

## FSCP최고품질인증시험자료시험최신덤프

정답 C,D

질문 # 25

Which of the following are fields on a Participant record? Note: There are 2 correct Answers to this question.

- A. Participant ID
- B. First and Last Name
- C. Position Name
- D. Title

정답 ㉠, B

질문 # 26

SAP C-4H430-94시험이 정발 어렵다는 말을 많이 들으신 만큼 저희 DumpTOP는SAP C-4H430-94덤프만 있으면SAP C-4H430-94시험이 정발 쉬워진다고 전해드리고 싶습니다. SAP C-4H430-94덤프로 시험패스하고 자격증 한방에 따보세요. 자격증 많이 취득하면 더욱 여유롭게 직장생활을 즐기실 수 있습니다.

C-C4H430-94퍼펙트 최신버전 문제: <https://www.dumpstop.com/SAP/C-C4H430-94-dump.html>

SAP C-C4H330-94과 관련된 최신버전 공무자료 현황을 원하시거나, 만약에 다른 과목을 사용해서도 본 이라변 SAP C-C4H330-94업로드 바로 구해할것입니다. SAP C-C4H330-94과목의 최신버전 공무자료 그레도 불합격시 시험에서 떨어지는 경우 주문본과도 불합격성적표를 메일로 보내드리며 바로 환불가능합니다. PDF변환을 공부후서진 C-C4H330-94시험장점을 제공해드리고 싶으시다면 소프트웨어이벤트이나 온라인 버전을주시구대하시면 됩니다. DumpTOP C-C4H330-94과목의 최신버전 문제집점을 열람히 공부하여 어떤 IT인증사가의 경우 아무세도, SAP C-C4H330-94과목의 최신버전 공무자료 하시는 일에서 한층 더 업그레이드 될것이고 생활에서에도 분명히 많은 도움이 될 것입니다.

하나 그런 존재이기에 리옹은 여기서 그만두겠다고 말할 수가 없다. 소호는 고개를 푹푹 저었다. 만몽인상을 원하시나요, 만약에 다른 과목을 사용해보신 분이라면 SAP C-CH430-94덤프도 바로 구매할것입니다.

완벽한 C-C4H430-94퍼펙트 최신버전 공부자료 인증덤프

그래도 불행하게 시험에서 떨어지는 경우 주문번호와 불합격성적표를 메일로 보내주시면 바로 환불 가능합니다. PDF버전을 공부하신후 C-C4H430-94시험환경을 체험해보고 싶으시다면 소프트웨어버전이나 온라인버전을 추가구매하시면 됩니다.

DumpTOP덤프를 열심히 공부하여 멋진 IT전문가의 꿈을 이루세요.

- C-CAH430-94시행태의 최신 업로드 C-CAH430-94시행패스 가능한 공부자료 C-CAH430-94최신 업로드문제 다운로드 | [www.itdumpskr.com](http://www.itdumpskr.com) | 웹사이트에서 C-CAH430-94를 읽고 검색하여 무료 다운로드 C-CAH430-94유효한 최신 업로드자료
- C-CAH430-94인증시행태의 업로드 공부 C-CAH430-94인증업로드공부자료 C-CAH430-94100%시행패스 업로드 | 검색한 하위 [www.itdumpskr.com](http://www.itdumpskr.com)에서 = C-CAH430-94 = 무료 다운로드 C-CAH430-94시행태의 업로드 최신 자료

C-CH430-94 과학트렌드신비전공부자료언거인중시행업료

2026 ITDumpsKR 최신 FSCP PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 FSCP 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-jO8eeRfcukafcMDnOLLL6YnHUeXAS67>

Forescout FSCP덤프의 유효성을 보장해드릴수 있도록 저희 기술팀은 오랜시간동안Forescout FSCP시험에 대하여 분석하고 연구해 왔습니다. Forescout FSCP 덤프를 한번 믿고Forescout FSCP시험에 두려움없이 맞서보세요. 만족할 수 있는 좋은 성적을 얻게 될것입니다.

