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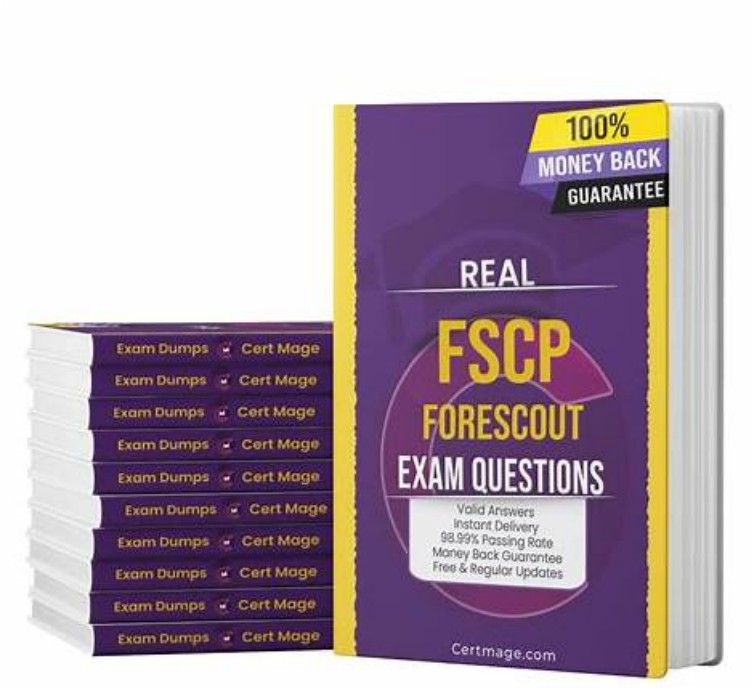

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Forescout FSCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• 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 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	• 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.
Topic 6	• 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.
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 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.

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Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
Select the action that requires symmetrical traffic.

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 52
Which of the following is true regarding CounterACT 8 FLEXX Licensing?

- A. For member appliances, HA and Failover Clustering are part of Resiliency licensing.
- B. Disaster Recovery is used for member appliances.
- C. Failover Clustering is used with EM and RM.
- D. Changing the licensing of the deployment from Per Appliance Licensing to FLEXX Licensing can be done through the Customer Portal.
- E. CounterACT 8 can be installed on all CTxx and 51xx models.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Licensing and Sizing Guide and Failover Clustering Licensing Requirements documentation, the correct statement is: For member appliances, HA and Failover Clustering are part of Resiliency licensing.
Resiliency Licensing for Member Appliances:
According to the Failover Clustering Licensing Requirements documentation:
"To begin working with Failover Clustering, you need a license for the feature. The license required depends on which licensing mode your deployment is using." When using FLEXX licensing with member appliances:
* High Availability (HA) - Part of Resiliency licensing
* Failover Clustering - Part of Resiliency licensing (called "eyeRecover License")
* Disaster Recovery - Separate from member appliance resiliency
Resiliency License Components:
According to the documentation:
"When using Flexx licensing, Failover Clustering functionality is supported by the Forescout Platform eyeRecover license (Forescout CounterACT Resiliency license)." The Resiliency license covers:
* For Member Appliances:
* High Availability (HA) Pairing
* Failover Clustering
* For Enterprise Manager:
* HA Pairing for EM

FLEXX Licensing Model:
According to the Licensing and Sizing Guide:
"Flexx Licensing: Licenses are independent of hardware appliances, providing an intuitive and flexible way to license, deploy and manage Forescout products across your extended enterprise." Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Can be installed on all CTxx and 51xx models - FLEXX is for 5100/4100 series and later; CT series supports per-appliance licensing only
* B. Disaster Recovery is used for member appliances - Disaster Recovery is separate; member appliances use HA/Failover Clustering from Resiliency license
* D. Changing via Customer Portal - Changes from per-appliance to FLEXX must be done through official Forescout channels, not self-service Customer Portal
* E. Failover Clustering is used with EM and RM - Failover Clustering is for member appliances; EM has separate HA capability
Referenced Documentation:
* Failover Clustering Licensing Requirements v8.4.4 and v9.1.2
* Forescout Licensing and Sizing Guide
* Switch from Per-Appliance to Flexx Licensing

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which of the following switch actions cannot both be used concurrently on the same switch?

