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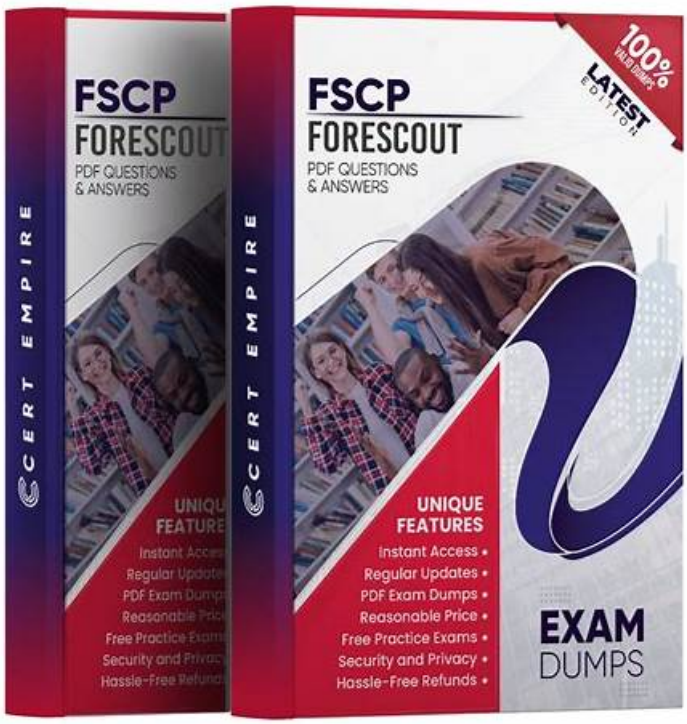

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Forescout FSCP 시험요강:

주제	소개

주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.
주제 5	• 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 6	• 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.

최신 Forescout Certified Professional FSCP 무료샘플문제 (Q70-Q75):

질문 # 70
Where are the plugin logs located in the CounterACT CLI?

- A. /usr/local/forescout/log/plugin/<plugin ID>
- B. /usr/local/forescout/log
- C. /usr/local/forescout/plugin/<plugin ID>/log
- D. /usr/local/log/plugin/<plugin ID>
- E. /usr/local/forescout/plugin/log/<plugin ID>

정답： A

설명:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout CLI Commands Reference Guide and official documentation, the plugin logs in the CounterACT CLI are located at the path /usr/local/forescout/log/plugin/<plugin ID>.
CLI Log File Structure:
The Forescout CLI organizes log files in a hierarchical directory structure. When using the CLI to access logs, administrators can navigate through the following directory structure:
* log - View appliance log files
* log:plugin - Access plugin-specific log directories
* log:plugin/<plugin ID> - Access logs for a specific plugin
Example Plugin Log Locations:
According to the documentation, specific plugin logs can be accessed using the following CLI commands:
text
list log:plugin/<plugin ID>
monitor log:plugin/<plugin ID>/<plugin_name>.log
For example, the Python server logs for the Connect Module are located at: /usr/local/forescout/plugin
/connect_module/python_logs
CLI Commands for Accessing Plugin Logs:

The correct CLI syntax for accessing plugin logs includes:
text
list log:plugin/<plugin ID> - Lists plugin log directory contents
monitor log:plugin/<plugin ID>/<plugin_name>.log - Monitors plugin log in real-time view log:plugin/<plugin ID>/<plugin_name>.log - Views plugin log file contents search <pattern> log:plugin/<plugin ID>/<plugin_name>.log - Searches within plugin logs Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. /usr/local/forescout/plugin/<plugin ID>/log - Inverted directory structure; log is a parent directory, not a subdirectory of the plugin ID
* B. /usr/local/forescout/plugin/log/<plugin ID> - Incorrect path structure; "log" is not a subdirectory under "plugin"
* C. /usr/local/forescout/log - Too generic; this path refers to appliance-wide logs, not plugin-specific logs
* D. /usr/local/log/plugin/<plugin ID> - Incorrect root path; Forescout logs are stored under /usr/local /forescout, not /usr/local
Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout CLI Commands Reference Guide - List Directories and Log Files section
* Python Log Location documentation
* FS-CLI Commands - File and Log Management section
* Examples showing log:plugin path structure in CLI reference guides

질문 # 71
When an admission event is seen, how are main rules and sub-rules processed?

