Fortinet

Exam Questions FCP_FAZ_AN-7.6

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiAnalyzer 7.6 Analyst

NEW QUESTION 1
Which statement about sending notifications with incident updates is true?

A. Each connector used can have different notification settings
B. Each incident can send notification to a single external platform.
C. You must configure an output profile to send notifications by email.
D. Notifications can be sent only when an incident is created oi deleted.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
Which FortiAnalyzer feature allows you to use a proactive approach when managing your network security?

A. FortiView Monitor
B. Outbreak alert services
C. Incidentsdashboard
D. Threat hunting

Answer: D

Explanation:
FortiAnalyzer offers several features for monitoring, alerting, and incident management, each serving different purposes. Let's examine each option to determine which one best supports a proactive security approach.
* Option A - FortiView Monitor:
* FortiView is a visualization tool that provides real-time and historical insights into network traffic, threats, and logs. While it gives visibility into network activity, it is generally more reactive than proactive, as it relies on existing log data and incidents.
* Conclusion:Incorrect.
* Option B - Outbreak Alert Services:
* Outbreak Alert Services in FortiAnalyzer notify administrators of emerging threats and outbreaks based on FortiGuard intelligence. This is beneficial for awareness of potential threats but does not offer a hands-on, investigative approach. It??s more of a notification service rather than an active, proactive investigation tool.
* Conclusion:Incorrect.
* Option C - Incidents Dashboard:
* The Incidents Dashboard provides a summary of incidents and current security statuses within the network. While it assists with ongoing incident response, it is used to manage and track existing incidents rather than proactively identifying new threats.
* Conclusion:Incorrect.
* Option D - Threat Hunting:
* Threat Hunting in FortiAnalyzer enables security analysts to actively search for hidden threats or malicious activities within the network by leveraging historical data, analytics, and intelligence. This is a proactive approach as it allows analysts to seek out threats before they escalate into incidents.
* Conclusion:Correct.Conclusion:
* Correct Answer D. Threat hunting
* Threat hunting is the most proactive feature among the options, as it involves actively searching for threatswithin the network rather than reacting to already detected incidents.
References:
FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 documentation on Threat Hunting and proactive security measures.

NEW QUESTION 3
What are the two methods you can use to send notifications when an event is generated by an event handler? (Choose two answers)

A. Send SNMP trap.
B. Send an alert through the FortiGuard server.
C. Send an alert through Fabric connectors.
D. Send SMS notification

Answer: AC

Explanation:
From Exact Extract of knowledge of FortiAnalyzer 7.6 Study guide documents:
FortiAnalyzer event handlers support alerting when a rule match generates an event. The study guide states that, for an event handler,??You can select a notification profile to send alerts whenever an event is generated by the handler.??In FortiAnalyzer, notification profiles are the mechanism used to deliver alerts outward (for example, via an SNMP trap), which directly aligns with optionA.
In addition, FortiAnalyzer supports sending notifications to external platforms through integrations:??You can configure FortiAnalyzer to send a notification to external platforms using preconfigured Fabric connectors.??This validates the use ofFabric connectorsas a notification delivery method, aligning with optionC.
OptionBis not a notification delivery method for event-handler-generated alerts in the workflow described (FortiGuard is used for threat intelligence/enrichment rather than relaying alerts). OptionDis not presented in the study guide??s described notification mechanisms for event-handler alerting in the referenced sections.

NEW QUESTION 4
Which two statements about playbook execution are true? (Choose two)

A. FortiAnalyzer will not commit changes made by a Failed playbook
B. The Playbook Monitor provides troubleshooting logs
C. You can run the default debugging playbook to investigate playbook errors.
D. Even I the playbook status is Failed, individual tasks may have succeeded.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 5

Exhibit.

