Forescout FSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung - FSCP Schulungsunterlagen

Mit langjähriger Forschung im Gebiet der IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung spielen wir ZertSoft eine führende Rolle in diesem Gewerbe. Die Softwaren, die wir entwickeln, sind umfassend und enthaltet große Menge Prüfungsaufgaben. Forescout FSCP Prüfungssoftware ist eine der Bestseller. Sie hilft gut die Prüfungsteilnehmer, die Forescout FSCP zu bestehen. Und es ist allgemein bekannt, dass mit die Forescout FSCP Zertifizierung wird Ihre Karriere im IT-Gewerbe leichter sein!

Möchten Sie dieForescout FSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung mühlos bestehen? Dann sind die Fragenkataloge zur Forescout FSCP Zertifizierung aus ZertSoft unerlässlich. Die Fragenpool zur Forescout FSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung aus ZertSoft werden von den erfahrenen Experten durch ständige Praxis entworfen, sie sind eine Kommbination aus Fragen und Antworten. Deswegen ist die Webseite ZertSoft die Beste. Wählen Sie ZertSoft, wartet eine schönere Zukunft auf Sie da.

>> Forescout FSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung <<

FSCP Schulungsunterlagen - FSCP Prüfung

Es ist besser, zu handeln als die anderen zu beneiden. Die Prüfungsmaterialien zur Forescout FSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft wird Ihr erster Schritt zum Erfolg. Mit ZertSoft können Sie sicher die schwierige Forescout FSCP Prüfung bestehen. Mit diesem Forescout FSCP Zertifikat können Sie ein Licht in Ihrem Herzen anzünden und neue Wege einschlagen und ein erfolgreiches Leben führen.

Forescout FSCP Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 6	• 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.
Thema 7	• 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.

Forescout Certified Professional Exam FSCP Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q44-Q49):

44. Frage
Which of the following are true about the comments field of the CounterACT database? (Choose two)

- A. It can be edited manually by a right click administrator action, or it can be edited in policy by using the action "Run Script on CounterACT"
- B. Endpoints may have multiple comments assigned to them
- C. It can be edited manually by a right click administrator action, or it can be edited in policy by using the action "Run Script on Windows"
- D. Endpoints may have exactly one comment assigned to them
- E. It cannot be edited manually by a right click administrator action, it can only be edited in policy by using the action "Run Script on CounterACT"

Antwort: A,B

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

According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Device Information Properties documentation, the correct statements about the comments field are: Endpoints may have multiple comments assigned to them (A) and it can be edited manually by a right click administrator action, or it can be edited in policy by using the action
"Run Script on CounterACT" (C).
Comments Field Overview:
According to the Device Information Properties documentation:
"(Right-click an endpoint in the Detections pane to add a comment. The comment is retained for the life of the endpoint in the Forescout Console.)" Multiple Comments Support:
According to the ForeScout Administration Guide:
Endpoints support multiple comments that can be added over time:
* Manual Comments - Administrators can right-click an endpoint and add comments
* Policy-Generated Comments - Policies can automatically add comments when conditions are met
* Cumulative - Multiple comments are retained and displayed together
* Persistent - Comments are retained for the life of the endpoint
Manual Comments via Right-Click:
According to the documentation:
Administrators can manually edit the comments field by:
* Right-clicking on an endpoint in the Detections pane
* Selecting "Add comment" or "Edit comment" option
* Entering the comment text
* Saving the comment
This manual method is readily available and frequently used for operational notes.
Policy-Based Comments via "Run Script on CounterACT":
According to the Administration Guide:
Policies can also edit the comments field using the "Run Script on CounterACT" action:
* Create or edit a policy
* Add the "Run Script on CounterACT" action
* The script can modify the Comments host property
* When the policy condition is met, the script runs and updates the comment field Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B. Cannot be edited manually...only via Run Script on CounterACT - Incorrect; manual right-click editing is explicitly supported
* D. Endpoints may have exactly one comment - Incorrect; multiple comments are supported
* E. Can be edited...by using action "Run Script on Windows" - Incorrect; the action is "Run Script on CounterACT," not "Run Script on Windows" Comments Field Characteristics:
According to the documentation:
The Comments field:
* Supports Multiple Entries - More than one comment can be added
* Manually Editable - Right-click administrative action available
* Policy Editable - "Run Script on CounterACT" action can modify it
* Persistent - Retained for the life of the endpoint
* Searchable - Comments can be used in policy conditions
* Audit Trail - Provides documentation of endpoint history
Usage Examples:
According to the Administration Guide:
Manual Comments:
* "Device moved to Building C - 2024-10-15"
* "User reported software issue"
* "Awaiting quarantine release approval"
Policy-Generated Comments:
* Vulnerability compliance policy: "Failed patch compliance check"
* Security policy: "Detected unauthorized application"
* Remediation policy: "Scheduled for antivirus update"
Multiple such comments can accumulate on a single endpoint over time.
Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout Administration Guide - Device Information Properties
* ForeScout CounterACT Administration Guide - Comments field section

