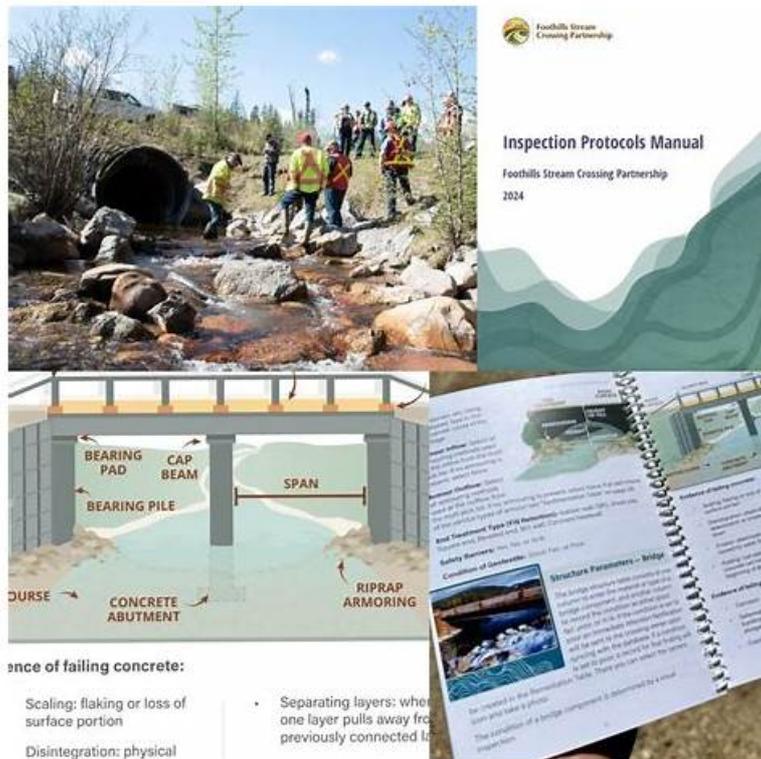


# Authorized New FSCP Test Syllabus & Guaranteed Forescout FSCP Exam Success with The Best FSCP Trustworthy Exam Torrent



ence of failing concrete:

Scaling: flaking or loss of surface portion  
Disintegration: physical

Separating layers: when one layer pulls away from previously connected to

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## Forescout FSCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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>• <b>Plugin Tuning Switch:</b> 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>• <b>Advanced Product Topics Licenses, Extended Modules and Redundancy:</b> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Customized Policy Examples:</b> 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>• <b>Advanced Troubleshooting:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Plugin Tuning User Directory:</b> 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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Policy Functionality:</b> 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>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Notifications:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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## Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

### NEW QUESTION # 76

What is required for CounterAct to parse DHCP traffic?

- A. DNS client must be running
- B. The enterprise manager must see DHCP traffic
- **C. DHCP classifier must be running**
- D. Plugin located in Network module
- E. Must see symmetrical traffic

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout DHCP Classifier Plugin Configuration Guide Version 2.1, the DHCP Classifier Plugin must be running for CounterACT to parse DHCP traffic. The documentation explicitly states:

"For endpoint DHCP classification, the DHCP Classifier Plugin must be running on a CounterACT device capable of receiving the DHCP client requests." DHCP Classifier Plugin Function:

The DHCP Classifier Plugin is a component of the Forescout Core Extensions Module. According to the official documentation:

"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." How the DHCP Classifier Plugin Works: According to the configuration guide:

- \* Plugin is Passive - "The plugin is passive, and does not intervene with the underlying DHCP exchange"

- \* Inspects Client Requests - "It inspects the client request messages (DHCP fingerprint) to propagate DHCP information about the connected client to CounterACT"

- \* Extracts Properties - Extracts properties like:

- \* Operating system fingerprint

- \* Device hostname

- \* Vendor/device class information

- \* Other host configuration data

DHCP Traffic Detection Methods:

The DHCP Classifier Plugin can detect DHCP traffic through multiple methods:

- \* Direct Monitoring - The CounterACT device monitors DHCP broadcast messages from the same IP subnet

- \* Mirrored Traffic - Receives mirrored traffic from DHCP directly

- \* Replicated Messages - Receives DHCP requests forwarded/replicated from network devices

- \* DHCP Relay Configuration - Receives explicitly relayed DHCP requests from DHCP relays

Plugin Requirements:

According to the documentation:

"No plugin configuration is required."