A fortiAnalyzer analyst is customizing a SQL query to use in a report.
Which SQL query should the analyst run to get the expected results?
A)SELECT srcip AS "Source IP", dstport AS "Destination Port" FROM $log - WHERE $filter AND srcip = '10.0.1.10' GROUP BY srcip, dstport - ORDER BY dstport DESC

```
SELECT srcip AS "Source IP", dstport AS "Destination Port"
FROM $log
WHERE $filter AND srcip = '10.0.1.10'
ORDER BY dstport
GROUP by srcip, dstport DESC
```

B)SELECT srcip AS "Source IP", dstport AS "Destination Port" FROM $log - WHERE $filter AND Source IP != '10.0.1.10' GROUP BY srcip, dstport - ORDER BY dstport DESC

```
SELECT srcip AS "Source IP", dstport AS "Destination Port"
FROM $log
WHERE $filter AND Source IP != '10.0.1.10'
GROUP BY srcip, dstport
ORDER BY dstport DESC
```

C)SELECT srcip AS "Source IP", dstport AS "Destination Port" ORDER BY dstport DESC - GROUP BY srcip, dstport - FROM $log - WHERE $filter AND srcip = '10.0.1.10'

```
SELECT srcip AS "Source IP", dstport AS "Destination Port"
ORDER BY dstport DESC
GROUP BY srcip, dstport
FROM $log
WHERE $filter AND srcip = '10.0.1.10'
```

D)SELECT srcip AS "Source IP", dstport AS "Destination Port" FROM $log - WHERE $filter AND srcip = '10.0.1.10' ORDER BY dstport - GROUP by srcip, dstport DESC

