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Forescout FSCP

Forescout Certified Professional Exam

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Forescout FSCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

>> FSCP Certification Training <<

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Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80

What is the default recheck timer for a NAC policy?

- A. 2 hours
- B. 4 hours
- **C. 8 hours**
- D. 24 hours
- E. 12 hours

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:

According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Policy Main Rule Advanced Options, the default recheck timer for a NAC policy is 8 hours.

Default Policy Recheck Timer:

According to the official documentation:

"By default, both matched endpoints and unmatched endpoints are rechecked every eight hours, and on any admission event." This 8-hour default ensures that all endpoints are periodically re-evaluated against policy conditions, regardless of whether they currently match the policy.

Recheck Configuration:

According to the documentation:

When you configure a policy's main rule advanced options:

- * Default Recheck Interval: 8 hours
- * Customizable Range: Can be configured from 1 hour to infinite (no recheck)
- * Applies to: All endpoints in the policy scope

Recheck Triggers:

According to the administration guide:

Policies recheck when:

- * Recheck Timer Expires - Every 8 hours by default
- * Admission Event - When specific network events occur
- * SecureConnector Event - When SC status changes

Referenced Documentation:

- * Forescout Platform Policy Main Rule Advanced Options
- * Main Rule Advanced Options

NEW QUESTION # 81

Which of the following does NOT need to be checked when you are verifying correct switch plugin configuration?

- **A. IP address ranges are assigned to the correct appliance**
- B. The Switch plugin is running
- C. Each switch is assigned to the correct appliance
- D. Correct switch management credentials are configured for each switch
- E. Each switch passes the plugin test

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:

According to the Forescout Switch Plugin Configuration Guide, when verifying correct switch plugin configuration, you do NOT need to check: "IP address ranges are assigned to the correct appliance". This setting is network/appliance configuration, not switch plugin-specific configuration.

Switch Plugin Configuration Verification Checklist:

According to the Switch Plugin documentation:

When verifying switch plugin configuration, you MUST check:

- * A. The Switch plugin is running #
- * Plugin status must be active
- * Verify in plugin management interface
- * B. Correct switch management credentials #
- * SSH/CLI credentials configured
- * SNMP credentials (v1/v2/v3) configured
- * Must have appropriate permissions
- * D. Each switch passes the plugin test #
- * Use plugin test function to verify connectivity
- * Confirms credentials and permissions work
- * Validates communication protocols
- * E. Each switch is assigned to the correct appliance #
- * Switch must be assigned to managing appliance
- * Critical for multi-appliance deployments
- * Ensures proper VLAN management traffic routing

Why C is NOT Required:

According to the documentation:

IP address range assignment (segment assignment) is:

- * Part of appliance channel/segment configuration
- * NOT part of switch plugin-specific configuration
- * Handled at appliance level, not plugin level
- * Related to appliance management, not switch management

Switch Plugin vs. Appliance Configuration:

According to the configuration guide:

Item

Switch Plugin Config

Appliance Config

Plugin Running

#Yes

N/A

Switch Credentials

#Yes

N/A

Plugin Test

#Yes

N/A

Switch Assignment

#Yes

N/A

IP Address Ranges

#No

#Yes

Referenced Documentation:

* CounterACT Switch Plugin Configuration Guide v8.12

* Switch Configuration Parameters

* Permissions Configuration - Switch

* Configuring Switches in the Switch Plugin

NEW QUESTION # 82

Which of the following is true regarding how CounterACT restores a quarantined endpoint to its original production VLAN after the "Assign to VLAN Action" is removed?

- A. This happens automatically as long as configuration changes to the switchport access VLAN of affected ports are not changed in the switch running config
- **B. This happens automatically as long as configuration changes to the switchport access VLAN of affected ports are not saved in the startup config**
- C. This happens automatically because CounterACT compares the running and startup configs
- D. This happens automatically as long as no configuration changes to the switch are made to the running config
- E. A policy is required to ensure this happens correctly.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:

According to the Forescout Switch Plugin Configuration Guide Version 8.12 and 8.14.2, CounterACT restores a quarantined endpoint to its original production VLAN automatically as long as configuration changes to the switchport access VLAN of affected ports are not saved in the startup config.

VLAN Restoration Mechanism:

According to the Switch Plugin documentation:

When the "Assign to VLAN" action is removed or expires, CounterACT can restore the original VLAN configuration by comparing the running configuration with the startup configuration on the switch.

The Key Requirement:

According to the documentation:

The restoration process works as follows:

* Assign to VLAN Action Applied - Endpoint is moved to quarantine VLAN (switch running config is updated)

* Assign to VLAN Action Removed - CounterACT wants to restore the original VLAN

* Running vs. Startup Config Comparison - CounterACT compares running config to startup config

* Restoration - The port is returned to its original VLAN as defined in the startup configuration Critical Condition:

According to the documentation:

"This happens automatically as long as configuration changes to the switchport access VLAN of affected ports are not saved in the startup config" This is critical because:

* If manual changes are saved to the startup config, CounterACT cannot determine what the "original" VLAN should be

* The startup config must remain unchanged for CounterACT to restore the correct VLAN

* The running config changes are temporary and revert to startup config values Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. CounterACT compares the running and startup configs - While true that comparison occurs, the condition is about whether

changes are saved to startup, not just comparing

* B. Configuration changes...are not changed in the switch running config - Too broad; there can be other running config changes; the specific requirement is about VLAN configuration being saved to startup

* C. No configuration changes to the switch are made to the running config - Too strict; other changes can be made; only VLAN switchport access configuration matters

* E. A policy is required - Incorrect; this is automatic behavior, not policy-dependent Default VLAN Feature:

According to the Switch Plugin Configuration Guide:

The Default VLAN feature ensures that ports are automatically assigned to a default VLAN unless specifically configured otherwise.

