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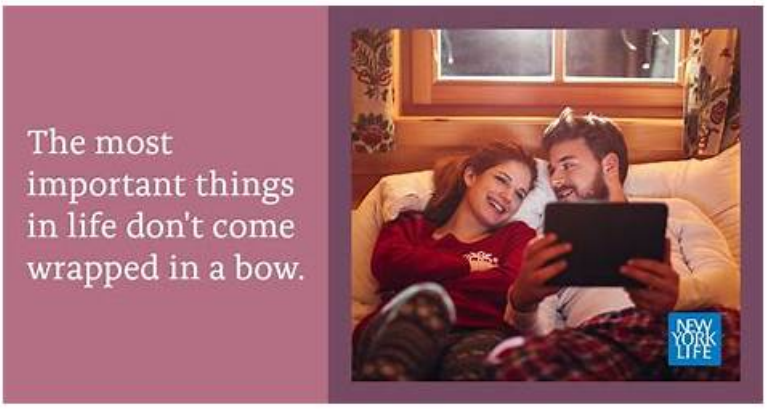


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## Forescout FSCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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 2 | • 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 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 | • 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 5 | • 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. |

**>> New FSCP Test Tips <<**

## Perfect New FSCP Test Tips, Ensure to pass the FSCP Exam

Due to extremely high competition, passing the Forescout Certified Professional Exam (FSCP) exam is not easy; however, possible. You can use DumpsTests products to pass the FSCP exam on the first attempt. The Forescout Certified Professional Exam (FSCP)

practice exam gives you confidence and helps you understand the criteria of the testing authority and pass the Forescout Certified Professional Exam (FSCP) exam on the first attempt. DumpsTests FSCP Questions have helped thousands of candidates to achieve their professional dreams.

## Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

**NEW QUESTION # 57**
When using the "Assign to VLAN action," why might it be useful to have a policy to record the original VLAN?
Select one:

- A. Since CounterACT reads the running config to find the original VLAN, network administrators making changes to switch running configs could overwrite this VLAN information
- B. Since CounterACT reads the running config to find the original VLAN, any changes to switch running configs could overwrite this VLAN information
- C. Since CounterACT reads the startup config to find the original VLAN, network administrators making changes to switch running configs could overwrite this VLAN information
- D. Since CounterACT reads the startup config to find the original VLAN, network administrators saving configuration changes to switches could overwrite this VLAN information
- E. Since CounterACT reads the running config to find the original VLAN, network administrators saving configuration changes to switches could overwrite this VLAN information

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
According to the Forescout Switch Plugin documentation, the correct answer is: "Since CounterACT reads the running config to find the original VLAN, any changes to switch running configs could overwrite this VLAN information".
Why Recording Original VLAN is Important:
According to the documentation:
When CounterACT assigns an endpoint to a quarantine VLAN:
* Reading Original VLAN - CounterACT reads the switch running configuration to determine the original VLAN
* Temporary Change - The endpoint is moved to the quarantine VLAN
* Restoration Issue - If network administrators save configuration changes to the running config, CounterACT's reference to the original VLAN may be overwritten
* Solution - Recording the original VLAN in a policy ensures you have a backup reference Why Option D is the Most Accurate:
Option D states the key issue clearly: "any changes to switch running configs could overwrite this VLAN information." This is the most comprehensive and accurate statement because it acknowledges that ANY changes (not just those by administrators specifically) could cause the issue.

**NEW QUESTION # 58**
Which of the following is true regarding the Windows Installed Programs property which employs the "for any /for all" logic mechanism?

- A. The condition does not have any sub-properties. The "any/all" refers to the multiple programs.
- B. 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.
- C. Although the condition has multiple sub-properties, when "ANY" is selected it evaluates the programs for any of the configured sub-properties.
- D. Although the condition has multiple sub-properties, the "any/all" refers to the programs and not the sub- properties.
- E. Although the condition has multiple sub-properties, the "any/all" refers to the sub-properties and not the programs.

