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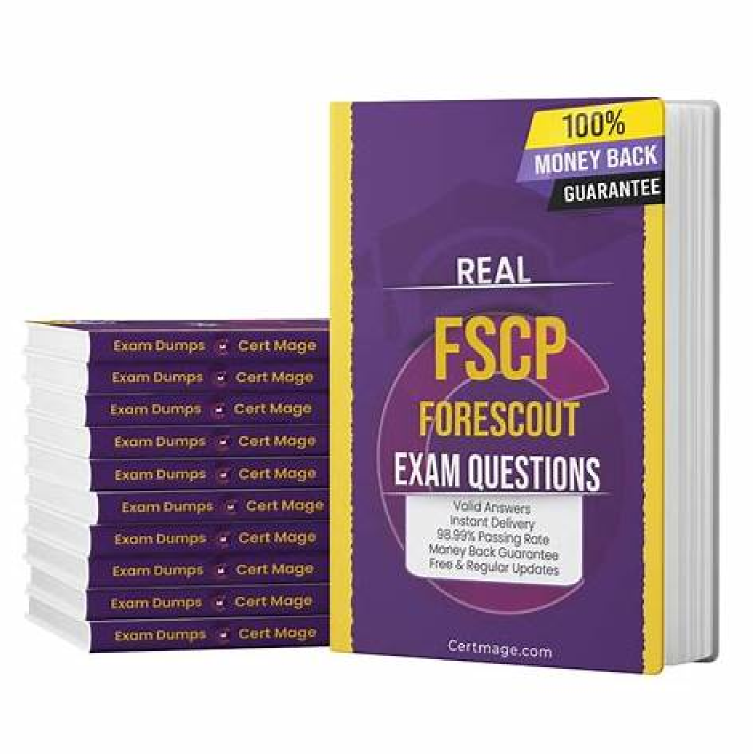

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## Effective Way to Prepare for Forescout FSCP Certification Exam?

If you are craving for getting promotion in your company, you must master some special skills which no one can surpass you. To suit your demands, our company has launched the Forescout Certified Professional Exam FSCP exam materials especially for office workers. For on one hand, they are busy with their work, they have to get the Forescout FSCP Certification by the little spread time.

## Forescout FSCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
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| Topic 1 | - 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. |
| Topic 2 | - 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. |
| Topic 3 | - 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. |
| Topic 4 | - 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. |
| Topic 5 | - 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. |
| Topic 6 | - 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<br>- 3 integration, ACL or VLAN assignments via network infrastructure and maintaining visibility and control through those network assets. |
| Topic 7 | - Policy Functionality: This section of the exam meas-ures 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. |
| Topic 8 | - Advanced Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures skills of operations leads and senior technical support engineers, and covers diagnosing complex issues across component interactions, policy enforcement failures, plugin misbehavior, and end to end workflows requiring root cause analysis and corrective strategy rather than just surface level fixes. |
| Topic 9 | - 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. |

## Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

**NEW QUESTION # 45**
What are the important network traffic types that should be monitored by CounterACT?

- A. LWAP traffic, DHCP, Backup Networks
- B. LWAP traffic, Authentication traffic, Backup Networks
- C. Encrypted/Tunneled networks, DHCP, Web traffic
- D. Backup Networks, Encrypted/Tunneled networks, DHCP
- E. Web traffic, Authentication traffic, DHCP

