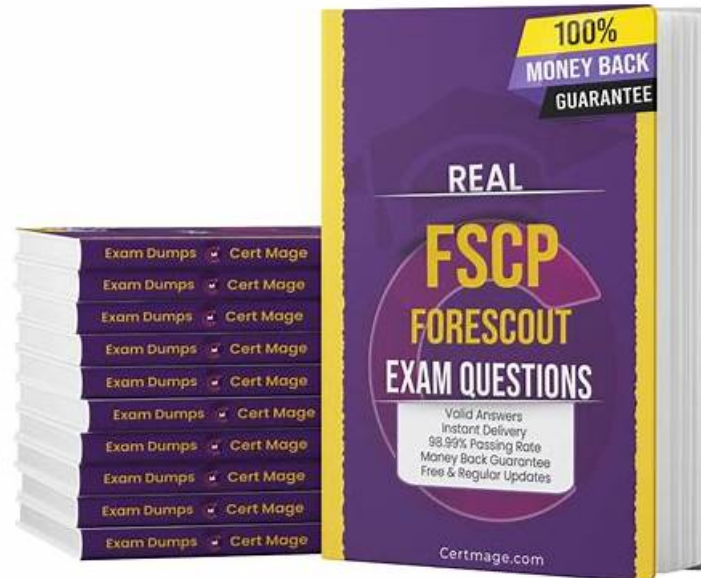


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## Fore Scout FSCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|-------|---------|
|       |         |

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>3 integration, ACL or VLAN assignments via network infrastructure and maintaining visibility and control through those network assets.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Topic 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Topic 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following is true regarding Failover Clustering module configuration?

- **A. Segments should be assigned to appliance folders and NOT to the individual appliances.**
- B. Configure the second HA on the Secondary node.
- C. Once appliances are configured, then press the Apply button.
- D. You can see the status of failover by selecting IP Assignments and failover tab.
- E. Place only the EM to participate in failover in the folder.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout Resiliency Solutions User Guide and Failover Clustering configuration documentation, the correct statement is: "Segments should be assigned to appliance folders and NOT to the individual appliances".

Failover Clustering Folder Structure:

According to the Resiliency Solutions User Guide:

"When configuring failover: Identify segments of the CounterACT Internal Network that should participate in failover, and assign these segments to the folder." Key requirement:

"Clear statically assigned segments from Appliances in the failover cluster folder. Appliances in the failover cluster support only the

network segments assigned to the folder. They cannot support individually assigned segments." Segment Assignment Rules: According to the documentation:

text

Correct Configuration:

## Failover Cluster Folder

# ## Assigned Segments: Segment1, Segment2, Segment3

# ## Appliance A (no individual segments)

# ## Appliance B (no individual segments)

# ## Appliance C (no individual segments)

NOT this way:

text

Incorrect Configuration:

## Failover Cluster Folder

# ## Appliance A: Segment1

# ## Appliance B: Segment2

# ## Appliance C: Segment3

Configuration Steps:

According to the official procedure:

- \* Create or select an appliance folder

- \* Place appliances in the folder

- \* Assign segments to the FOLDER (not individual appliances)

- \* Clear any statically assigned segments from individual appliances

- \* Configure the folder as a failover cluster

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Once appliances are configured, then press the Apply button - Failover uses "Configure Failover" button, not "Apply"

- \* C. See failover status by selecting IP Assignments and failover tab - It's the "IP Assignment and Failover pane," not a separate tab

- \* D. Configure the second HA on the Secondary node - Incorrect; failover clustering is configured at the folder level, not on individual nodes

- \* E. Place only the EM to participate in failover - Incorrect; member appliances participate; EM has separate HA Referenced

Documentation:

- \* ForeScout CounterACT Resiliency Solutions User Guide - Failover Clustering section

- \* Define a Forescout Platform failover cluster

- \* Forescout Platform Failover Clustering

- \* Work with Appliance Folders

## NEW QUESTION # 45

What is the best practice to pass an endpoint from one policy to another?

- A. Use operating system property
- **B. Use sub rules**
- C. Use function property
- D. Use policy condition
- E. Use groups

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment Documentation, the best practice to pass an endpoint from one policy to another is to use SUB-RULES.

