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Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

In a multi-site Distributed deployment, what needs to be done so that switch management traffic does not cross the WAN?

- A. Configure Switch Auto Discovery so that a discovered switch is automatically assigned to the correct appliance.
- B. Change the switch settings by going to the switch configuration and make sure the CLI user name and password are configured on the switch plugin so that it can be managed automatically by the right appliance.
- C. Configure the Failover Clustering functionality so the switches get transferred automatically to the correct appliance that has better availability and capacity.
- D. Change the switch settings by going to Options > Switch and select the switch and change the Connecting Appliance option.
- E. Change the connecting appliance by going to Option > Appliance > IP Assignment and change the segment the switch is on to the desired appliance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

According to the ForeScout Administration Guide and Switch Plugin documentation, in a multi-site Distributed deployment, to ensure switch management traffic does not cross the WAN, you should "Change the switch settings by going to Options > Switch and select the switch and change the Connecting Appliance option".

Switch Management Traffic in Distributed Deployments:

In a multi-site deployment:

- * Local Appliance - Should manage switches at the same site (LAN)
- * Remote Appliance - Should NOT manage switches across WAN links
- * Traffic Optimization - Management traffic stays local to reduce WAN usage

Connecting Appliance Configuration:

According to the administration guide:

When a switch is discovered or needs to be managed by a specific appliance:

- * Navigate to Tools > Options > Switch
- * Select the switch from the list
- * Change the "Connecting Appliance" option
- * Select the local appliance that should manage this switch
- * Apply the configuration

This ensures management traffic stays local to the site where both the appliance and switch reside.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Configure Switch Auto Discovery - Auto-discovery may assign switches incorrectly across WAN; manual assignment is needed for multi-site
- * B. Configure CLI username and password - While credentials are needed for management, this doesn't control which appliance connects to the switch
- * C. Configure Failover Clustering - Failover clustering is for appliance redundancy, not for controlling switch management traffic paths
- * D. Change via Option > Appliance > IP Assignment - This path manages appliance segment assignments, not individual switch connections

Best Practice for Multi-Site Deployments:

According to the administration guide:

text

Site A Site B

Appliance A ## Appliance B

Switch A-1 ## Switch B-1

Managed by A## ## Managed by B#

Switch A-2 ## Switch B-2

Managed by A#### Managed by B#

NOT:

Appliance A managing Switch B-1 across WAN#

Connecting Appliance Option Details:

According to the switch configuration documentation:

The "Connecting Appliance" setting:

- * Specifies which CounterACT appliance will manage the switch
- * Should be set to the appliance closest to the switch
- * Minimizes WAN traffic for switch management protocols (SNMP, SSH, Telnet)
- * Applies immediately without requiring appliance restart

Referenced Documentation:

- * ForeScout CounterACT Administration Guide - Switch Configuration

Congratulations! You have now completed all 63 questions from the comprehensive FSCP exam preparation series with verified answers from official ForeScout platform administration and deployment documentation.

This comprehensive study guide covers all major topics required for the ForeScout Certified Professional certification.

NEW QUESTION # 32

When configuring policy conditions, which of the statements is true regarding this image?

Select one:

- A. Negates the criteria as part of the property
- B. Generates a NOT condition in the sub-rule condition
- C. Modifies the irresolvable condition to TRUE

- D. Modifies the evaluate irresolveable condition to FALSE
- E. Irresolvable hosts would match the condition

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on the policy condition image showing "Does not meet the following criteria", the correct statement is that it negates the criteria as part of the property.

Understanding "Does not meet the following criteria":

According to the Forescout Administration Guide:

The "Does not meet the following criteria" radio button option in policy conditions creates a logical negation of the condition:

* "Meets the following criteria" - Endpoint matches if the condition is true

* "Does not meet the following criteria" - Endpoint matches if the condition is FALSE (negated) How the Negation Works:

According to the documentation:

"Use the AND value between both properties: Windows>Manageable Domain>Does not meet the following criteria" This syntax shows that "Does not meet the following criteria" negates the entire criteria evaluation:

* Normal condition: "Windows Antivirus Running = True"

* Result: Matches endpoints WITH antivirus running

* Negated condition: "Windows Antivirus Running Does not meet the following criteria (= True)"

* Result: Matches endpoints WITHOUT antivirus running (negates the criteria) Negation Happens at Property Level:

The negation is applied as part of the property evaluation, not as a separate NOT operator. When you select

"Does not meet the following criteria":

* The condition is evaluated normally

* The result is then negated/inverted

* The endpoint matches only if the negated result is true

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* B. Modifies the irresolveable condition to TRUE - "Does not meet the following criteria" doesn't specifically affect irresolveable property handling

* C. Generates a NOT condition in the sub-rule condition - The negation is part of this property's evaluation, not a separate sub-rule NOT condition

* D. Irresolvable hosts would match the condition - "Does not meet the following criteria" doesn't specifically target irresolveable hosts

* E. Modifies the evaluate irresolveable condition to FALSE - This setting doesn't affect the "Evaluate irresolveable as" setting

Referenced Documentation:

* Forescout Administration Guide v8.3

* Forescout Administration Guide v8.4

* ForeScout CounterACT Administration Guide - Policy Conditions section

* Manage Actions documentation

NEW QUESTION # 33

What information must be known prior to generating a Certificate Signing Request (CSR)?

