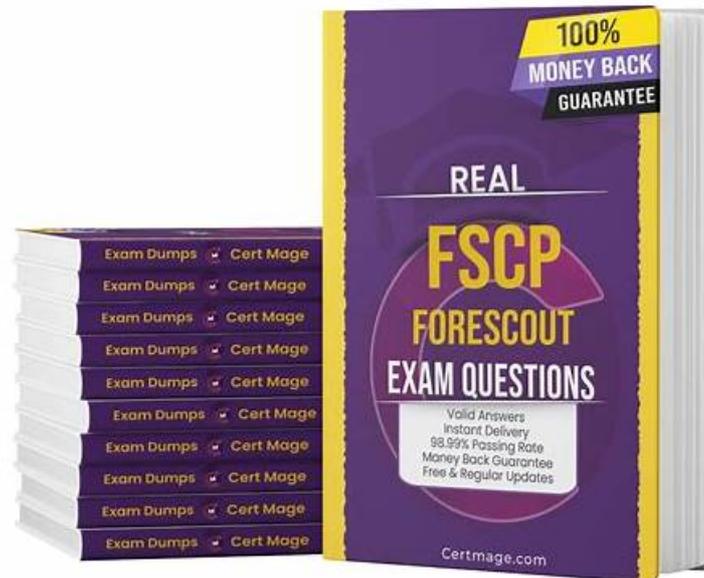# FSCP Trainingsunterlagen, FSCP Vorbereitungsfragen

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Kein Wunder, dass die Schulungsunterlagen zur Forescout FSCP Prüfungs von ZertFragen von der Mehrheit der Kandidaten gelobt werden. Das zeigt, dass unsere Schulungsunterlagen doch zuverlässig sind und den Kandidaten tatsächlich Hilfe leisten können. Die Kandidaten sind in der Lage, die FSCP Prüfung unbesorgt zu bestehen. Im vergleich zu anderen Websites ist ZertFragen immer noch der Best-Seller auf dem Market. Unter den Kunden hat der ZertFragen einen guten Ruf und wird von vielen anerkannt. Wenn Sie an der Forescout FSCP Prüfung teilnehmen wollen, klicken Sie doch schnell ZertFragen. Ich glaube, Sie werden sicher was bekommen, was Sie wollen. Sonst würden Sie sicher bereuen. Wenn Sie ein professionelle IT-Experte werden wollen, dann fügen Sie es schnell in den Warenkorb hinzu.

Forescout FSCP Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 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.

Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.
Thema 6	• 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.
Thema 7	• 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.
Thema 8	• 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.
Thema 9	• 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.

>> FSCP Trainingsunterlagen <<

FSCP Vorbereitungsfragen - FSCP Prüfung

Das Zertifikat für die Forescout FSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung ist notwendig für die IT-Branche. Sorgen Sie noch darum? ZertFragen wird dieses Problem für Sie lösen. ZertFragen ist eine historische Webseite für die Forescout FSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung, wo es eine große Menge von Fragenkataloge dafür gibt. Nach langjährigen Bemühungen haben unsere Erfolgsquote von der Forescout FSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung 100% erreicht.

Forescout Certified Professional Exam FSCP Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q57-Q62):

57. Frage
Policies will recheck when certain conditions are met. These may include...

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:
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

58. Frage
Select the action that requires symmetrical traffic.

- A. Assign to VLAN
- B. Virtual Firewall
- C. Endpoint ACL
- D. WLAN block
- E. Start SecureConnector

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide and Switch Plugin documentation, the action that requires symmetrical traffic is the Endpoint Address ACL action (C).
What "Symmetrical Traffic" Means:
Symmetrical traffic refers to network traffic where CounterACT can monitor BOTH directions of communication:

* Inbound - Traffic from the endpoint
* Outbound - Traffic to the endpoint
This allows CounterACT to see the complete conversation flow.
Endpoint Address ACL Requirements:
According to the Switch Plugin documentation:
"The Endpoint Address ACL action applies an ACL that delivers blocking protection when endpoints connect to the network. Other benefits of Endpoint Address ACL include..." For the Endpoint Address ACL to function properly, CounterACT must:
* See bidirectional traffic - Monitor packets in both directions
* Apply dynamic ACLs - Create filtering rules based on both source and destination
* Verify endpoints - Ensure the endpoint IP/MAC matches expected patterns in both directions Why Symmetrical Traffic is Required:
According to the documentation:
Endpoint Address ACLs work by:
* Identifying the endpoint's MAC address and IP address through bidirectional observation
* Creating switch ACLs that filter based on the endpoint's communication patterns
* Verifying the endpoint is communicating in expected ways (symmetrically) Without symmetrical traffic visibility, CounterACT cannot reliably identify and apply address-based filtering.
Why Other Options Do NOT Require Symmetrical Traffic:
* A. Assign to VLAN - Only requires knowing the switch port; doesn't need traffic monitoring
* B. WLAN block - Works at the wireless access point level without needing symmetrical traffic observation
* D. Start SecureConnector - Deployment action that doesn't require traffic symmetry
* E. Virtual Firewall - Works at the endpoint level and can function with asymmetrical or passive monitoring Asymmetrical vs. Symmetrical Deployment:
According to the administrative guide:
* Asymmetrical Deployment - CounterACT sees traffic from one direction only
* Used for passive monitoring of device discovery
* Sufficient for many actions
* Symmetrical Deployment - CounterACT sees traffic in both directions
* Required for endpoint ACL actions
* Necessary for accurate address-based filtering
Referenced Documentation:
* Endpoint Address ACL Action documentation
* ForeScout CounterACT Administration Guide - Switch Plugin actions

59. Frage
The host property 'service banner' is resolved by what function?

- A. NMAP scanning
- B. Packet engine
- C. Device classification engine
- D. Device profile library
- E. NetFlow

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
The Service Banner host property is resolved by NMAP scanning. According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Advanced Classification Properties, the Service Banner property "Indicates the service and version information, as determined by Nmap".
Service Banner Property:
The Service Banner is an Advanced Classification Property that captures critical service identification information:
* Purpose - Identifies running services and their versions on endpoints
* Resolution Method - Uses NMAP banner scanning functionality
* Information Provided - Service name and version numbers (e.g., "Apache 2.4.41", "OpenSSH 7.6") NMAP Banner Scanning Configuration:
According to the HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide, the Service Banner is specifically resolved when "Use Nmap Banner Scan" option is selected:
When Use Nmap Banner Scan is enabled, the HPS Inspection Engine uses NMAP banner scans to improve the resolution of device services, application versions, and other details that help classify endpoints.
NMAP Banner Scan Process:

According to the CounterACT HPS Inspection Engine Guide, when NMAP banner scanning is enabled:
text
NMAP command line parameters for banner scan:
-T Insane -sV -p T: 21,22,23,53,80,135,88,1723,3389,5900
The -sV parameter specifically performs version detection, which resolves the Service Banner property by scanning open ports and identifying service banners returned by those services.
Classification Process:
The Service Banner property is resolved through the following workflow:
* Port Detection - Forescout identifies open ports on the endpoint
* Banner Scanning - NMAP sends requests to identified ports
* Service Identification - Services respond with banner information containing version data
* Property Resolution - The Service Banner property is populated with the version information discovered Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Packet engine - The Packet Engine provides network visibility through port mirroring, but does not resolve service banners through deep packet inspection
* C. Device classification engine - While involved in overall classification, the Device Classification Engine doesn't specifically resolve service banners; NMAP does
* D. Device profile library - The Device Profile Library contains pre-defined classification profiles but doesn't actively scan for service banners
* E. NetFlow - NetFlow provides network flow data and statistics, but cannot determine service version information Service Banner Examples:
Service Banner property values resolved by NMAP scanning include:
* Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
* OpenSSH 7.6p1
* Microsoft-IIS/10.0
* nginx/1.17.0
* MySQL/5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.04.1
NMAP Scanning Requirements:
According to the documentation:
* NMAP Banner Scan must be explicitly enabled in HPS Inspection Engine configuration
* Banner scanning targets specific ports typically associated with common services
* Service version information improves endpoint classification accuracy Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout Administration Guide - Advanced Classification Properties
* HPS Inspection Engine - Configure Classification Utility
* CounterACT Endpoint Module HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide Version 10.8
* NMAP Scan Logs documentation

60. Frage
When configuring policies, which of the following statements is true regarding the indicated property?
Select one:

- A. Irresolvable hosts would match the condition
- B. Modifies the irresolvable condition to TRUE
- C. Negates the "evaluate irresolvable as" setting
- D. Negates the criteria inside the property
- E. Negates the criteria outside the property

