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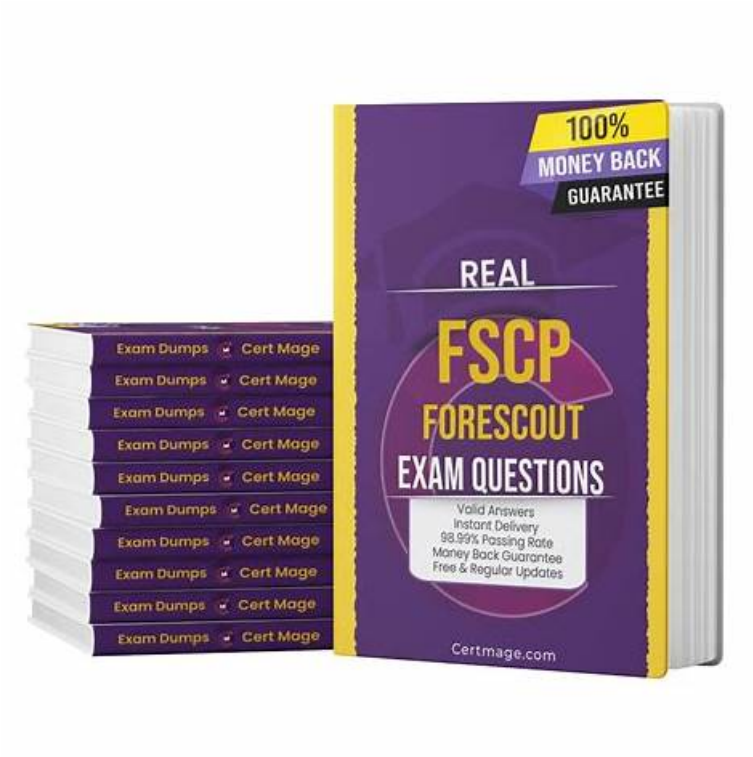

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Forescout FSCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• 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.
Topic 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• Policy Functionality: This section of the exam meas-ures 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.

Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
When using MS-WMI for Remote inspection, which of the following properties should be used to test for Windows Manageability?

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

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, 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)
* Verify port 135/TCP is available
* If MS-WMI Reachable = False, check firewall and WMI configuration
Referenced Documentation:
* CounterACT Endpoint Module HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide v10.8
* Detecting Services Available on Endpoints

NEW QUESTION # 48
What Protocol does CounterACT use to verify the revocation status of certificates?

- A. Certificate Revocation List Protocol (CRLP)
- B. Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)
- C. Online Revocation Status Protocol (ORSP)
- D. Certificate Revocation Protocol (CRP)
- E. PKI Certificate Revocation Protocol (PCRP)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Platform Administration Guide and Certificate Configuration documentation, Forescout uses the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) to verify the revocation status of certificates.
OCSP in Forescout:
According to the official Forescout documentation:
"You can also configure the use of Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) and set up validation method failover between CRL and OCSP." And further:
"The Forescout Platform supports certificate revocation lists (CRL) and Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) for smart card authentication." What OCSP Does:

