarding to a FortiAnalyzer in analyzer mode.
C. Configure the data policy to focus on archiving.
D. Configure Fabric authorization on the connecting interface.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Understanding FortiAnalyzer Roles:
FortiAnalyzer can operate in two primary modes: collector mode and analyzer mode.
Collector Mode: Gathers logs from various devices and forwards them to another FortiAnalyzer operating in analyzer mode for detailed analysis.
Analyzer Mode: Provides detailed log analysis, reporting, and incident management.
Steps to Configure FortiAnalyzer as a Collector Device:
* A. Enable Log Compression:
While enabling log compression can help save storage space, it is not a mandatory step specifically required for configuring FortiAnalyzer in collector mode.
Not selected as it is optional and not directly related to the collector configuration process.
B. Configure Log Forwarding to a FortiAnalyzer in Analyzer Mode:
Essential for ensuring that logs collected by the collector FortiAnalyzer are sent to the analyzer FortiAnalyzer for detailed processing.
Selected as it is a critical step in configuring a FortiAnalyzer as a collector device.
Step 1: Access the FortiAnalyzer interface and navigate to log forwarding settings.
Step 2: Configure log forwarding by specifying the IP address and necessary credentials of the FortiAnalyzer in analyzer mode.

NEW QUESTION 9
Which statement describes automation stitch integration between FortiGate and FortiAnalyzer?

A. An event handler on FortiAnalyzer executes an automation stitch when an event is created.
B. An automation stitch is configured on FortiAnalyzer and mapped to FortiGate using the FortiOS connector.
C. An event handler on FortiAnalyzer is configured to send a notification to FortiGate to trigger an automation stitch.
D. A security profile on FortiGate triggers a violation and FortiGate sends a webhook call to FortiAnalyzer.

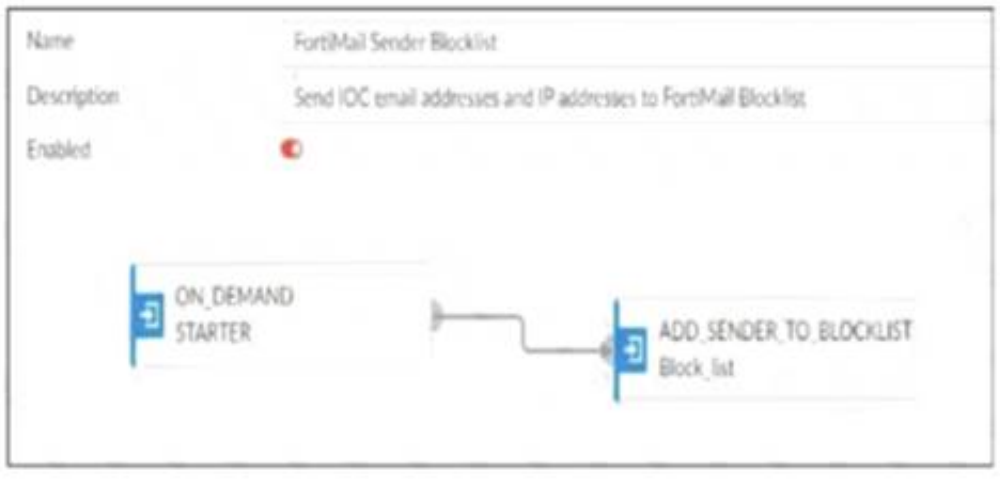
Answer: D

Explanation:
Overview of Automation Stitches: Automation stitches in Fortinet solutions enable automated
responses to specific events detected within the network. This automation helps in swiftly mitigating threats without manual intervention.
FortiGate Security Profiles:
FortiGate uses security profiles to enforce policies on network traffic. These profiles can include antivirus, web filtering, intrusion prevention, and more.
When a security profile detects a violation or a specific event, it can trigger predefined actions.
Webhook Calls:
FortiGate can be configured to send webhook calls upon detecting specific security events.
A webhook is an HTTP callback triggered by an event, sending data to a specified URL. This allows FortiGate to communicate with other systems, such as FortiAnalyzer.
FortiAnalyzer Integration:
FortiAnalyzer collects logs and events from various Fortinet devices, providing centralized logging and analysis.
Upon receiving a webhook call from FortiGate, FortiAnalyzer can further analyze the event, generate reports, and take automated actions if configured to do so.
Detailed Process:
Step 1: A security profile on FortiGate triggers a violation based on the defined security policies.
Step 2: FortiGate sends a webhook call to FortiAnalyzer with details of the violation.
Step 3: FortiAnalyzer receives the webhook call and logs the event.
Step 4: Depending on the configuration, FortiAnalyzer can execute an automation stitch to respond to the event, such as sending alerts, generating reports, or triggering further actions.

References:
Fortinet Documentation: FortiOS Automation Stitches
FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide: Details on configuring event handlers and integrating with FortiGate.
FortiGate Administration Guide: Information on security profiles and webhook configurations. By understanding the interaction between FortiGate and FortiAnalyzer through webhook calls and automation
stitches, security operations can ensure a proactive and efficient response to security events.

