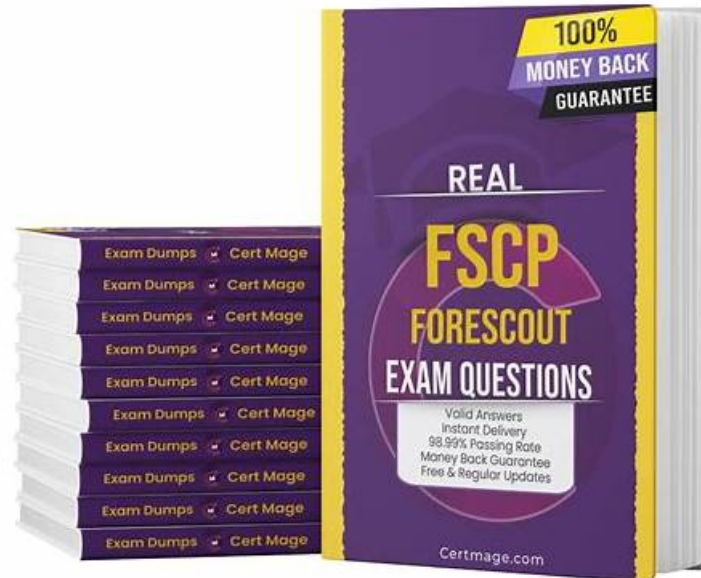


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Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which type of signed SSL Certificate file formats are compatible with CounterACT?

- A. .X.509, x.507

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

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 # 27

Which policies require modification to allow network-based PC imaging of devices while blocking non- corporate devices? (Choose two)

- A. Enterprise Discover policy
- B. Linux Manageability policy
- C. Windows Enterprise Manageability policy
- D. IoT Discover policy
- E. MAC Manageability policy

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Policy Templates, to allow network-based PC imaging of devices while blocking non-corporate devices, modifications are required to Enterprise Discover policy (B) and Windows Enterprise Manageability policy

(E).

Network-Based PC Imaging Requirements:

For network-based PC imaging (such as through WinPE boot environments or imaging servers), the system must:

- * Discover Corporate PCs - Identify legitimate corporate devices
- * Allow Imaging Traffic - Permit PXE boot and imaging protocol traffic
- * Block Non-Corporate Devices - Prevent unauthorized BYOD or guest devices from initiating imaging Enterprise Discover Policy

Modifications:

According to the policy templates documentation:

The Enterprise Discover policy must be modified to:

- * Allow PXE boot traffic for legitimate devices
- * Permit discovery protocols from imaging servers
- * Distinguish between corporate and non-corporate devices

Windows Enterprise Manageability Policy Modifications:

According to the documentation:

The Windows Enterprise Manageability policy must be modified to:

- * Identify Windows corporate devices
- * Permit imaging-related activities for corporate machines
- * Block or restrict imaging access for non-managed or guest devices

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Linux Manageability policy - Linux devices are not typically subjected to network-based Windows imaging; this policy manages Linux endpoint compliance, not PC imaging
- * C. MAC Manageability policy - MAC devices use different imaging methods; this policy is for managing macOS endpoints
- * D. IoT Discover policy - IoT devices are not imaged via PC imaging protocols; this policy handles IoT device discovery and classification

Imaging Access Control Workflow:

According to the administration guide:

text

1. Enterprise Discover Policy (Modified)
 - Identify devices attempting PXE/imaging boot
 - Distinguish corporate vs. non-corporate
 - Allow corporate devices to proceed
2. Windows Enterprise Manageability Policy (Modified)
 - Verify device is corporate-managed
 - Check compliance status
 - Permit imaging for compliant devices
 - Block non-compliant or unauthorized devices

Referenced Documentation:

- * Forescout Administration Guide - Policy Templates
- * Policy Templates - Enterprise Discover and Windows Manageability sections

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 29

Which of the following actions can be performed with Remote Inspection?

- A. Set Registry Key, Disable dual homing
- B. Disable External Device, Start Windows Updates
- **C. Start Secure Connector, Attempt to open a browser at the endpoint**
- D. Endpoint Address ACL, Assign to VLAN
- E. Send Balloon Notification, Send email to user

Answer: C

Explanation:

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 and the Remote Inspection and SecureConnector Feature Support documentation, the actions that can be performed with Remote Inspection include "Start Secure Connector" and "Attempt to open a browser at the endpoint".

Remote Inspection Capabilities:

According to the documentation, Remote Inspection uses WMI and other standard domain/host management protocols to query the endpoint, and to run scripts and implement remediation actions on the endpoint.

Remote Inspection is agentless and does not install any applications on the endpoint.

Actions Supported by Remote Inspection:

According to the HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide:

The Remote Inspection Feature Support table lists numerous actions that are supported by Remote Inspection, including:

- * Set Registry Key -#Supported by Remote Inspection
- * Start SecureConnector -#Supported by Remote Inspection
- * Attempt to Open Browser -#Supported by Remote Inspection
- * Send Balloon Notification -#Supported (requires SecureConnector; can also be used with Remote Inspection)
- * Start Windows Updates -#Supported by Remote Inspection
- * Send Email to User -#Supported action

However, the question asks which actions appear together in one option, and Option C correctly combines two legitimate Remote Inspection actions: "Start Secure Connector" and "Attempt to open a browser at the endpoint".