However, the plugin must be running on at least one CounterACT device for DHCP parsing to occur.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Must see symmetrical traffic - While symmetrical network monitoring helps, it's not the requirement; the specific requirement is that the DHCP Classifier Plugin must be running

- \* B. The enterprise manager must see DHCP traffic - Any CounterACT device capable of receiving DHCP traffic can parse it, not just the Enterprise Manager

- \* C. DNS client must be running - DNS services are not required for DHCP parsing; they are separate services

- \* E. Plugin located in Network module - The DHCP Classifier Plugin is part of the Core Extensions Module, not the Network module

DHCP Classifier Plugin as Part of Core Extensions Module:

According to the documentation:

"DHCP Classifier Plugin: Extracts host information from DHCP messages." The DHCP Classifier Plugin is installed with and part of the Forescout Core Extensions Module, which includes multiple components:

- \* Advanced Tools Plugin

- \* CEF Plugin

- \* DHCP Classifier Plugin

- \* DNS Client Plugin

- \* Device Classification Engine

- \* And others

Referenced Documentation:

- \* Forescout DHCP Classifier Plugin Configuration Guide Version 2.1

- \* About the DHCP Classifier Plugin documentation

- \* Port Mirroring Information Based on Specific Protocols

- \* Forescout Platform Base Modules

## NEW QUESTION # 77

Which of the following is true regarding the Windows Installed Programs property which employs the "for any /for all" logic mechanism?

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

- 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, the "any/all" refers to the sub-properties and not the programs.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

## NEW QUESTION # 78

When using the discover properties OS, Function, Network Function and NIC Vendor and Module, certain hosts may not be correctly profiled. What else may be used to provide additional possible details to assist in correctly profiling the host?

- A. Advanced Classification
- B. Packet engine
- C. NMAP Scanning
- D. Function
- E. Monitoring traffic

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout Administration Guide and List of Properties by Category documentation, NMAP Scanning provides additional discovery details that can assist in correctly profiling hosts when the standard discover properties (OS, Function, Network Function, NIC Vendor) do not provide sufficient information.

Standard Discovery Properties:

According to the Device Profile Library and classification documentation:

The standard discovery properties include:

- \* OS - Operating System classification
- \* Function - Network function (printer, workstation, server, etc.)
- \* Network Function - Specific network device role
- \* NIC Vendor - MAC address vendor information

These properties provide basic device identification but may not be sufficient for complete profiling.

NMAP Scanning for Enhanced Profiling:

According to the Advanced Classification Properties documentation:

"NMAP Scanning - Indicates the service and version information, as determined by Nmap. Due to the activation of Nmap, this..."

NMAP scanning provides advanced discovery including:

- \* Service Banner Information - Service name and version (e.g., Apache 2.4, OpenSSH 7.6)
- \* Open Port Detection - Identifies which ports are open and responding
- \* Service Fingerprinting - Determines exact service versions through banner grabbing
- \* Application Detection - Identifies specific applications and their versions

Why NMAP Provides Additional Details:

According to the documentation:

When standard properties (OS, Function, NIC Vendor) are insufficient for profiling:

- \* NMAP banner scanning uses active probing of open ports
- \* Returns service version information through banner grabbing
- \* Enables more precise device classification
- \* Helps identify specific applications running on endpoints

Example of NMAP Enhancement:

According to the documentation:

Standard properties might show: "Windows 7, Workstation, Dell NIC"

NMAP scanning additionally shows:

- \* Open ports: 80, 135, 445, 3389
- \* Services: Apache 2.4.41, MS RPC, SMB 3.0
- \* This enables more precise classification (e.g., "Development workstation running web services")