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibits.

Playbook configuration



FortiMail connector actions

The FortiMail Sender Blocklist playbook is configured to take manual input and add those entries to the FortiMail abc. com domain-level block list. The playbook is configured to use a FortiMail connector and the ADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLIST action.
Why is the FortiMail Sender Blocklist playbook execution failing7

A. You must use the GET_EMAIL_STATISTICS action first to gather information about email messages.
B. FortiMail is expecting a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
C. The client-side browser does not trust the FortiAnalzyer self-signed certificate.
D. The connector credentials are incorrect

Answer: B

Explanation:
Understanding the Playbook Configuration:
The playbook "FortiMail Sender Blocklist" is designed to manually input email addresses or IP addresses and add them to the FortiMail block list.
The playbook uses a FortiMail connector with the actionADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLIST.
Analyzing the Playbook Execution:
The configuration and actions provided show that the playbook is straightforward, starting with anON_DEMAND STARTERand proceeding to theADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLISTaction.
The action description indicates it is intended to block senders based on email addresses or domains.
Evaluating the Options:
Option A:UsingGET_EMAIL_STATISTICSis not required for the task of adding senders to a block list. This action retrieves email statistics and is unrelated to the block list configuration.
Option B:The primary reason for failure could be the requirement for a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). FortiMail typically expects precise information to ensure the correct entries are added to the block list.
Option C:The trust level of the client-side browser with FortiAnalyzer's self-signed certificate does not impact the execution of the playbook on FortiMail.
Option D:Incorrect connector credentials would result in an authentication error, but the problem described is more likely related to the format of the input data.
Conclusion:
The FortiMail Sender Blocklist playbook execution is failing because FortiMail is expecting a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
References:
Fortinet Documentation on FortiMail Connector Actions.
Best Practices for Configuring FortiMail Block Lists.

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibits.

Threat Hunting Monitor

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

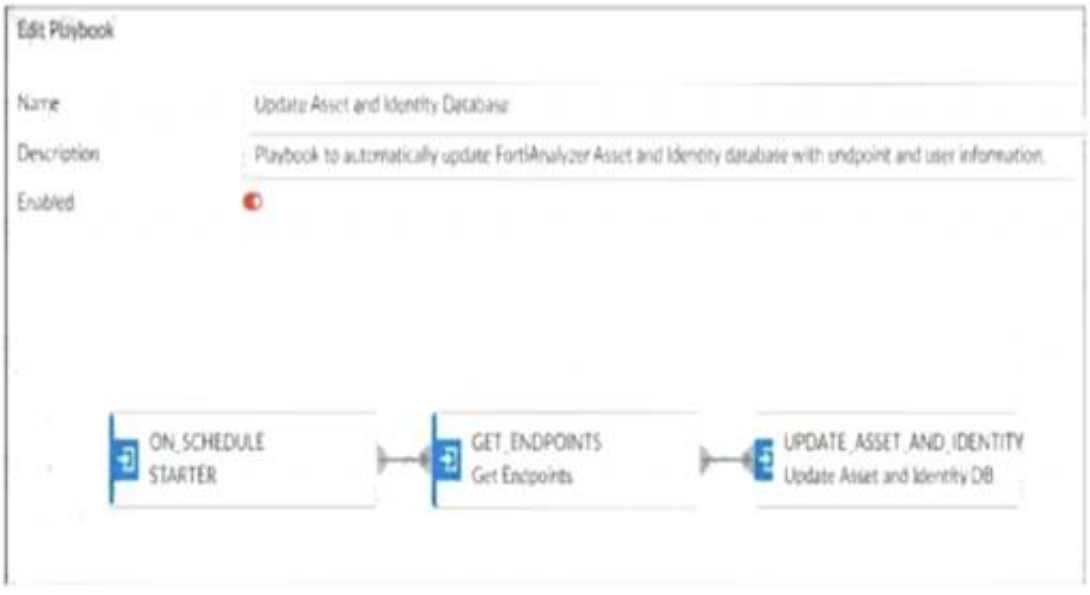
What can you conclude from analyzing the data using the threat hunting module?

A. Spearphishing is being used to elicit sensitive information.
B. DNS tunneling is being used to extract confidential data from the local network.
C. Reconnaissance is being used to gather victim identityinformation from the mail server.
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 15
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 local connector.
B. The playbook is using a FortiMail connector.
C. The playbook is using an on-demand trigger.
D. The playbook is using a FortiClient EMS connector.

Answer: AD

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.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Actions and Connectors.
FortiAnalyzer and FortiClient EMS Integration Guides.

NEW QUESTION 17
.....

Relate Links

100% Pass Your FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4 Exam with Exambible Prep Materials

https://www.exambible.com/FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4-exam/

Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - https://www.exambible.com/