

FSCP熱門題庫 & FSCP指南



BONUS!!! 免費下載NewDumps FSCP考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1X8ifqyyRiGeYT-eHyVDK_Mp0xsEAuEX9

一般的Forescout認證考試是FSCP專家利用專業經驗研究出來的考試題和答案。而NewDumps正好有這些行業專家為你提供這些考試練習題和答案來幫你順利通過考試。我們的NewDumps提供的考試練習題和答案有100%的準確率。購買了NewDumps的產品你就可以很容易地獲得Forescout的認證證書，這樣你在Forescout行業中又有了個非常大的提升。

Forescout FSCP 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plugin Tuning User Directory: This section of the exam measures skills of directory services integrators and identity engineers, and covers tuning plugins that integrate with user directories: configuration, mapping of directory attributes to platform policies, performance considerations, and security implications.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plugin Tuning HPS: This section of the exam measures skills of plugin developers and endpoint integration engineers, and covers tuning the Host Property Scanner (HPS) plugin: how to profile endpoints, refine scanning logic, handle exceptions, and ensure accurate host attribute collection for enforcement.

主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customized Policy Examples: This section of the exam measures skills of security architects and solution delivery engineers, and covers scenario based policy design and implementation: you will need to understand business case requirements, craft tailored policy frameworks, adjust for exceptional devices or workflows, and document or validate those customizations in context.
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Product Topics Licenses, Extended Modules and Redundancy: This section of the exam measures skills of product deployment leads and solution engineers, and covers topics such as licensing models, optional modules or extensions, high availability or redundancy configurations, and how those affect architecture and operational readiness.
主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plugin Tuning Switch: This section of the exam measures skills of network switch engineers and NAC (network access control) specialists, and covers tuning switch related plugins such as switch port monitoring, layer 2 3 integration, ACL or VLAN assignments via network infrastructure and maintaining visibility and control through those network assets.

>> **FSCP熱門題庫 <<**

準備充分的FSCP熱門題庫和認證考試的領導者材料和認證的FSCP指南

IT認證考生大多是工作的人，由於大多數考生的時間花了很多時間在學習，NewDumps Forescout的FSCP的考試資料對你的時間相對寬裕，我們會針對性的採取一些考古題中的一部分，他們需要時間來參加不同領域的認證培訓，各種不同培訓費用的浪費，更重要的是考生浪費了寶貴的時間。在這裏，我們推薦一個很好的學習資料網站，而且網站上的部分測試資料是免費的，重要的是真實的模擬練習可以幫助你通過Forescout的FSCP的考試認證，NewDumps Forescout的FSCP的考試資料不僅可以節約你的時間成本，還可以讓你順利通過認證，你沒有理由不選擇。

最新的 Forescout Certified Professional FSCP 免費考試真題 (Q30-Q35):

問題 #30

Which of the following is the SMB protocol version required to manage Windows XP or Windows Vista endpoints?

- A. SMB V2.0
- B. SMB V3.0
- C. SMB V1.0**
- D. SMB is not required for XP or Vista
- E. SMB V3.1.1

答案: C

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide and Microsoft SMB Protocol documentation, the SMB protocol version required to manage Windows XP or Windows Vista endpoints is SMB V1.0.

SMB Version Timeline:

According to the Microsoft documentation and Forescout requirements:

Windows Version

SMB Support

Windows XP

SMB 1.0 only

Windows Vista

SMB 1.0 and SMB 2.0

Windows 7

SMB 1.0, SMB 2.0, and SMB 2.1

Windows 8/Server 2012

SMB 2.0, SMB 2.1, and SMB 3.0

Windows 10

SMB 2.1 and SMB 3.x

Windows XP and Vista SMB Requirements:

According to Forescout documentation:

The documentation explicitly states:

"When you require SMB signing, Remote Inspection can no longer be used to manage endpoints that cannot work with SMB signing, for example: Old Windows XP/Server 2003 systems" This indicates that Windows XP requires SMB support, specifically SMB 1.0, which doesn't support modern SMB signing requirements.