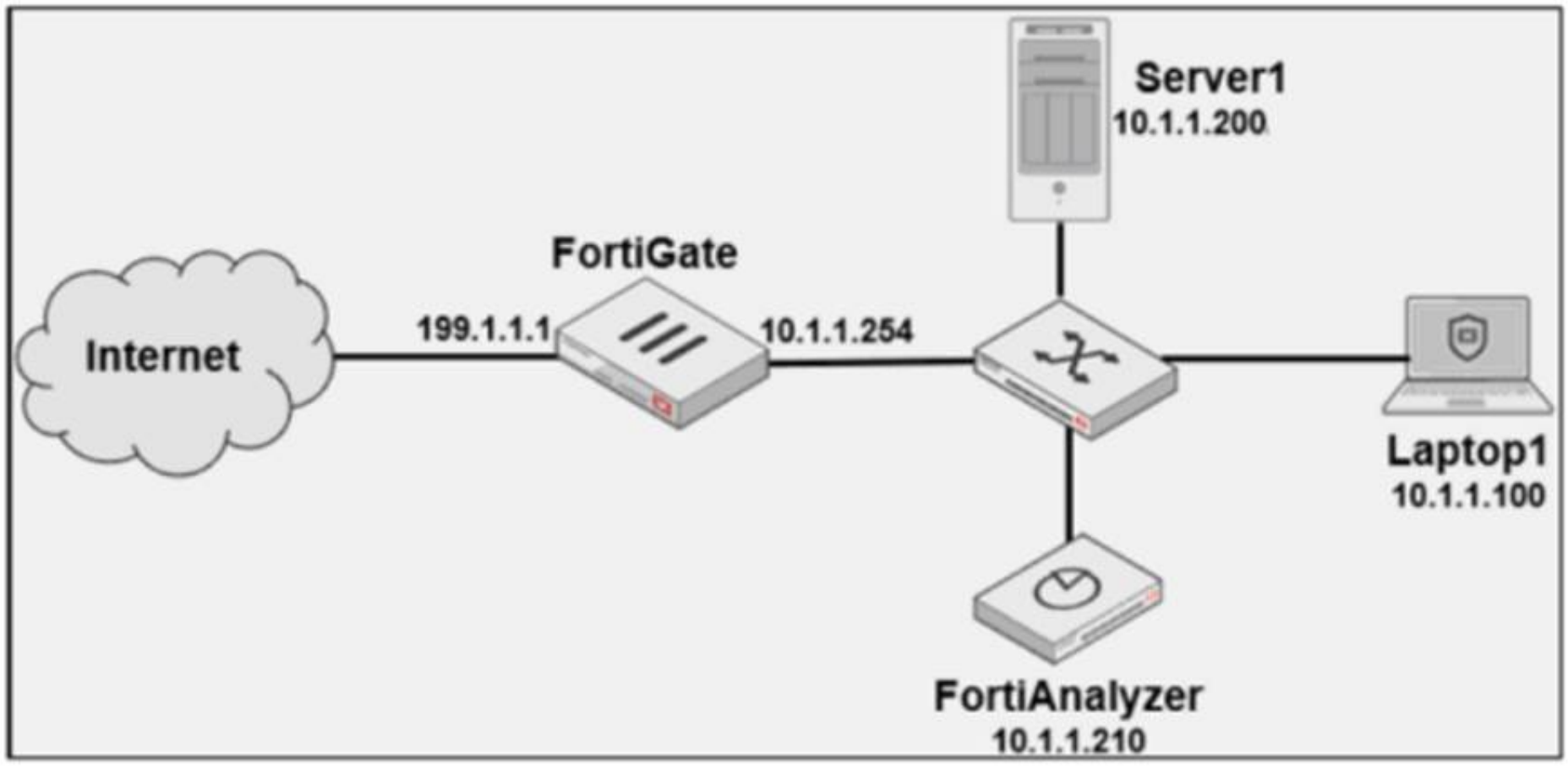
```
SELECT srcip AS "Source IP", dstport AS "Destination Port"
FROM $log
WHERE $filter AND srcip = '10.0.1.10'
GROUP BY srcip, dstport
ORDER BY dstport DESC
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation:
The requirement here is to construct a SQL query that retrieves logs with specific fields, namely "Source IP" and "Destination Port," for entries where the source IP address matches 10.0.1.10. The correct syntax is essential forselecting, filtering, ordering, and grouping the results as shown in the expected outcome.
Analysis of the Options:
Option A Explanation:
SELECT srcip AS "Source IP", dstport AS "Destination Port": This syntax selects srcip and dstport, renaming them to "Source IP" and "Destination Port" respectively in the output.
FROM $log: Specifies the log table as the data source.
WHERE $filter AND srcip = '10.0.1.10': This line filters logs to only include entries with srcip equal to 10.0.1.10.
ORDER BY dstportDESC: Orders the results in descending order by dstport.
GROUP BY srcip, dstport: Groups results by srcip and dstport, which is valid SQL syntax.
This option meets all the requirements to get the expected results accurately.
Option B Explanation:
WHERE $filter AND Source IP != '10.0.1.10': Uses != instead of =. This would exclude logs from the specified IP 10.0.1.10, which is contrary to the expected result.
Option C Explanation:
The ORDER BY clause appears before the FROM clause, which is incorrect syntax. SQL requires the FROM clause to follow the SELECT clause directly.
Option D Explanation:
The GROUP BY clause should follow the FROM clause. However, here, it??s located after WHERE, making it syntactically incorrect.
Conclusion:
Correct Answer A. Option A
This option aligns perfectly with standard SQL syntax and filters correctly for srcip = '10.0.1.10', while ordering and grouping as required.
[References:, FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 SQL query capabilities and syntax for report customization.,]

NEW QUESTION 6
Exhibit.



Laptop1 is used by several administrators to manage FotiAnalyzer. You want to configure a generic text filter that matches all login attempts to the web interface generated by any user other than admin????, and coming from Laptop1.
Which filter will achieve the desired result?

A. Operation-login and performed_on==????GUI(10.1.1.100)?? and user!=admin
B. Operation-login and performed_on==????GU (10.1.1.120)?? and user!=admin
C. Operation-login and srcip== 10.1.1.100 anddstip==10.1.1.1.210 and user==admin
D. Operation-login and dstip==10.1.1.210 and user!-admin

Answer: A

Explanation:
The objective is to create a filter that identifies all login attempts to the FortiAnalyzer web interface (GUI) coming fromLaptop1(IP 10.1.1.100) and excludes the admin user. This filter should match any user other than admin.
Filter Components Analysis:
Operation-login: This portion of the filter will target login actions specifically, which is correct for filtering login attempts.
performed_on=="GUI(10.1.1.100)': This indicates that the login attempt must occur on the GUI interface and originate from the specified IP, which matches Laptop1's IP address (10.1.1.100). This ensures that the filter only matches GUI logins from this specific device.
user!=admin: This part excludes logins by the admin user, meeting the requirement to capture only non-admin users.
Option Analysis:
Option A: Correctly specifies theOperation-login,performed_on=="GUI(10.1.1.100)', anduser!=admin. This setup effectively filters login attempts to the GUI from Laptop1, excluding the admin user.
Option B: Uses the incorrect IP 10.1.1.120 in the performed_on filter, which does not match Laptop1's IP (10.1.1.100).
Option C: This option includessrcip==10.1.1.100anddstip==10.1.1.210but incorrectly specifiesuser==admininstead ofuser!=admin, which does not match the requirement to exclude admin users.
Option D: This option does not specify theperformed_onfield to restrict it to the GUI and only includesdstip(destination IP) withoutsrcip. It also incorrectly uses user!-admin instead of the correct syntaxuser!=admin.
Conclusion:
Correct Answer:A. Operation-login and performed_on=="GUI(10.1.1.100)' and user!=admin
This filter precisely captures the required conditions: login attempts from Laptop1 to the GUI interface by any user except admin.
[References:, FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 documentation on log filters, syntax for login operations, and GUI login tracking.,]

NEW QUESTION 7
Exhibit.