**Answer: E**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide and CounterACT Installation Guide, the important network traffic types that should be monitored by CounterACT include Web traffic, Authentication traffic, and DHCP.
Important Network Traffic Types:
According to the official documentation, CounterACT gains visibility into key network traffic types:
* DHCP Traffic - Used for endpoint discovery and device classification via the DHCP Classifier Plugin
* Authentication Traffic - Includes 802.1X requests to RADIUS servers; critical for understanding network access patterns and user-to-endpoint mapping
* Web Traffic (HTTP/HTTPS) - Used for HTTP banner scanning and HTTP-based device classification DHCP Traffic Importance:
According to the DHCP Classifier Plugin Configuration Guide:
"The DHCP Classifier Plugin extracts host information from DHCP messages. Hosts communicate with DHCP servers to acquire and maintain their network addresses. CounterACT extracts host information from DHCP message packets, and uses DHCP fingerprinting to determine the operating system and other host configuration information." The documentation states:
"The plugin lets CounterACT retrieve host information when methods such as the CounterACT packet engine or HPS Nmap scanner are unavailable, or in situations where CounterACT cannot monitor all traffic." Authentication Traffic Importance:
According to the solution brief:
"Monitor 802.1X requests to the built-in or external RADIUS server"
This allows CounterACT to map users to endpoints and understand authentication patterns on the network.
Web Traffic Importance:
According to the documentation:
"Optionally monitor a network SPAN port to see network traffic such as HTTP traffic and banners" HTTP traffic analysis enables:
* Service banner identification
* HTTP header analysis for device classification
* Web-based application discovery
CounterACT Discovery Methods:
According to the Visibility solution brief, CounterACT uses multiple methods to see devices, including:
* Poll switches, VPN concentrators, access points and controllers
* Receive SNMP traps from switches and controllers
* Monitor 802.1X requests to RADIUS server (Authentication Traffic)
* Monitor DHCP requests to detect when hosts request IP addresses
* Optionally monitor network SPAN port for HTTP traffic and banners
* Run NMAP scans
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Encrypted/Tunneled networks, DHCP, Web traffic - While important, encrypted/tunneled networks are not "monitored" by CounterACT in the way DHCP is; Authentication traffic is more important
* B. LWAP traffic, DHCP, Backup Networks - LWAP (Lightweight AP Protocol) is proprietary Cisco protocol; not a standard CounterACT monitoring priority; Backup Networks are not a traffic type
* C. Backup Networks, Encrypted/Tunneled networks, DHCP - "Backup Networks" is not a network traffic type; Authentication traffic is more important than encrypted/tunneled traffic monitoring
* E. LWAP traffic, Authentication traffic, Backup Networks - LWAP is not a standard CounterACT monitoring priority; Backup Networks is not a network traffic type Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout Transforming Security through Visibility - Solution Brief
* Forescout DHCP Classifier Plugin Configuration Guide Version 2.1
* CounterACT Installation Guide - Network Access Requirements

**NEW QUESTION # 46**
What Protocol does CounterACT use to verify the revocation status of certificates?

- A. Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)
- B. Online Revocation Status Protocol (ORSP)
- C. PKI Certificate Revocation Protocol (PCRP)
- D. Certificate Revocation Protocol (CRP)
- E. Certificate Revocation List Protocol (CRLP)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Platform Administration Guide and Certificate Configuration documentation, Forescout uses the Online

Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) to verify the revocation status of certificates.
OCSP in Forescout:
According to the official Forescout documentation:
"You can also configure the use of Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) and set up validation method failover between CRL and OCSP." And further:
"The Forescout Platform supports certificate revocation lists (CRL) and Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) for smart card authentication." What OCSP Does:
According to the Wikipedia and Fortinet OCSP documentation:
"The Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) is an Internet protocol used for obtaining the revocation status of an X.509 digital certificate." OCSP provides:
* Real-Time Status Verification - Checks current certificate revocation status
* Request/Response Protocol - Sends a query to an OCSP responder
* Revocation Status Response - Returns "good," "revoked," or "unknown"
* Efficient Alternative to CRL - Smaller data payload than downloading full certificate revocation lists How OCSP Works:
According to the OCSP documentation:
* Request Sent - Client sends OCSP request to OCSP responder (server operated by CA)
* Status Verification - Responder checks revocation status with trusted CA
* Response Returned - Responder returns current status, revoked, or unknown
* Decision Made - Application (like Forescout) accepts or rejects the certificate based on response Forescout Smart Card Certificate Validation:
According to the Forescout documentation:
When using smart card authentication, Forescout:
* Supports OCSP - Sends OCSP requests for certificate revocation status
* Supports CRL - Also supports Certificate Revocation Lists as fallback
* Failover Configuration - Can be configured to use OCSP with CRL fallback OCSP vs. Certificate Revocation List (CRL):
According to the documentation:
Aspect
OCSP
CRL
Data Size
Smaller response
Larger list
Update Frequency
Real-time status
Periodic updates
Network Load
Lower burden
Higher burden
Timeliness
Current status
Potentially outdated
Processing
Less complex
More complex parsing
Forescout uses OCSP because it provides real-time, efficient certificate status verification.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. PKI Certificate Revocation Protocol (PCRP) - This is not a standard protocol; PCRP does not exist
* C. Online Revocation Status Protocol (ORSP) - This is not the correct name; the protocol is OCSP, not ORSP
* D. Certificate Revocation List Protocol (CRLP) - While Forescout supports CRL, the primary protocol for real-time status is OCSP
* E. Certificate Revocation Protocol (CRP) - This is not a standard protocol; the correct protocol is OCSP Referenced Documentation:
* Smart Card Certificate Configuration for Forescout Platform
* Using Forescout Platform Smart Card Authentication
* Client-Server Connection documentation
* Audit Actions - OCSP for Syslog validation
* Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) - Wikipedia
* What Is Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) - Fortinet

**NEW QUESTION # 47**

When configuring policies, which of the following statements is true regarding the indicated property?