SMB Version Negotiation:

According to the official documentation:

When a Forescout CounterACT appliance connects to an endpoint:

- * Version Negotiation - Both client and server advertise their supported SMB versions
- * Highest Common Version Selected - The highest version supported by BOTH is used
- * Fallback Behavior - If SMB 2.0 is available on Vista but not supported by CounterACT, it falls back to SMB 1.0 For Windows XP (SMB 1.0 only) and Windows Vista (SMB 1.0/2.0):

* Minimum Required: SMB 1.0

* Maximum Supported: SMB 2.0 (Vista only)

Port Requirements for SMB 1.0:

According to the Forescout documentation:

For Windows XP and Vista endpoints using SMB 1.0:

text

Port 139/TCP must be available

(Port 445/TCP is used for Windows 7 and above)

Historical Context:

According to the documentation:

- * SMB 1.0 was the original protocol used by Windows 2000, NT, and earlier versions
- * Windows Vista SP1 and Windows Server 2008 introduced SMB 2.0
- * SMB 1.0 is considered legacy and insecure (no encryption, subject to security vulnerabilities)
- * Microsoft recommends disabling SMB 1.0 in modern networks

However, for legacy Windows XP and early Vista systems, SMB 1.0 is the only option.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. SMB V3.1.1 - This is the latest version, introduced with Windows Server 2016 and Windows 10; not supported on XP or Vista
- * C. SMB is not required for XP or Vista - Incorrect; SMB is essential for Windows manageability and script execution
- * D. SMB V2.0 - While Vista supports SMB 2.0, Windows XP does NOT; only SMB 1.0 works on both
- * E. SMB V3.0 - This requires Windows 8/Server 2012 or later; not supported on XP or Vista Legacy Endpoint Management

Considerations:

According to the documentation:

For legacy endpoints requiring SMB 1.0:

- * Cannot require SMB signing (not supported in SMB 1.0)
- * Must allow unencrypted SMB communication
- * Should be isolated on network segments with security controls
- * Represents security risk due to SMB 1.0 vulnerabilities

Referenced Documentation:

- * Forescout HPS Inspection Engine - About SMB documentation
- * Operational Requirements - Port requirements
- * Microsoft - SMB Protocol Versions and Requirements
- * Microsoft - Detect, Enable, and Disable SMBv1, SMBv2, and SMBv3 in Windows

問題 #31

When an admission event is seen, how are main rules and sub-rules processed?

- A. Main rules process in parallel, sub-rules process concurrently.
- B. Main rules process sequentially, sub-rules process in parallel.
- C. Main rules process sequentially, sub-rules process concurrently.
- D. Main rules process concurrently, sub-rules process in parallel.
- E. Main rules process concurrently, sub-rules process sequentially.

答案: E

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:

According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Policy Processing, when an admission event occurs, "Main rules process concurrently, sub-rules process sequentially".

Policy Processing Flow:

According to the Main Rule Advanced Options documentation:

When an admission event triggers policy evaluation:

- * Main Rules - Process concurrently/in parallel
- * All main rules are evaluated simultaneously
- * No ordering or sequencing
- * Each main rule evaluates independently
- * Sub-Rules - Process sequentially/in order
- * Sub-rules within each main rule execute one after another
- * First match wins - stops evaluating subsequent sub-rules
- * Order matters for sub-rule execution

Main Rule Concurrent Processing:

According to the documentation:

"Main rules are evaluated independently and concurrently. Multiple main rules can be processed simultaneously for the same endpoint." Sub-Rule Sequential Processing:

According to the Defining Policy Sub-Rules documentation:

"Sub-rules are evaluated sequentially in the order defined. When an endpoint matches a sub-rule, that sub- rule's actions are taken and subsequent sub-rules are not evaluated." Example Processing:

When admission event triggers:

text

CONCURRENT (Main Rules):

```
## Main Rule 1 evaluation # Sub-rule processing (sequential)
## Main Rule 2 evaluation # Sub-rule processing (sequential)
## Main Rule 3 evaluation # Sub-rule processing (sequential)
```

(All main rules evaluate at the same time)

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * B. Parallel/Concurrently - "Concurrent" and "parallel" mean the same thing; sub-rules don't process concurrently
 - * C. Concurrent/Parallel - Sub-rules don't process in parallel; they're sequential
 - * D. Sequential/Concurrently - Main rules don't process sequentially; they're concurrent
 - * E. Sequential/Parallel - Main rules don't process sequentially; they're concurrent
- Referenced Documentation:
- * Main Rule Advanced Options
 - * Defining Policy Sub-Rules

問題 #32

Which of the following does NOT need to be checked when you are verifying correct switch plugin configuration?

