Exam Questions FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4

FCSS - Security Operations 7.4 Analyst

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NEW QUESTION 1
Which two playbook triggers enable the use of trigger events in later tasks as trigger variables? (Choose two.)

A. EVENT
B. INCIDENT
C. ON SCHEDULE
D. ON DEMAND

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Understanding Playbook Triggers:
Playbook triggers are the starting points for automated workflows within FortiAnalyzer or FortiSOAR.
These triggers determine how and when a playbook is executed and can pass relevant information (trigger variables) to subsequent tasks within the playbook.
Types of Playbook Triggers:
EVENT Trigger:
Initiates the playbook when a specific event occurs.
The event details can be used as variables in later tasks to customize the response.
Selected as it allows using event details as trigger variables.
INCIDENT Trigger:
Activates the playbook when an incident is created or updated.
The incident details are available as variables in subsequent tasks.
Selected as it enables the use of incident details as trigger variables.
ON SCHEDULE Trigger:
Executes the playbook at specified times or intervals.
Does not inherently use trigger events to pass variables to later tasks.
Not selected as it does not involve passing trigger event details.
ON DEMAND Trigger:
Runs the playbook manually or as required.
Does not automatically include trigger event details for use in later tasks.
Not selected as it does not use trigger events for variables.
Implementation Steps:
Step 1: Define the conditions for the EVENT or INCIDENT trigger in the playbook configuration.
Step 2: Use the details from the trigger event or incident in subsequent tasks to customize actions and responses.
Step 3: Test the playbook to ensure that the trigger variables are correctly passed and utilized.
Conclusion:
EVENT and INCIDENT triggers are specifically designed to initiate playbooks based on specific occurrences, allowing the use of trigger details in subsequent tasks.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Configuration FortiSOAR Playbook Guide
By using the EVENT and INCIDENT triggers, you can leverage trigger events in later tasks as variables, enabling more dynamic and responsive playbook actions.

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
Refer to the exhibits.

You configured a spearphishing event handler and the associated rule. However. FortiAnalyzer did not generate an event.
When you check the FortiAnalyzer log viewer, you confirm that FortiSandbox forwarded the appropriate logs, as shown in the raw log exhibit.
What configuration must you change on FortiAnalyzer in order for FortiAnalyzer to generate an event?

A. In the Log Type field, changethe selection toAntiVirus Log(malware).
B. Configure a FortiSandbox data selector and add it tothe event handler.
C. In the Log Filter by Text field, type the value:.5 ub t ype ma lwa re..
D. Change trigger condition by selectin
E. Within a group, the log field Malware Kame (mname> has 2 or more unique values.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Understanding the Event Handler Configuration:
The event handler is set up to detect specific security incidents, such as spearphishing, based on logs forwarded from other Fortinet products like FortiSandbox.
An event handler includes rules that define the conditions under which an event should be triggered.
Analyzing the Current Configuration:
The current event handler is named "Spearphishing handler" with a rule titled "Spearphishing Rule 1".
The log viewer shows that logs are being forwarded by FortiSandbox but no events are generated by FortiAnalyzer.
Key Components of Event Handling:
Log Type: Determines which type of logs will trigger the event handler.
Data Selector: Specifies the criteria that logs must meet to trigger an event.
Automation Stitch: Optional actions that can be triggered when an event occurs.
Notifications: Defines how alerts are communicated when an event is detected.
Issue Identification:
Since FortiSandbox logs are correctly forwarded but no event is generated, the issue likely lies in the data selector configuration or log type matching.
The data selector must be configured to include logs forwarded by FortiSandbox.
Solution:
* B. Configure a FortiSandbox data selector and add it to the event handler:
By configuring a data selector specifically for FortiSandbox logs and adding it to the event handler, FortiAnalyzer can accurately identify and trigger events based on the forwarded logs.
Steps to Implement the Solution:

