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Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

How can a specific event detected by CounterACT (such as a P2P compliance violation event) be permanently recorded with a custom message for auditing purposes?

- A. Customize the message in the Reports Portal
- B. Customize the message in the syslog configuration in Options > Core Ext > Syslog
- C. Increase the "Purge Inactivity Timeout" setting

- D. Customize the message on the send syslog action
- E. Configure a custom SNMP trap to be sent

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout Administration Guide and Syslog Plugin Configuration Guide, specific events detected by CounterACT can be permanently recorded with a custom message for auditing purposes by customizing the message on the send syslog action.

Send Message to Syslog Action:

According to the official documentation:

"You can send customized messages to Syslog for specific endpoints using the Forescout eyeSight Send Message to Syslog action, either manually or based on policies." How to Configure Custom Messages:

According to the Syslog Plugin Configuration Guide:

- * Create or Edit a Policy - Select a policy and edit the Main Rule section
- * Add an Action - In the Actions section, select "Add"
- * Select Send Message to Syslog - From the Audit folder, select "Send Message to Syslog"
- * Customize the Message - Specify the custom message to send when the policy is triggered Custom Message Configuration:

According to the documentation:

When configuring the "Send Message to Syslog" action, you specify:

- * Message to syslog - Type a custom message to send to the syslog server when the policy is triggered
- * Message Identity - Free-text field for identifying the syslog message
- * Syslog Server Address - The syslog server to receive the message
- * Syslog Server Port - Typically port 514
- * Syslog Server Protocol - TCP or UDP
- * Syslog Facility - Message facility classification
- * Syslog Priority - Severity level (e.g., Info)

Example Implementation for P2P Compliance Violation:

According to the configuration guide:

For a P2P compliance violation event, you would:

- * Create a policy that detects P2P traffic violations
- * Add a "Send Message to Syslog" action
- * Customize the message to something like: "P2P VIOLATION: Endpoint [IP] detected unauthorized P2P application traffic"
- * Configure the syslog server details
- * When the condition is triggered, CounterACT sends the custom message to syslog for permanent auditing Permanent Recording:

According to the documentation:

The messages sent to syslog are:

- * Permanently recorded on the syslog server
- * Timestamped automatically by Forescout and/or the syslog server
- * Available for audit trails and compliance reports
- * Can be forwarded to SIEM systems like Splunk or EventTracker for further analysis Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
- * B. Increase the "Purge Inactivity Timeout" setting - This relates to device timeout, not event recording or custom messages
- * C. Customize the message in the Reports Portal - The Reports Portal displays reports but does not customize messages for syslog events
- * D. Configure a custom SNMP trap - SNMP traps are for network device management, not for recording Forescout events
- * E. Customize the message in the syslog configuration in Options > Core Ext > Syslog - While syslog configuration is done here, the actual custom messages are configured in the "Send Message to Syslog" action within policies Referenced Documentation:
- * How-To Guide: ForeScout CounterAct to forward logs to EventTracker
- * Audit Actions documentation
- * How to Work with the Syslog Plugin
- * Send Message to Syslog Action documentation

NEW QUESTION # 30

What is the automated safety feature to prevent network wide outages/blocks?

- A. Stop all policies
- B. Action Thresholds
- C. Send an Email Alert
- D. Disable policy
- E. Disable Policy Action

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Action Thresholds is the automated safety feature designed to prevent network-wide outages and blocks.

According to the Forescout Platform Administration Guide, Action Thresholds are specifically designed to automatically implement safeguards when rolling out sanctions (blocking actions) across your network.

Purpose of Action Thresholds:

Action thresholds work as an automated circuit breaker mechanism that prevents catastrophic network-wide outages. The feature establishes maximum percentage limits for specific action types on a single appliance.

When these limits are reached, the policy automatically stops executing further blocking actions to prevent mass network disruption.

How Action Thresholds Prevent Outages:

Consider a scenario where a policy is misconfigured and would block 90% of all endpoints on the network due to a false condition match. Without Action Thresholds, this could cause a network-wide outage. With Action Thresholds configured:

- * Limit Definition - An administrator sets an action threshold (e.g., 20% of endpoints can be blocked by Switch action type)

- * Automatic Enforcement - When this percentage threshold is reached, the policy automatically stops executing the blocking action for any additional endpoints

- * Alert Generation - The system generates alerts to notify administrators when a threshold has been reached

- * Protection - This prevents the policy from cascading failures that could affect the entire network

Action Threshold Configuration:
Each action type (e.g., Switch blocking, Port blocking, External port blocking) can be configured with its own threshold percentage. This allows granular control over the maximum impact any single policy can have on the network.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Stop all policies - This is a manual intervention, not an automated safety feature; also, it's too drastic and would disable legitimate policies

- * B. Disable policy - This is a manual action, not an automated safety mechanism

- * C. Disable Policy Action - While you can disable individual actions, this is not an automated threshold-based safeguard

- * E. Send an Email Alert - Alerts notify administrators but do not automatically prevent outages; they require manual intervention

Referenced Documentation:

- * Forescout Platform Administration Guide - Working with Action Thresholds

- * Forescout Platform Administration Guide - Policy Safety Features

- * Section: "Action Thresholds are designed to automatically implement safeguards when rolling out such sanctions across your network"

NEW QUESTION # 31

What best defines a 'Post-Connect Methodology'?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

* D. Used subsequent to pre-connect - While post-connect can follow pre-connect, this doesn't define what post-connect is

* E. 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

NEW QUESTION # 32

What is the best practice to pass an endpoint from one policy to another?