```
FAZ # diagnose fortilogd lograte
last 5 seconds: 70.0, 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 message rate being lower that the log rate is normal.
B. Both messages and logs are almost finished indexing.
C. There are more traffic logs than event logs.
D. The output is ADOM specific

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this output, we see two diagnostic commands executed on a FortiAnalyzer device:
diagnose fortilogd lograte: This command shows the rate at which logs are being processed by the FortiAnalyzer in terms of log entries per second.
diagnose fortilogd msgrate: This command displays the message rate, or the rate at which individual messages are being processed.
The values provided in the exhibit output show:
Log rate (lograte): Consistently high, showing values such as 70.0, 132.1, and 133.3 logs per second over different time intervals.
Message rate (msgrate): Lower values, around 1.4 to 1.6 messages per second. Explanation
Interpretation of log rate vs. message rate: In FortiAnalyzer, the log rate typically refers to the rate of logs being stored or indexed, while the message rate refers to individual messages within these logs. Given that a single log entry can contain multiple messages, it's common to see a lower message rate relative to the log rate.
Understanding normal operation: In this case, the message rate being lower than the log rate is expected and typical behavior. This discrepancy can arise because each log entry may bundle multiple related messages, reducing the message rate relative to the log rate.
Conclusion
Correct Answer A. The message rate being lower than the log rate is normal.
This aligns with thenormal operational behavior of FortiAnalyzer in processing logs and messages.
There is no indication that both logs and messages are nearly finished indexing, as that would typically show diminishing rates toward zero, which is not the case here. Additionally, there's no information in this output about specific ADOMs or a comparison between traffic logs and event logs. Thus, options B, C, and D are incorrect.
[References:, FortiOS 7.4.1 and FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 command guides for diagnose fortilogd lograte and diagnose fortilogd msgrate.,]

NEW QUESTION 8
Which two actions should an administrator take to vide Compromised Hosts on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

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.
Reference: According to FortiOS and FortiAnalyzer documentation, device detection on FortiGate and enabling web filtering logs are both recommended steps for populating the Compromised Hosts view on FortiAnalyzer. These logs provide insights into device behaviors and web activity, which are essential for identifying and tracking potentially compromised hosts.

NEW QUESTION 9
Which SQL query is in the correct order to query to database in the FortiAnalyzer?

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

Answer: D

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.
Reference: 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 10
Exhibit.

