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Forescout Certified Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

What Protocol does CounterACT use to verify the revocation status of certificates?

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

Answer: C

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 # 39

Which of the following is true regarding Failover Clustering module configuration?

- A. You can see the status of failover by selecting IP Assignments and failover tab.
- B. Configure the second HA on the Secondary node.
- C. Place only the EM to participate in failover in the folder.
- D. Once appliances are configured, then press the Apply button.
- E. Segments should be assigned to appliance folders and NOT to the individual appliances.

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

According to the Forescout Resiliency Solutions User Guide and Failover Clustering configuration documentation, the correct statement is: "Segments should be assigned to appliance folders and NOT to the individual appliances".

Failover Clustering Folder Structure:

According to the Resiliency Solutions User Guide:

"When configuring failover: Identify segments of the CounterACT Internal Network that should participate in failover, and assign these segments to the folder." Key requirement:

"Clear statically assigned segments from Appliances in the failover cluster folder. Appliances in the failover cluster support only the network segments assigned to the folder. They cannot support individually assigned segments." Segment Assignment Rules:

According to the documentation:

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Correct Configuration:

Failover Cluster Folder

Assigned Segments: Segment1, Segment2, Segment3

Appliance A (no individual segments)

Appliance B (no individual segments)

Appliance C (no individual segments)

NOT this way:

text

Incorrect Configuration:

Failover Cluster Folder

Appliance A: Segment1

Appliance B: Segment2

Appliance C: Segment3

Configuration Steps:

According to the official procedure:

- * Create or select an appliance folder
- * Place appliances in the folder
- * Assign segments to the FOLDER (not individual appliances)
- * Clear any statically assigned segments from individual appliances
- * Configure the folder as a failover cluster

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Once appliances are configured, then press the Apply button - Failover uses "Configure Failover" button, not "Apply"
- * C. See failover status by selecting IP Assignments and failover tab - It's the "IP Assignment and Failover pane," not a separate tab

- * D. Configure the second HA on the Secondary node - Incorrect; failover clustering is configured at the folder level, not on individual nodes
- * E. Place only the EM to participate in failover - Incorrect; member appliances participate; EM has separate HA Referenced Documentation:
- * ForeScout CounterACT Resiliency Solutions User Guide - Failover Clustering section
- * Define a Forescout Platform failover cluster
- * Forescout Platform Failover Clustering
- * Work with Appliance Folders

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which of the following is an example of a remediation action?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 41

What is the automated safety feature to prevent network wide outages/blocks?

- A. Stop all policies
- **B. Action Thresholds**
- C. Send an Email Alert
- D. Disable policy
- E. Disable Policy Action

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Action Thresholds is the automated safety feature designed to prevent network-wide outages and blocks.

According to the Forescout Platform Administration Guide, Action Thresholds are specifically designed to automatically implement safeguards when rolling out sanctions (blocking actions) across your network.

Purpose of Action Thresholds:

Action thresholds work as an automated circuit breaker mechanism that prevents catastrophic network-wide outages. The feature establishes maximum percentage limits for specific action types on a single appliance.

When these limits are reached, the policy automatically stops executing further blocking actions to prevent mass network disruption.

How Action Thresholds Prevent Outages:

Consider a scenario where a policy is misconfigured and would block 90% of all endpoints on the network due to a false condition match. Without Action Thresholds, this could cause a network-wide outage. With Action Thresholds configured:

* Limit Definition - An administrator sets an action threshold (e.g., 20% of endpoints can be blocked by Switch action type)

* Automatic Enforcement - When this percentage threshold is reached, the policy automatically stops executing the blocking action for any additional endpoints

* Alert Generation - The system generates alerts to notify administrators when a threshold has been reached

* Protection - This prevents the policy from cascading failures that could affect the entire network

Action Threshold Configuration: Each action type (e.g., Switch blocking, Port blocking, External port blocking) can be configured with its own threshold percentage. This allows granular control over the maximum impact any single policy can have on the network.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Stop all policies - This is a manual intervention, not an automated safety feature; also, it's too drastic and would disable legitimate policies

* B. Disable policy - This is a manual action, not an automated safety mechanism

* C. Disable Policy Action - While you can disable individual actions, this is not an automated threshold-based safeguard

* E. Send an Email Alert - Alerts notify administrators but do not automatically prevent outages; they require manual intervention

Referenced Documentation:

* Forescout Platform Administration Guide - Working with Action Thresholds

* Forescout Platform Administration Guide - Policy Safety Features

* Section: "Action Thresholds are designed to automatically implement safeguards when rolling out such sanctions across your network"

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which of the following is the SMB protocol version required to manage Windows XP or Windows Vista endpoints?

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

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 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

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