Step 1: Go to the Event Handler settings in FortiAnalyzer.
Step 2: Add a new data selector that includes criteria matching the logs forwarded by FortiSandbox (e.g., log subtype, malware detection details).
Step 3: Link this data selector to the existing spearphishing event handler.
Step 4: Save the configuration and test to ensure events are now being generated.
Conclusion:
The correct configuration of a FortiSandbox data selector within the event handler ensures that FortiAnalyzer can generate events based on relevant logs.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Data Selectors FortiAnalyzer Event Handlers
Fortinet Knowledge Base for Configuring Data Selectors FortiAnalyzer Data Selectors
By configuring a FortiSandbox data selector and adding it to the event handler, FortiAnalyzer will be able to accurately generate events based on the appropriate logs.

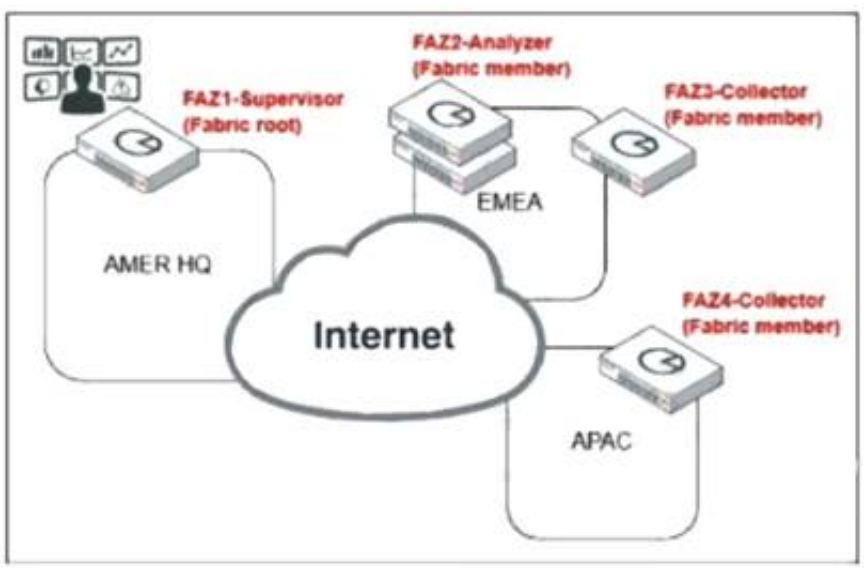
NEW QUESTION 4
Which statement best describes the MITRE ATT&CK framework?

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 5
Exhibit:



Which observation about this FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment architecture is true?

A. The AMER HQ SOC team cannot run automation playbooks from the Fabric supervisor.
B. The AMER HQ SOC team must configure high availability (HA) for the supervisor node.
C. The EMEA SOC team has access to historical logs only.
D. The APAC SOC team has access to FortiView and other reporting functions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Understanding FortiAnalyzer Fabric Deployment:
FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment involves a hierarchical structure where the Fabric root (supervisor) coordinates with multiple Fabric members (collectors and analyzers).
This setup ensures centralized log collection, analysis, and incident response across geographically distributed locations.
Analyzing the Exhibit:
FAZ1-Supervisoris located at AMER HQ and acts as the Fabric root.
FAZ2-Analyzeris a Fabric member located in EMEA.
FAZ3-CollectorandFAZ4-Collectorare Fabric members located in EMEA and APAC, respectively.
Evaluating the Options:
Option A:The statement indicates that the AMER HQ SOC team cannot run automation playbooks from the Fabric supervisor. This is true because automation playbooks and certain orchestration tasks typically require local execution capabilities which may not be fully supported on the supervisor node.
Option B:High availability (HA) configuration for the supervisor node is a best practice for redundancy but is not directly inferred from the given architecture.
Option C:The EMEA SOC team having access to historical logs only is not correct since FAZ2-Analyzer provides full analysis capabilities.
Option D:The APAC SOC team has access to FortiView and other reporting functions through FAZ4-Collector, but this is not explicitly detailed in the provided

architecture.
Conclusion:
The most accurate observation about this FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment architecture is that the AMER HQ SOC team cannot run automation playbooks from the Fabric supervisor.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Fabric Deployment.
Best Practices for FortiAnalyzer and Automation Playbooks.