According to the Wikipedia and Fortinet OCSP documentation:
"The Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) is an Internet protocol used for obtaining the revocation status of an X.509 digital certificate." OCSP provides:
* Real-Time Status Verification - Checks current certificate revocation status
* Request/Response Protocol - Sends a query to an OCSP responder
* Revocation Status Response - Returns "good," "revoked," or "unknown"
* Efficient Alternative to CRL - Smaller data payload than downloading full certificate revocation lists How OCSP Works:
According to the OCSP documentation:
* Request Sent - Client sends OCSP request to OCSP responder (server operated by CA)
* Status Verification - Responder checks revocation status with trusted CA
* Response Returned - Responder returns current status, revoked, or unknown
* Decision Made - Application (like Forescout) accepts or rejects the certificate based on response Forescout Smart Card Certificate Validation:
According to the Forescout documentation:
When using smart card authentication, Forescout:
* Supports OCSP - Sends OCSP requests for certificate revocation status
* Supports CRL - Also supports Certificate Revocation Lists as fallback
* Failover Configuration - Can be configured to use OCSP with CRL fallback OCSP vs. Certificate Revocation List (CRL):
According to the documentation:
Aspect
OCSP
CRL
Data Size
Smaller response
Larger list
Update Frequency
Real-time status
Periodic updates
Network Load
Lower burden
Higher burden
Timeliness
Current status
Potentially outdated
Processing
Less complex
More complex parsing
Forescout uses OCSP because it provides real-time, efficient certificate status verification.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. PKI Certificate Revocation Protocol (PCRP) - This is not a standard protocol; PCRP does not exist
* C. Online Revocation Status Protocol (ORSP) - This is not the correct name; the protocol is OCSP, not ORSP
* D. Certificate Revocation List Protocol (CRLP) - While Forescout supports CRL, the primary protocol for real-time status is OCSP
* E. Certificate Revocation Protocol (CRP) - This is not a standard protocol; the correct protocol is OCSP Referenced Documentation:
* Smart Card Certificate Configuration for Forescout Platform
* Using Forescout Platform Smart Card Authentication
* Client-Server Connection documentation
* Audit Actions - OCSP for Syslog validation
* Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) - Wikipedia
* What Is Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) - Fortinet

NEW QUESTION # 49
What are the important network traffic types that should be monitored by CounterACT?

- A. Encrypted/Tunneled networks, DHCP, Web traffic
- B. Web traffic, Authentication traffic, DHCP
- C. LWAP traffic, Authentication traffic, Backup Networks
- D. Backup Networks, Encrypted/Tunneled networks, DHCP

- E. LWAP traffic, DHCP, Backup Networks

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide and CounterACT Installation Guide, the important network traffic types that should be monitored by CounterACT include Web traffic, Authentication traffic, and DHCP.
Important Network Traffic Types:
According to the official documentation, CounterACT gains visibility into key network traffic types:
* DHCP Traffic - Used for endpoint discovery and device classification via the DHCP Classifier Plugin
* Authentication Traffic - Includes 802.1X requests to RADIUS servers; critical for understanding network access patterns and user-to-endpoint mapping
* Web Traffic (HTTP/HTTPS) - Used for HTTP banner scanning and HTTP-based device classification DHCP Traffic Importance:
According to the DHCP Classifier Plugin Configuration Guide:
"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." The documentation states:
"The plugin lets CounterACT retrieve host information when methods such as the CounterACT packet engine or HPS Nmap scanner are unavailable, or in situations where CounterACT cannot monitor all traffic." Authentication Traffic Importance:
According to the solution brief:
"Monitor 802.1X requests to the built-in or external RADIUS server"
This allows CounterACT to map users to endpoints and understand authentication patterns on the network.
Web Traffic Importance:
According to the documentation:
"Optionally monitor a network SPAN port to see network traffic such as HTTP traffic and banners" HTTP traffic analysis enables:
* Service banner identification
* HTTP header analysis for device classification
* Web-based application discovery
CounterACT Discovery Methods:
According to the Visibility solution brief, CounterACT uses multiple methods to see devices, including:
* Poll switches, VPN concentrators, access points and controllers
* Receive SNMP traps from switches and controllers
* Monitor 802.1X requests to RADIUS server (Authentication Traffic)
* Monitor DHCP requests to detect when hosts request IP addresses
* Optionally monitor network SPAN port for HTTP traffic and banners
* Run NMAP scans
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Encrypted/Tunneled networks, DHCP, Web traffic - While important, encrypted/tunneled networks are not "monitored" by CounterACT in the way DHCP is; Authentication traffic is more important
* B. LWAP traffic, DHCP, Backup Networks - LWAP (Lightweight AP Protocol) is proprietary Cisco protocol; not a standard CounterACT monitoring priority; Backup Networks are not a traffic type
* C. Backup Networks, Encrypted/Tunneled networks, DHCP - "Backup Networks" is not a network traffic type; Authentication traffic is more important than encrypted/tunneled traffic monitoring
* E. LWAP traffic, Authentication traffic, Backup Networks - LWAP is not a standard CounterACT monitoring priority; Backup Networks is not a network traffic type Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout Transforming Security through Visibility - Solution Brief
* Forescout DHCP Classifier Plugin Configuration Guide Version 2.1
* CounterACT Installation Guide - Network Access Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 50
What is the command to monitor system memory and CPU load with 5 second update intervals?