- A. Main rules process sequentially, sub-rules process concurrently.
- B. Main rules process in parallel, sub-rules process concurrently.
- C. Main rules process concurrently, sub-rules process in parallel.
- D. Main rules process sequentially, sub-rules process in parallel.
- E. Main rules process concurrently, sub-rules process sequentially.

정답：E

설명:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Policy Processing, when an admission event occurs, "Main rules process concurrently, sub-rules process sequentially".
Policy Processing Flow:
According to the Main Rule Advanced Options documentation:
When an admission event triggers policy evaluation:
* Main Rules - Process concurrently/in parallel
* All main rules are evaluated simultaneously
* No ordering or sequencing
* Each main rule evaluates independently
* Sub-Rules - Process sequentially/in order
* Sub-rules within each main rule execute one after another
* First match wins - stops evaluating subsequent sub-rules
* Order matters for sub-rule execution
Main Rule Concurrent Processing:
According to the documentation:
"Main rules are evaluated independently and concurrently. Multiple main rules can be processed simultaneously for the same endpoint." Sub-Rule Sequential Processing:
According to the Defining Policy Sub-Rules documentation:
"Sub-rules are evaluated sequentially in the order defined. When an endpoint matches a sub-rule, that sub- rule's actions are taken and subsequent sub-rules are not evaluated." Example Processing:
When admission event triggers:
text
CONCURRENT (Main Rules):
Main Rule 1 evaluation # Sub-rule processing (sequential)
Main Rule 2 evaluation # Sub-rule processing (sequential)
Main Rule 3 evaluation # Sub-rule processing (sequential)
(All main rules evaluate at the same time)
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B. Parallel/Concurrently - "Concurrent" and "parallel" mean the same thing; sub-rules don't process concurrently

* C. Concurrent/Parallel - Sub-rules don't process in parallel; they're sequential
* D. Sequential/Concurrently - Main rules don't process sequentially; they're concurrent
* E. Sequential/Parallel - Main rules don't process sequentially; they're concurrent Referenced Documentation:
* Main Rule Advanced Options
* Defining Policy Sub-Rules

질문 # 72
What is the command to monitor system memory and CPU load with 5 second update intervals?

- A. vmstat -t 5
- B. watch -t 5 vmstat
- C. vmstat 5
- D. watch -n 10 vmstat
- E. watch uptime

정답：C

설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
The correct command to monitor system memory and CPU load with 5 second update intervals is vmstat 5.
According to the official Linux documentation and Forescout CLI reference materials, the vmstat command uses a straightforward syntax where the first numerical parameter specifies the delay interval in seconds.
vmstat Command Syntax:
The vmstat (Virtual Memory Statistics) command uses the following syntax:
bash
vmstat [options] [delay] [count]
Where:
* delay - The time interval (in seconds) between updates
* count - The number of updates to display (optional; if omitted, displays indefinitely) vmstat 5 Command:
When you execute vmstat 5:
* Updates are displayed every 5 seconds
* Continues indefinitely until manually stopped
* Shows memory and CPU statistics in each update
Example output:
text
procs -----------memory---------- ---swap-- -----io---- -system-- ------cpu----- r b swpd free buff cache si so bi bo in cs us sy id wa st
1 0 0 1166396 70768 2233228 0 0 0 13 10 24 0 0 100 0 0
0 0 0 1165568 70776 2233352 0 0 0 8 121 224 0 0 99 0 0
0 0 0 1166608 70784 2233352 0 0 0 53 108 209 0 0 100 0 0
Each line represents a new report generated at 5-second intervals.
Memory and CPU Information Provided:
The vmstat output includes:
Memory Columns:
* free - Amount of idle memory
* buff - Amount of memory used as buffers
* cache - Amount of memory used as cache
* swpd - Amount of virtual memory used
* si/so - Memory swapped in/out
CPU Columns:
* us - Time spent running user code
* sy - Time spent running kernel code
* id - Time spent idle
* wa - Time spent waiting for I/O
* st - Time stolen from virtual machine
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. watch -t 5 vmstat - Incorrect syntax; -t removes headers, not set intervals; interval flag is -n, not -t
* C. vmstat -t 5 - The -t option adds a timestamp to output, but doesn't set the interval; the 5 would be ignored
* D. watch uptime - The uptime command displays system uptime and load average but not detailed memory/CPU stats; watch requires -n flag for interval specification