45. Frage
What is the best practice to pass an endpoint from one policy to another?

- A. Use policy condition
- B. Use function property
- C. Use groups
- D. Use operating system property
- E. Use sub rules

Antwort: E

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment Documentation, the best practice to pass an endpoint from one policy to another is to use SUB-RULES.
Sub-Rules and Policy Routing:
Sub-rules are conditional branches within a Forescout policy that allow for sophisticated endpoint routing and handling. When an endpoint matches a sub-rule condition, it can be directed to perform specific actions or be passed to another policy group for further evaluation.
Key Advantages of Using Sub-Rules:
* Granular Control - Sub-rules enable precise segmentation of endpoints based on multiple properties and conditions
* Hierarchical Processing - Once an endpoint matches a sub-rule, it proceeds down the sub-rule branch; later sub-rules of the policy are not evaluated for that endpoint
* Efficient Endpoint Routing - Sub-rules allow endpoints to be efficiently routed to appropriate policy handlers without evaluating unnecessary conditions
* Policy Chaining - Sub-rules facilitate the logical flow and routing of endpoints through multiple policy layers Best Practice Implementation:
The documentation emphasizes that when designing policies for endpoint management, administrators should:
* Use sub-rules to create conditional branches that evaluate endpoints against multiple criteria
* Route endpoints to appropriate policy handlers based on their properties and compliance status
* Avoid using simple property-based routing when complex multi-step evaluation is needed Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Use operating system property - While OS properties can be used in conditions, they are not the mechanism for passing endpoints between policies
* C. Use function property - Function properties are not used for inter-policy endpoint routing
* D. Use groups - While groups are useful for organizing endpoints, they are not the primary best practice for passing endpoints between policies
* E. Use policy condition - Policy conditions define what endpoints should be evaluated, but sub-rules provide the actual routing mechanism Referenced Documentation:
* Forescout Platform Administration Guide - Defining Policy Sub-Rules
* "Defining Forescout Platform Policy Sub-Rules" - Best Practice section
* Sub-Rule Advanced Options documentation

46. Frage
Which of the following is an example of a remediation action?

- A. Assign to VLAN
- B. Start Antivirus update
- C. Switch port block
- D. HTTP login
- E. Start SecureConnector

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Remediate Actions, "Start Antivirus update" is an example of a remediation action.
Remediation Actions Definition:
According to the Remediate Actions documentation:
"Remediation actions are actions that address compliance issues by taking corrective measures on endpoints.
These actions fix, update, or improve the security posture of non-compliant endpoints." Examples of Remediation Actions:
According to the documentation:
Remediation actions include:

* Start Antivirus Update - Updates antivirus definitions on the endpoint
* Update Antivirus - Updates antivirus software
* Start Windows Updates - Initiates Windows security patches
* Enable Firewall - Activates Windows firewall
* Disable USB - Restricts USB access

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Start SecureConnector - This is a deployment action, not remediation
* C. Assign to VLAN - This is a containment/isolation action (Switch Remediate Action), not a remediation action
* D. Switch port block - This is a containment/restrict action (Switch Restrict Action), not remediation
* E. HTTP login - This is authentication, not a remediation action

Action Categories:

According to the documentation:

Category
Examples
Purpose
Remediate Actions
Start Antivirus, Windows Updates, Enable Firewall
Fix compliance issues
Restrict Actions
Switch Block, Port Block, ACL
Contain threats
Remediate Actions (Switch)
Assign to VLAN (quarantine)
Move to isolated VLAN
Deployment
Start SecureConnector
Deploy agents

Referenced Documentation:

* Remediate Actions
* Switch Remediate Actions
* Switch Restrict Actions

47. Frage

Which of the following switch actions cannot both be used concurrently on the same switch?