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
Which two ways can you create an incident on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

A. Using a connector action
B. Manually, on the Event Monitor page
C. By running a playbook

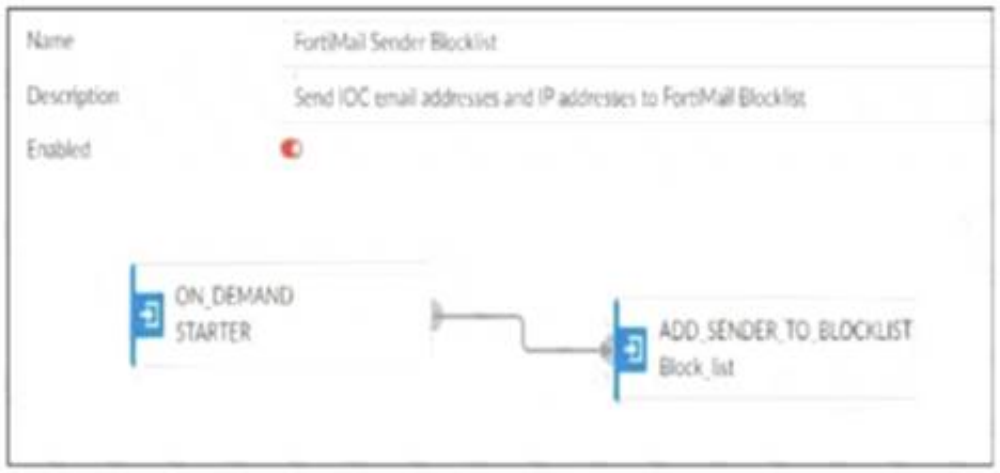
D. Using a custom event handler

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Understanding Incident Creation in FortiAnalyzer:
FortiAnalyzer allows for the creation of incidents to track and manage security events.
Incidents can be created both automatically and manually based on detected events and predefined rules.
Analyzing the Methods:
Option A:Using a connector action typically involves integrating with other systems or services and is not a direct method for creating incidents on FortiAnalyzer.
Option B:Incidents can be created manually on the Event Monitor page by selecting relevant events and creating incidents from those events.
Option C:While playbooks can automate responses and actions, the direct creation of incidents is usually managed through event handlers or manual processes.
Option D:Custom event handlers can be configured to trigger incident creation based on specific events or conditions, automating the process within FortiAnalyzer.
Conclusion:
The two valid methods for creating an incident on FortiAnalyzer are manually on the Event Monitor page and using a custom event handler.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Incident Management in FortiAnalyzer.
FortiAnalyzer Event Handling and Customization Guides.

NEW QUESTION 9
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 Exhibit:

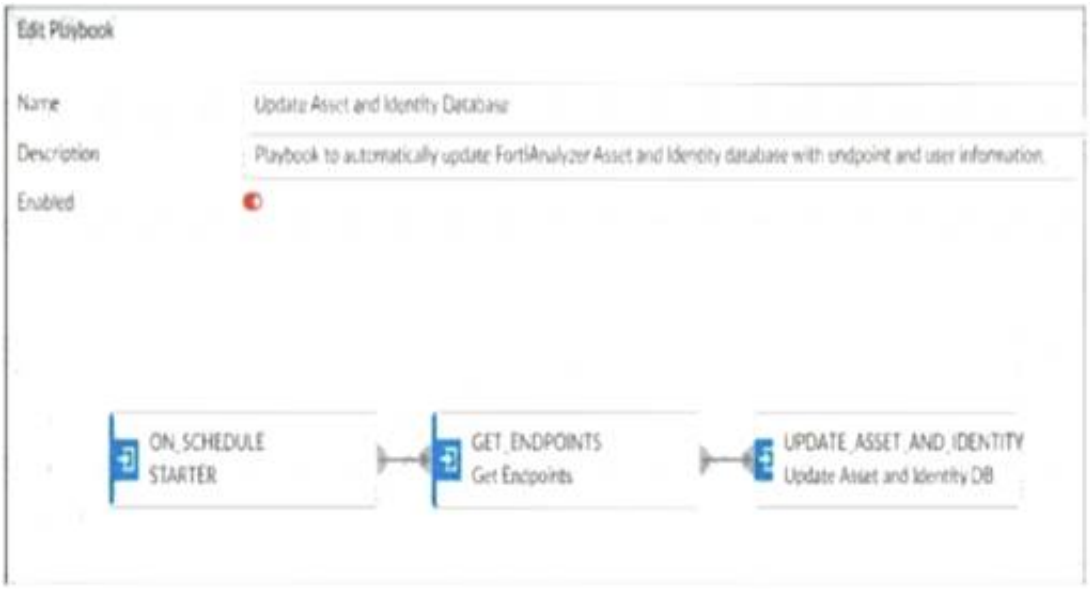
An analyst wants to create an incident and generate a report whenever FortiAnalyzer generates a malicious attachment event based on FortiSandbox analysis. The endpoint hosts are protected by FortiClient EMS integrated with FortiSandbox. All devices are logging to FortiAnalyzer.
Which connector must the analyst use in this playbook?

A. FortiSandbox connector
B. FortiClient EMS connector
C. FortiMail connector
D. Local connector

Answer: A

Explanation:
Understanding the Requirements:
The objective is to create an incident and generate a report based on malicious attachment events detected by FortiAnalyzer from FortiSandbox analysis.
The endpoint hosts are protected by FortiClient EMS, which is integrated with FortiSandbox. All logs are sent to FortiAnalyzer.
Key Components:
FortiAnalyzer: Centralized logging and analysis for Fortinet devices.
FortiSandbox: Advanced threat protection system that analyzes suspicious files and URLs.
FortiClient EMS: Endpoint management system that integrates with FortiSandbox for endpoint protection.
Playbook Analysis:
The playbook in the exhibit consists of three main actions:GET_EVENTS,RUN_REPORT, andCREATE_INCIDENT.
EVENT_TRIGGER: Starts the playbook when an event occurs.
GET_EVENTS: Fetches relevant events.
RUN_REPORT: Generates a report based on the events.
CREATE_INCIDENT: Creates an incident in the incident management system.
Selecting the Correct Connector:
The correct connector should allow fetching events related to malicious attachments analyzed by FortiSandbox and facilitate integration with FortiAnalyzer.
Connector Options:
FortiSandbox Connector:
Directly integrates with FortiSandbox to fetch analysis results and events related to malicious attachments.
Best suited for getting detailed sandbox analysis results.
Selected as it is directly related to the requirement of handling FortiSandbox analysis events.
FortiClient EMS Connector:
Used for managing endpoint security and integrating with endpoint logs.
Not directly related to fetching sandbox analysis events.
Not selected as it is not directly related to the sandbox analysis events.
FortiMail Connector:
Used for email security and handling email-related logs and events.
Not applicable for sandbox analysis events.
Not selected as it does not relate to the sandbox analysis.
Local Connector:
Handles local events within FortiAnalyzer itself.
Might not be specific enough for fetching detailed sandbox analysis results.
Not selected as it may not provide the required integration with FortiSandbox.
Implementation Steps:
Step 1: Ensure FortiSandbox is configured to send analysis results to FortiAnalyzer.
Step 2: Use the FortiSandbox connector in the playbook to fetch events related to malicious attachments.
Step 3: Configure theGET_EVENTSaction to use the FortiSandbox connector.
Step 4: Set up theRUN_REPORTandCREATE_INCIDENTactions based on the fetched events.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on FortiSandbox Integration FortiSandbox Integration Guide
Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Event Handling FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide
By using the FortiSandbox connector, the analyst can ensure that the playbook accurately fetches events based on FortiSandbox analysis and generates the required incident and report.

