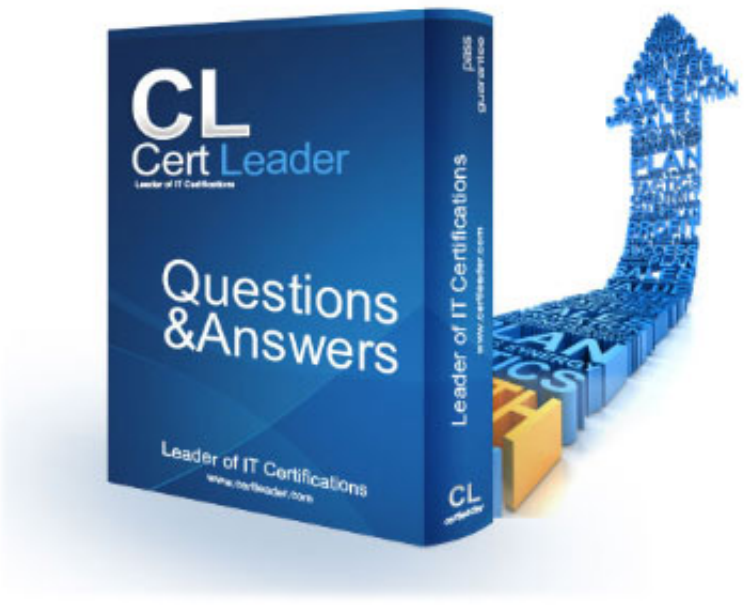
FCP_FAZ_AN-7.6 Dumps

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiAnalyzer 7.6 Analyst

https://www.certleader.com/FCP_FAZ_AN-7.6-dumps.html



NEW QUESTION 1
What is the purpose of playbook trigger variables?

A. To display statistics about the playbook runtime
B. To use information from the trigger to filter the action in a task
C. To provide the trigger information to make the playbook start running
D. To store the start the times of playbooks with On_Schedule triggers

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2
Which statement about sending notifications with incident update is true?

A. You can send notifications to multiple external platforms.
B. Notifications can be sent only by email.
C. If you use multiple fabric connectors, all connectors must have the same settings.
D. Notifications can be sent only when an incident is updated or deleted.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In FortiOS and FortiAnalyzer,incident notificationscan be sent to multiple external platforms, not limited to a single method such as email. Fortinet's security fabric and integration capabilities allow notifications to be
sent through various fabric connectors and third-party integrations. This flexibility is designed to ensure that incident updates reach relevant personnel or systems using preferred communication channels, such as email, Syslog, SNMP, or integration with SIEM platforms.
Let??s review each answer option for clarity:
* Option A: You can send notifications to multiple external platforms
* This is correct. Fortinet??s notification system is capable of sending updates to multiple platforms, thanks to its support for fabric connectors and external integrations. This includes options such as email, Syslog, SNMP, and others based on configured connectors.
* Option B: Notifications can be sent only by email
* This is incorrect. Although email is a common method, FortiOS and FortiAnalyzer support multiple notification methods through various connectors, allowing notifications to be directed to different platforms as per the organization??s setup.
* Option C: If you use multiple fabric connectors, all connectors must have the same settings
* This is incorrect. Each fabric connector can have its unique configuration, allowing different connectors to be tailored for specific notification and integration requirements.
* Option D: Notifications can be sent only when an incident is updated or deleted
* This is incorrect. Notifications can be sent upon the creation of incidents, as well as upon updates or deletion, depending on the configuration.
:According to FortiOS and FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 documentation, notifications for incidents can be configured across various platforms by using multiple connectors, and they are not limited to email alone. This capability is part of the Fortinet Security Fabric, allowing for a broad range of integrations with external systems and platforms for effective incident response.

NEW QUESTION 3
You mustfind a specific security event log in the FortiAnalyzer logs displayed in FortiView, but, so far, you have been uncuccessful.
Which two tasks should you perform to investigate why you are having this issue? (Choose two.)

A. Open .gz log files in FortiView.
B. Rebuild the SQL database and check FortiView.
C. Review the ADOM data policy
D. Check logs in the Log Browse

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
Refer to the exhibit.

	Event	Event Status	Event Type	Severity
☐	56834764387462384.org (4)	Unhandled	Web Filter	Critical
☐	Web traffic to C&C from 10.0.1.200 detected	Unhandled	Web Filter	Critical

Which statement about the displayed event is correct? (Choose one answer))

A. An incident was created from this event.
B. The risk source is isolated.
C. The security risk was escalated.
D. The security event risk is considered open.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation: From Exact Extract of knowledge of FortiAnalyzer 7.6 Study guide documents:
In the exhibit, theEvent Statusshown isUnhandled(Event Type: Web Filter; Severity: Critical). The FortiAnalyzer study guide definesUnhandledevents as events whose security risk has not been addressed and is therefore still active/open. Specifically, it states:??Unhandled: The security risk is considered open.??
This directly matches optionD.
The other options correspond to different statuses or actions:
* Isolated/Containedapplies when the risk source is isolated (statusContained), notUnhandled.
* Escalatedrefers to events moved/raised for further action (statusEscalated), notUnhandled.
* Whether an incident was created cannot be concluded solely from the status ??Unhandled?? in the exhibit; the study guide ties incident creation to incident management workflows rather than equating ??Unhandled?? with an incident being created.

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
Which two statement regarding the outbreak detection service are true? (Choose two.)

A. An additional license is required.
B. It automatically downloads new event handlers and reports.
C. Outbreak alerts are available on the root ADOM only.
D. New alerts are received by email.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 8
In a FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment, which three modules from Fabric members are available for analysis on the supervisor? (Choose three answers))

A. Playbooks
B. Indicators
C. Logs
D. Events
E. Reports

Answer: CDE

Explanation:
From Exact Extract of knowledge of FortiAnalyzer 7.6 Study guide documents:
The study guide explicitly describes what content fromFabric membersis visible/usable on theFabric supervisor:
* Logs:??In the FortiAnalyzer Fabric supervisor,Log View displays logs collected on all FortiAnalyzer Fabric members.??
* Reports:??For reports, the FortiAnalyzer Fabric supervisorcan fetch and aggregate data from multiple membersin the FortiAnalyzer Fabric.??
* Events:??Events generated by event handlers on the FortiAnalyzer Fabric members are visible on the supervisor.??
By contrast, the study guide lists a key limitation that rules outPlaybooksas a supervisor capability over members: ??You are not able to perform configuration changes or torun automation playbooks from the Fabric supervisor to members.??
Therefore, the three modules available for analysis on the supervisor areLogs, Events, and Reports(C, D, E).