Select one:

- A. Irresolvable hosts would match the condition
- B. Negates the criteria inside the property
- C. Negates the criteria outside the property
- D. Negates the "evaluate irresolvable as" setting
- E. Modifies the irresolvable condition to TRUE

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Based on the policy condition image provided showing the NOT checkbox on "Windows Antivirus Update Data", the correct statement is that the NOT operator negates the criteria inside the property.
Understanding the NOT Operator:
When the NOT checkbox is selected on a policy condition property, it performs a logical negation (NOT operation) on the criteria evaluation. According to the Forescout Administration Guide:
The NOT operator creates an inverted evaluation:
* Without NOT: "Windows Antivirus Update Data = [value]"
* Result: Matches endpoints where the property equals the specified value
* With NOT (as shown in the image): "NOT (Windows Antivirus Update Data = [value])"
* Result: Matches endpoints where the property does NOT equal the specified value How the NOT Operator Works:
The NOT operator negates the criteria inside the property:
* Criteria Evaluation - The property condition is evaluated normally first
* Negation Applied - The result is then inverted (TRUE becomes FALSE, FALSE becomes TRUE)
* Final Result - The endpoint matches only if the negated condition is true Example from the Image:
The image shows:
* First criterion: "Windows Antivirus Running - 360 Sat" (AND)
* Second criterion: "NOT Windows Antivirus Update Data" (checked)
This means:
* The endpoint must have Windows Antivirus Running = True (360 Sat)
* AND the endpoint must NOT have the Windows Antivirus Update Data property value (whatever was specified)
* The NOT negates the criteria inside the property condition
NOT vs. "Evaluate Irresolvable As":
According to the documentation, these are independent settings:
Setting
Purpose
NOT Checkbox
Negates the criteria evaluation (inverts the match logic)
Evaluate Irresolvable As
Defines how to handle unresolvable properties (when data cannot be determined) The NOT operator works inside the property evaluation, while "Evaluate Irresolvable As" is a separate setting that determines behavior when a property cannot be resolved.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Irresolvable hosts would match the condition - The NOT operator doesn't specifically affect how irresolvable properties are handled
* C. Negates the criteria outside the property - The NOT operator is internal to the property; it negates the criteria inside, not outside
* D. Modifies the irresolvable condition to TRUE - The NOT operator doesn't modify the "Evaluate Irresolvable As" setting; these are independent
* E. Negates the "evaluate irresolvable as" setting - The NOT operator and "Evaluate Irresolvable As" are separate; NOT doesn't affect or negate that setting Policy Condition Structure:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide:
A policy condition is structured as:
text
[NOT] [Property Name] [Operator] [Value]
Where:
* [NOT] - Optional negation operator (what the checkbox controls)
* [Property Name] - The property being evaluated
* [Operator] - The comparison operator (equals, contains, greater than, etc.)
* [Value] - The value to match against

When NOT is checked, it negates the entire criteria evaluation inside that property condition.
Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout Administration Guide v8.3
* Forescout Administration Guide v8.4
* Define policy scope documentation
* Forescout eyeSight policy sub-rule advanced options

**NEW QUESTION # 48**
Which of the following is the SMB protocol version required to manage Windows XP or Windows Vista endpoints?

- A. SMB V3.0
- B. SMB V1.0
- C. SMB V2.0
- D. SMB is not required for XP or Vista
- E. SMB V3.1.1

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide and Microsoft SMB Protocol documentation, the SMB protocol version required to manage Windows XP or Windows Vista endpoints is SMB V1.0.
SMB Version Timeline:
According to the Microsoft documentation and Forescout requirements:
Windows Version
SMB Support
Windows XP
SMB 1.0 only
Windows Vista
SMB 1.0 and SMB 2.0
Windows 7
SMB 1.0, SMB 2.0, and SMB 2.1
Windows 8/Server 2012
SMB 2.0, SMB 2.1, and SMB 3.0
Windows 10
SMB 2.1 and SMB 3.x
Windows XP and Vista SMB Requirements:
According to Forescout documentation:
The documentation explicitly states:
"When you require SMB signing, Remote Inspection can no longer be used to manage endpoints that cannot work with SMB signing, for example: Old Windows XP/Server 2003 systems" This indicates that Windows XP requires SMB support, specifically SMB 1.0, which doesn't support modern SMB signing requirements.
SMB Version Negotiation:
According to the official documentation:
When a Forescout CounterACT appliance connects to an endpoint:
* Version Negotiation - Both client and server advertise their supported SMB versions
* Highest Common Version Selected - The highest version supported by BOTH is used
* Fallback Behavior - If SMB 2.0 is available on Vista but not supported by CounterACT, it falls back to SMB 1.0 For Windows XP (SMB 1.0 only) and Windows Vista (SMB 1.0/2.0):
* Minimum Required: SMB 1.0
* Maximum Supported: SMB 2.0 (Vista only)
Port Requirements for SMB 1.0:
According to the Forescout documentation:
For Windows XP and Vista endpoints using SMB 1.0:
text
Port 139/TCP must be available
(Port 445/TCP is used for Windows 7 and above)
Historical Context:
According to the documentation:
* SMB 1.0 was the original protocol used by Windows 2000, NT, and earlier versions