When the "Assign to VLAN" action is removed, the port returns to the default VLAN (as defined in the startup configuration).

Referenced Documentation:

* Forescout CounterACT Switch Plugin Configuration Guide Version 8.12

* Switch Plugin Configuration Guide v8.14.2

* Global Configuration Options for the Switch Plugin

NEW QUESTION # 83

Which of the following is true regarding the Windows Installed Programs property which employs the "for any /for all" logic mechanism?

- **A. Although the condition has multiple sub-properties, the "any/all" refers to the programs and not the sub- properties.**
- B. Although the condition has multiple sub-properties, when "ANY" is selected it evaluates the programs for any of the configured sub-properties.
- C. Although the condition has multiple sub-properties, the "any/all" refers to the sub-properties and not the programs.
- D. Although the condition has sub-properties which could refer to a single program on multiple endpoints, the "any/all" refers to the program's properties.
- E. The condition does not have any sub-properties. The "any/all" refers to the multiple programs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:

The Windows Installed Programs property condition utilizes multiple sub-properties including Program Name, Program Version, Program Vendor, and Program Path. However, when using the "for ANY/for ALL" logic mechanism, the "any/all" refers to the PROGRAMS and not to the sub-properties.

How the "Any/All" Logic Works with Windows Installed Programs:

When configuring a policy condition with the Windows Installed Programs property, the "any/all" logic determines whether an endpoint should match the condition based on:

* "For ANY" - The endpoint matches the policy condition if ANY of the configured programs are installed on the endpoint

* "For ALL" - The endpoint matches the policy condition if ALL of the configured programs are installed on the endpoint Example:

If an administrator creates a condition like:

* Windows Installed Programs contains "Microsoft Office" OR "Adobe Reader"

* Using "For ANY": The endpoint matches if it has EITHER Microsoft Office OR Adobe Reader installed

* Using "For ALL": The endpoint matches only if it has BOTH Microsoft Office AND Adobe Reader installed The sub-properties (Program Name, Version, Vendor, Path) are used to define and identify which specific programs to match against, but the "any/all" logic applies to the PROGRAMS themselves, not to the sub- properties.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A - Incorrectly states the "any/all" evaluates the programs for the sub-properties

* B - Factually incorrect; the condition definitely has multiple sub-properties (Name, Version, Vendor, Path)

* C - Confuses the scope; the "any/all" does not refer to "program's properties" but to multiple programs

* D - Inverted logic; the "any/all" refers to the programs, not the sub-properties Referenced Documentation:

* Forescout Administration Guide v8.3, v8.4

* Working with Policy Conditions - List of Properties by Category

* Windows Applications Content Module Configuration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 84

Based on ForeScout's recommended troubleshooting approach, where should you start the troubleshooting process?

- A. Examine the GUI Logs
- B. Run fstool tech-support

- C. Look at dependencies
- **D. Check that requirements are met**
- E. Review command line logs

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:

According to the Forescout troubleshooting methodology, the recommended starting point for the troubleshooting process is to "Check that requirements are met". This foundational step must come before any detailed investigation.

Forescout Troubleshooting Approach:

The basic troubleshooting workflow consists of:

text

Step 1: CHECK THAT REQUIREMENTS ARE MET (START HERE)

System requirements

Software versions

Network connectivity

Licensing

Step 2: Look at Dependencies

Network dependencies

Service dependencies

Appliance dependencies

Step 3: Gather Information from CounterACT

GUI logs

Properties

Policies

Step 4: Gather Information from Command Line

CLI logs

Network diagnostics

Step 5: Form Hypothesis and Diagnose

Analyze findings

Determine root cause

Why Checking Requirements is the First Step:

According to the troubleshooting best practices:

* Foundation - Verifying requirements prevents wasting time on invalid configurations

* System Integrity - Ensures all prerequisites are met before investigating issues

* Efficiency - Many issues stem from unmet requirements; fixing these resolves the problem immediately

* Logical Flow - Without meeting requirements, no further troubleshooting will be effective Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Run ftool tech-support - This is an advanced diagnostic tool, not the starting point

* C. Look at dependencies - Dependencies are examined AFTER confirming requirements are met

* D. Examine the GUI Logs - Logs are reviewed AFTER requirements and dependencies are checked

* E. Review command line logs - CLI logs are examined later in the process, not first Requirements Verification Includes:

According to the methodology:

* System Requirements

* Supported OS versions

* Memory and storage requirements

* CPU specifications

* Software Versions

* Forescout platform version

* Plugin/module compatibility

* Browser versions for Console

* Network Connectivity

* IP address configuration

* Network interfaces

* Firewall rules

* Licensing

* Valid licenses

* License not expired

* License for required modules

Referenced Documentation:

* Basic troubleshooting approach methodology

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