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
Whathappens when the indicator of compromise (IOC) engine on FortiAnalyzer finds web logs that match blacklisted IP addresses?

A. FortiAnalyzer flags the associated host for further analysis.
B. A new infected entry is added for the corresponding endpoint under Compromised Hosts.
C. The detection engine classifies those logs as Suspicious.
D. The endpoint is marked as Compromised and, optionally, can be put in quarantine.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit with partial output:


```
{
    "checksum": {
        "hash": "c7e559a2e328cab00b72aac1ccccc1ca",
        "method": "MD5"
    },
    "data":
    "H4sIAAAAAAAAA72ZbW/bOBKAv9+vEIz7sAvQgd78RmA/uHbAm1
    ZMiS5qbfIf78hpbEpmpLl7u1hkYVtzQyHM8Ph6OkPo7eN/f0qTb/
    EIy9nRREIj/IDj+JPxX7L4OtD7+7Wml+/n97OH3rko7duiyhNSrm
    CTMzWRfn15eUFvhd+/pWb/kPRqeScCVcqDdqmV4hCsTL4EbCnNAY
    nupbvrevh5VkTNxhYE2ZPmCkcTPxN6fcbVhiX31hS5OL3w37e2
```


Your colleague exported a playbook and has sent it to you for review. You open the file in a text editor and observer the output as shown in the exhibit.
Which statement about the export is true?

A. The export data type is zipped.
B. The playbook is misconfigured.
C. The option to include the connector was not selected.
D. Your colleague put a password on the export.

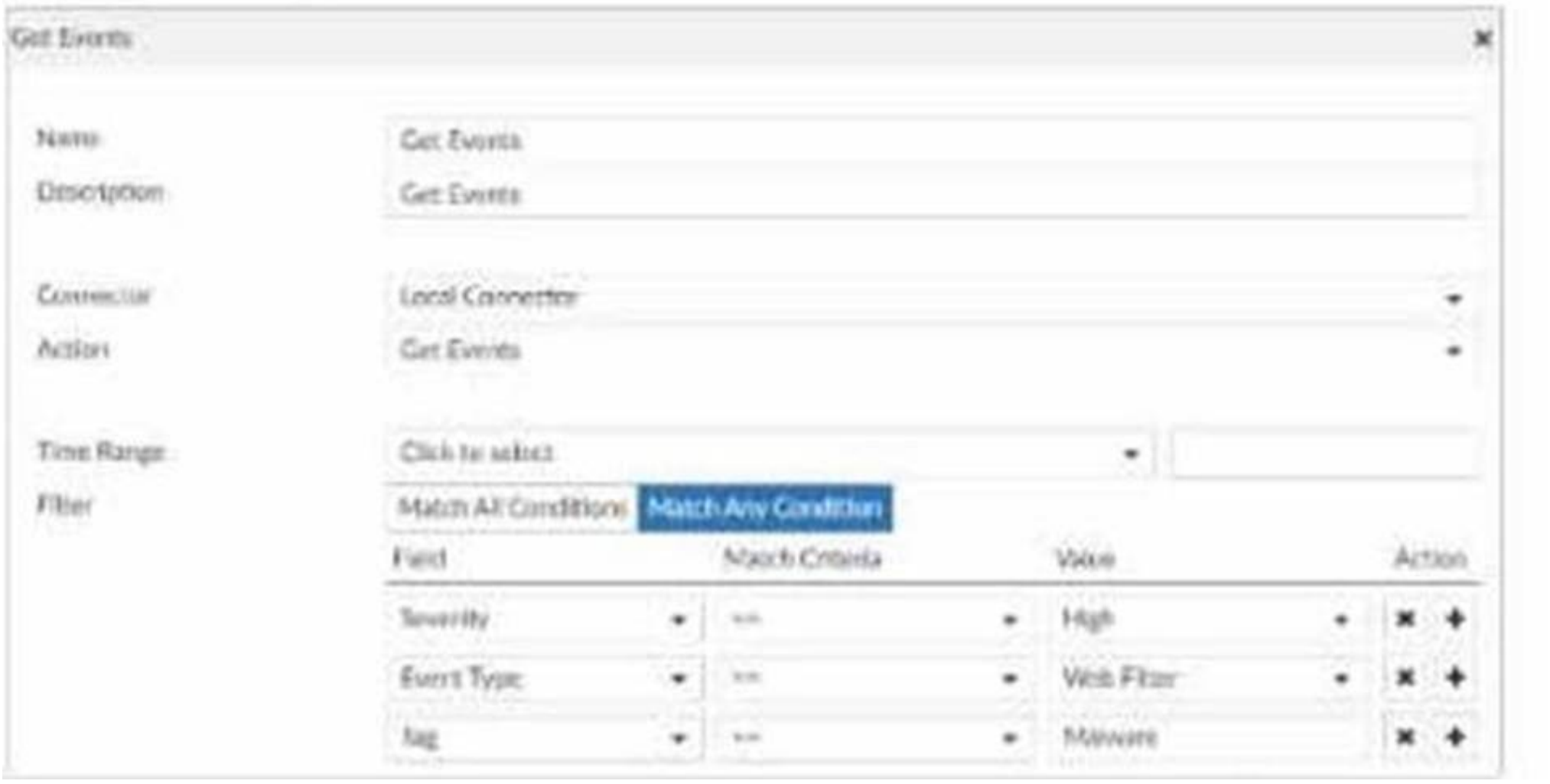
Answer: A

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 13
Exhibit.

