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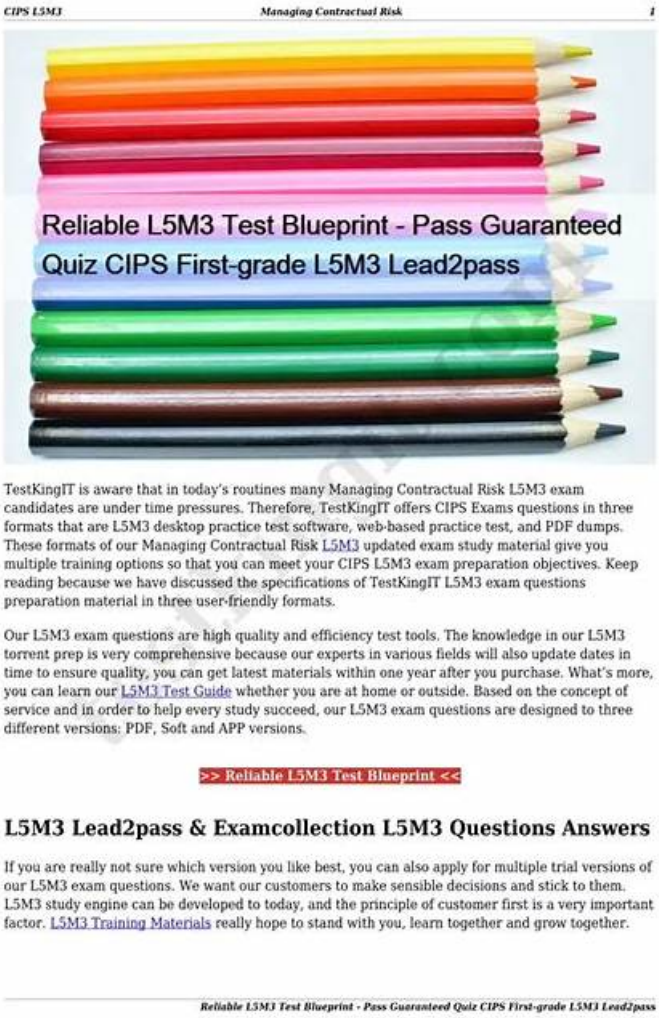

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You will notice the above features in the Forescout FSCP Web-based format too. But the difference is that it is suitable for all operating systems: Macs, Linux, iOS, Androids, and Windows. There is no need to go through time-taking installations or agitating plugins to use this format. It will lead to your convenience while preparing for the Forescout FSCP Certification test. Above all, it operates on all browsers: Mozilla, Safari, Opera, Google Chrome, and Internet Explorer.

Forescout FSCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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.

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Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

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

Answer: A

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:
According to the documentation:
* Gather Required Information - Collect hostname, IP address, and FQDN
* Generate CSR - Use tools like fstool 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 # 62
Which of the following is true regarding Failover Clustering module configuration?

- A. Once appliances are configured, then press the Apply button.
- B. You can see the status of failover by selecting IP Assignments and failover tab.
- C. Place only the EM to participate in failover in the folder.
- D. Segments should be assigned to appliance folders and NOT to the individual appliances.
- E. Configure the second HA on the Secondary node.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Resiliency Solutions User Guide and Failover Clustering configuration documentation, the correct statement is: "Segments should be assigned to appliance folders and NOT to the individual appliances".
Failover Clustering Folder Structure:
According to the Resiliency Solutions User Guide:
"When configuring failover: Identify segments of the CounterACT Internal Network that should participate in failover, and assign these segments to the folder." Key requirement:
"Clear statically assigned segments from Appliances in the failover cluster folder. Appliances in the failover cluster support only the network segments assigned to the folder. They cannot support individually assigned segments." Segment Assignment Rules:
According to the documentation:
text
Correct Configuration:
Failover Cluster Folder
Assigned Segments: Segment1, Segment2, Segment3
Appliance A (no individual segments)
Appliance B (no individual segments)
Appliance C (no individual segments)
NOT this way:
text
Incorrect Configuration:
Failover Cluster Folder
Appliance A: Segment1
Appliance B: Segment2
Appliance C: Segment3
Configuration Steps:
According to the official procedure:
* Create or select an appliance folder
* Place appliances in the folder
* Assign segments to the FOLDER (not individual appliances)
* Clear any statically assigned segments from individual appliances
* Configure the folder as a failover cluster
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Once appliances are configured, then press the Apply button - Failover uses "Configure Failover" button, not "Apply"
* C. See failover status by selecting IP Assignments and failover tab - It's the "IP Assignment and Failover pane," not a separate tab
* D. Configure the second HA on the Secondary node - Incorrect; failover clustering is configured at the folder level, not on individual nodes
* E. Place only the EM to participate in failover - Incorrect; member appliances participate; EM has separate HA Referenced Documentation:

* ForeScout CounterACT Resiliency Solutions User Guide - Failover Clustering section
* Define a Forescout Platform failover cluster
* Forescout Platform Failover Clustering
* Work with Appliance Folders

NEW QUESTION # 63
Which of the following are endpoint attributes learned from the Switch plugin?