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Based on the policy condition image provided showing the NOT checkbox on "Windows Antivirus Update Data", the correct statement is that the NOT operator negates the criteria inside the property.
Understanding the NOT Operator:
When the NOT checkbox is selected on a policy condition property, it performs a logical negation (NOT operation) on the criteria evaluation. According to the Forescout Administration Guide:
The NOT operator creates an inverted evaluation:
* Without NOT: "Windows Antivirus Update Data = [value]"
* Result: Matches endpoints where the property equals the specified value
* With NOT (as shown in the image): "NOT (Windows Antivirus Update Data = [value])"
* Result: Matches endpoints where the property does NOT equal the specified value How the NOT Operator Works:

The NOT operator negates the criteria inside the property:
* Criteria Evaluation - The property condition is evaluated normally first
* Negation Applied - The result is then inverted (TRUE becomes FALSE, FALSE becomes TRUE)
* Final Result - The endpoint matches only if the negated condition is true Example from the Image:
The image shows:
* First criterion: "Windows Antivirus Running - 360 Sat" (AND)
* Second criterion: "NOT Windows Antivirus Update Data" (checked)
This means:
* The endpoint must have Windows Antivirus Running = True (360 Sat)
* AND the endpoint must NOT have the Windows Antivirus Update Data property value (whatever was specified)
* The NOT negates the criteria inside the property condition
NOT vs. "Evaluate Irresolvable As":
According to the documentation, these are independent settings:
Setting
Purpose
NOT Checkbox
Negates the criteria evaluation (inverts the match logic)
Evaluate Irresolvable As
Defines how to handle unresolvable properties (when data cannot be determined) The NOT operator works inside the property evaluation, while "Evaluate Irresolvable As" is a separate setting that determines behavior when a property cannot be resolved.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Irresolvable hosts would match the condition - The NOT operator doesn't specifically affect how irresolvable properties are handled
* C. Negates the criteria outside the property - The NOT operator is internal to the property; it negates the criteria inside, not outside
* D. Modifies the irresolvable condition to TRUE - The NOT operator doesn't modify the "Evaluate Irresolvable As" setting; these are independent
* E. Negates the "evaluate irresolvable as" setting - The NOT operator and "Evaluate Irresolvable As" are separate; NOT doesn't affect or negate that setting Policy Condition Structure:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide:
A policy condition is structured as:
text
[NOT] [Property Name] [Operator] [Value]
Where:
* [NOT] - Optional negation operator (what the checkbox controls)
* [Property Name] - The property being evaluated
* [Operator] - The comparison operator (equals, contains, greater than, etc.)
* [Value] - The value to match against
When NOT is checked, it negates the entire criteria evaluation inside that property condition.
Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout Administration Guide v8.3
* Forescout Administration Guide v8.4
* Define policy scope documentation
* Forescout eyeSight policy sub-rule advanced options

61. Frage
What is NOT an admission event?

* A. Host becomes offline
* B. New VPN user
* C. Login to an authentication server
* D. DHCP Request
* E. IP Address Change

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide, "Host becomes offline" is NOT an admission event.
Admission events are triggers that cause policy rechecks, and according to the documentation:

What IS an Admission Event:
According to the official documentation:
"An admission event is a trigger that causes policies to be rechecked. Examples of admission events include:
* DHCP Request
* IP Address Change
* Switch Port Change
* Authentication via RADIUS or other authentication servers
* Login to an authentication server
* New VPN user"
Specific Admission Events Listed:
According to the Policy Main Rule Advanced Options documentation:
Admission events include:
* DHCP Request - When an endpoint sends a DHCP request
* IP Address Change - When an endpoint's IP address changes
* Switch Port Change - When an endpoint moves to a different switch port
* Authentication Events - When endpoints authenticate to RADIUS or other servers
* VPN Events - When VPN users connect
Why "Host becomes offline" is NOT an Admission Event:
According to the documentation:
A host becoming offline is NOT listed as an admission event. Instead, policies handle offline hosts differently:
* By default, policies are rechecked every 8 hours regardless of online/offline status
* Offline detection is a property state change, not an admission event
* The system tracks whether a host was "seen" or is currently "online," but this doesn't trigger admission event rechecks Why Other
Options ARE Admission Events:
* A. DHCP Request #- Explicitly listed admission event
* B. IP Address Change #- Explicitly listed admission event
* D. Login to an authentication server #- Explicitly listed admission event
* E. New VPN user #- Explicitly listed admission event
Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout eyeSight policy main rule advanced options
* Working with Policy Templates - When Are Policies Run
* Event Properties documentation

62. Frage

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