Get Event task configuration



Assume these are all the events that exist on the FortiAnalyzer device.
How many events will be added to the incident created after running this playbook?

A. Eleven events will be added.
B. Seven events will beadded
C. No events will be added.
D. Four events will be added.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the exhibit, we see a playbook in FortiAnalyzer designed to retrieve events based on specific criteria, create an incident, and attach relevant data to that incident. The "Get Event" task configuration specifies filters to match any of the following conditions:
Severity= High
Event Type= Web Filter
Tag= Malware
Analysis of Events:
In the FortiAnalyzer Event Monitor list:
We need to identify events that meet any one of the specified conditions (since the filter is set to "Match Any Condition").
Events Matching Criteria:
Severity = High:
There are two events with "High" severity, both with the "Event Type" IPS.
Event Type = Web Filter:
There are two events with the "Event Type" Web Filter. One has a "Medium" severity, and the other has a "Low" severity.
Tag = Malware:
There are two events tagged with "Malware," both with the "Event Type" Antivirus and "Medium" severity.
After filtering based on these criteria, there arefour distinct events:
Two from the "Severity = High" filter.
One from the "Event Type = Web Filter" filter.
One from the "Tag = Malware" filter.
Conclusion:
Correct Answer:D. Four events will be added.
This answer matches the conditions set in the playbook filter configuration and the events listed in the Event Monitor.
[References:, FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 documentation on event filtering, playbook configuration, and incident management criteria.,]

NEW QUESTION 16
Why must you wait for several minutes before you run a playbook that you just created?

A. FortiAnalyzer needs that time to parse the new playbook.
B. FortiAnalyzer needs that time to debug the new playbook.
C. FortiAnalyzer needs that time to back up the current playbooks.
D. FortiAnalyzer needs that time to ensure there are no other playbooks running.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a new playbook is created on FortiAnalyzer, the system requires some time toparse and validatethe playbook before it can be executed. Parsing involves checking the playbook's structure, ensuring that all syntax and logic are correct, and preparing the playbook for execution within FortiAnalyzer??s automation engine. This initial parsing step is necessary for FortiAnalyzer to load the playbook into its operational environment correctly.
Here's why the other options are incorrect:
Option A: FortiAnalyzer needs that time to parse the new playbook
This is correct. The delay is due to the parsing and setup process required to prepare the new playbook for execution. FortiAnalyzer??s automation engine checks for any issues or dependencies within the playbook, ensuring that it can run without errors.
Option B: FortiAnalyzer needs that time to debug the new playbook
This is incorrect.Debugging is not an automatic process that FortiAnalyzer undertakes after playbook creation. Debugging, if necessary, is a manual task performed by the administrator if there are issues with the playbook execution.
Option C: FortiAnalyzer needs that time to back up the current playbooks
This is incorrect. FortiAnalyzer does not automatically back up playbooks every time a new one is created. Backups of configuration and playbooks are typically

scheduled as part of routine maintenance and are not triggered by playbook creation.
Option D: FortiAnalyzer needs that time to ensure there are no other playbooks running
This is incorrect. FortiAnalyzer can manage multiple playbooks running simultaneously, so it does not require waiting for other playbooks to finish before initiating a new one. The waiting time specifically relates to the parsing process of the newly created playbook.
[: FortiAnalyzer documentation states that after creating a playbook, a brief delay is expected as the system parses and validates the playbook. This ensures that any syntax errors or logical inconsistencies are resolved before the playbook is executed, making option A the correct answer?.,]

NEW QUESTION 18
How does FortiAnalyzer block indicators? (Choose one answer))

A. It uses an automation script to update FortiGate with the block list.
B. It uses a FortiManager connector to send the block list.
C. It uses a FortiClient EMS connector to send the block list.
D. It uses a webhook to allow FortiGate to send the block list.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of knowledge of FortiAnalyzer 7.6 Study guide documents:
The FortiAnalyzer study guide states that blocking suspicious indicators is performed by integrating FortiAnalyzer withFortiManager(not by directly pushing a block list to FortiGate). Specifically:"To use this feature, you must set up an authorized FortiManager connector for the FortiAnalyzer on the Fabric Connector page of FortiAnalyzer."
It then explains the backend mechanism:"In the back end, a playbook called Block_indicator runs every 5 minutes to send the information to FortiManager."After a successful run,"the blocked indicator is pushed to the FortiManager External Resource list."From there, FortiManager can create threat feeds/security profiles/policy blocks and push policies to FortiGate as needed—however, the study guide clarifies:??The Blocked status on FortiAnalyzer confirms that the list is updated on FortiManager, but it is not synced to FortiGate.??
Therefore, FortiAnalyzer blocks indicators by using aFortiManager connectorand sending the block information to FortiManager (Option B).

NEW QUESTION 20
Refer to the exhibit.

```
adom_oid=198 itime=2025-05-27 08:35:24 loguid=7509149554218893312 epid=3 euid=3 data_parsername=FortiGate Log Parser data_sourceid=FGVM02TM24013423
data_sourcename=HQ-NGFW-1 root data_sourcetype=FortiGate data_timestamp=1748334923 app_cat=unscanned app_name=NTP app_service=NTP dst_intf=port2(undefined)
dst_ip=208.91.112.63 dst_port=123 event_action=accept event_id=13 event_policy=3 event_ref=751261e0-ce9e-51ef-f12e-a382acaf16d6 event_severity=notice
event_subtype=forward event_type=traffic host_location=Reserved host_owner=fortinet.com net_proto=17 net_rcvdpkts=1 net_rcvbytes=76 net_sentbytes=76 net_sentpkts=1
net_sessionduration=180 net_sessionid=1357 src_intf=port6(undefined) src_ip=10.0.13.125 src_natip=100.65.0.101 src_natport=50403 src_port=50403 dstepid=101 dsteuid=3
dst_geo_country=United States event_creation_time=27800868 event_uuid=0000000013 src_geo_country=Reserved logflag=1 data_sourcedom=root dst_intf_role=undefined
event_policyid=3 event_policytype=policy src_intf_role=undefined itime_t=1748360124 _logMeta=undefined
```