FortiAnalyzer partial configuration output

```
FortiAnalyzer1# get system status
Platform Type                : FAZVM64-KVM
Platform Full Name           : FortiAnalyzer-VM64-KVM
Version                      : v7.4.1-build2308 230831 (GA)
Serial Number                : FAZ-VM0000065040
BIOS version                 : 04000002
Hostname                     : FortiAnalyzer1
Max Number of Admin Domains  : 5
Admin Domain Configuration   : Enabled
FIPS Mode                    : Disabled
HA Mode                      : Stand Alone
Branch Point                 : 2308
Release Version Information  : GA
Time Zone                    : (GMT-8:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)
Disk Usage                   : Free 43.60GB, Total 58.80GB
File System                  : Ext4
License Status               : Valid

FortiAnalyzer1# get system global
adom-mode                    : normal
adom-select                  : enable
adom-status                  : enable
console-output               : standard
country-flag                 : enable
enc-algorithm                : high
ha-member-auto-grouping      : enable
hostname                     : FortiAnalyzer1
log-checksum                 : md5
log-forward-cache-size       : 5
log-mode                     : analyzer
longitude                    : (null)
max-aggregation-tasks        : 0
max-running-reports          : 1
oftp-ssl-protocol            : tlsv1.2
ssl-low-encryption           : disable
ssl-protocol                 : tlsv1.3 tlsv1.2
task-list-size               : 2000
webservice-proto             : tlsv1.3 tlsv1.2
```

```
FortiAnalyzer2# get system status
Platform Type                : FAZVM64-KVM
Platform Full Name           : FortiAnalyzer-VM64-KVM
Version                      : v7.4.1-build2308 230831 (GA)
Serial Number                : FAZ-VM0000065041
BIOS version                 : 04000002
Hostname                     : FortiAnalyzer2
Max Number of Admin Domains  : 5
Admin Domain Configuration   : Enabled
FIPS Mode                    : Disabled
HA Mode                      : Stand Alone
Branch Point                 : 2308
Release Version Information  : GA
Time Zone                    : (GMT-8:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)
Disk Usage                   : Free 45.75GB, Total 58.80GB
File System                  : Ext4
License Status               : Valid

FortiAnalyzer2# get system global
adom-mode                    : normal
adom-select                  : enable
adom-status                  : enable
console-output               : standard
country-flag                 : enable
enc-algorithm                : high
ha-member-auto-grouping      : enable
hostname                     : FortiAnalyzer2
log-checksum                 : md5
log-forward-cache-size       : 5
log-mode                     : analyzer
longitude                    : (null)
max-aggregation-tasks        : 0
max-running-reports          : 1
oftp-ssl-protocol            : tlsv1.2
ssl-low-encryption           : disable
ssl-protocol                 : tlsv1.3 tlsv1.2
task-list-size               : 2000
webservice-proto             : tlsv1.3 tlsv1.2
```

```
FortiAnalyzer3# get syste
Platform Type
Platform Full Name
Version                      : v7.4.1-build2308 230831 (GA)
Serial Number                : FAZ-VM0000065042
BIOS version                 : 04000002
Hostname                     : FortiAnalyzer3
Max Number of Admin Domains  : 5
Admin Domain Configuration   : Enabled
FIPS Mode                    : Disabled
HA Mode                      : Stand Alone
Branch Point                 : 2308
Release Version Information  : GA
Time Zone                    : (GMT-8:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)
Disk Usage                   : Free 53.06GB, Total 79.80GB
File System                  : Ext4
License Status               : Valid

FortiAnalyzer3# get system global
adom-mode                    : normal
adom-select                  : enable
adom-status                  : enable
console-output               : standard
country-flag                 : enable
enc-algorithm                : high
ha-member-auto-grouping      : enable
hostname                     : FortiAnalyzer3
log-checksum                 : md5
log-forward-cache-size       : 5
log-mode                     : analyzer
longitude                    : (null)
max-aggregation-tasks        : 0
max-running-reports          : 5
oftp-ssl-protocol            : tlsv1.2
ssl-low-encryption           : disable
ssl-protocol                 : tlsv1.3 tlsv1.2
task-list-size               : 2000
webservice-proto             : tlsv1.3 tlsv1.2
```

Based on the partial outputs displayed, which devices can be members of a FotiAnalyzer Fabric?

A. FortiAnalayzer1 and FortiAnalyzer3
B. FortiAnalyzer1 and FortiAnalyzer2
C. FortiAnalyzer2 and FortiAnalyzer3
D. All devices listed can be members.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a FortiAnalyzer Fabric, devices can participate in a cluster or grouping if they meet specific compatibility criteria.
Based on the outputs provided, let's evaluate these criteria:
Version Compatibility:
All three devices, FortiAnalyzer1, FortiAnalyzer2, and FortiAnalyzer3, are running version v7.4.1-build0238, which is the same across the board. This version alignment is crucial because FortiAnalyzer Fabric requires that devices run compatible firmware versions for seamless communication and management.
Platform Type and Configuration:
All three devices are configured as Standalone in the HA mode, which allows them to operate independently but does not restrict their participation in a FortiAnalyzer Fabric. Each device is also on the FAZVM64-KVM platform type, ensuring hardware compatibility.
Global Settings:
Key settings such as adm-mode, adm-status, and adom-mode are consistent across all devices (adm-mode: normal, adm-status: enable, adom-mode: normal), which aligns with requirements for fabric integration and role assignment flexibility.
Each device also has the log-forward-cache-size set, which is relevant for forwarding logs within a fabric environment.
Based on the above analysis, all devices (FortiAnalyzer1, FortiAnalyzer2, and FortiAnalyzer3) meet the requirements to be part of a FortiAnalyzer Fabric.
Reference: FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 documentation outlines that devices within a FortiAnalyzer Fabric should be on the same or compatible firmware versions and hardware platforms, and they must be configured for integration. Given that all devices match the version, platform, and mode criteria, they can all be part of the FortiAnalyzer Fabric.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which statement about exporting items in Report Definitions is true?