**Answer: D**

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 # 59**
Which of the following logs are available from the GUI?

- A. Host Details, Policy, Today Log, Threat Event Viewer, Audit Trail
- B. Switch, Discovery, Threat Protection, Event Viewer, Audit Trail
- C. Host Details, Policy, Blocking, Event Viewer, Audit Trail
- D. HPS, Policy, Threat Protection, Event Viewer, Audit Trail
- E. Switch, Policy, Blocking, Event Viewer, Audit Trail

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Platform Administration Guide, the logs available from the GUI Console include: Host Details, Policy, Blocking, Event Viewer, and Audit Trail.
Available Logs from the Forescout Console GUI:
* Host Details Log - Provides detailed information about individual endpoints discovered on the network.
This log displays comprehensive host properties and status information directly accessible from the console.
* Policy Log - Shows policy activity and records how specific endpoints are handled by policies. The Policy Log investigates endpoint activity, displaying information about policy matches, actions executed, and policy evaluation results.
* Blocking Log - Displays all blocking events that occur on the network, including port blocks, host blocks, and external port blocks. This log provides an at-a-glance display of blocked endpoints with timestamps and reasons.
* Event Viewer - A system log that displays severity, date, status, element, and event information.
Administrators can search, export, and filter events using the Event Viewer.
* Audit Trail - Records administrative actions and changes made to the Forescout platform configuration and policies.
How to Access Logs from the GUI:
From the Forescout Console GUI, administrators access logs through the Log menu by selecting:
* Blocking Logs to view block events
* Event Viewer to display system events
* Policy Reports to investigate policy activity
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B. Switch, Policy, Blocking, Event Viewer, Audit Trail - "Switch" is not a standalone log type available from the GUI; switch data is captured through plugin logs and reports
* C. Switch, Discovery, Threat Protection, Event Viewer, Audit Trail - "Discovery" and "Threat Protection" are report categories, not GUI logs in the standard log menu
* D. HPS, Policy, Threat Protection, Event Viewer, Audit Trail - HPS logs are accessed through CLI, not the GUI; "Threat Protection" is a report, not a GUI log
* E. Host Details, Policy, Today Log, Threat Event Viewer, Audit Trail - "Today Log" and "Threat Event Viewer" are not standard log names in the Forescout GUI Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout Platform Administration Guide - Generating Reports and Logs
* Policy Reports and Logs section
* Work with System Event Logs documentation
* View Block Events documentation

**NEW QUESTION # 60**
Why is SMB required for Windows Manageability?

- A. Scripts run on endpoints are copied to a temp directory and run remotely from CounterACT
- B. Scripts run on CounterACT are copied to a temp directory and run locally on the endpoint
- C. Scripts run on endpoints are copied to a Linux script repository and run locally on the endpoint
- D. Scripts run on endpoints are copied to a temp directory and run locally on the endpoint
- E. Scripts run on CounterACT are copied to a script repository and run remotely from CounterACT

