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FSCP forescout certificate services professional Exam

Question 1: What is the primary objective of the Forescout Certified Associate (FSCA) training?

Options:

- A) Learn advanced scripting techniques
- B) Understand basic administration and configuration principles
- C) Master cloud architecture
- D) Configure wireless access points

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: FSCA training focuses on the foundational principles of administration and configuration that underpin Forescout's security platform.

Question 2: Which component is most critical for the initial configuration of a Forescout system?

Options:

- A) Policy configuration
- B) License activation
- C) Extended module integration
- D) Device inventory setup

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Policy configuration is key to ensuring that the Forescout system responds correctly to network devices and their behavior.

Question 3: FSCA training primarily prepares professionals for which of the following tasks?

Options:

- A) Network routing optimization
- B) Basic device onboarding and security configuration
- C) Database management
- D) Server virtualization

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The training covers how to onboard devices and set basic security policies to monitor network behavior.

Question 4: What does FSCA emphasize regarding network device management?

Options:

- A) Manual device configuration
- B) Automated policy enforcement
- C) Data backup procedures
- D) Hardware troubleshooting

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: FSCA emphasizes automated enforcement of policies to maintain consistent device management across a network.

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Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 25

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

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 # 26

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 no configuration changes to the switch are made to the 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 configuration changes to the switchport access VLAN of affected ports are not changed in the switch 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 # 27

What is NOT an admission event?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 28

What is the best practice for order of sub rules?

- A. Last rule should capture the highest number of endpoints
- B. First rule should capture the highest number of endpoints

- C. First rule should capture the lowest number of endpoints
- D. Second rule should capture the highest number of endpoints
- E. Last rule should not use a catch all

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout Administration Guide and RADIUS Plugin Configuration Guide, the best practice for ordering sub-rules is that the first rule should capture the lowest number of endpoints.

Sub-Rule Evaluation Order:

According to the documentation:

"Endpoints are inspected against each sub-rule in the order listed. When an endpoint matches a sub-rule, subsequent sub-rules are not evaluated for that endpoint." This sequential evaluation means that sub-rule order is critical to policy behavior.

Best Practice - Specific to General:

According to the guidelines:

The correct approach is to order sub-rules from most specific to least specific:

- * First Sub-Rules (Most Specific) - Should capture the lowest number of endpoints
- * Very specific criteria
- * Narrow scope
- * Handles edge cases and special conditions
- * Middle Sub-Rules - Broader criteria
- * More endpoints matched
- * General conditions
- * Last Sub-Rule (Most General) - Catch-all sub-rule
- * Lowest specificity
- * Highest number of endpoints
- * Handles remaining unmatched endpoints

Why Specific Rules First:

According to the documentation:

"When an endpoint is found to match a sub-rule, no subsequent rules are evaluated for the endpoint." This "first match wins" behavior requires:

- * Most specific rules first - Ensure special cases are handled correctly
- * General rules last - Catch remaining endpoints that don't match specific criteria
- * Avoid premature matches - If a general rule appears first, specific rules never execute

Example Sub-Rule Ordering:

According to the RADIUS documentation:

text

Sub-Rule 1 (Most Specific, Lowest Count):

Condition: Windows 7 AND Antivirus NOT Running AND Not Encrypted

Lowest number of endpoints - specific conditions

Sub-Rule 2 (More General, Moderate Count):

Condition: Windows Endpoint AND Missing Patches

More endpoints - broader criteria

Sub-Rule 3 (Least Specific, Highest Count - Catch-All):

Condition: Windows Endpoint (Any)

Highest number - captures all remaining Windows endpoints

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Last rule should capture the highest number - While the last rule may capture many endpoints, the key best practice is about the FIRST rule capturing the LOWEST
 - * C. Second rule should capture the highest number - Sub-rule order is specific to general, not based on position 2
 - * D. Last rule should not use a catch-all - Best practice is that the LAST rule should be the catch-all
 - * E. First rule should capture the highest number - This is the OPPOSITE of correct practice
- Referenced Documentation:
- * Forescout RADIUS Plugin Configuration Guide v4.3 - Sub-Rules section
 - * Defining Forescout Platform Policy Sub-Rules
 - * Sub-Rule Advanced Options

NEW QUESTION # 29

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Today, in an era of fierce competition, how can we occupy a place in a market where talent is saturated? The answer is a certificate.

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For example, imagine that you have a set of stocks and the set of values FSCP of those stocks at various time points, Once you've got Linux running, you can then get the tools needed to do some management.

- [illegible]

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