- A. Each switch passes the plugin test
- B. IP address ranges are assigned to the correct appliance
- C. Each switch is assigned to the correct appliance
- D. The Switch plugin is running
- E. Correct switch management credentials are configured for each switch

答案: B

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:

According to the Forescout Switch Plugin Configuration Guide, when verifying correct switch plugin configuration, you do NOT need to check: "IP address ranges are assigned to the correct appliance". This setting is network/appliance configuration, not switch plugin-specific configuration.

Switch Plugin Configuration Verification Checklist:

According to the Switch Plugin documentation:

When verifying switch plugin configuration, you MUST check:

- * A. The Switch plugin is running #
- * Plugin status must be active
- * Verify in plugin management interface
- * B. Correct switch management credentials #
- * SSH/CLI credentials configured
- * SNMP credentials (v1/v2/v3) configured

- * Must have appropriate permissions
- * D. Each switch passes the plugin test #
- * Use plugin test function to verify connectivity
- * Confirms credentials and permissions work
- * Validates communication protocols
- * E. Each switch is assigned to the correct appliance #
- * Switch must be assigned to managing appliance
- * Critical for multi-appliance deployments
- * Ensures proper VLAN management traffic routing

Why C is NOT Required:

According to the documentation:

- IP address range assignment (segment assignment) is:
- * Part of appliance channel/segment configuration
 - * NOT part of switch plugin-specific configuration
 - * Handled at appliance level, not plugin level
 - * Related to appliance management, not switch management

Switch Plugin vs. Appliance Configuration:

According to the configuration guide:

Item

Switch Plugin Config

Appliance Config

Plugin Running

#Yes

N/A

Switch Credentials

#Yes

N/A

Plugin Test

#Yes

N/A

Switch Assignment

#Yes

N/A

IP Address Ranges

#No

#Yes

Referenced Documentation:

- * CounterACT Switch Plugin Configuration Guide v8.12
- * Switch Configuration Parameters
- * Permissions Configuration - Switch
- * Configuring Switches in the Switch Plugin

問題 #33

What best defines a 'Post-Connect Methodology'?

- A. Used subsequent to pre-connect
- **B. Innocent until proven guilty**
- C. Assessed for critical compliance before IP address is assigned
- D. 802.1X is a flavor of Post-Connect
- E. Guilty until proven innocent

答案: B

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:

According to the Forescout Blog on Post-Connect Access Controls and the Comply-to-Connect framework documentation, a Post-Connect Methodology is best defined as treating endpoints as "Innocent until proven guilty".

Definition of Post-Connect Methodology:

According to the official documentation:

"Post-connect" is described as treating endpoints as innocent until they are proven guilty. They can connect to the network, during

and after which they are assessed for acceptance criteria." How Post-Connect Works:

According to the Post-Connect Access Controls blog:

- * Initial Connection - Endpoints are allowed to connect to the network immediately (innocent)
- * Assessment During/After Connection - After connecting, endpoints are assessed for acceptance criteria
- * Compliance Checking - Endpoints are checked for:
 - * Corporate asset status (must be company-owned)
 - * Security compliance (antivirus, patches, encryption, etc.)
- * Remediation or Quarantine - Based on assessment results:
 - * Compliant endpoints: Full access
 - * Non-compliant endpoints: Placed in quarantine for remediation

Post-Connect vs. Pre-Connect:

According to the Comply-to-Connect documentation:

- * Pre-Connect - "Guilty until proven innocent" - Endpoint must prove compliance BEFORE getting network access
 - * Post-Connect - "Innocent until proven guilty" - Endpoint connects first, then compliance is assessed
- Benefits of Post-Connect Methodology:

According to the documentation:

"The greatest benefit to the post-connect approach is a positive user experience. Unless a system is out of compliance and ends up in a quarantine, your company's users have no idea access controls are even taking place on the network." Acceptance Criteria in Post-Connect:

According to the framework:

- * Corporate Asset Verification - Determines if the endpoint belongs to the organization
- * Compliance Assessment - Checks for:
 - * Updated antivirus
 - * Patch levels
 - * Disk encryption status
 - * Security tool functionality

If an endpoint fails these criteria, it's placed in quarantine (controlled network access) rather than being completely blocked.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. 802.1X is a flavor of Post-Connect - 802.1X is a pre-connect access control method (requires authentication before network access)
 - * B. Guilty until proven innocent - This describes pre-connect methodology, not post-connect
 - * C. Used subsequent to pre-connect - While post-connect can follow pre-connect, this doesn't define what post-connect is
 - * D. Assessed for critical compliance before IP address is assigned - This describes pre-connect methodology
- Referenced Documentation:
- * Forescout Blog - Post-Connect Access Controls
 - * Comply-to-Connect Brief - Pre-connect vs Post-connect comparison
 - * Achieving Comply-to-Connect Requirements with Forescout

問題 #34

Which of the following is true when setting up an Enterprise Manager as a High Availability Pair?

- A. If HA reboots, this is an indication of a problem.
- B. Set up HA on the Secondary node first.
- C. HA needs to be manually configured on the secondary appliance in order to sync correctly.
- D. Connect devices to the network and to each other.
- E. HA requires a license.

答案: E

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:

According to the Forescout Resiliency Solutions User Guide and the Forescout Platform Installation Guide, High Availability (HA) requires a license. The documentation explicitly states:

"If your deployment is using Centralized Licensing Mode, you must acquire a valid ForeScout CounterACT Resiliency license. The Resiliency license supports: High Availability Pairing for Enterprise Manager is supported by the Forescout CounterACT See License." High Availability Licensing Requirements:

According to the official documentation:

Per-Appliance Licensing Mode:

"The demo license for your High Availability system is valid for 30 days. You must install a permanent license before this period expires." Centralized Licensing Mode:

"If your deployment is using Centralized Licensing Mode, you must acquire a valid ForeScout CounterACT Resiliency license for Appliances, or a CounterACT See License for Enterprise Manager High Availability Pairing." License Usage Considerations: According to the documentation:

- * "You should use the IP address of the High Availability pair when requesting a High Availability license"
- * "If a license is only issued to the Active node in a High Availability pair, the system may not operate after failover to the Standby node"
- * "Both nodes must be up when requesting a license"

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. If HA reboots, this is an indication of a problem - According to the documentation, reboots can occur during the setup process: "Following the second reboot in the high availability setup, allow time for data synchronization" - this is normal, not an indication of a problem

* B. Set up HA on the Secondary node first - Incorrect order. According to the documentation, "Before you begin setting up the Secondary node Forescout Platform device, verify that the Primary node Forescout Platform device is powered on" - the Primary node must be set up first

* C. Connect devices to the network and to each other - While devices must be connected, this is a general infrastructure requirement, not specific to HA setup. The more specific requirement is licensing

* D. HA needs to be manually configured on the secondary appliance in order to sync correctly - According to the documentation, the Secondary node configuration uses a setup process that is distinct from the Primary node: "When setting up the Secondary node device, use the same sync interfaces and netmask settings used in the Primary node device" - this is guided setup, not manual configuration for sync High Availability Setup Process:

According to the documentation:

* Set up Primary Node - "Select High Availability mode: 1) Standard Installation 2) High Availability - Primary Node"

* Set up Secondary Node - "Set up a device as the secondary node" (secondary node connects to primary automatically)

* Licensing - "You must install a permanent license before this period expires" Referenced Documentation:

* Forescout Resiliency Solutions User Guide (v8.0)

* Forescout Installation Guide v8.1.x

* Forescout Resiliency and Recovery Solutions User Guide v8.1

* Set up and configure a device as the primary node

* Set up a device as the secondary node

問題 #35

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