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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

48. Frage
If the condition of a sub-rule in your policy is looking for Windows Antivirus updates, how should the scope and main rule read?

- A. Scope "all ips", filter by group "windows", main rule "No Conditions"
- B. Scope "corporate range", filter by group "windows managed", main rule "No conditions"
- C. Scope "threat exemptions", filter by group "windows managed", main rule "member of group = windows"
- D. Scope "all ips", filter by group blank, main rule member of group "Windows"
- E. Scope "corporate range", filter by group "None", main rule "member of Group = Windows"

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Forescout Platform Administration and Deployment:
According to the Forescout Administration Guide - Define Policy Scope documentation and Windows Update Compliance Template configuration, when the condition of a sub-rule is looking for Windows Antivirus updates, the scope and main rule should read: Scope "corporate range", filter by group "windows managed", main rule "No conditions".
Policy Scope Definition:
According to the policy scope documentation:
When defining the scope for a Windows Antivirus/Updates policy:
* Scope - Should be set to "corporate range" (endpoints within the corporate IP address range)
* Filter by group - Should filter by the "windows managed" group (Windows endpoints that are manageable)
* Main rule - Should have "No conditions" (meaning the policy applies to all endpoints matching the scope and group) Why "No conditions" for the Main Rule:
According to the Windows Update Compliance Template documentation:
The main rule is designed to be:
* Broad in scope - Applies to all eligible Windows managed endpoints
* Without specific conditions - Specific conditions are handled by sub-rules
* Efficient filtering - The scope and group filter do the initial endpoint selection The sub-rules then contain the specific conditions (e.g., "Windows Antivirus Update Date < 30 days ago") to evaluate each endpoint's compliance.
Policy Structure for Windows Updates:
According to the documentation:
text
Policy Scope: "Corporate Range"
Filter by Group: "windows managed"
Main Rule: "No Conditions"
Sub-rule 1: "Windows Antivirus Update Date > 30 days"
Action: Trigger update
Sub-rule 2: "Windows Antivirus Running = False"
Action: Start Antivirus Service
Sub-rule 3: "Windows Updates Missing = True"

Action: Initiate Windows Updates
"Windows Managed" Group:
According to the policy template documentation:
The "windows managed" group specifically includes:
* Windows endpoints that can be remotely managed
* Endpoints with proper connectivity to management services
* Systems with necessary admin accounts configured
* Machines capable of executing remote scripts and commands
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Scope "all ips", filter by group blank, main rule member of group "Windows" - Too broad scope (includes non-Windows systems); "all ips" is inefficient
* B. Scope "corporate range", filter by group "None", main rule "member of Group = Windows" - Correct scope and filtering wrong (should filter by group, not in main rule)
* C. Scope "threat exemptions", filter by group "windows managed", main rule "member of group = windows" - Wrong scope (threat exemptions is for excluding systems); redundant main rule
* E. Scope "all ips", filter by group "windows", main rule "No Conditions" - Too broad initial scope; "all ips" is inefficient and includes non-corporate systems Recommended Policy Configuration:
According to the documentation:
For Windows Antivirus/Updates policies:
* Scope - Define as "corporate range" to limit to organizational endpoints
* Filter by Group - Set to "windows managed" to exclude non-manageable systems
* Main Rule - Set to "No conditions" for simplicity; let scope/group do the filtering
* Sub-rules - Define specific compliance conditions (e.g., patch level, antivirus status) This structure ensures:
* Efficient policy evaluation
* Only applicable Windows endpoints are assessed
* Manageable systems are prioritized
* Specific compliance checks occur in sub-rules
Referenced Documentation:
* Define Policy Scope documentation
* Windows Update Compliance Template v2
* Defining a Policy Main Rule

49. Frage
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Machen Sie sich noch Sorge darum, dass Sie keine enchten und zuversichtlichen Schulungsunterlagen zur Forescout FSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung finden können? Schulungsunterlagen zur Forescout FSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung aus ZertSoft sind von den erfahrenen IT-Experten zusammengechlossen, sie sind kombniert von Fragen und Antworten, daher sind sie nicht vergleichbar. Ihre Genauigkeit ist auch zweifellos. Wählen Sie ZertSoft, dann wählen Sie Erfolg.

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