Sub-Rules and Policy Routing:

Sub-rules are conditional branches within a Forescout policy that allow for sophisticated endpoint routing and handling. When an endpoint matches a sub-rule condition, it can be directed to perform specific actions or be passed to another policy group for further evaluation.

Key Advantages of Using Sub-Rules:

- \* Granular Control - Sub-rules enable precise segmentation of endpoints based on multiple properties and conditions

- \* Hierarchical Processing - Once an endpoint matches a sub-rule, it proceeds down the sub-rule branch; later sub-rules of the policy are not evaluated for that endpoint

- \* Efficient Endpoint Routing - Sub-rules allow endpoints to be efficiently routed to appropriate policy handlers without evaluating unnecessary conditions

\* Policy Chaining - Sub-rules facilitate the logical flow and routing of endpoints through multiple policy layers Best Practice Implementation:

The documentation emphasizes that when designing policies for endpoint management, administrators should:

- \* Use sub-rules to create conditional branches that evaluate endpoints against multiple criteria
- \* Route endpoints to appropriate policy handlers based on their properties and compliance status
- \* Avoid using simple property-based routing when complex multi-step evaluation is needed Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
- \* A. Use operating system property - While OS properties can be used in conditions, they are not the mechanism for passing endpoints between policies
- \* C. Use function property - Function properties are not used for inter-policy endpoint routing
- \* D. Use groups - While groups are useful for organizing endpoints, they are not the primary best practice for passing endpoints between policies
- \* E. Use policy condition - Policy conditions define what endpoints should be evaluated, but sub-rules provide the actual routing mechanism Referenced Documentation:
- \* Forescout Platform Administration Guide - Defining Policy Sub-Rules
- \* "Defining Forescout Platform Policy Sub-Rules" - Best Practice section
- \* Sub-Rule Advanced Options documentation

### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which of the following is a switch plugin property that can be used to identify endpoint connection location?

- A. Switch Port Action
- B. Switch Location
- C. Switch Port Alias
- **D. Switch IP/FQDN and Port Name**
- E. Wireless SSID

**Answer: D**

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 the Switch Properties documentation, the Switch IP/FQDN and Port Name property is used to identify an endpoint's connection location. The documentation explicitly states:

"The Switch IP/FQDN and Port Name property contains either the IP address or the fully qualified domain name of the switch and the port name (the physical connection point on that switch) to which the endpoint is connected." Switch IP/FQDN and Port Name Property:

This property is fundamental for identifying where an endpoint is physically connected on the network.

According to the documentation:

Purpose: Provides the exact physical location of an endpoint on the network by identifying:

- \* Switch IP Address or FQDN - Which switch the endpoint is connected to
- \* Port Name - Which specific port on that switch the endpoint uses

Example: A property value might look like:

- \* 10.10.1.50:Port Fa0/15 (IP address and port name)
- \* core-switch.example.com:GigabitEthernet0/1/1 (FQDN and port name)

Use Cases for Location Identification:

According to the Switch Plugin Configuration Guide:

- \* Physical Topology Mapping - Administrators can see exactly where each endpoint connects to the network
- \* Port-Based Policies - Create policies that apply actions based on specific switch ports
- \* Troubleshooting - Quickly locate endpoints by their switch port connection
- \* Inventory Tracking - Maintain accurate records of device locations and connections Switch Location vs. Switch IP/FQDN and Port Name:

According to the documentation:

Property

Purpose

Switch Location

The switch location based on the switch MIB (Management Information Base) - geographic location of the switch itself Switch IP/FQDN and Port Name The specific switch and port where an endpoint is connected - physical connection point Switch Port Alias The alias/description of the port (if configured on the switch) The key difference: Switch Location identifies where the switch itself is located, while Switch IP/FQDN and Port Name identifies the specific connection point where the endpoint is attached.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Switch Location - Identifies the location of the switch device itself (from MIB), not the endpoint's connection point