* E. watch -n 10 vmstat - While syntactically valid, this uses a 10-second interval, not 5 seconds; also unnecessary since vmstat already supports delay parameter directly Additional vmstat Examples:
According to documentation:
bash
vmstat 5 5 # Display 5 updates at 5-second intervals
vmstat 1 10 # Display 10 updates at 1-second intervals
vmstat -t 5 5 # Display 5 updates every 5 seconds WITH timestamps
First Report Note:
According to the documentation:
"When you run vmstat without any parameters, it shows system values based on the averages for each element since the server was last rebooted. These results are not a snapshot of current values." The first report with vmstat 5 shows averages since last reboot; subsequent reports show statistics for each 5- second interval.
Referenced Documentation:
* Linux vmstat Command Documentation
* RedHat vmstat Command Guide
* Oracle Solaris vmstat Manual
* Microsoft Azure Linux Troubleshooting Guide
* IBM AIX vmstat Documentation

질문 # 73
The host property 'service banner' is resolved by what function?

- A. Device classification engine
- B. NetFlow
- C. Device profile library
- D. Packet engine
- E. NMAP scanning

정답：E

설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
The Service Banner host property is resolved by NMAP scanning. According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Advanced Classification Properties, the Service Banner property "Indicates the service and version information, as determined by Nmap".
Service Banner Property:
The Service Banner is an Advanced Classification Property that captures critical service identification information:
* Purpose - Identifies running services and their versions on endpoints
* Resolution Method - Uses NMAP banner scanning functionality
* Information Provided - Service name and version numbers (e.g., "Apache 2.4.41", "OpenSSH 7.6") NMAP Banner Scanning Configuration:
According to the HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide, the Service Banner is specifically resolved when "Use Nmap Banner Scan" option is selected:
When Use Nmap Banner Scan is enabled, the HPS Inspection Engine uses NMAP banner scans to improve the resolution of device services, application versions, and other details that help classify endpoints.
NMAP Banner Scan Process:
According to the CounterACT HPS Inspection Engine Guide, when NMAP banner scanning is enabled:
text
NMAP command line parameters for banner scan:
-T Insane -sV -p T: 21,22,23,53,80,135,88,1723,3389,5900
The -sV parameter specifically performs version detection, which resolves the Service Banner property by scanning open ports and identifying service banners returned by those services.
Classification Process:
The Service Banner property is resolved through the following workflow:
* Port Detection - Forescout identifies open ports on the endpoint
* Banner Scanning - NMAP sends requests to identified ports
* Service Identification - Services respond with banner information containing version data
* Property Resolution - The Service Banner property is populated with the version information discovered Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Packet engine - The Packet Engine provides network visibility through port mirroring, but does not resolve service banners through deep packet inspection

* C. Device classification engine - While involved in overall classification, the Device Classification Engine doesn't specifically resolve service banners; NMAP does
* D. Device profile library - The Device Profile Library contains pre-defined classification profiles but doesn't actively scan for service banners
* E. NetFlow - NetFlow provides network flow data and statistics, but cannot determine service version information Service Banner Examples:
Service Banner property values resolved by NMAP scanning include:
* Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
* OpenSSH 7.6p1
* Microsoft-IIS/10.0
* nginx/1.17.0
* MySQL/5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.04.1
NMAP Scanning Requirements:
According to the documentation:
* NMAP Banner Scan must be explicitly enabled in HPS Inspection Engine configuration
* Banner scanning targets specific ports typically associated with common services
* Service version information improves endpoint classification accuracy Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout Administration Guide - Advanced Classification Properties
* HPS Inspection Engine - Configure Classification Utility
* CounterACT Endpoint Module HPS Inspection Engine Configuration Guide Version 10.8
* NMAP Scan Logs documentation