## Forescout FSCP 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy Functionality: This section of the exam measures skills of policy implementers and integration specialists, and covers how policies operate within the platform, including dependencies, rule order, enforcement triggers, and how they interact with device classifications and dynamic attributes.</li> </ul>
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced Product Topics Certificates and Identity Tracking: This section of the exam measures skills of identity and access control specialists and security engineers, and covers the management of digital certificates, PKI integration, identity tracking mechanisms, and how those support enforcement and audit capability within the system.</li> </ul>

주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 3 integration, ACL or VLAN assignments via network infrastructure and maintaining visibility and control through those network assets.</li> </ul>
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Review of FSCA Topics: This section of the exam measures skills of network security engineers and system administrators, and covers a broad refresh of foundational platform concepts, including architecture, asset identification, and initial deployment considerations. It ensures you are fluent in relevant baseline topics before moving into more advanced areas.]. Policy Best Practices: This section of the exam measures skills of security policy architects and operational administrators, and covers how to design and enforce robust policies effectively, emphasizing maintainability, clarity, and alignment with organizational goals rather than just technical configuration.</li> </ul>
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
주제 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
주제 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
주제 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notifications: This section of the exam measures skills of monitoring and incident response professionals and system administrators, and covers how notifications are configured, triggered, routed, and managed so that alerts and reports tie into incident workflows and stakeholder communication.</li> </ul>
주제 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

>> FSCP최고품질 인증시험자료 <<

## 시험준비에 가장 좋은 FSCP최고품질 인증시험자료 덤프공부자료

Forescout인증 FSCP시험에 도전하고 싶으시다면 최강 시험패스율로 유명한ITDumpsKR의 Forescout인증 FSCP덤프로 시험공부를 해보세요. 시간절약은 물론이고 가격도 착해서 간단한 시험패스에 딱 좋은 선택입니다. Forescout 인증FSCP시험출제경향을 퍼펙트하게 연구하여ITDumpsKR에서는Forescout 인증FSCP시험대비덤프를 출시하였습니다. ITDumpsKR제품은 고객님의 IT자격증 취득의 앞길을 현히 비추어드립니다.

## 최신 Forescout Certified Professional FSCP 무료샘플문제 (Q76-Q81):

### 질문 # 76

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

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

정답: D

## 설명:

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

## 질문 # 77

Which of the following switch actions cannot both be used concurrently on the same switch?

- A. Endpoint Address ACL & Assign to VLAN
- B. Access Port ACL & Switch Block
- **C. Access Port ACL & Endpoint Address ACL**
- D. Switch Block & Assign to VLAN
- E. Access Port ACL & Assign to VLAN

**정답: C**

**설명:**

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

According to the Forescout Switch Plugin Configuration Guide, Access Port ACL and Endpoint Address ACL cannot both be used concurrently on the same endpoint. These two actions are mutually exclusive because they both apply ACL rules to control traffic, but through different mechanisms, and attempting to apply both simultaneously creates a conflict.

Switch Restrict Actions Overview:

The Forescout Switch Plugin provides several restrict actions that can be applied to endpoints:

- \* Access Port ACL - Applies an operator-defined ACL to the access port of an endpoint
- \* Endpoint Address ACL - Applies an operator-defined ACL based on the endpoint's address (MAC or IP)
- \* Assign to VLAN - Assigns the endpoint to a specific VLAN
- \* Switch Block - Completely isolates endpoints by turning off their switch port Action Compatibility Rules:

According to the Switch Plugin Configuration Guide:

- \* Endpoint Address ACL vs Access Port ACL - These CANNOT be used together on the same endpoint because:
- \* Both actions modify switch filtering rules
- \* Both actions can conflict when applied simultaneously
- \* The Switch Plugin cannot determine priority between conflicting ACL configurations
- \* Applying both would create ambiguous filtering logic on the switch

Actions That CAN Be Used Together:

- \* Access Port ACL + Assign to VLAN -#Can be used concurrently
- \* Endpoint Address ACL + Assign to VLAN -#Can be used concurrently
- \* Switch Block + Assign to VLAN - This is semantically redundant (blocking takes precedence) but is allowed
- \* Access Port ACL + Switch Block -#Can be used concurrently (though Block takes precedence) Why Other Options Are

Incorrect:

- \* A. Access Port ACL & Switch Block - These CAN be used concurrently; Switch Block would take precedence
- \* B. Switch Block & Assign to VLAN - These CAN be used concurrently (though redundant)
- \* C. Endpoint Address ACL & Assign to VLAN - These CAN be used concurrently
- \* E. Access Port ACL & Assign to VLAN - These CAN be used concurrently; they work on different aspects of port management

ACL Action Definition:

According to the documentation:

- \* Access Port ACL - "Use the Access Port ACL action to define an ACL that addresses one or more than one access control scenario, which is then applied to an endpoint's switch port"
- \* Endpoint Address ACL - "Use the Endpoint Address ACL action to apply an operator-defined ACL, addressing one or more than one access control scenario, which is applied to an endpoint's address" Referenced Documentation:
- \* Forescout CounterACT Switch Plugin Configuration Guide Version 8.12
- \* Switch Plugin Configuration Guide v8.14.2
- \* Switch Restrict Actions documentation

**질문 # 78**

Why is SMB required for Windows Manageability?

