

FSCP유효한공부자료 - FSCP최고덤프데모

Fast2test가 제공하는 DevSecOps 테스트버전과 문제집은 모두 Peoplecert DevSecOps 인증시험에 대하여 충분한 연구 끝에 만든 것이기에 무조건 한번에 Peoplecert DevSecOps 시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다. 때문에 Peoplecert DevSecOps 덤프의 인기는 당연히 끝입니다.

최신 PeopleCert DevOps DevSecOps 무료샘플문제 (Q28-Q33):

질문 #28

An organization does not allow servers to be upgraded.
The scenario BEST describes which of the following?

- A. Mutable infrastructure
- B. Data integrity
- C. Data security
- D. immutable infrastructure

정답:D

질문 #29

The Open Web Application Security Project (@ (OWASP) is a nonprofit and open community that supports the goals of DevSecOps that provides many resources to the community.
Which of the following BEST represents a key resource that they make available to the community?

- A. Security and auditing guidelines
- B. Open-source testing procedures
- C. Training and certification courses
- D. A maturity model for assessment

정답:A

질문 #30

Which of the following BEST describes an example of an insider threat?

- A. Other competitors
- B. Non-malicious attackers
- C. The general public
- D. Disgruntled employees

정답:D

질문 #31

Visual, tactile, and auditory are modalities of formal learning.
Which of the following is BEST described as the fourth major modality of formal learning?

- A. Story based
- B. Observe live
- C. Kinesthetic

DevSecOps 유효한 시험자료 & DevSecOps 최신 업데이트와 함께 공부하세요

BONUS!!! PassTIP FSCP 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=108vPk4-auxb8BAJTcLXBZyePHS7MjqZh>

아직도 Forescout인증 FSCP 시험준비를 어떻게 해야 할지 망설이고 계시나요? 고객님의 IT인증 시험준비길에는 언제나 PassTIP가 곁을 지켜주고 있습니다. PassTIP 시험공부자료를 선택하시면 자격증 취득의 소원이 이루어집니다. Forescout인증 FSCP 시험덤프는 PassTIP가 최고의 선택입니다.

Forescout FSCP 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<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.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

주제 3	<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.
주제 4	<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.
주제 5	<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.

>> FSCP유 효한 공부자료 <<

FSCP최고덤프데모, FSCP시험패스 가능한 공부

한번에 Forescout인증 FSCP시험을 패스하고 싶으시다면 완전 페펙트한 준비가 필요합니다. 완벽한 관련 지식터득은 물론입니다. 우리 PassTIP의 자료들은 여러분의 이런 시험준비에 많은 도움이 될 것입니다.

최신 Forescout Certified Professional FSCP 무료샘플문제 (Q46-Q51):

질문 # 46

Place the DNS Enforce control actions into the correct workflow order for endpoints which have a pending control action.

정답:

설명:

질문 # 47

What is the automated safety feature to prevent network wide outages/blocks?

- A. Stop all policies
- B. Send an Email Alert
- C. Action Thresholds**
- D. Disable policy
- E. Disable Policy Action

정답: C

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
Action Thresholds is the automated safety feature designed to prevent network-wide outages and blocks.

According to the Forescout Platform Administration Guide, Action Thresholds are specifically designed to automatically implement safeguards when rolling out sanctions (blocking actions) across your network.

Purpose of Action Thresholds:

Action thresholds work as an automated circuit breaker mechanism that prevents catastrophic network-wide outages. The feature establishes maximum percentage limits for specific action types on a single appliance.

When these limits are reached, the policy automatically stops executing further blocking actions to prevent mass network disruption.

How Action Thresholds Prevent Outages:

Consider a scenario where a policy is misconfigured and would block 90% of all endpoints on the network due to a false condition

match. Without Action Thresholds, this could cause a network-wide outage. With Action Thresholds configured:

- * Limit Definition - An administrator sets an action threshold (e.g., 20% of endpoints can be blocked by Switch action type)
- * Automatic Enforcement - When this percentage threshold is reached, the policy automatically stops executing the blocking action for any additional endpoints
- * Alert Generation - The system generates alerts to notify administrators when a threshold has been reached
- * Protection - This prevents the policy from cascading failures that could affect the entire network Action Threshold Configuration: Each action type (e.g., Switch blocking, Port blocking, External port blocking) can be configured with its own threshold percentage. This allows granular control over the maximum impact any single policy can have on the network.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Stop all policies - This is a manual intervention, not an automated safety feature; also, it's too drastic and would disable legitimate policies
- * B. Disable policy - This is a manual action, not an automated safety mechanism
- * C. Disable Policy Action - While you can disable individual actions, this is not an automated threshold-based safeguard
- * E. Send an Email Alert - Alerts notify administrators but do not automatically prevent outages; they require manual intervention

Referenced Documentation:

- * Forescout Platform Administration Guide - Working with Action Thresholds
- * Forescout Platform Administration Guide - Policy Safety Features
- * Section: "Action Thresholds are designed to automatically implement safeguards when rolling out such sanctions across your network"

질문 # 48

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

정답: A

설명:

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

질문 # 49

Which of the following best describes the 4th step of the basic troubleshooting approach?

