

# Forescout FSCP日本語版トレーニング & FSCP専門知識内容



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FSCP認定はこの分野で大きな効果があり、将来的にもあなたのキャリアに影響を与える可能性があります。FSCP実際の質問ファイルはプロフェッショナルで高い合格率であるため、ユーザーは最初の試行で試験に合格できます。高品質と合格率により、私たちは有名になり、より速く成長しています。多くの受験者は、FSCP学習ガイド資料が資格試験に最適なアシスタントであり、学習するために他のトレーニングコースや書籍を購入する必要がなく、試験の前にFSCP Forescout Certified Professional試験ブレンダンプを実践する、彼らは簡単に短時間で試験に合格することができます。

## Forescout FSCP 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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>
トピック 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>
トピック 3	<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>
トピック 4	<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>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Policy Functionality: This section of the exam measures 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.</li></ul>

トピック 6	<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>
トピック 7	<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>

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## Forescout FSCP専門知識内容 & FSCP問題集無料

当社Topexamの専門家のほとんどは、長年プロの分野で勉強しており、FSCP練習問題で多くの経験を蓄積しています。当社は、才能の選択にかなり慎重であり、常に専門知識とスキルのある従業員を雇用しています。専門家と作業スタッフの全員が高い責任感を維持しているため、FSCP試験の資料を選択して長期的なパートナーになる人が非常に多くいます。

## Forescout Certified Professional Exam 認定 FSCP 試験問題 (Q73-Q78):

### 質問 # 73

If the condition of a sub-rule in your policy is looking for Windows Antivirus updates, how should the scope and main rule read?

- A. Scope "all ips", filter by group "windows", main rule "No Conditions"
- **B. Scope "corporate range", filter by group "windows managed", main rule "No conditions"**
- C. Scope "threat exemptions", filter by group "windows managed", main rule "member of group = windows"
- D. Scope "corporate range", filter by group "None", main rule "member of Group = Windows"
- E. Scope "all ips", filter by group blank, main rule member of group "Windows"

**正解: B**

解説:

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

According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Define Policy Scope documentation and Windows Update Compliance Template configuration, when the condition of a sub-rule is looking for Windows Antivirus updates, the scope and main rule should read: Scope "corporate range", filter by group "windows managed", main rule "No conditions".

Policy Scope Definition:

According to the policy scope documentation:

When defining the scope for a Windows Antivirus/Updates policy:

- \* Scope - Should be set to "corporate range" (endpoints within the corporate IP address range)
- \* Filter by group - Should filter by the "windows managed" group (Windows endpoints that are manageable)
- \* Main rule - Should have "No conditions" (meaning the policy applies to all endpoints matching the scope and group) Why "No conditions" for the Main Rule:

According to the Windows Update Compliance Template documentation:

The main rule is designed to be:

- \* Broad in scope - Applies to all eligible Windows managed endpoints
- \* Without specific conditions - Specific conditions are handled by sub-rules
- \* Efficient filtering - The scope and group filter do the initial endpoint selection The sub-rules then contain the specific conditions (e.g., "Windows Antivirus Update Date < 30 days ago") to evaluate each endpoint's compliance.

Policy Structure for Windows Updates:

According to the documentation:

text

Policy Scope: "Corporate Range"

Filter by Group: "windows managed"

Main Rule: "No Conditions"

## Sub-rule 1: "Windows Antivirus Update Date > 30 days"

# Action: Trigger update

## Sub-rule 2: "Windows Antivirus Running = False"

# Action: Start Antivirus Service

## Sub-rule 3: "Windows Updates Missing = True"

Action: Initiate Windows Updates

"Windows Managed" Group:

According to the policy template documentation:

The "windows managed" group specifically includes:

- \* Windows endpoints that can be remotely managed
- \* Endpoints with proper connectivity to management services
- \* Systems with necessary admin accounts configured
- \* Machines capable of executing remote scripts and commands