* Windows Vista SP1 and Windows Server 2008 introduced SMB 2.0
* SMB 1.0 is considered legacy and insecure (no encryption, subject to security vulnerabilities)
* Microsoft recommends disabling SMB 1.0 in modern networks
However, for legacy Windows XP and early Vista systems, SMB 1.0 is the only option.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. SMB V3.1.1 - This is the latest version, introduced with Windows Server 2016 and Windows 10; not supported on XP or Vista
* C. SMB is not required for XP or Vista - Incorrect; SMB is essential for Windows manageability and script execution
* D. SMB V2.0 - While Vista supports SMB 2.0, Windows XP does NOT; only SMB 1.0 works on both
* E. SMB V3.0 - This requires Windows 8/Server 2012 or later; not supported on XP or Vista Legacy Endpoint Management Considerations:
According to the documentation:
For legacy endpoints requiring SMB 1.0:
* Cannot require SMB signing (not supported in SMB 1.0)
* Must allow unencrypted SMB communication
* Should be isolated on network segments with security controls
* Represents security risk due to SMB 1.0 vulnerabilities
Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout HPS Inspection Engine - About SMB documentation
* Operational Requirements - Port requirements
* Microsoft - SMB Protocol Versions and Requirements
* Microsoft - Detect, Enable, and Disable SMBv1, SMBv2, and SMBv3 in Windows

**NEW QUESTION # 49**
Which of the following switch actions cannot both be used concurrently on the same switch?

- A. Access Port ACL & Switch Block
- B. Endpoint Address ACL & Assign to VLAN
- C. Switch Block & Assign to VLAN
- D. Access Port ACL & Endpoint Address ACL
- E. Access Port ACL & Assign to VLAN

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Switch Plugin Configuration Guide, Access Port ACL and Endpoint Address ACL cannot both be used concurrently on the same endpoint. These two actions are mutually exclusive because they both apply ACL rules to control traffic, but through different mechanisms, and attempting to apply both simultaneously creates a conflict.
Switch Restrict Actions Overview:
The Forescout Switch Plugin provides several restrict actions that can be applied to endpoints:
* Access Port ACL - Applies an operator-defined ACL to the access port of an endpoint
* Endpoint Address ACL - Applies an operator-defined ACL based on the endpoint's address (MAC or IP)
* Assign to VLAN - Assigns the endpoint to a specific VLAN
* Switch Block - Completely isolates endpoints by turning off their switch port Action Compatibility Rules:
According to the Switch Plugin Configuration Guide:
* Endpoint Address ACL vs Access Port ACL - These CANNOT be used together on the same endpoint because:
* Both actions modify switch filtering rules
* Both actions can conflict when applied simultaneously
* The Switch Plugin cannot determine priority between conflicting ACL configurations
* Applying both would create ambiguous filtering logic on the switch
Actions That CAN Be Used Together:
* Access Port ACL + Assign to VLAN -#Can be used concurrently
* Endpoint Address ACL + Assign to VLAN -#Can be used concurrently
* Switch Block + Assign to VLAN - This is semantically redundant (blocking takes precedence) but is allowed
* Access Port ACL + Switch Block -#Can be used concurrently (though Block takes precedence) Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Access Port ACL & Switch Block - These CAN be used concurrently; Switch Block would take precedence
* B. Switch Block & Assign to VLAN - These CAN be used concurrently (though redundant)
* C. Endpoint Address ACL & Assign to VLAN - These CAN be used concurrently

* E. Access Port ACL & Assign to VLAN - These CAN be used concurrently; they work on different aspects of port management
ACL Action Definition:
According to the documentation:
* Access Port ACL - "Use the Access Port ACL action to define an ACL that addresses one or more than one access control scenario, which is then applied to an endpoint's switch port"
* Endpoint Address ACL - "Use the Endpoint Address ACL action to apply an operator-defined ACL, addressing one or more than one access control scenario, which is applied to an endpoint's address" Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout CounterACT Switch Plugin Configuration Guide Version 8.12
* Switch Plugin Configuration Guide v8.14.2
* Switch Restrict Actions documentation

**NEW QUESTION # 50**
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