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>> FSCP日本語版問題解説 <<

完璧Forescout FSCP｜正確的なFSCP日本語版問題解説試験｜試験の準備方法Forescout Certified Professional Examダウンロード

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Forescout FSCP 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.

トピック 4	• 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.
トピック 5	• Advanced Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures skills of operations leads and senior technical support engineers, and covers diagnosing complex issues across component interactions, policy enforcement failures, plugin misbehavior, and end to end workflows requiring root cause analysis and corrective strategy rather than just surface level fixes.

Forescout Certified Professional Exam 認定 FSCP 試験問題 (Q21-Q26):

質問 # 21
Which setting is NOT available when initially adding a server to the User Directory Plugin?

- A. Test
- B. Domain
- C. Domain Aliases
- D. Replica
- E. Advanced

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout User Directory Plugin Configuration Guide and supported integration documentation, Replica is NOT available when initially adding a server to the User Directory Plugin.
Replicas are configured after the initial server setup is complete.
User Directory Server Initial Setup Process:
When initially adding a User Directory server, the following settings are available:
* Server Name - The name to identify the server in Forescout
* Address - The IP address or FQDN of the User Directory server
* Port - The port number (typically 389 for LDAP, 636 for secure LDAP)
* Domain - The domain name associated with the User Directory
* Test - Option to test the connection and credentials
* Advanced - Advanced configuration options
Replica Configuration - Post-Initial Setup:
According to the documentation:
"After configuring server settings, you can configure server tests and replicas." The Replica settings are NOT available during the initial server addition. Instead, replicas are configured as a separate step after the primary server configuration is complete.
Replica Setup Workflow:
According to the User Directory Plugin configuration process:
* Step 1: Add Server - Configure the primary server with Name, Address, Port, Domain
* Step 2: Test Connection - Use the Test option to verify connectivity
* Step 3: Configure Replicas - After the primary server is fully configured, then add replica servers The documentation explicitly states:
"Refer to the following sections for server configuration details. After configuring server settings, you can configure server tests and replicas." Why Other Options Are Available Initially:
* A. Test -#Available initially; allows testing of server credentials and connectivity before completion
* B. Domain -#Available initially; domain name is required during server setup
* C. Domain Aliases -#Available initially; additional domain aliases can be specified for the server
* D. Advanced -#Available initially; advanced options like authentication types, TLS, etc. are available during setup Replica Purpose:
Replicas are used to provide redundancy and failover capability. According to the documentation:
When replica servers are configured:
* If the primary User Directory server becomes unavailable, the Forescout platform can failover to a replica server
* Multiple replicas can be specified for increased fault tolerance
Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout User Directory Plugin Configuration - Server Setup documentation
* Configure server settings - After configuring server settings section

* User Directory Plugin configuration videos and tutorials showing initial setup flow

質問 # 22
Which of the following plugins assists in classification for computer endpoints? (Choose two)

- A. Linux Plugin
- B. Switch
- C. DNS Client
- D. HPS Inspection Engine
- E. Advanced Tools

正解：D、E

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide and Base Modules documentation, the plugins that assist in classification for computer endpoints are HPS Inspection Engine (B) and Advanced Tools (D).
HPS Inspection Engine Classification:
According to the HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide:
"The HPS Inspection Engine powers CounterACT tools used for classifying endpoints. These tools include the classification engine that is part of HPS Inspection Engine, the Primary Classification, Asset Classification and Mobile Classification templates, the Classify actions, and Classification/Classification (Advanced) properties." The HPS Inspection Engine provides:
* Classification Engine - Determines the Network Function property
* Primary Classification Template - Classifies endpoints into categories
* Asset Classification Template - For asset-level classification
* Mobile Classification Template - For mobile device classification
* Multiple Classification Methods - Including NMAP, HTTP banner scanning, SMB analysis, passive TCP/IP fingerprinting
Advanced Tools Plugin Classification:
According to the Advanced Tools Plugin documentation:
"The Advanced Tools Plugin is used to classify endpoints based on characteristics such as operating system, hardware vendor, and application software." The Advanced Tools Plugin provides:
* Endpoint Classification - Based on OS, vendor, and applications
* Device Property Resolution - Resolves device characteristics
* Fingerprinting - Identifies endpoints based on behavioral patterns
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Switch - The Switch Plugin manages network devices (switches) and provides VLAN/access control, not endpoint classification
* C. Linux Plugin - The Linux Plugin is a platform-specific module for managing Linux endpoints, not a general classification tool
* E. DNS Client - The DNS Client Plugin resolves DNS queries but does not assist with endpoint classification Classification Workflow:
According to the documentation:
When classifying computer endpoints, Forescout uses:
* HPS Inspection Engine - Primary classification tool analyzing:
* HTTP banners from web services
* SMB protocol information
* NMAP scans and service detection
* Passive TCP/IP fingerprinting
* Domain credentials analysis
* Advanced Tools Plugin - Secondary classification providing:
* Vendor/model information
* Application detection
* Operating system identification
* Hardware characteristics
Together, these plugins provide comprehensive endpoint classification for computer systems.
Classification Properties Resolved:
According to the Base Modules documentation:
The HPS Inspection Engine and Advanced Tools plugins resolve:
* Function (Workstation, Printer, Server, Router, etc.)
* Operating System (Windows, Linux, macOS, etc.)
* Vendor and Model information