Which two observations can you make after reviewing this log entry? (Choose two answers))

A. This is a normalized log.
B. This is a formatted view of the log.
C. This is the original log that FortiAnalyzer received from FortiGate.
D. This log is in a raw log format.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of knowledge of FortiAnalyzer 7.6 Study guide documents:
The exhibit shows the log as a single-line key/value entry (not a columnar/table display), which aligns with FortiAnalyzer'sraw log formatview option. The study guide states:"You can toggle between viewing formatted and raw logs."This directly supports observationD.
At the same time, what you are viewing in FortiAnalyzer Log View isnormalizeddata (FortiAnalyzer parses and maps device logs into standardized fields for consistent searching and analysis). The study guide explicitly states:"The log view allows you to view all log types received by FortiAnalyzer in normalized log format.??It also explains that FortiAnalyzer "uses predefined parsers to extract key fields from ingested logs and maps them to a consistent, standardized set of field names," then stores them as normalized logs in the SIEM database. This supports observationA.
Finally, the study guide clarifies that even when you switch to raw log format in FortiAnalyzer, you are still observing the normalized-field representation produced by FortiAnalyzer's parser/normalization process (rather than the untouched original device message). It notes that a FortiGate event log "has been normalized by FortiAnalyzer," and when you switch "to raw log format," you can observe the effect of normalization on common fields. This is whyCis not the best description for the exhibit.

NEW QUESTION 21
Which log will generate an event with the status Contained?

A. An AV log with action=quarantine.
B. An IPS log with action=pass.
C. A WebFilter log will action=dropped.
D. An AppControl log with action=blocked.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26
Exhibit.

Event	Event Status	Event Type	Severity
bujyqttatbsd.findhere.org (1)	Mitigated	Web Filter	Low
Web request to suspicious destination from 10.0.3.20 blocked	Mitigated	Web Filter	Low

Which statement about the event displayed is correct?

A. The risk source is isolated.
B. The security risk was blocked or dropped.

C. The security event risk is considered open.
D. An incident was created from this event.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29
Which two statements about FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployments are true? (Choose two answers)

A. Supervisors can be in high availability (HA) for redundancy purposes only.
B. Fabric members can operate in analyzer mode only.
C. Fabric members do not forward their logs to the supervisor.
D. Supervisors and members must be in the same time zone.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
From Exact Extract of knowledge of FortiAnalyzer 7.6 Study guide documents:
B is true (members operate in analyzer mode, not collector mode): The study guide defines Fabric members as FortiAnalyzer devices that "retain access to the features described in the FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide" and that "each member can create or raise incidents and events." In contrast, it states that a FortiAnalyzer operating in collector mode "does not provide capabilities for event management or reporting," and also notes that "in collector mode, the GUI doesn't include FortiView, Reports, or Incidents & Events." Since Fabric members must be able to generate/manage incidents and events, they must be operating with analyzer capabilities rather than collector-only functionality.
C is true (members do not forward their logs to the supervisor): The supervisor provides centralized visibility, but the study guide describes the supervisor's log access as viewing logs collected on members, not receiving/storing forwarded log files. It states: "In the FortiAnalyzer Fabric supervisor, Log View displays logs collected on all FortiAnalyzer Fabric members," and clarifies "the logs contain the same information as displayed in the host FortiAnalyzer device they were collected on." This indicates the logs remain on the member (host) and are made visible to the supervisor for centralized monitoring rather than being forwarded and stored on the supervisor.
For completeness, the study guide also explicitly states "HA is not available on the supervisor" (so A is false) and members do not need the same time zone as the supervisor (so D is false).

NEW QUESTION 33
You need to move reports between two ADOMs.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. The ADOMs must be compatible types.
B. The date and time will be appended to the original report name to avoid conflicts.
C. All charts and datasets associated with the report will be imported together.
D. You need to convert the reports into templates first.

A.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
From Exact Extract of knowledge of FortiAnalyzer 7.6 Study guide documents:
FortiAnalyzer supports moving reporting content across ADOMs by importing/exporting reporting objects, but it enforces ADOM compatibility. The study guide states: "You can, however, import and export reports and charts ... into different ADOMs ..." and explicitly requires that "Both ADOMs must be of the same type." This directly validates statement A.
For report dependencies, the study guide clarifies how datasets are handled during transfer. While "You can't export templates and datasets," it also explains that when you export a chart, "the associated dataset is exported with it, so when you import an exported chart, the associated dataset is imported as well." Since reports are composed of charts (and charts depend on datasets), moving a report between ADOMs entails moving its charts; when those charts are exported/imported, their datasets come with them. This supports statement C based on the documented chartdataset import/export behavior.
Statement D is not required because the study guide explicitly indicates you can "export and import reports" directly, and additionally notes that on import "you can save the layout of the report as a template" (optional, not a prerequisite).

NEW QUESTION 34
Which log will generate an event with the status Unhandled?

A. An AV log with action=quarantine.
B. An IPS log with action=pass.
C. A WebFilter log will action=dropped.
D. An AppControl log with action=blocked.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In FortiOS 7.4.1 and FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1, the "Unhandled" status in logs typically signifies that the FortiGate encountered a security event but did not take any specific action to block or alter it. This usually occurs in the context of Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) logs.
IPS logs with action=pass: When the IPS engine inspects traffic and determines that it does not match any known attack signatures or violate any configured policies, it assigns the action "pass". Since no action is taken to block or modify this traffic, the status is logged as "Unhandled."
Let's look at why the other options are incorrect:
An AV log with action=quarantine: Antivirus (AV) logs with the action "quarantine" indicate that a file was detected as malicious and moved to quarantine. This is a definitive action, so the status wouldn't be "Unhandled."
A WebFilter log will action=dropped: WebFilter logs with the action "dropped" indicate that web traffic was blocked according to the configured web filtering policies. Again, this is a specific action taken, not an "Unhandled" event.
An AppControl log with action=blocked: Application Control logs with the action "blocked" mean that an application was denied access based on the defined application control rules. This is also a clear action, not "Unhandled."