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit.



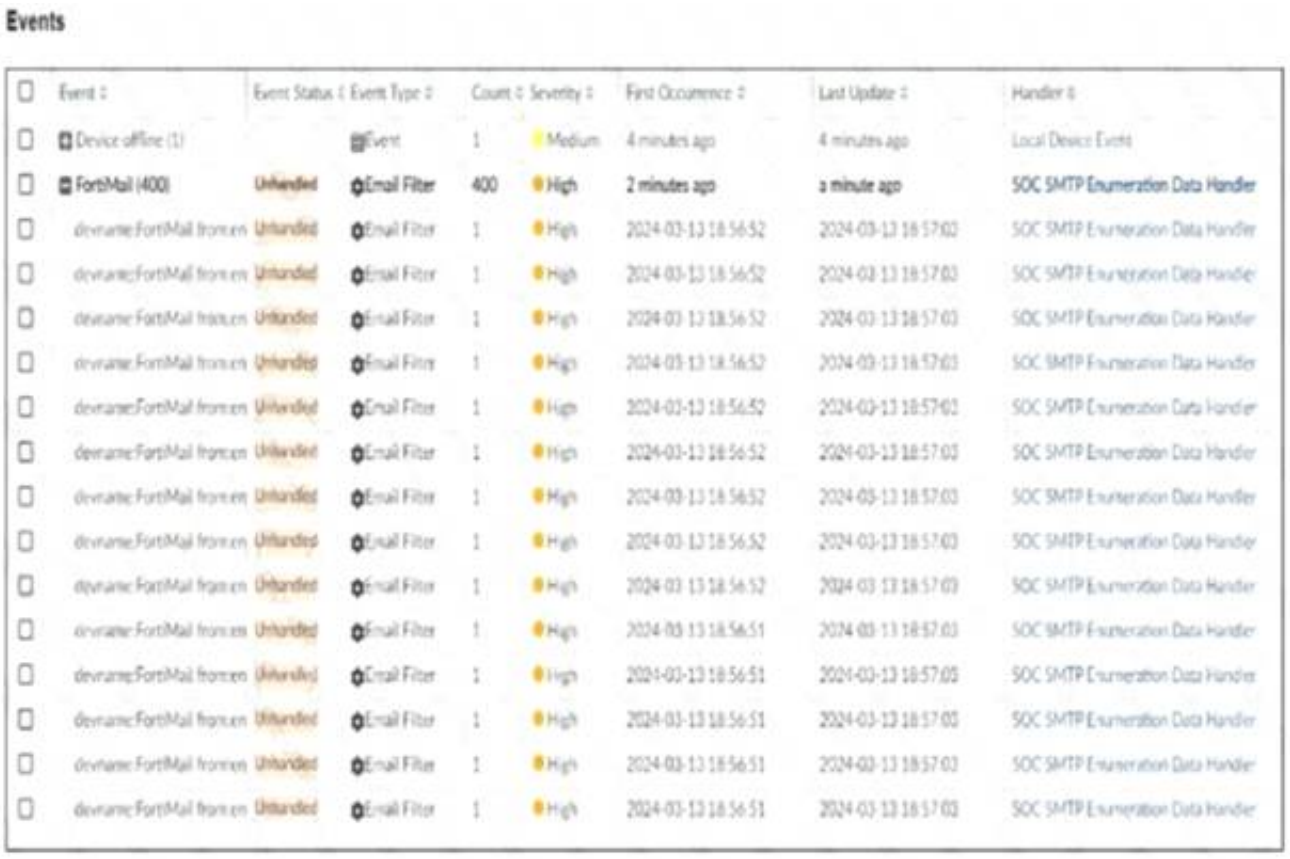
Which two options describe how the Update Asset and Identity Database playbook is configured? (Choose two.)