- A. vmstat 5
- B. watch -n 10 vmstat
- C. vmstat -t 5
- D. watch -t 5 vmstat
- E. watch uptime

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
The correct command to monitor system memory and CPU load with 5 second update intervals is vmstat 5.
According to the official Linux documentation and Forescout CLI reference materials, the vmstat command uses a straightforward syntax where the first numerical parameter specifies the delay interval in seconds.
vmstat Command Syntax:
The vmstat (Virtual Memory Statistics) command uses the following syntax:
bash
vmstat [options] [delay] [count]
Where:
* delay - The time interval (in seconds) between updates
* count - The number of updates to display (optional; if omitted, displays indefinitely) vmstat 5 Command:
When you execute vmstat 5:
* Updates are displayed every 5 seconds
* Continues indefinitely until manually stopped
* Shows memory and CPU statistics in each update
Example output:
text
procs -----------memory---------- ---swap-- -----io---- -system-- ------cpu----- r b swpd free buff cache si so bi bo in cs us sy id wa st
1 0 0 1166396 70768 2233228 0 0 0 13 10 24 0 0 100 0 0
0 0 0 1165568 70776 2233352 0 0 0 8 121 224 0 0 99 0 0
0 0 0 1166608 70784 2233352 0 0 0 53 108 209 0 0 100 0 0
Each line represents a new report generated at 5-second intervals.
Memory and CPU Information Provided:
The vmstat output includes:
Memory Columns:
* free - Amount of idle memory
* buff - Amount of memory used as buffers
* cache - Amount of memory used as cache
* swpd - Amount of virtual memory used
* si/so - Memory swapped in/out
CPU Columns:
* us - Time spent running user code
* sy - Time spent running kernel code
* id - Time spent idle
* wa - Time spent waiting for I/O
* st - Time stolen from virtual machine
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. watch -t 5 vmstat - Incorrect syntax; -t removes headers, not set intervals; interval flag is -n, not -t
* C. vmstat -t 5 - The -t option adds a timestamp to output, but doesn't set the interval; the 5 would be ignored
* D. watch uptime - The uptime command displays system uptime and load average but not detailed memory/CPU stats; watch requires -n flag for interval specification
* E. watch -n 10 vmstat - While syntactically valid, this uses a 10-second interval, not 5 seconds; also unnecessary since vmstat already supports delay parameter directly Additional vmstat Examples:
According to documentation:
bash
vmstat 5 5 # Display 5 updates at 5-second intervals
vmstat 1 10 # Display 10 updates at 1-second intervals
vmstat -t 5 5 # Display 5 updates every 5 seconds WITH timestamps
First Report Note:
According to the documentation:
"When you run vmstat without any parameters, it shows system values based on the averages for each element since the server was last rebooted. These results are not a snapshot of current values." The first report with vmstat 5 shows averages since last reboot; subsequent reports show statistics for each 5- second interval.
Referenced Documentation:
* Linux vmstat Command Documentation
* RedHat vmstat Command Guide
* Oracle Solaris vmstat Manual
* Microsoft Azure Linux Troubleshooting Guide
* IBM AIX vmstat Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 51
What best defines a 'Post-Connect Methodology'?

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

Answer: D

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 # 52
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