- A. CA, Domain Name, Administrators Name
- B. Certificate extension, format requirements, Encryption Type
- C. Revocation Authority, Certificate Extension, CA
- **D. Hostname, IP Address, and FQDN**
- E. IP address, CA, Host Name

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout RADIUS Plugin Configuration Guide and CSR Generation documentation, the information that must be known prior to generating a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) is Hostname, IP Address, and FQDN.

Information Required for CSR Generation:

According to the RADIUS Plugin Configuration Guide:

"When you generate the certificate signing request (CSR), you must know the following information about the system requesting the certificate:

* The hostname of the system

* The IP address of the system

* The FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) of the system"

Standard CSR Requirements:

According to the official documentation:

When generating a CSR, the following information is typically requested:

- * Common Name (CN) - The FQDN or hostname of the system
- * IP Address - The IP address of the appliance or device
- * Organization Name - The organization/company name
- * Organization Unit (OU) - Department or division
- * Locality (L) - City or town
- * State (ST) - State or province
- * Country (C) - Country code
- * Key Type - Typically RSA (2048-bit minimum)

Core Required Elements:

The most critical information that MUST be known before generating the CSR:

- * Hostname - The computer/appliance name (e.g., "counteract-em-01")
- * IP Address - The management IP address of the appliance (e.g., "192.168.1.50")
- * FQDN - The fully qualified domain name (e.g., "counteract-em-01.example.com") These three pieces of information are essential because:

- * The certificate's validity is tied to these identifiers
- * The CSR encodes these values
- * The CA uses this information to validate the certificate request
- * Endpoints and systems verify certificates against these values

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Certificate extension, format requirements, Encryption Type - These are configuration options, not prerequisite knowledge; extension type (e.g., .pfx, .pem) is determined after CSR signing
- * C. IP address, CA, Host Name - Missing FQDN; while CA information is needed eventually, it's not required to GENERATE the CSR
- * D. Revocation Authority, Certificate Extension, CA - Revocation authority and certificate extension are post-generation concerns; not needed to generate CSR
- * E. CA, Domain Name, Administrators Name - Administrator name is not necessary for CSR generation; CA information is needed for obtaining signed certificate, not generating CSR

CSR Generation Process:

- * Gather Required Information - Collect hostname, IP address, and FQDN
- * Generate CSR - Use tools like ftool cert gen to create the CSR file
- * Answer Prompts - Provide the hostname, IP, and FQDN when prompted
- * Submit to CA - Send the CSR file to a Certificate Authority for signing
- * Receive Signed Certificate - CA returns the signed certificate

CSR File Output:

According to the documentation:

The CSR generation process creates a file (typically ca_request.csr) containing:

- * The encoded hostname, IP address, and FQDN
- * The public key
- * The signature algorithm
- * Other system identification information

This file is then submitted to a Certificate Authority for signing.

Referenced Documentation:

- * Forescout RADIUS Plugin Configuration Guide v4.3 - Certificate Readiness section
- * Create a Certificate Sign Request documentation
- * How to Create a CSR (Certificate Signing Request) - DigiCert Reference
- * RADIUS Plugin Configuration - System Certificate section

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which of the following actions can be performed with Remote Inspection?

- **A. Start Secure Connector, Attempt to open a browser at the endpoint**
- B. Send Balloon Notification, Send email to user
- C. Endpoint Address ACL, Assign to VLAN
- D. Disable External Device, Start Windows Updates
- E. Set Registry Key, Disable dual homing

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide Version 10.8 and the Remote Inspection and SecureConnector Feature Support documentation, the actions that can be performed with Remote Inspection include "Start Secure Connector" and "Attempt to open a browser at the endpoint".

Remote Inspection Capabilities:

According to the documentation, Remote Inspection uses WMI and other standard domain/host management protocols to query the endpoint, and to run scripts and implement remediation actions on the endpoint.

Remote Inspection is agentless and does not install any applications on the endpoint.

Actions Supported by Remote Inspection:

According to the HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide:

The Remote Inspection Feature Support table lists numerous actions that are supported by Remote Inspection, including:

- * Set Registry Key -#Supported by Remote Inspection
- * Start SecureConnector -#Supported by Remote Inspection
- * Attempt to Open Browser -#Supported by Remote Inspection
- * Send Balloon Notification -#Supported (requires SecureConnector; can also be used with Remote Inspection)
- * Start Windows Updates -#Supported by Remote Inspection
- * Send Email to User -#Supported action

However, the question asks which actions appear together in one option, and Option D correctly combines two legitimate Remote Inspection actions: "Start Secure Connector" and "Attempt to open a browser at the endpoint".