- A. Use operating system property
- B. Use groups
- C. Use sub rules
- D. Use policy condition
- E. Use function property

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment Documentation, the best practice to pass an endpoint from one policy to another is to use SUB-RULES.

Sub-Rules and Policy Routing:

Sub-rules are conditional branches within a Forescout policy that allow for sophisticated endpoint routing and handling. When an endpoint matches a sub-rule condition, it can be directed to perform specific actions or be passed to another policy group for further evaluation.

Key Advantages of Using Sub-Rules:

* Granular Control - Sub-rules enable precise segmentation of endpoints based on multiple properties and conditions

* Hierarchical Processing - Once an endpoint matches a sub-rule, it proceeds down the sub-rule branch; later sub-rules of the policy are not evaluated for that endpoint

* Efficient Endpoint Routing - Sub-rules allow endpoints to be efficiently routed to appropriate policy handlers without evaluating unnecessary conditions

* Policy Chaining - Sub-rules facilitate the logical flow and routing of endpoints through multiple policy layers Best Practice

Implementation:

The documentation emphasizes that when designing policies for endpoint management, administrators should:

* Use sub-rules to create conditional branches that evaluate endpoints against multiple criteria

* Route endpoints to appropriate policy handlers based on their properties and compliance status

* Avoid using simple property-based routing when complex multi-step evaluation is needed Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Use operating system property - While OS properties can be used in conditions, they are not the mechanism for passing endpoints between policies
- * C. Use function property - Function properties are not used for inter-policy endpoint routing
- * D. Use groups - While groups are useful for organizing endpoints, they are not the primary best practice for passing endpoints between policies
- * E. Use policy condition - Policy conditions define what endpoints should be evaluated, but sub-rules provide the actual routing mechanism Referenced Documentation:
- * Forescout Platform Administration Guide - Defining Policy Sub-Rules
- * "Defining Forescout Platform Policy Sub-Rules" - Best Practice section
- * Sub-Rule Advanced Options documentation

NEW QUESTION # 33

When using MS-WMI for Remote inspection, which of the following properties should be used to test for Windows Manageability?

- A. Windows Manageable Domain
- B. MS-SMB Reachable
- C. MS-RRP Reachable
- D. Windows Manageable Domain (Current)
- **E. MS-WMI Reachable**

Answer: E

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, when using MS-WMI for Remote Inspection, MS-WMI Reachable property should be used to test for Windows Manageability.

MS-WMI Reachable Property:

According to the documentation:

"MS-WMI Reachable: Indicates whether Windows Management Instrumentation can be used for Remote Inspection tasks on the endpoint." This Boolean property specifically tests whether WMI services are available and reachable on a Windows endpoint.

Remote Inspection Reachability Properties:

According to the HPS Inspection Engine guide:

Three reachability properties are available for detecting services on endpoints:

- * MS-RRP Reachable - Indicates whether Remote Registry Protocol is available
- * MS-SMB Reachable - Indicates whether Server Message Block protocol is available
- * MS-WMI Reachable - Indicates whether Windows Management Instrumentation is available (THIS IS FOR MS-WMI) How to Use MS-WMI Reachable:

According to the documentation:

When Remote Inspection method is set to "Using MS-WMI":

- * Check the MS-WMI Reachable property value
- * If True - WMI services are running and available for Remote Inspection
- * If False - WMI services are not available; fallback methods or troubleshooting required Property Characteristics:

According to the documentation:

"These properties do not have an Irresolvable state. When HPS Inspection Engine cannot establish connection with the service, the property value is False." This means:

- * Always returns True or False (never irresolvable)
- * False indicates the service is not reachable
- * No need for "Evaluate Irresolvable Criteria" option

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Windows Manageable Domain (Current) - This is not the specific property for testing MS-WMI capability
- * B. MS-RRP Reachable - This tests Remote Registry Protocol, not WMI
- * D. MS-SMB Reachable - This tests Server Message Block protocol, not WMI
- * E. Windows Manageable Domain - General manageability property, not specific to WMI testing Remote Inspection

Troubleshooting:

According to the documentation:

When troubleshooting Remote Inspection with MS-WMI:

- * First verify MS-WMI Reachable = True
- * Check required WMI services:
- * Server
- * Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI)

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