- A. Scripts run on CounterACT are copied to a script repository and run remotely from CounterACT
- B. Scripts run on endpoints are copied to a temp directory and run remotely from CounterACT
- **C. Scripts run on endpoints are copied to a temp directory and run locally on the endpoint**
- D. Scripts run on CounterACT are copied to a temp directory and run locally on the endpoint
- E. Scripts run on endpoints are copied to a Linux script repository and run locally on the endpoint

**정답: C**

**설명:**

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

According to the Forescout CounterACT HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide Version 10.8, SMB (Server Message Block) is required for Windows Manageability because scripts run on endpoints are copied to a temp directory and run locally on the

endpoint.

SMB Purpose for Windows Management:

According to the HPS Inspection Engine guide:

"Server Message Block (SMB) is a protocol for file and resource sharing. CounterACT uses this protocol with WMI or RPC methods to inspect and manage endpoints. This protocol must be available to perform the following:

- \* Resolve file-related properties
- \* Resolve script properties
- \* Run script actions"

Script Execution Process Using SMB:

According to the documentation:

When WMI is used for Remote Inspection:

- \* CounterACT downloads scripts - Scripts are transferred FROM CounterACT TO the endpoint using SMB protocol
- \* Scripts stored in temp directory - By default, scripts are downloaded to and run from:
  - \* Non-interactive scripts: %TEMP%\fstmtp\ directory
  - \* Interactive scripts: %TEMP% directory of currently logged-in user
- \* Scripts execute locally - Scripts are executed ON the endpoint itself (not remotely executed from CounterACT) Script Execution

Locations:

According to the detailed documentation:

For Remote Inspection on Windows endpoints:

text

Non-interactive scripts are downloaded to and run from:

%TEMP%\fstmtp\

(Typically %TEMP% is c:\windows\temp\)

Interactive scripts are downloaded to and run from:

%TEMP% directory of the currently logged-in user

For SecureConnector on Windows endpoints:

text

When deployed as a Service:

%TEMP%\fstmtpsc\

When deployed as a Permanent Application:

%TEMP% directory of the currently logged-in user

SMB Requirements for Script Execution:

According to the documentation:

To execute scripts via SMB on Windows endpoints:

- \* Port Requirements:
  - \* Windows 7 and above: Port 445/TCP
  - \* Earlier versions (XP, Vista): Port 139/TCP
- \* Required Services:
  - \* Server service
  - \* Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
  - \* Remote Registry service
  - \* SMB Signing (optional but recommended):
    - \* Can be configured to require digitally signed SMB communication
    - \* Helps prevent SMB relay attacks

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Scripts run on CounterACT are copied to a temp directory and run locally on the endpoint - Scripts don't RUN on CounterACT; they're copied FROM CounterACT TO the endpoint
- \* B. Scripts run on endpoints are copied to a Linux script repository - Forescout endpoints are Windows machines, not Linux; also no "Linux script repository" is involved
- \* C. Scripts run on endpoints are copied to a temp directory and run remotely from CounterACT - Scripts run LOCALLY on the endpoint, not remotely from CounterACT
- \* D. Scripts run on CounterACT are copied to a script repository and run remotely from CounterACT - Inverts the direction; CounterACT doesn't copy TO a repository; it copies TO endpoints Script Execution Flow:

According to the documentation:

text

CounterACT --> (copies via SMB) --> Endpoint Temp Directory --> (executes locally) --> Result The SMB protocol is essential for this file transfer step, which is why it's required for Windows manageability and script execution.

Referenced Documentation:

- \* CounterACT Endpoint Module HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide v10.8
- \* Script Execution Services documentation
- \* About SMB documentation

### 질문 # 79

When troubleshooting a SecureConnector management issue for a Windows host, how would you determine if SecureConnector management packets are reaching CounterACT successfully?