Start SecureConnector Action:

According to the documentation:

"Start SecureConnector installs SecureConnector on the endpoint, enabling future management via SecureConnector" This is a supported Remote Inspection action that can deploy SecureConnector to endpoints.

Attempt to Open Browser Action:

According to the HPS Inspection Engine guide:

"Opening a browser window" is a supported Remote Inspection action

However, there are limitations documented:

* "Opening a browser window does not work on Windows Vista and Windows 7 if the HPS remote inspection is configured to work as a Scheduled Task"

* "When redirected with this option checked, the browser does not open automatically and relies on the packet engine seeing this traffic" Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Set Registry Key, Disable dual homing - While Set Registry Key is supported, "Disable dual homing" is not a standard Remote Inspection action
- * B. Send Balloon Notification, Send email to user - Both are notification actions, but the question seeks Remote Inspection-specific endpoint actions; these are general notification actions not specific to Remote Inspection
- * C. Disable External Device, Start Windows Updates - While Start Windows Updates is supported by Remote Inspection, "Disable External Device" is not a Remote Inspection action; it's a network device action
- * E. Endpoint Address ACL, Assign to VLAN - These are Switch plugin actions, not Remote Inspection actions; they work on network device level, not endpoint level Remote Inspection vs. SecureConnector vs. Switch Actions:

According to the documentation:

Remote Inspection Actions (on endpoints):

- * Set Registry Key on Windows
- * Start Windows Updates
- * Start Antivirus
- * Update Antivirus
- * Attempt to open browser at endpoint
- * Start SecureConnector (to deploy SecureConnector)

Switch Actions (on network devices):

- * Endpoint Address ACL
- * Access Port ACL
- * Assign to VLAN
- * Switch Block

Referenced Documentation:

- * Forescout CounterACT Endpoint Module HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide Version 10.8
- * Remote Inspection and SecureConnector - Feature Support documentation
- * Set Registry Key on Windows action documentation
- * Start Windows Updates action documentation
- * Send Balloon Notification documentation

NEW QUESTION # 35

What is required for CounterACT to parse DHCP traffic?

- A. DNS client must be running
- B. Plugin located in Network module
- C. Must see symmetrical traffic
- D. The enterprise manager must see DHCP traffic
- E. DHCP classifier must be running

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout DHCP Classifier Plugin Configuration Guide Version 2.1, the DHCP Classifier Plugin must be running for CounterACT to parse DHCP traffic. The documentation explicitly states:

"For endpoint DHCP classification, the DHCP Classifier Plugin must be running on a CounterACT device capable of receiving the DHCP client requests." DHCP Classifier Plugin Function:

The DHCP Classifier Plugin is a component of the Forescout Core Extensions Module. According to the official documentation:

"The DHCP Classifier Plugin extracts host information from DHCP messages. Hosts communicate with DHCP servers to acquire and maintain their network addresses. CounterACT extracts host information from DHCP message packets, and uses DHCP fingerprinting to determine the operating system and other host configuration information." How the DHCP Classifier Plugin Works:

According to the configuration guide:

* Plugin is Passive - "The plugin is passive, and does not intervene with the underlying DHCP exchange"

* Inspects Client Requests - "It inspects the client request messages (DHCP fingerprint) to propagate DHCP information about the connected client to CounterACT"

* Extracts Properties - Extracts properties like:

* Operating system fingerprint

* Device hostname

* Vendor/device class information

* Other host configuration data

DHCP Traffic Detection Methods:

The DHCP Classifier Plugin can detect DHCP traffic through multiple methods:

* Direct Monitoring - The CounterACT device monitors DHCP broadcast messages from the same IP subnet

* Mirrored Traffic - Receives mirrored traffic from DHCP directly

* Replicated Messages - Receives DHCP requests forwarded/replicated from network devices

* DHCP Relay Configuration - Receives explicitly relayed DHCP requests from DHCP relays Plugin Requirements:

According to the documentation:

"No plugin configuration is required."

However, the plugin must be running on at least one CounterACT device for DHCP parsing to occur.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Must see symmetrical traffic - While symmetrical network monitoring helps, it's not the requirement; the specific requirement is that the DHCP Classifier Plugin must be running

* B. The enterprise manager must see DHCP traffic - Any CounterACT device capable of receiving DHCP traffic can parse it, not just the Enterprise Manager

* C. DNS client must be running - DNS services are not required for DHCP parsing; they are separate services

* E. Plugin located in Network module - The DHCP Classifier Plugin is part of the Core Extensions Module, not the Network module DHCP Classifier Plugin as Part of Core Extensions Module:

According to the documentation:

"DHCP Classifier Plugin: Extracts host information from DHCP messages." The DHCP Classifier Plugin is installed with and part of the Forescout Core Extensions Module, which includes multiple components:

* Advanced Tools Plugin

* CEF Plugin

* DHCP Classifier Plugin

* DNS Client Plugin

* Device Classification Engine

* And others

Referenced Documentation:

* Forescout DHCP Classifier Plugin Configuration Guide Version 2.1

* About the DHCP Classifier Plugin documentation

* Port Mirroring Information Based on Specific Protocols

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