NEW QUESTION 38
Exhibit.

What can you conclude about these search results? (Choose two.)

A. They can be downloaded to a file.
B. They are sortable by columns and customizable.
C. They are not available for analysis in FortiView.
D. They were searched by using text mode.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 39
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 43
Which statement about the FortiSOAR management extension is correct?

A. It requires a FortiManager configured to manage FortiGate.
B. It runs as a docker container on FortiAnalyzer.
C. It requires a dedicated FortiSOAR device or V
D. It does not include a limited trial by default.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The FortiSOAR management extension is designed as an independent security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR) solution that integrates with other Fortinet products but requires its own dedicated device or virtual machine (VM) environment. FortiSOAR is not natively integrated as a container or service within FortiAnalyzer or FortiManager, and it operates separately to manage complex security workflows and incident responses across various platforms.
Let's examine each option to determine the correct answer:
Option A: It requires a FortiManager configured to manage FortiGate
This is incorrect. FortiSOAR operates independently of FortiManager. While FortiSOAR can receive input or data from FortiGate (often managed by FortiManager), it does not require FortiManager to be part of its setup.
Option B: It runs as a docker container on FortiAnalyzer
This is incorrect. FortiSOAR does not run as a container within FortiAnalyzer. It requires its own dedicated environment, either as a physical device or a virtual machine, due to the resource requirements and specialized functions it performs.
Option C: It requires a dedicated FortiSOAR device or VM
This is correct. FortiSOAR is deployed as a standalone device or VM, which enables it to handle the intensive processing needed for orchestrating security operations, integrating with third-party tools, and automating responses across an organization's security infrastructure.
Option D: It does not include a limited trial by default
This is incorrect. FortiSOAR installations may come with trial options or demos in specific scenarios, especially for evaluation purposes. This depends on licensing and deployment policies.
Reference: The FortiSOAR platform, as outlined in Fortinet product documentation, is a standalone SOAR solution that requires a dedicated device or VM for deployment. It integrates with Fortinet's Security Fabric but operates separately from FortiAnalyzer, FortiManager, and FortiGate, focusing on advanced incident management and security automation.

NEW QUESTION 48
You created a playbook on FortiAnalyzer that uses a FortiOS connector. When configuring the FortiGate side, which type of trigger must be used so that the actions in an automation stich are available in the FortiOS connector?

A. FortiAnalyzer Event Handler
C. Fabric Connector event
D. FortiOS Event Log
Incoming webhook

Answer: D

Explanation:
When using FortiAnalyzer to create playbooks that interact with FortiOS devices, an Incoming Webhook trigger is required on the FortiGate side to make the actions in an automation stitch accessible through the FortiOS connector. The incoming webhook trigger allows FortiAnalyzer to initiate actions on FortiGate by sending HTTP POST requests to specified endpoints, which in turn trigger automation stitches defined on the FortiGate.
Here's an analysis of each option:
Option A: FortiAnalyzer Event Handler
This is incorrect. The FortiAnalyzer Event Handler is used within FortiAnalyzer itself for handling log events and alerts, but it does not trigger automation stitches on FortiGate.
Option B: Fabric Connector event
This is incorrect. Fabric Connector events are related to Fortinet's Security Fabric integrations but are not specifically used to trigger FortiGate automation stitches from FortiAnalyzer.
Option C: FortiOS Event Log
This is incorrect. While FortiOS event logs can be used for monitoring, they are not designed to trigger automation stitches directly from FortiAnalyzer.
Option D: Incoming webhook
This is correct. The Incoming Webhook trigger on FortiGate enables it to receive requests from FortiAnalyzer, allowing playbooks to activate automation stitches defined on the FortiGate device. This method is commonly used to integrate actions from FortiAnalyzer to FortiGate via the FortiOS connector.
Reference: According to FortiOS and FortiAnalyzer documentation, when integrating FortiAnalyzer
playbooks with FortiGate automation stitches, the recommended trigger type on FortiGate is an Incoming Webhook, allowing FortiAnalyzer to interact with FortiGate??s automation framework through the FortiOS connector.

NEW QUESTION 52
Which statement describes archive logs on FortiAnalyzer?

Logs that are indexed and stored in the SQL database
A. Logs a FortiAnalyzer administrator can access in FortiView
B. Logs compressed and saved in files with the .gz extension
C. Logs previously collected from devices that are offline
D.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In FortiAnalyzer, archive logs refer to logs that have been compressed and stored to save space. This process involves compressing the raw log files into the .gz format, which is a common compression format used in Fortinet systems for archived data. Archiving is essential in FortiAnalyzer to optimize storage and manage long-term retention of logs without impacting performance.
Let's examine each option for clarity:
Option A: Logs that are indexed and stored in the SQL database
This is incorrect. While some logs are indexed and stored in an SQL database for quick access and searchability, these are not classified as archive logs. Archived logs are typically moved out of the database and compressed.
Option B: Logs a FortiAnalyzer administrator can access in FortiView
This is incorrect because FortiView primarily accesses logs that are active and indexed, not archived logs. Archived logs are stored for long-term retention but are not readily available for immediate analysis in FortiView.
Option C: Logs compressed and saved in files with the .gz extension
This is correct. Archive logs on FortiAnalyzer are stored in compressed .gz files to reduce space usage. This archived format is used for logs that are no longer immediately needed in the SQL database but are retained for historical or compliance purposes.
Option D: Logs previously collected from devices that are offline
This is incorrect. Although archived logs may include data from devices that are no longer online, this is not a defining characteristic of archive logs.
Reference: FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 documentation and configuration guides outline that archived logs are stored in compressed files with the .gz extension to conserve

storage space, ensuring FortiAnalyzer can handle a larger volume of logs over extended periods?.

NEW QUESTION 57
When managing incidents on FortiAnlyzer, what must an analyst be aware of?