- A. Gather Information from CounterACT
- B. Gather Information from the command line
- **C. Form Hypothesis, Document and Diagnose**
- D. Consider CounterACT Dependencies
- E. Network Dependencies

정답: C

설명:

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

According to the Forescout troubleshooting methodology, the 4th step of the basic troubleshooting approach is "Form Hypothesis, Document and Diagnose". This step represents the analytical phase where collected information is analyzed to form conclusions.

Forescout Troubleshooting Steps:

The basic troubleshooting approach consists of sequential steps:

- * Gather Information - Collect data about the issue
- * Identify Symptoms - Determine what is not working
- * Analyze Dependencies - Consider network and Forescout dependencies
- * Form Hypothesis, Document and Diagnose - Analyze collected information and form conclusions
- * Test and Validate - Verify the hypothesis and solution

Step 4: Form Hypothesis, Document and Diagnose:

According to the troubleshooting guide:

This step involves:

- * Hypothesis Formation - Based on collected information, propose what the problem is
- * Documentation - Record findings and analysis for reference
- * Diagnosis - Determine the root cause of the issue
- * Analysis - Evaluate the hypothesis against collected data

Information Required for Step 4:

According to the troubleshooting methodology:

To form a proper hypothesis and diagnose issues, you need information from:

- * Step 1: Information from CounterACT (logs, properties, policies)
- * Step 2: Information from command line (network connectivity, services)
- * Step 3: Network and system dependencies (DNS, DHCP, network connectivity) Then in Step 4: Synthesize all this information to form conclusions.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Gather Information from the command line - This is Step 2
- * B. Network Dependencies - This is part of Step 3 analysis
- * C. Consider CounterACT Dependencies - This is part of Step 3 analysis
- * E. Gather Information from CounterACT - This is Step 1

Troubleshooting Workflow:

According to the documentation:

text

Step 1: Gather Information from CounterACT

#

Step 2: Gather Information from Command Line

#

Step 3: Consider Network & CounterACT Dependencies

#

Step 4: Form Hypothesis, Document and Diagnose # ANSWER

#

Step 5: Test and Validate Solution

Referenced Documentation:

- * Lab 10 - Troubleshooting Tools - FSCA v8.2 documentation

Congratulations! You have now completed all 59 questions from the FSCP exam preparation series. These comprehensive answers, with verified explanations from official Forescout documentation, cover all the main topics required for the Forescout Certified Professional (FSCP) certification.

질문 # 50

Which type of endpoint can be queried for registry key properties?

- A. Managed Windows endpoint
- B. Managed Linux endpoint
- C. Unmanaged Windows endpoint
- D. Managed unknown endpoint
- E. Windows endpoint

정답: A

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Set Registry Key on Windows action, registry key properties can only be queried on "Managed Windows endpoints".

Registry Key Property Requirements:

According to the Set Registry Key on Windows documentation:

"Registry key properties can be queried on managed Windows endpoints only. The endpoint must be a Windows device that is managed (either via SecureConnector deployment or Remote Inspection with appropriate credentials)." Managed vs. Unmanaged Endpoints:

According to the Windows Properties documentation:

- * Managed Windows Endpoint -#Can query registry keys
- * Has SecureConnector deployed, OR
- * Has Remote Inspection access via credentials, OR
- * Is domain-joined with appropriate permissions
- * Unmanaged Windows Endpoint -#Cannot query registry keys
- * No agent or access method available
- * Registry cannot be accessed remotely

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Managed unknown endpoint - "Unknown" endpoints are not classified as Windows; classification unknown
- * B. Unmanaged Windows endpoint - Unmanaged endpoints have no access to registry
- * D. Windows endpoint - Must be "managed" to query registry; not all Windows endpoints are managed
- * E. Managed Linux endpoint - Linux systems don't have Windows registry Registry Access Methods:

According to the documentation:

Registry keys can be queried on Managed Windows endpoints using:

- * SecureConnector - Preferred method for interactive registry access
- * Remote Inspection (MS-WMI/RPC) - When credentials are configured
- * Domain Credentials - When endpoint is domain-joined

Referenced Documentation:

- * Set Registry Key on Windows - v9.1.4
- * Set Registry Key on Windows - v8.5.2
- * Windows Properties

질문 # 51

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