- A. Use the tcpdump command and filter for tcp port 10003 traffic from the host IP address reaching the management port
- B. Use the tcpdump command and filter for tcp port 10005 traffic from the host IP address reaching the monitor port
- C. Use the tcpdump command and filter for tcp port 10003 traffic from the host IP address reaching the monitor port
- D. Use the tcpdump command and filter for tcp port 2200 traffic from the host IP address reaching the management port
- E. Use the tcpdump command and filter for tcp port 2200 traffic from the host IP address reaching the management port

정답: A

#### 설명:

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

According to the Forescout Quick Installation Guide and official port configuration documentation, SecureConnector for Windows uses TCP port 10003, and the management packets should be captured from the host IP address reaching the management port (not the monitor port). Therefore, the correct command would use tcpdump filtering for tcp port 10003 traffic reaching the management port.

SecureConnector Port Assignments:

According to the official documentation:

SecureConnector Type

Port

Protocol

Function

Windows

10003/TCP

TLS (encrypted)

Allows SecureConnector to create a secure encrypted TLS connection to the Appliance from Windows machines OS X

10005/TCP

TLS (encrypted)

Allows SecureConnector to create a secure encrypted TLS connection to the Appliance from OS X machines Linux

10006/TCP

TLS 1.2 (encrypted)

Allows SecureConnector to create a secure connection over TLS 1.2 to the Appliance from Linux machines Port 2200 is for Legacy Linux SecureConnector (older versions using SSH encryption), not for Windows.

Forescout Appliance Interface Types:

\* Management Port - Used for administrative access and SecureConnector connections

\* Monitor Port - Used for monitoring and analyzing network traffic

\* Response Port - Used for policy actions and responses

SecureConnector connections reach the management port, not the monitor port.

Troubleshooting SecureConnector Connectivity:

To verify that SecureConnector management packets from a Windows host are successfully reaching CounterACT, use the following tcpdump command:

bash

tcpdump -i [management\_interface] -nn "tcp port 10003 and src [windows\_host\_ip]" This command:

\* Monitors the management interface

\* Filters for TCP port 10003 traffic

\* Captures packets from the Windows host IP address reaching the management port

\* Verifies bidirectional TLS communication

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. tcp port 10005 from host IP reaching monitor port - Port 10005 is for OS X, not Windows; should reach management port, not monitor port

\* B. tcp port 2200 reaching management port - Port 2200 is for legacy Linux SecureConnector with SSH, not Windows

\* C. tcp port 10003 reaching monitor port - Port 10003 is correct for Windows, but should reach management port, not monitor port

\* D. tcp port 2200 reaching management port - Port 2200 is for legacy Linux SecureConnector, not Windows SecureConnector

Connection Process:

According to the documentation:

\* SecureConnector on the Windows endpoint initiates a connection to port 10003

\* Connection is established to the Appliance's management port

- \* When SecureConnector connects to an Appliance or Enterprise Manager, it is redirected to the Appliance to which its host is assigned
- \* Ensure port 10003 is open to all Appliances and Enterprise Manager for transparent mobility Referenced Documentation:
- \* Forescout Quick Installation Guide v8.2
- \* Forescout Quick Installation Guide v8.1
- \* Port configuration section: SecureConnector for Windows

### 질문 # 80

Which of the following requires secure connector to resolve?

- A. Authentication login (advanced)
- B. Authentication certificate status
- C. HTTP login user
- **D. Authentication login**
- E. Signed-In status

**정답: D**

### 설명:

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

According to the Forescout HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide and Remote Inspection Feature Support documentation, "Authentication login" requires SecureConnector to resolve.

Authentication Login Property:

According to the Remote Inspection and SecureConnector Feature Support documentation:

The "Authentication login" property requires SecureConnector because:

- \* Interactive User Information - Requires access to active user session data
- \* Real-Time Verification - Must check current login status
- \* Endpoint Agent Needed - Cannot be determined via passive network monitoring or remote registry
- \* SecureConnector Required - Installed agent must report login status

SecureConnector vs. Remote Inspection:

According to the HPS Inspection Engine guide:

Some properties require different capabilities:

Property

Remote Inspection (MS-WMI/RPC)

SecureConnector

Authentication login

#No

# Yes

Authentication login (advanced)

#No

# Yes

Signed-In status

#No

# Yes

HTTP login user

#No

# Yes

Authentication certificate status

#Yes

#Yes

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Authentication login (advanced) - While this also requires SecureConnector, the base

"Authentication login" is the more accurate answer

- \* B. Authentication certificate status - This can be resolved via Remote Inspection using certificate stores

- \* C. HTTP login user - This is resolved by SecureConnector, but not listed as requiring it in the same way

- \* E. Signed-In status - While this requires SecureConnector, the more specific answer is "Authentication login" SecureConnector

Capabilities:

According to the documentation:

SecureConnector resolves endpoint properties that require:

- \* Active user session information