A. You can manually attach generated reports to incidents.
B. The status of the incident is always linked to the status of the attach event.
C. Severity incidents rated with the level High have an initial service-level agreement (SLA) response time of 1 hour.
D. Incidents must be acknowledged before they can be analyzed.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In FortiAnalyzer's incident management system, analysts have the option to manually manage incidents, which includes attaching relevant reports to an incident for further investigation and documentation. This feature allows analysts to consolidate information, such as detailed reports on suspicious activity, into an incident record, providing a comprehensive view for incident response.
Let's review the other options to clarify why they are incorrect:
Option A: You can manually attach generated reports to incidents
This is correct. FortiAnalyzer allows analysts to manually attach reports to incidents, which is beneficial for providing additional context, evidence, or analysis related to the incident. This functionality is part of the incident management process and helps streamline information for tracking and resolution.
Option B: The status of the incident is always linked to the status of the attached event
This is incorrect. The status of an incident on FortiAnalyzer is managed independently of the status of any attached events. An incident can contain multiple events, each with different statuses, but the incident itself is tracked separately.
Option C: Severity incidents rated with the level High have an initial service-level agreement (SLA) response time of 1 hour
This is incorrect. While incidents have severity levels, specific SLA response times are typically set according to the organization??s incident response policy, and FortiAnalyzer does not impose a default
SLA response time of 1 hour for high-severity incidents.
Option D: Incidents must be acknowledged before they can be analyzed
This is incorrect. Incidents on FortiAnalyzer can be analyzed even if they are not yet acknowledged. Acknowledging an incident is often part of the workflow to mark it as being actively addressed, but it is not a prerequisite for analysis.
Reference: According to FortiAnalyzer documentation, analysts can attach reports to incidents manually, making option A correct. This feature enables better tracking and documentation within the incident management system on FortiAnalyzer.

NEW QUESTION 60
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. The output is not ADOM specific.
C. There are more event logs thantraffic logs.
D. The log rate higher than the message rate is not normal.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 62
Which two statements regarding FortiAnalyzer operating modes are true? (Choose two.)

A. When running in collector mode, FortiAnalyzer can forward logs to a syslog server.
B. FortiAnalyzer runs in collector mode by default unless it is configured for HA.
C. You can create and edit reports when FortiAnalyzer is running in collector mode.
D. A topology with FortiAnalyzeer devices running in both modes can improve their performance.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
FortiAnalyzer has two primary operating modes:Analyzer modeandCollector mode. Each mode serves specific purposes and has distinct capabilities.
Option A - Forwarding Logs to a Syslog Server in Collector Mode:
In Collector mode, FortiAnalyzer collects logs from Fortinet devices but does not process or analyze them. Instead, it forwards the logs to other FortiAnalyzer units in Analyzer mode or to specific storage locations. However, forwarding logs to a syslog server is not a function of Collector mode. Logs are generally stored or sent to other FortiAnalyzer devices.
Conclusion:Incorrect.
Option B - Default Mode is Collector Mode Unless Configured for HA:
When a FortiAnalyzer is initially set up, it runs in Collector mode by default unless it is configured as part of a High Availability (HA) setup, whichwould set it to Analyzer mode. Collector mode prioritizes log collection and storage rather than analysis, offloading analysis to other devices in the network.
Conclusion:Correct.
Option C - Report Creation and Editing in Collector Mode:
In Collector mode, FortiAnalyzer does not have the capability to create or edit reports. This mode is focused solely on log collection and forwarding, with analysis and report generation left to FortiAnalyzer units operating in Analyzer mode.
Conclusion:Incorrect.
Option D - Performance Improvement with Both Modes in Topology:

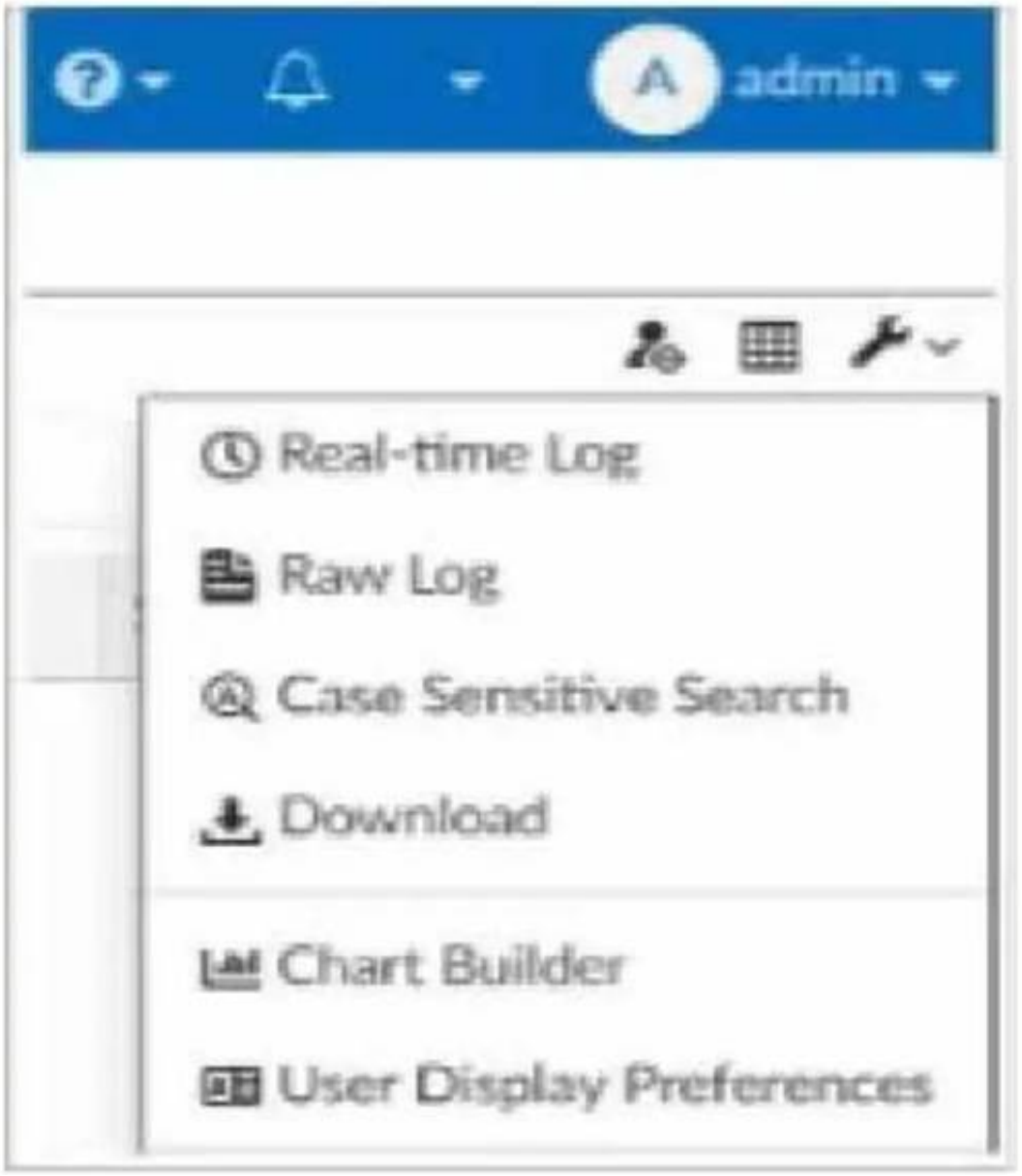
Deploying FortiAnalyzer devices in both Collector and Analyzer modes in a network topology can enhance performance. Collector mode devices handle log collection, reducing the workload on Analyzer mode devices, which focus on log processing, analysis, and reporting. This separation of tasks can optimize resource usage and improve the overall efficiency of log management.
Conclusion:Correct. Conclusion:
Correct Answer B. FortiAnalyzer runs in collector mode by default unless it is configured for HAandD. A topology with FortiAnalyzer devices running in both modes can improve their performance.
These answers correctly describe the functionality and default configuration of FortiAnalyzer operating modes, along with how a mixed-mode topology can enhance performance.
[References:, FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 documentation on operating modes (Collector and Analyzer) and their respective capabilities.,]