- A. Access Port ACL & Assign to VLAN
- B. Access Port ACL & Switch Block
- C. Switch Block & Assign to VLAN
- D. Access Port ACL & Endpoint Address ACL
- E. Endpoint Address ACL & Assign to VLAN

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Switch Plugin Configuration Guide, Access Port ACL and Endpoint Address ACL cannot both be used concurrently on the same endpoint. These two actions are mutually exclusive because they both apply ACL rules to control traffic, but through different mechanisms, and attempting to apply both simultaneously creates a conflict.
Switch Restrict Actions Overview:
The Forescout Switch Plugin provides several restrict actions that can be applied to endpoints:
* Access Port ACL - Applies an operator-defined ACL to the access port of an endpoint
* Endpoint Address ACL - Applies an operator-defined ACL based on the endpoint's address (MAC or IP)
* Assign to VLAN - Assigns the endpoint to a specific VLAN
* Switch Block - Completely isolates endpoints by turning off their switch port Action Compatibility Rules:
According to the Switch Plugin Configuration Guide:
* Endpoint Address ACL vs Access Port ACL - These CANNOT be used together on the same endpoint because:
* Both actions modify switch filtering rules
* Both actions can conflict when applied simultaneously
* The Switch Plugin cannot determine priority between conflicting ACL configurations
* Applying both would create ambiguous filtering logic on the switch
Actions That CAN Be Used Together:
* Access Port ACL + Assign to VLAN -#Can be used concurrently
* Endpoint Address ACL + Assign to VLAN -#Can be used concurrently
* Switch Block + Assign to VLAN - This is semantically redundant (blocking takes precedence) but is allowed
* Access Port ACL + Switch Block -#Can be used concurrently (though Block takes precedence) Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Access Port ACL & Switch Block - These CAN be used concurrently; Switch Block would take precedence
* B. Switch Block & Assign to VLAN - These CAN be used concurrently (though redundant)
* C. Endpoint Address ACL & Assign to VLAN - These CAN be used concurrently
* E. Access Port ACL & Assign to VLAN - These CAN be used concurrently; they work on different aspects of port management
ACL Action Definition:
According to the documentation:
* Access Port ACL - "Use the Access Port ACL action to define an ACL that addresses one or more than one access control scenario, which is then applied to an endpoint's switch port"
* Endpoint Address ACL - "Use the Endpoint Address ACL action to apply an operator-defined ACL, addressing one or more than one access control scenario, which is applied to an endpoint's address" Referenced Documentation:

* Forescout CounterACT Switch Plugin Configuration Guide Version 8.12
* Switch Plugin Configuration Guide v8.14.2
* Switch Restrict Actions documentation

NEW QUESTION # 54
What information must be known prior to generating a Certificate Signing Request (CSR)?

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

Answer: B

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 # 55
What is required for CounterAct to parse DHCP traffic?

- A. Plugin located in Network module
- B. DNS client must be running
- C. The enterprise manager must see DHCP traffic
- D. Must see symmetrical traffic
- E. DHCP classifier must be running

Answer: E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout DHCP Classifier Plugin Configuration Guide Version 2.1, the DHCP Classifier Plugin must be running for CounterACT to parse DHCP traffic. The documentation explicitly states:
"For endpoint DHCP classification, the DHCP Classifier Plugin must be running on a CounterACT device capable of receiving the DHCP client requests." DHCP Classifier Plugin Function:
The DHCP Classifier Plugin is a component of the Forescout Core Extensions Module. According to the official documentation:
"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." How the DHCP Classifier Plugin Works:
According to the configuration guide:
* Plugin is Passive - "The plugin is passive, and does not intervene with the underlying DHCP exchange"
* Inspects Client Requests - "It inspects the client request messages (DHCP fingerprint) to propagate DHCP information about the connected client to CounterACT"
* Extracts Properties - Extracts properties like:
* Operating system fingerprint
* Device hostname
* Vendor/device class information
* Other host configuration data
DHCP Traffic Detection Methods:
The DHCP Classifier Plugin can detect DHCP traffic through multiple methods:
* Direct Monitoring - The CounterACT device monitors DHCP broadcast messages from the same IP subnet
* Mirrored Traffic - Receives mirrored traffic from DHCP directly
* Replicated Messages - Receives DHCP requests forwarded/replicated from network devices
* DHCP Relay Configuration - Receives explicitly relayed DHCP requests from DHCP relays Plugin Requirements:
According to the documentation:
"No plugin configuration is required."
However, the plugin must be running on at least one CounterACT device for DHCP parsing to occur.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Must see symmetrical traffic - While symmetrical network monitoring helps, it's not the requirement; the specific requirement is that the DHCP Classifier Plugin must be running
* B. The enterprise manager must see DHCP traffic - Any CounterACT device capable of receiving DHCP traffic can parse it, not just the Enterprise Manager

* C. DNS client must be running - DNS services are not required for DHCP parsing; they are separate services
* E. Plugin located in Network module - The DHCP Classifier Plugin is part of the Core Extensions Module, not the Network module DHCP Classifier Plugin as Part of Core Extensions Module:
According to the documentation:
"DHCP Classifier Plugin: Extracts host information from DHCP messages." The DHCP Classifier Plugin is installed with and part of the Forescout Core Extensions Module, which includes multiple components:
* Advanced Tools Plugin
* CEF Plugin
* DHCP Classifier Plugin
* DNS Client Plugin
* Device Classification Engine
* And others
Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout DHCP Classifier Plugin Configuration Guide Version 2.1
* About the DHCP Classifier Plugin documentation
* Port Mirroring Information Based on Specific Protocols
* Forescout Platform Base Modules

NEW QUESTION # 56
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