- A. Mac address, Host name, Port VLAN, Port Description, Switch OS, Switch Version
- B. Host Name, Mac table, Switch IP, Port Description, Host Table, Switch Version
- C. Port VLAN, Switch Version, Mac address, Host name, Port Description, ARP Table, Switch Version
- D. Switch Version, Mac address, Switch OS, Port VLAN, Host Name, ARP Table
- E. Mac address, Switch IP and Port name, ARP Table, Switch Port Information

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Switch Plugin documentation and Switch Properties, the endpoint attributes learned from the Switch plugin are: Mac address, Host name, Port VLAN, Port Description, Switch OS, and Switch Version.
Switch Plugin Endpoint Properties:
According to the Switch Properties documentation:
The Switch plugin learns and populates the following endpoint attributes:
* Mac address - MAC address of the endpoint
* Host name - Device hostname from switch ARP table
* Port VLAN - VLAN ID assigned to the switch port
* Port Description - Switch port alias/description
* Switch OS - Operating system of the switch
* Switch Version - Software version of the switch
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Includes "Mac table" and "Host Table" - These are switch resources, not endpoint attributes
* B. Lists "ARP Table" and duplicates "Switch Version" - ARP table is not an endpoint attribute
* D. Includes "ARP Table" - ARP table is a switch resource, not an endpoint attribute
* **E. "Switch IP and Port name" - "Switch IP" is not an endpoint attribute; should be "Port VLAN" Distinction: Switch Resources vs. Endpoint Attributes:
According to the documentation:
Endpoint Attributes (learned about the endpoint):
* Mac address
* Host name
* Port VLAN
* Port Description
* Switch OS
* Switch Version
Switch Resources (infrastructure information):
* Mac table
* ARP table
* Host table
Referenced Documentation:
* Switch Properties - v8.4.4
* Switch Properties - v8.16.h
* Switch Properties - v8.1.x

NEW QUESTION # 64
Which of the following plugins assists in classification for computer endpoints? (Choose two)

- A. DNS Client
- B. Switch
- C. Advanced Tools

- D. Linux Plugin
- E. HPS Inspection Engine

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 65

Which of the following best describes why PXE boot endpoints should be exempt from Assessment policies?

- A. Because they will not be subject to the Acceptable Use Policy
- B. Because they are not yet manageable and may not have all the required software and services installed
- C. Because they are special endpoints playing a specific role in the network
- D. Because they will never be manageable or have the required software and services
- E. They have already been deployed and should immediately be subject to Assessment policies

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) boot endpoints should be exempt from Assessment policies because they are not yet manageable and may not have all the required software and services installed. According to the Forescout Administration Guide, endpoints in the early stages of deployment, such as those booting via PXE, are temporary in nature and lack the necessary management capabilities and required software components.
PXE Boot Endpoints Characteristics:
PXE boot endpoints represent machines in a temporary state during the deployment process:
* Not Yet Fully Deployed - PXE boot is used during initial OS installation and deployment
* Lack Required Services - The endpoint does not yet have installed:
* SecureConnector (if required for management)
* Endpoint agents
* Required security software
* Management services
* Limited Configuration - The endpoint may not have completed network configuration
* Temporary State - PXE boot endpoints are in a transient state, not their final operational state Policy Endpoint Exceptions:
According to the documentation, administrators can "select endpoints in the Detections pane and exempt them from further inspection for the policy that detected them". This is particularly important for PXE boot endpoints because:
* False Positives - Assessment policies might flag PXE boot endpoints as non-compliant due to missing software that hasn't been installed yet
* Blocked Deployment - If blocking actions are applied, they could interfere with the deployment process
* Temporary Assessment - Once the endpoint is fully deployed and manageable, it can be added back to Assessment policies
* Operational Efficiency - Exempting PXE boot endpoints prevents unnecessary policy violations during the deployment window
Manageable vs. Unmanageable Endpoints:
According to the documentation:
"Endpoints are generally unmanageable if their remote registry and file system cannot be accessed by Forescout. Unmanageable hosts can be included in your policy." PXE boot endpoints specifically fall into this category because:
* Remote management is not yet available
* Required agents are not installed
* File system access is not established
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Because they will not be subject to the Acceptable Use Policy - Not the primary reason; Assessment policies differ from Acceptable Use policies
* B. They have already been deployed and should immediately be subject to Assessment policies - Contradicts the purpose; PXE boot endpoints are NOT yet deployed
* D. Because they will never be manageable or have the required software and services - Incorrect; once deployed, they WILL become manageable
* E. Because they are special endpoints playing a specific role in the network - While true in context, this doesn't explain why they need exemption Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout Administration Guide - Create Policy Endpoint Exceptions
* Restricting Endpoint Inspection documentation
* Manage Actions - Unmanageable hosts section

NEW QUESTION # 66
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