NEW QUESTION 65
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 69
Exhibit.

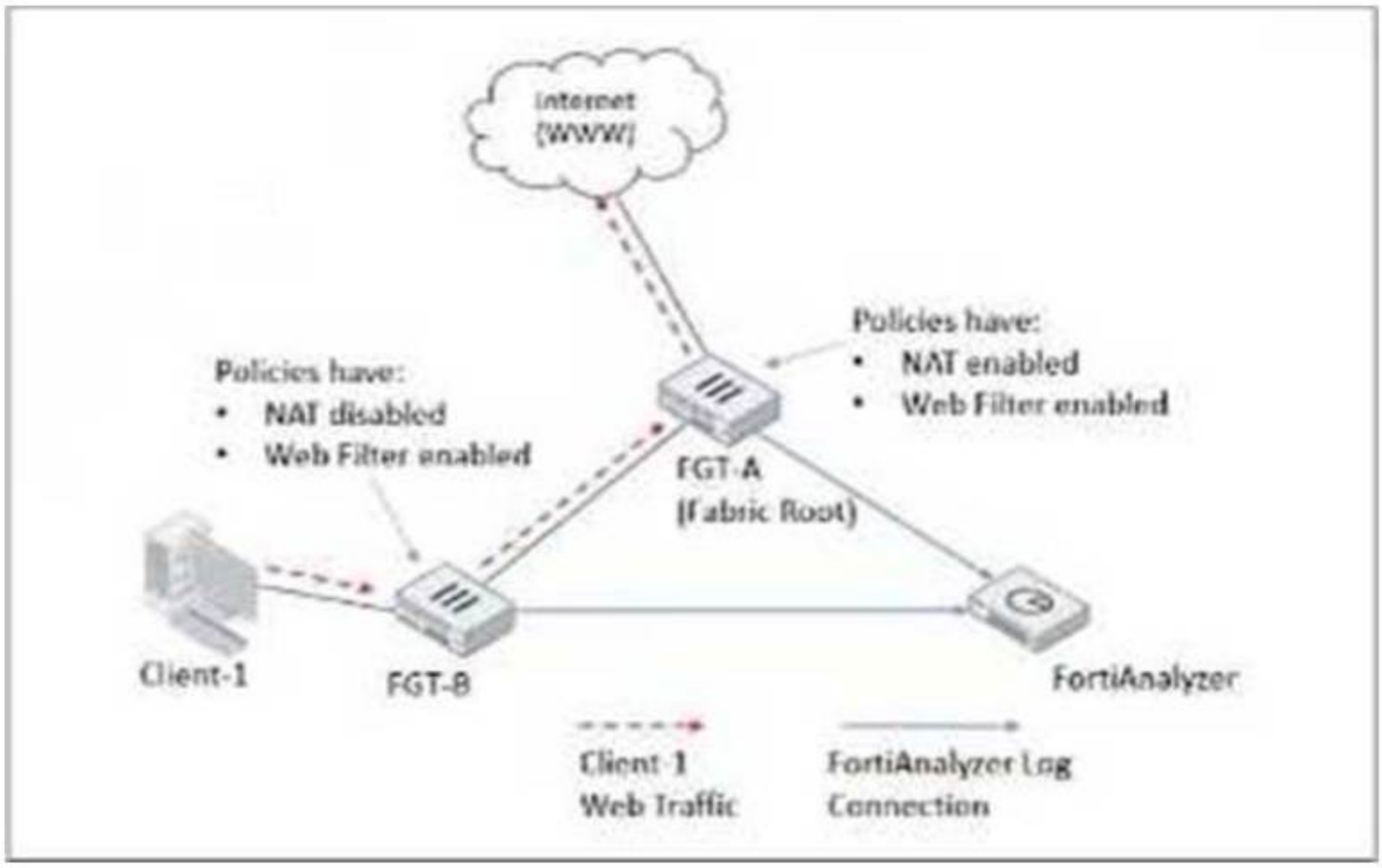


What is the purpose of using the Chart Builder feature On FortiAnalyzer?