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 12
Refer to the exhibit.



You notice that the custom event handler you configured to detect SMTP reconnaissance activities is creating a large number of events. This is overwhelming your notification system.
How can you fix this?

A. Increase the trigger count so that it identifies and reduces the count triggered by a particular group.
B. Disable the custom event handler because it is not working as expected.
C. Decrease the time range that the custom event handler covers during the attack.
D. Increase the log field value so that it looks for more unique field values when it creates the event.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Understanding the Issue:
The custom event handler for detecting SMTP reconnaissance activities is generating a large number of events.
This high volume of events is overwhelming the notification system, leading to potential alert fatigue and inefficiency in incident response.
Event Handler Configuration:
Event handlers are configured to trigger alerts based on specific criteria.
The frequency and volume of these alerts can be controlled by adjusting the trigger conditions.
Possible Solutions:
* A. Increase the trigger count so that it identifies and reduces the count triggered by a particular group:
By increasing the trigger count, you ensure that the event handler only generates alerts after a higher threshold of activity is detected.
This reduces the number of events generated and helps prevent overwhelming the notification system.
Selected as it effectively manages the volume of generated events.
* B. Disable the custom event handler because it is not working as expected:
Disabling the event handler is not a practical solution as it would completely stop monitoring for SMTP reconnaissance activities.
Not selected as it does not address the issue of fine-tuning the event generation.
* C. Decrease the time range that the custom event handler covers during the attack:
Reducing the time range might help in some cases, but it could also lead to missing important activities if the attack spans a longer period.
Not selected as it could lead to underreporting of significant events.
* D. Increase the log field value so that it looks for more unique field values when it creates the event:
Adjusting the log field value might refine the event criteria, but it does not directly control the volume of alerts.
Not selected as it is not the most effective way to manage event volume.
Implementation Steps:
Step 1: Access the event handler configuration in FortiAnalyzer.
Step 2: Locate the trigger count setting within the custom event handler for SMTP reconnaissance.
Step 3: Increase the trigger count to a higher value that balances alert sensitivity and volume.
Step 4: Save the configuration and monitor the event generation to ensure it aligns with expected levels.
Conclusion:
By increasing the trigger count, you can effectively reduce the number of events generated by the custom event handler, preventing the notification system from being overwhelmed.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Configuration FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide
Best Practices for Event Management Fortinet Knowledge Base
By increasing the trigger count in the custom event handler, you can manage the volume of generated events and prevent the notification system from being overwhelmed.

NEW QUESTION 17
Refer to Exhibit:

A SOC analyst is designing a playbook to filter for a high severity event and attach the event information to an incident.
Which local connector action must the analyst use in this scenario?

A. Get Events
B. Update Incident
C. Update Asset and Identity
D. Attach Data to Incident

Answer: D

Explanation:
Understanding the Playbook Requirements:
The SOC analyst needs to design a playbook that filters for high severity events.
The playbook must also attach the event information to an existing incident.
Analyzing the Provided Exhibit:
The exhibit shows the available actions for a local connector within the playbook.
Actions listed include:
Update Asset and Identity
Get Events
Get Endpoint Vulnerabilities
Create Incident
Update Incident
Attach Data to Incident
Run Report
Get EPEU from Incident
Evaluating the Options:
Get Events:This action retrieves events but does not attach them to an incident.
Update Incident:This action updates an existing incident but is not specifically for attaching event data.
Update Asset and Identity:This action updates asset and identity information, not relevant for attaching event data to an incident.
Attach Data to Incident:This action is explicitly designed to attach additional data, such as event information, to an existing incident.
Conclusion:
The correct action to use in the playbook for filtering high severity events and attaching the event information to an incident isAttach Data to Incident.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Actions and Connectors.
Best Practices for Incident Management and Playbook Design in SOC Operations.

NEW QUESTION 21
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