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout CounterACT HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide Version 10.8, SMB (Server Message Block) is required for Windows Manageability because scripts run on endpoints are copied to a temp directory and run locally on the endpoint.
SMB Purpose for Windows Management:
According to the HPS Inspection Engine guide:
"Server Message Block (SMB) is a protocol for file and resource sharing. CounterACT uses this protocol with WMI or RPC methods to inspect and manage endpoints. This protocol must be available to perform the following:
* Resolve file-related properties
* Resolve script properties
* Run script actions"
Script Execution Process Using SMB:
According to the documentation:
When WMI is used for Remote Inspection:
* CounterACT downloads scripts - Scripts are transferred FROM CounterACT TO the endpoint using SMB protocol
* Scripts stored in temp directory - By default, scripts are downloaded to and run from:
* Non-interactive scripts: %TEMP%\fstmp\ directory
* Interactive scripts: %TEMP% directory of currently logged-in user
* Scripts execute locally - Scripts are executed ON the endpoint itself (not remotely executed from CounterACT) Script Execution Locations:
According to the detailed documentation:
For Remote Inspection on Windows endpoints:
text
Non-interactive scripts are downloaded to and run from:
%TEMP%\fstmp\
(Typically %TEMP% is c:\windows\temp\)
Interactive scripts are downloaded to and run from:
%TEMP% directory of the currently logged-in user
For SecureConnector on Windows endpoints:
text
When deployed as a Service:
%TEMP%\fstmpsc\
When deployed as a Permanent Application:
%TEMP% directory of the currently logged-in user
SMB Requirements for Script Execution:
According to the documentation:
To execute scripts via SMB on Windows endpoints:
* Port Requirements:
* Windows 7 and above: Port 445/TCP
* Earlier versions (XP, Vista): Port 139/TCP
* Required Services:
* Server service
* Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
* Remote Registry service
* SMB Signing (optional but recommended):
* Can be configured to require digitally signed SMB communication
* Helps prevent SMB relay attacks
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Scripts run on CounterACT are copied to a temp directory and run locally on the endpoint - Scripts don't RUN on CounterACT; they're copied FROM CounterACT TO the endpoint
* B. Scripts run on endpoints are copied to a Linux script repository - Forescout endpoints are Windows machines, not Linux; also no "Linux script repository" is involved
* C. Scripts run on endpoints are copied to a temp directory and run remotely from CounterACT - Scripts run LOCALLY on the endpoint, not remotely from CounterACT
* D. Scripts run on CounterACT are copied to a script repository and run remotely from CounterACT - Inverts the direction; CounterACT doesn't copy TO a repository; it copies TO endpoints Script Execution Flow:
According to the documentation:
text
CounterACT --> (copies via SMB) --> Endpoint Temp Directory --> (executes locally) --> Result The SMB protocol is essential for this file transfer step, which is why it's required for Windows manageability and script execution.
Referenced Documentation:
* CounterACT Endpoint Module HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide v10.8
* Script Execution Services documentation
* About SMB documentation

**NEW QUESTION # 61**
Which type of signed SSL Certificate file formats are compatible with CounterACT?

- A. .Pfx/.p12, .Pfx/.p7
- B. .X.509, x.507
- C. .p7b, .pem
- D. .cer, .crt
- E. .Pckcs#7, .pckcs#12

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout CLI Reference - Generating CSRs and Importing Signed Certificates documentation, the SSL certificate file formats compatible with CounterACT are ".p7b" and ".pem".
Supported Certificate Formats:
According to the CLI Reference documentation:
"To import a certificate from DER or P7B formatted files, convert it to PEM file format. Then convert the PEM files to a single PFX file as described above." This indicates that:
* P7B format - Supported (PKCS#7 container format)
* PEM format - Supported and widely used (ASCII-encoded format)
Certificate Format Conversion Process:
According to the documentation:
The standard import process is:
text
Original Format # Conversion # PEM Format # PFX Format # Import to CounterACT
## DER files # Convert # PEM
## P7B files # Convert # PEM
## PEM files # Direct use or convert to PFX
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. .Pfx/.p12, .Pfx/.p7 - Pfx is the final format used, not input; p7 is not a standard format
* C. .X.509, x.507 - X.509 is a standard (not a format); x.507 is not valid
* D. .Pckcs#7, .pckcs#12 - Spelling is "PKCS," not "Pckcs"; these are standards, not file formats
* E. .cer, .crt - These are certificate formats but not listed as directly compatible in the documentation Certificate Import Workflow:
According to the documentation:
Compatible workflow formats:
* Input Formats (that need conversion):
* DER files # Convert to PEM
* P7B files # Convert to PEM
* CER files # Convert to PEM
* Intermediate Format:
* PEM (ASCII-encoded, universally compatible)
* Final Format:

* PFX (used for CounterACT import)
Referenced Documentation:
* Generating CSRs and Importing Signed Certificates - CLI Reference
* Import and Configure System Certificates

**NEW QUESTION # 62**
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