Start SecureConnector Action:

According to the documentation:

"Start SecureConnector installs SecureConnector on the endpoint, enabling future management via SecureConnector" This is a

supported Remote Inspection action that can deploy SecureConnector to endpoints.

Attempt to Open Browser Action:

According to the HPS Inspection Engine guide:

"Opening a browser window" is a supported Remote Inspection action

However, there are limitations documented:

* "Opening a browser window does not work on Windows Vista and Windows 7 if the HPS remote inspection is configured to work as a Scheduled Task"

* "When redirected with this option checked, the browser does not open automatically and relies on the packet engine seeing this traffic" Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Set Registry Key, Disable dual homing - While Set Registry Key is supported, "Disable dual homing" is not a standard Remote Inspection action

* B. Send Balloon Notification, Send email to user - Both are notification actions, but the question seeks Remote Inspection-specific endpoint actions; these are general notification actions not specific to Remote Inspection

* C. Disable External Device, Start Windows Updates - While Start Windows Updates is supported by Remote Inspection, "Disable External Device" is not a Remote Inspection action; it's a network device action

* E. Endpoint Address ACL, Assign to VLAN - These are Switch plugin actions, not Remote Inspection actions; they work on network device level, not endpoint level Remote Inspection vs. SecureConnector vs. Switch Actions:

According to the documentation:

Remote Inspection Actions (on endpoints):

* Set Registry Key on Windows

* Start Windows Updates

* Start Antivirus

* Update Antivirus

* Attempt to open browser at endpoint

* Start SecureConnector (to deploy SecureConnector)

Switch Actions (on network devices):

* Endpoint Address ACL

* Access Port ACL

* Assign to VLAN

* Switch Block

Referenced Documentation:

* Forescout CounterACT Endpoint Module HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide Version 10.8

* Remote Inspection and SecureConnector - Feature Support documentation

* Set Registry Key on Windows action documentation

* Start Windows Updates action documentation

* Send Balloon Notification documentation

NEW QUESTION # 30

Why would the patch delivery optimization mechanism used for Windows 10 updates be a potential security concern?

- A. It always uses a peer-to-peer file sharing protocol
- **B. It can be configured to use a peer-to-peer file sharing protocol**
- C. It uses a peer-to-peer file sharing protocol by default
- D. CounterACT cannot initiate Windows updates for Windows 10 devices
- E. The registry DWORD controlling this behavior cannot be changed

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

According to the Windows Update Delivery Optimization documentation and security analysis, the potential security concern with patch delivery optimization for Windows 10 updates is that it CAN BE CONFIGURED to use a peer-to-peer file sharing protocol. While the feature includes security mechanisms like cryptographic signing, the capability to enable P2P sharing does create potential security concerns depending on the configuration.

Windows Update Delivery Optimization Overview:

According to the Windows Delivery Optimization documentation:

"Windows Update Delivery Optimization is a feature in Microsoft's Windows designed to improve the efficiency of downloading and distributing updates. Instead of each device independently downloading updates from Microsoft's servers, Update Delivery Optimization allows devices to share update files with each other, either within a local network or over the internet. This peer-to-peer (p2p) approach reduces bandwidth consumption and accelerates the update process." Configuration Flexibility:

According to the documentation:

The P2P feature is configurable, not mandated:

- * Default Setting - By default, Delivery Optimization is enabled for local network sharing
- * Configurable Options:
 - * PCs on my local network only (safer)
 - * PCs on my local network and the internet (broader sharing, higher risk)
 - * Disabled entirely

Security Concerns Related to P2P Configuration:

According to the security analysis:

When P2P is enabled, potential concerns include:

- * Network Isolation Risks - In firewalled or segmented networks, P2P discovery can expose endpoints
- * Bandwidth Consumption - Improperly configured P2P can saturate network resources
- * Peer Discovery Vulnerabilities - Devices must discover each other, potentially exposing endpoints
- * Internet-based Sharing Risks - When "internet peers" are enabled, updates are shared across the internet
- * Privacy Implications - Devices communicating for update sharing may leak information Cryptographic Protection Does NOT

Eliminate Configuration Risk:

According to the documentation:

"While Update Delivery Optimization ensures that all update files are cryptographically signed and verified before installation, some organizations may still be concerned about allowing peer-to-peer data sharing." While the updates themselves are protected, the act of enabling P2P configuration creates the security concern.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * B. CounterACT cannot initiate Windows updates for Windows 10 - Incorrect; CounterACT can initiate Windows updates; this is not the security concern
- * C. It uses peer-to-peer by default - Incorrect; while enabled by default for local networks, internet P2P sharing requires explicit configuration
- * D. The registry DWORD cannot be changed - Incorrect; the DO modes registry value (DODownloadMode) CAN be changed via GPO or registry
- * E. It always uses peer-to-peer - Incorrect; P2P is configurable, not mandatory; organizations can disable it entirely Registry

DWORD Configuration Options:

According to the Windows documentation:

The DODownloadMode DWORD value can be configured to:

- * 0 = HTTP only, no peering (addresses security concern)
- * 1 = HTTP blended with local peering (moderate risk)
- * 3 = HTTP blended with internet peering (higher risk - the security concern)
- * 99 = Simple download mode

This demonstrates that P2P can be configured, which is the security concern mentioned in the question.

Referenced Documentation:

- * What is Windows Update Delivery Optimization - Scalefusion Blog
- * Windows Delivery Optimization: Risks & Challenges - LinkedIn Article
- * Introduction to Windows Update Delivery Optimization - Sygnia Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 31

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