A. Templates can be exported.
B. Template exports contain associated charts and datasets.
C. Chart exports contain associated datasets.
D. Datasets can be exported.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15
Refer to Exhibit:

What does the data point at 21:20 indicate?

A. FortiAnalyzer is indexing logs faster than logs are being received.
B. The fortilogd daemon is ahead in indexing by one log.
C. The SQL database requires a rebuild because of high receive lag.
D. FortiAnalyzer is temporarily buffering received logs so older logs can be indexed first.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit shows a graph that tracks two metrics over time:Receive RateandInsert Rate. These two rates are crucial for understanding the log processing behavior in FortiAnalyzer.
Understanding Receive Rate and Insert Rate:
Receive Rate: This is the rate at which FortiAnalyzer is receiving logs from connected devices.
Insert Rate: This is the rate at which FortiAnalyzer is indexing (inserting) logs into its database for storage and analysis.
Data Point at 21:20:
At 21:20, theInsert Rateline is above theReceive Rateline, indicating that FortiAnalyzer is inserting logs into its database at a faster rate than it is receiving them. This situation suggests that FortiAnalyzer is able to keep up with the incoming logs and is possibly processing a backlog or temporarily received logs faster than new logs are coming in.
Option Analysis:
Option A - FortiAnalyzer is Indexing Logs Faster Than Logs are Being Received: This accurately describes the scenario at 21:20, where the Insert Rate exceeds the Receive Rate. This indicates that FortiAnalyzer is handling logs efficiently at that moment, with no backlog in processing.
Option B - The fortilogd Daemon is Ahead in Indexing by One Log: The data does not provide specific information about the fortilogd daemon??s log count, only the rates. This option is incorrect.
Option C - SQL Database Requires a Rebuild: High receive lag would imply a backlog in receiving and indexing logs, typically visible if the Receive Rate were significantly above the Insert Rate, which is not the case here.
Option D - FortiAnalyzer is Temporarily Buffering Logs to Index Older Logs First: There is no indication of buffering in this scenario. Buffering would usually occur if the Receive Rate were higher than the Insert Rate, indicating that FortiAnalyzer is storing logs temporarily due to indexing lag.
Conclusion:
Correct Answer:A. FortiAnalyzer is indexing logs faster than logs are being received.
The graph at 21:20 shows a higher Insert Rate than Receive Rate, indicating efficient log processing by FortiAnalyzer.
[References:, FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 documentation on log processing metrics, Receive Rate, and Insert Rate indicators.,]

NEW QUESTION 16
Which statement about the FortiSIEM management extension is correct?

A. It allows you to manage the entire life cycle of a threat or breach.
B. It can be installed as a dedicated VM.
C. Its use of the available disk space is capped at 50%.
D. It requires a licensed FortiSIEM supervisor.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20
Which two parameters does FortiAnalyzer use to identify an indicator of compromise (IOC)? (Choose two answers)

A. IP address
B. URL
C. Policy ID
D. Application category

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 22
What two things should an administrator do to view Compromised Hosts on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 24
Which two external servers can you configure to validate administrator logins? (Choose two.)

A. Syslog
B. LDAP
C. RADIUS
D. Only locally by FortiAnalyzer

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 29
A FortiAnalyzer device could use which security method to secure the transfer of log data from FortiGate devices?

A. SSL
B. IPSec
C. Direct serial connection
D. S/MIME

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 34
.....

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