- \* B. Switch Port Alias - This is an alternate name for a port (like "Conference Room Port"), not the connection location information
  - \* D. Switch Port Action - This indicates what action was performed on a port, not where the endpoint is located
  - \* E. Wireless SSID - This is a Wireless Plugin property, not a Switch Plugin property; identifies wireless network name, not switch connection location
- Switch Properties for Endpoint Location:  
According to the complete Switch Properties documentation:  
The Switch Plugin provides these location-related properties:
- \* Switch IP/FQDN - The switch to which the endpoint connects
  - \* Switch IP/FQDN and Port Name - The complete location (switch and port)
  - \* Switch Port Name - The specific port on the switch
  - \* Switch Port Alias - Alternate port name
- Only Switch IP/FQDN and Port Name provides the complete endpoint connection location information in a single property.  
Referenced Documentation:
- \* Forescout CounterACT Switch Plugin Configuration Guide Version 8.12
  - \* Switch Properties documentation
  - \* Viewing Switch Information in the All Hosts Pane
  - \* About the Switch Plugin

### NEW QUESTION # 47

Which field in the User Directory plugin should be configured for Active Directory subdomains?

- A. Address
- B. Parent Groups
- C. Replicas
- D. DNS Detection
- E. Domain Aliases

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout User Directory Plugin Configuration Guide - Microsoft Active Directory Server Settings, the field that should be configured for Active Directory subdomains is "Domain Aliases".

Domain Aliases for Subdomains:

According to the Microsoft Active Directory Server Settings documentation:

"Configure the following additional server settings in the Directory and Additional Domain Aliases sections:

Domain Aliases - Configure additional domain names that users can use to log in, such as subdomains." Purpose of Domain Aliases:

According to the documentation:

Domain Aliases are used to specify:

- \* Subdomains - Alternative domain names like subdomain.company.com
- \* Alternative Domain Names - Other domain name variations
- \* User Login Options - Additional domains users can use to authenticate
- \* Alias Resolution - Maps aliases to the primary domain

Example Configuration:

For an organization with the primary domain company.com and subdomain accounts.company.com

- \* Domain Field - Set to: company.com
- \* Domain Aliases Field - Add: accounts.company.com

This allows users from either domain to authenticate successfully.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Replicas - Replicas configure redundant User Directory servers, not subdomains
- \* B. Address - Address field specifies the server IP/FQDN, not domain aliases
- \* C. Parent Groups - Parent Groups relate to group hierarchy, not domain subdomains
- \* E. DNS Detection - DNS Detection is not a User Directory configuration field

Additional Domain Configuration:

According to the documentation:

text

Primary Configuration:

```
## Domain: company.com
## Domain Aliases: accounts.company.com
# services.company.com
# mail.company.com
## Port: 636 (default)
```

Referenced Documentation:

- \* Microsoft Active Directory Server Settings
- \* Define User Directory Servers - Domain Aliases section

### NEW QUESTION # 48

Which of the following is the best way to brand the CounterACT HTTP pages to look like corporate internal web pages?

- A. Using the "User Portal Builder" basic interface
- **B. Using the "User Portal Builder," modify the CSS for the desired skins**
- C. This is not possible with CounterACT portal and HTTP pages
- D. Using the "Reports Portal," modify the CSS for the desired skins
- E. Have a webmaster modify the HTML pages within the Tomcat web server

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout Administration Guide, the best way to brand CounterACT HTTP pages to match corporate identity is to use "the 'User Portal Builder' to modify the CSS for the desired skins". This is the officially supported method for customizing the appearance of Forescout portal pages.

User Portal Builder for Branding:

The User Portal Builder provides:

- \* CSS Customization - Modify cascading stylesheets to match corporate branding
- \* Skin Selection - Choose different portal skins/themes
- \* Logo and Colors - Customize logos, color schemes
- \* Supported Customization - Official, supported method through the GUI

Why Option C is Correct:

The User Portal Builder specifically provides CSS modification capabilities to customize the appearance of Forescout HTTP portal pages to match organizational branding standards.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Reports Portal - Reports Portal is separate from HTTP portal pages; not for branding
- \* B. Not possible - Customization IS possible through User Portal Builder
- \* D. Modify HTML in Tomcat - While technically possible, this is NOT supported; may break with updates
- \* E. Basic interface only - The full User Portal Builder supports CSS modification, not just basic interface Supported Customization

Methods:

According to the documentation:

- \* # User Portal Builder (CSS) - Supported, recommended method
- \* # Direct Tomcat HTML modification - Not supported; unsupported method
- \* # Manual CSS editing - Unsupported; may conflict with updates

Referenced Documentation:

- \* Forescout Administration Guide - User Portal Builder section

### NEW QUESTION # 49

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