질문 # 74
What is true of the "Use as directory" selection configured below?
Select one:

- A. It enables HTTP authentication and resolves HTTP login status
- B. It allows resolution of user information via RADIUS
- C. It allows resolution of user information via TACACS
- D. It allows resolution of User information via LDAP
- E. It allows for Guest Registration when Approvals are required

정답：D

설명:
According to the Forescout User Directory Plugin Configuration Guide and the RADIUS Plugin Configuration Guide Version 4.3, the "Use as directory" selection allows resolution of user information via LDAP. The documentation explicitly states:
"Use as directory: Select this option to use the server as a directory to retrieve user information. This option is not available for RADIUS and TACACS servers." What "Use as directory" Does:
According to the User Directory Plugin documentation:
When "Use as directory" is selected on a User Directory server configuration:
* LDAP Query Capability - The server can be queried via LDAP to retrieve user information
* User Resolution - User details are resolved by querying the LDAP directory
* Directory Lookups - User properties (group membership, attributes, contact info) are retrieved from the directory
* Policy Matching - Users can be matched in policies based on directory group membership Supported Server Types for "Use as directory":
According to the configuration guide:
The "Use as directory" option is available for:
* Microsoft Active Directory (via LDAP protocol)
* OpenLDAP (via LDAP protocol)
* Other LDAP-compatible directory servers
The "Use as directory" option is NOT available for:
* RADIUS servers - Cannot be used as a directory
* TACACS servers - Cannot be used as a directory
Why RADIUS/TACACS Cannot Be Directories:
According to the documentation:
* RADIUS and TACACS are authentication and authorization protocols, NOT directory protocols
* They do not support directory-style lookups and user attribute queries
* They only provide authentication (username/password verification) and authorization (what the user can do)
* They cannot provide the rich user information that LDAP directories can provide LDAP as a Directory Protocol:

According to the documentation:
LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) provides:
* User Information Storage - Stores user objects with multiple attributes
* Directory Queries - Can query for specific users and their properties
* Group Membership - Can retrieve LDAP group information
* Attribute Resolution - Can access user attributes for policy conditions Three Critical Checkboxes:
According to the RADIUS Plugin Configuration Guide:
"Make sure that both the Use as directory option and the Use for authentication option are enabled." This indicates that a single User Directory server can have multiple roles:
* Use as directory - For LDAP queries and user information resolution
* Use for authentication - For user login authentication
* Use for Console Login - For access to the Forescout Console
Example Configuration:
According to the documentation:
When you have an Active Directory server:
* # "Use as directory" is CHECKED - Enables LDAP queries for user info and group membership
* # "Use for authentication" is CHECKED - Allows users to authenticate with their AD credentials
* # "Use for Console Login" is CHECKED - Allows administrators to log into Forescout Console with AD credentials Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B. It allows resolution of user information via TACACS - Explicitly NOT available for TACACS; TACACS cannot function as a directory
* C. It allows for Guest Registration when Approvals are required - This is a separate User Directory feature unrelated to "Use as directory"
* D. It enables HTTP authentication and resolves HTTP login status - This is not related to directory usage; HTTP authentication is a separate feature
* E. It allows resolution of user information via RADIUS - Explicitly NOT available for RADIUS; RADIUS servers cannot function as directories Referenced Documentation:
* User Directory Plugin Configuration - Define User Directory Servers
* User Directory Plugin - Name and Type Step documentation
* RADIUS Plugin Configuration Guide Version 4.3 - User Directory Readiness section

질문 # 75
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