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Scope "all ips", filter by group blank, main rule member of group "Windows" - Too broad scope (includes non-Windows systems); "all ips" is inefficient
  - \* B. Scope "corporate range", filter by group "None", main rule "member of Group = Windows" - Correct scope and filtering wrong (should filter by group, not in main rule)
  - \* C. Scope "threat exemptions", filter by group "windows managed", main rule "member of group = windows" - Wrong scope (threat exemptions is for excluding systems); redundant main rule
  - \* E. Scope "all ips", filter by group "windows", main rule "No Conditions" - Too broad initial scope; "all ips" is inefficient and includes non-corporate systems
- Recommended Policy Configuration:

According to the documentation:

For Windows Antivirus/Updates policies:

- \* Scope - Define as "corporate range" to limit to organizational endpoints
- \* Filter by Group - Set to "windows managed" to exclude non-manageable systems
- \* Main Rule - Set to "No conditions" for simplicity; let scope/group do the filtering
- \* Sub-rules - Define specific compliance conditions (e.g., patch level, antivirus status) This structure ensures:
- \* Efficient policy evaluation
- \* Only applicable Windows endpoints are assessed
- \* Manageable systems are prioritized
- \* Specific compliance checks occur in sub-rules

Referenced Documentation:

- \* Define Policy Scope documentation
- \* Windows Update Compliance Template v2
- \* Defining a Policy Main Rule

#### 質問 # 74

When using MS-WMI for Remote inspection, which of the following properties should be used to test for Windows Manageability?

- A. Windows Manageable Domain (Current)
- B. Windows Manageable Domain
- C. MS-RRP Reachable
- **D. MS-WMI Reachable**
- E. MS-SMB Reachable

正解: D

解説:

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

According to the Forescout HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide Version 10.8, when using MS-WMI for Remote Inspection, MS-WMI Reachable property should be used to test for Windows Manageability.

MS-WMI Reachable Property:

According to the documentation:

"MS-WMI Reachable: Indicates whether Windows Management Instrumentation can be used for Remote Inspection tasks on the endpoint." This Boolean property specifically tests whether WMI services are available and reachable on a Windows endpoint.

Remote Inspection Reachability Properties:

According to the HPS Inspection Engine guide:

Three reachability properties are available for detecting services on endpoints:

- \* MS-RRP Reachable - Indicates whether Remote Registry Protocol is available
- \* MS-SMB Reachable - Indicates whether Server Message Block protocol is available
- \* MS-WMI Reachable - Indicates whether Windows Management Instrumentation is available (THIS IS FOR MS-WMI) How to

Use MS-WMI Reachable:

According to the documentation:

When Remote Inspection method is set to "Using MS-WMI":

- \* Check the MS-WMI Reachable property value
- \* If True - WMI services are running and available for Remote Inspection
- \* If False - WMI services are not available; fallback methods or troubleshooting required Property Characteristics:

According to the documentation:

"These properties do not have an Irresolvable state. When HPS Inspection Engine cannot establish connection with the service, the property value is False." This means:

- \* Always returns True or False (never irresolvable)
- \* False indicates the service is not reachable
- \* No need for "Evaluate Irresolvable Criteria" option

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Windows Manageable Domain (Current) - This is not the specific property for testing MS-WMI capability
- \* B. MS-RRP Reachable - This tests Remote Registry Protocol, not WMI
- \* D. MS-SMB Reachable - This tests Server Message Block protocol, not WMI
- \* E. Windows Manageable Domain - General manageability property, not specific to WMI testing Remote Inspection

Troubleshooting:

According to the documentation:

When troubleshooting Remote Inspection with MS-WMI:

- \* First verify MS-WMI Reachable = True
- \* Check required WMI services:
- \* Server
- \* Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI)
- \* Verify port 135/TCP is available
- \* If MS-WMI Reachable = False, check firewall and WMI configuration

Referenced Documentation:

- \* CounterACT Endpoint Module HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide v10.8
- \* Detecting Services Available on Endpoints

## 質問 # 75

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

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

正解: C

解説:

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

## 質問 # 76

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

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

**正解: D**

解説:

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

## 質問 # 77

Why is SMB required for Windows Manageability?

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

正解: D

解説:

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%\fscmp\ 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%\fscmp\

(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

## 質問 # 78

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さらに、TopexamFSCPダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1m1NWCVBj8ANVf3x5Rokq6nz3QBlz8hV>