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Monitoring traffic - While traffic monitoring provides insights, it doesn't provide the specific service and version details that NMAP banner scanning does
- \* B. Packet engine - The Packet Engine provides network visibility through passive monitoring, but not active service version detection like NMAP
- \* C. Advanced Classification - This is a category that encompasses NMAP scanning and other methods, not a specific profiling enhancement
- \* E. Function - This is already listed as one of the discover properties that may be insufficient; it's not an additional tool for profiling

NMAP Configuration:

According to the HPS Inspection Engine documentation:

NMAP banner scanning is configured with specific port targeting:

text

NMAP Banner Scan Parameters:

-T Insane -sV -p T: 21,22,23,53,80,135,88,1723,3389,5900

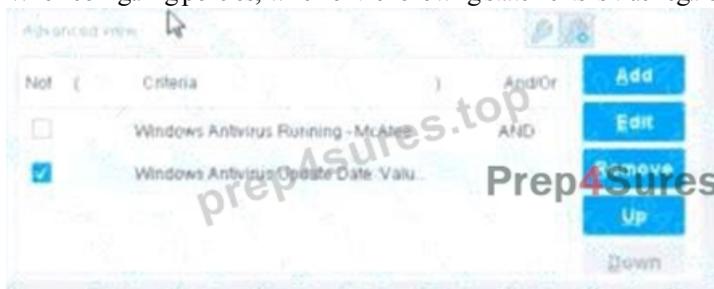
The -sV parameter performs version detection, which resolves the Service Banner property.

Referenced Documentation:

- \* Forescout Administration Guide - Advanced Classification Properties
- \* Forescout Administration Guide - List of Properties by Category
- \* CounterACT HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide
- \* NMAP Scan Options documentation
- \* NMAP Scan Logs documentation

## NEW QUESTION # 79

When configuring policies, which of the following statements is true regarding this image?



- A. Negates the criteria inside the property
- B. The NOT checkbox means the "Evaluate Irresolvable as" should be set to False
- C. The external NOT does not change the meaning of "evaluate irresolvable as"
- D. Has no effect on irresolvable hosts
- E. The NOT checkbox means the "Evaluate Irresolvable as" should be set to True

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The NOT checkbox negates the criteria inside the property. According to the Forescout Administration Guide, when the NOT checkbox is selected on a policy condition criteria, it reverses the logic of that specific criterion evaluation.

Understanding the NOT Operator in Policy Conditions:

In Forescout policy configuration, the NOT operator is a Boolean logic operator that inverts the result of the property evaluation. When you select the NOT checkbox:

- \* Logical Inversion - The condition is evaluated normally, and then the result is inverted
- \* Criteria Negation - If a criteria would normally match an endpoint, selecting NOT causes it NOT to match
- \* Property-Level Operation - The NOT operator applies specifically to that individual property/criterion, not to the entire rule

Example of NOT Logic:

Without NOT:

- \* Condition: "Windows Antivirus Running = True"
- \* Result: Matches endpoints that HAVE antivirus running

With NOT:

- \* Condition: "NOT (Windows Antivirus Running = True)"
- \* Result: Matches endpoints that DO NOT have antivirus running

NOT vs. "Evaluate Irresolvable As":

According to the documentation, the NOT operator and "Evaluate Irresolvable As" are independent settings:

\* NOT operator - Negates/inverts the criteria evaluation itself

\* "Evaluate Irresolvable As" - Defines what happens when a property CANNOT be resolved (is irresolvable) These serve different purposes:

- \* NOT determines what value to match
- \* Evaluate Irresolvable As determines how to handle unresolvable properties Handling Irresolvable Criteria:

According to the administration guide documentation:

"If you do not select the Evaluate irresolvable criteria as option, the criteria is handled as irresolvable and the endpoint does not undergo further analysis." The "Evaluate Irresolvable As" checkbox allows you to define whether an irresolvable property should be treated as True or False when the property value cannot be determined. This is independent of the NOT checkbox.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. The NOT checkbox means the "Evaluate Irresolvable as" should be set to True - Incorrect; NOT and Evaluate Irresolvable As are independent settings
- \* B. The external NOT does not change the meaning of "evaluate irresolvable as" - While technically true that NOT doesn't change the Evaluate Irresolvable setting, the answer doesn't explain what NOT actually does
- \* C. Has no effect on irresolvable hosts - Incorrect; NOT negates the criterion logic regardless of whether it's resolvable
- \* E. The NOT checkbox means the "Evaluate Irresolvable as" should be set to False - Incorrect; NOT and Evaluate Irresolvable As are independent Policy Condition Structure:

According to the documentation, a policy condition consists of:

- \* Property criteria combined with Boolean logic operators
- \* Individual criterion settings including NOT operator
- \* Irresolvable handling options that are separate from the NOT operator Referenced Documentation:
- \* Forescout Administration Guide - Define policy scope
- \* Forescout eyeSight policy sub-rule advanced options
- \* Handling Irresolvable Criteria section
- \* Working with Policy Conditions

## NEW QUESTION # 80

In a multi-site Distributed deployment, what needs to be done so that switch management traffic does not cross the WAN?

- A. Change the switch settings by going to the switch configuration and make sure the CLI user name and password are configured on the switch plugin so that it can be managed automatically by the right appliance.
- B. Configure the Failover Clustering functionality so the switches get transferred automatically to the correct appliance that has better availability and capacity.
- **C. Change the switch settings by going to Options > Switch and select the switch and change the Connecting Appliance option.**
- D. Configure Switch Auto Discovery so that a discovered switch is automatically assigned to the correct appliance.
- E. Change the connecting appliance by going to Option > Appliance > IP Assignment and change the segment the switch is on to the desired appliance.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout Administration Guide and Switch Plugin documentation, in a multi-site Distributed deployment, to ensure switch management traffic does not cross the WAN, you should "Change the switch settings by going to Options > Switch and select the switch and change the Connecting Appliance option".

Switch Management Traffic in Distributed Deployments:

In a multi-site deployment:

- \* Local Appliance - Should manage switches at the same site (LAN)
- \* Remote Appliance - Should NOT manage switches across WAN links
- \* Traffic Optimization - Management traffic stays local to reduce WAN usage

Connecting Appliance Configuration:  
According to the administration guide:

When a switch is discovered or needs to be managed by a specific appliance:

- \* Navigate to Tools > Options > Switch
- \* Select the switch from the list
- \* Change the "Connecting Appliance" option
- \* Select the local appliance that should manage this switch
- \* Apply the configuration

This ensures management traffic stays local to the site where both the appliance and switch reside.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. Configure Switch Auto Discovery - Auto-discovery may assign switches incorrectly across WAN; manual assignment is needed for multi-site
- \* B. Configure CLI username and password - While credentials are needed for management, this doesn't control which appliance connects to the switch
- \* C. Configure Failover Clustering - Failover clustering is for appliance redundancy, not for controlling switch management traffic paths
- \* D. Change via Option > Appliance > IP Assignment - This path manages appliance segment assignments, not individual switch connections

Best Practice for Multi-Site Deployments:  
According to the administration guide:

text

Site A Site B

```
## Appliance A ## Appliance B
## Switch A-1 ## Switch B-1
# ## Managed by A## ## Managed by B#
## Switch A-2 ## Switch B-2
## Managed by A#### Managed by B#
```

NOT:

Appliance A managing Switch B-1 across WAN#

Connecting Appliance Option Details:

According to the switch configuration documentation:

The "Connecting Appliance" setting:

- \* Specifies which CounterACT appliance will manage the switch
- \* Should be set to the appliance closest to the switch
- \* Minimizes WAN traffic for switch management protocols (SNMP, SSH, Telnet)
- \* Applies immediately without requiring appliance restart

Referenced Documentation:

- \* ForeScout CounterACT Administration Guide - Switch Configuration

Congratulations! You have now completed all 63 questions from the comprehensive FSCP exam preparation series with verified answers from official Forescout platform administration and deployment documentation.

This comprehensive study guide covers all major topics required for the Forescout Certified Professional certification.

## NEW QUESTION # 81

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