A. To build a chart automatically based on the top 100 log entries
B. To add charts directly to generatereports in the current ADOM.
C. To add a new chart under FortiView to be used in new reports
D. To build a dataset and chart based on the filtered search results

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71
Refer to Exhibit:



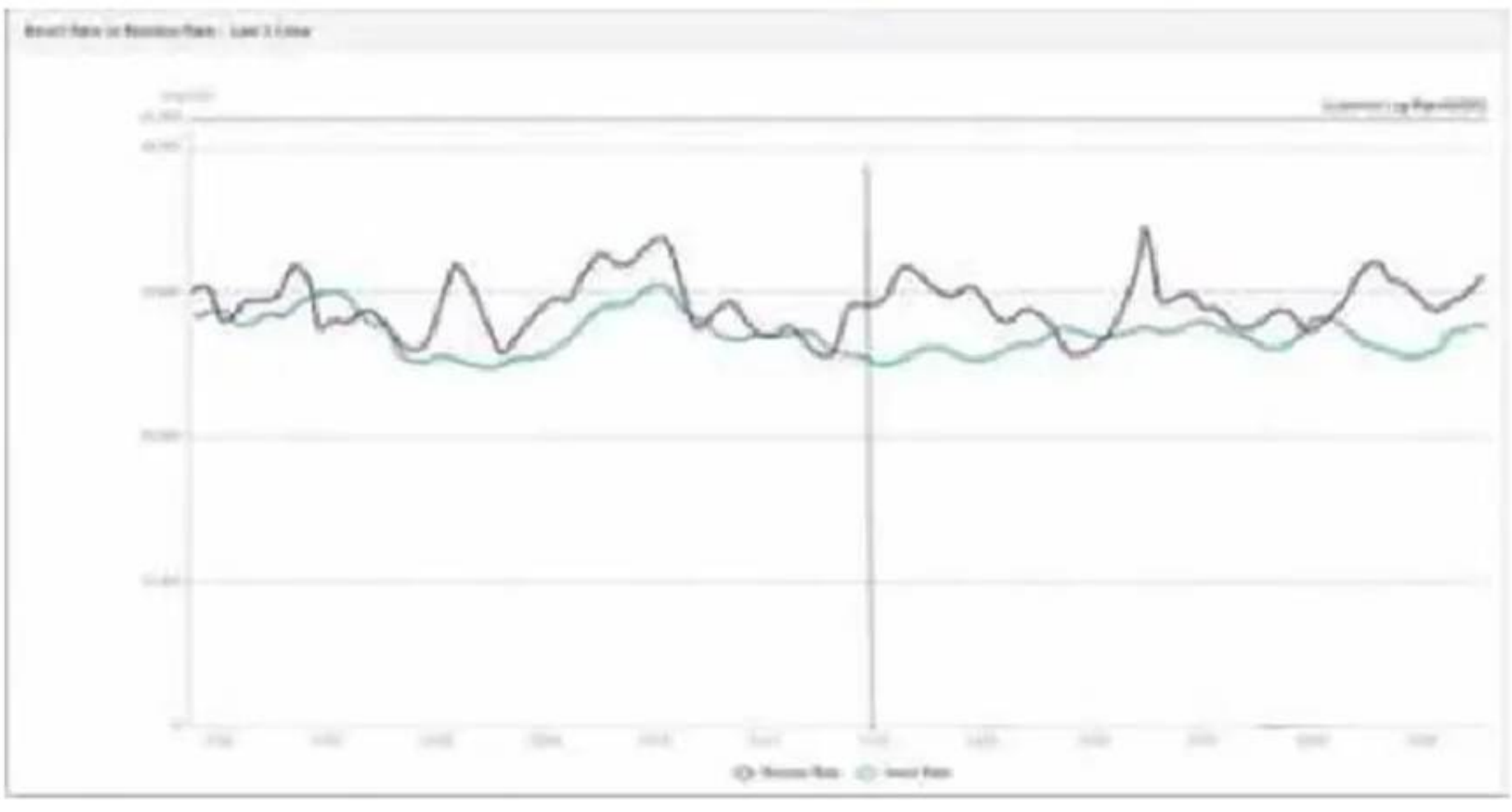
Client-1 is trying to access the internet for web browsing.
All FortiGate devices in the topology are part of a Security Fabric with logging to FortiAnalyzer configured. All firewall policies have logging enabled. All web filter profiles are configured to log only violations.
Which statement about the logging behavior for this specific traffic flow is true?

A. Only FGT-B will create traffic logs.
B. FGT-B will see the MAC address of FGT-A as the destination and notifies FGT-A to log this flow.
C. FGT B will create traffic logs and will create web filter logs if it detects a violation.
D. Only FGT-A will create web filter logs if it detects a violation.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The study guide explains that in a Security Fabric,traffic logging is not duplicatedacross FortiGates for the same session:??Traffic logging for a session ?? is always carried out by the first FortiGate that handled it??and if a FortiGate receives traffic from a peer FortiGate MAC,"it does not generate a new traffic log for that session."
For UTM (web filtering) logs, the study guide states:"When configured, upstream devices complete UTM logging."
In the illustrated example, it further clarifies the role split:"All traffic from Client-1 is first received by FGT-B, which creates traffic logs for the initial session?? [then] forwarded to FGT-A?? [and]FGT-A ?? applies web filtering ?? and generates the relevant UTM logs as necessary."
Because web filter profiles are configured tolog only violations, web filter (UTM) logs will be generated only when a violation is detected—and per the study guide behavior, that UTM logging is done by theupstreamFortiGate (FGT-A). Therefore,only FGT-A will create web filter logs if it detects a violation(Option D)

NEW QUESTION 76
Exhibit.



What does the data point at 12:20 indicate?

A. The loginsert log time is increasing.
B. FortiAnalyzer is using its cache to avoid dropping logs.
C. The performance of FortiAnalyzer is below the baseline.
D. The sqiplugind service is caught up with the logs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 79
.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your FCP_FAZ_AN-7.6 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

https://www.certleader.com/FCP_FAZ_AN-7.6-dumps.html