* Network Function (specific device role)
* Application information
Referenced Documentation:
* CounterACT Endpoint Module HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide v10.8
* Forescout Platform Base Modules
* About the Forescout Advanced Tools Plugin

質問 # 23
What is the best practice to pass an endpoint from one policy to another?

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

正解：A

解説：
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

質問 # 24
Policies will recheck when certain conditions are met. These may include...

- A. Admission event, group name change, Scope recheck timer expires
- B. Policy recheck timer expires, group name change, SC event change
- C. Admission event, policy categorization, SC event change
- D. Policy recheck timer expires, admission event, SC event change
- E. Policy categorization, admission event, action schedule activation

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide, policies recheck when the following conditions are met: Policy recheck timer expires, admission event, or SC event change.
Policy Recheck Conditions:
According to the Main Rule Advanced Options documentation:
"By default, both matched endpoints and unmatched endpoints are rechecked every eight hours, and on any admission event."
Additionally, according to the documentation:
"You can also configure several recheck settings to work simultaneously. For example, when a host IP address changes every five hours, recheck settings can be configured for:
* Policy recheck timer expires - Default 8 hours
* Admission events - Triggers like DHCP request, IP address change
* SC (SecureConnector) event change - When SecureConnector status changes" Three Main Policy Recheck Triggers:
According to the documentation:
* Policy Recheck Timer Expires
* Default: Every 8 hours
* Can be customized (1 hour to infinite)
* Applies to all endpoints matching or not matching the policy
* Admission Event
* DHCP Request
* IP Address Change
* Switch Port Change
* Authentication event
* VPN user connection
* Immediate recheck when triggered
* SC Event Change
* SecureConnector deployed or removed
* SecureConnector status changes (online/offline)
* SecureConnector version changes
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Admission event, group name change, Scope recheck timer expires - Group name change is NOT a recheck trigger
* C. Admission event, policy categorization, SC event change - Policy categorization is NOT a recheck trigger
* D. Policy categorization, admission event, action schedule activation - Neither policy categorization nor action schedule activation triggers rechecks
* E. Policy recheck timer expires, group name change, SC event change - Group name change does NOT trigger policy rechecks
Recheck Configuration:
According to the documentation:
"You can configure under what conditions to perform a recheck. By default, endpoints are rechecked every eight hours, and on any admission event. To define the recheck policy, you can configure:
* Custom recheck interval (instead of 8 hours)
* Which admission events trigger rechecks
* Whether SecureConnector events trigger rechecks"
Referenced Documentation:
* Main Rule Advanced Options
* Forescout eyeSight policy main rule advanced options
* When Are Policies Run - Policy Recheck section

質問 # 25
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 2200 traffic from the host IP address reaching the management port
- B. Use the tcpdump command and filter for tcp port 10003 traffic from the host IP address reaching the management 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 10005 traffic from the host IP address reaching the monitor port

正解： B

解説：
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

質問 # 26
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敢な人ですか。もしIT認証の準備をしなかったら、あなたはのんびりできますか。もちろんです。Pass4TestのForescoutのFSCP試験トレーニング資料を持っていますから、どんなに難しい試験でも成功することができます。

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