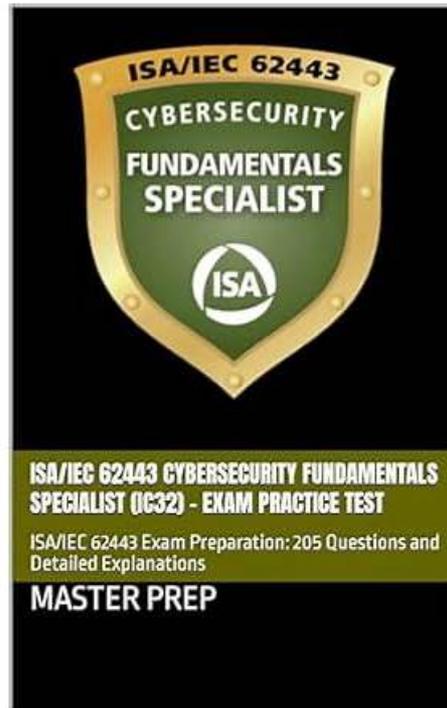


ISA-IEC-62443 Exam Questions Answers, ISA-IEC-62443 Practice Test Fee



P.S. Free & New ISA-IEC-62443 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by BraindumpsPrep:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uRRkIIsANRlmlfBPKaLaj4xuhbxWh4E5>

We have security and safety guarantee, which mean that you cannot be afraid of virus intrusion and information leakage since we have data protection acts, even though you end up studying ISA-IEC-62443 test guide of our company, we will absolutely delete your personal information and never against ethic code to sell your message to the third parties. Our ISA-IEC-62443 Exam Questions will spare no effort to perfect after-sales services. Thirdly countless demonstration and customer feedback suggest that our ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist study question can help them get the certification as soon as possible, thus becoming the elite, getting a promotion and a raise and so forth.

We are dedicated to providing our clients with the most current and accurate ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist study material. That is why we provide 1 year of free ISA-IEC-62443 questions updates if the ISA certification test content changes after your purchase. With this option, our clients can confidently use the most up-to-date and dependable ISA-IEC-62443 preparatory material.

ISA-IEC-62443 Practice Test Fee & Latest ISA-IEC-62443 Test Answers

Our ISA-IEC-62443 exam guide question is recognized as the standard and authorized study materials and is widely commended at home and abroad. Our ISA-IEC-62443 study materials boost superior advantages and the service of our products is perfect. We choose the most useful and typical questions and answers which contain the key points of the test and we try our best to use the least amount of questions and answers to showcase the most significant information. Our ISA-IEC-62443 learning guide provides a variety of functions to help the clients improve their learning and pass the ISA-IEC-62443 exam.

ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist Sample Questions (Q134-Q139):

NEW QUESTION # 134

What do packet filter firewalls examine?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. The packet structure and sequence
- B. The relationships between packets in a session
- C. Only the source, destination, and ports in the header of each packet
- D. Every incoming packet up to the application layer

Answer: C

Explanation:

Packet filter firewalls, as defined by ISA/IEC 62443 standards on cybersecurity, primarily examine the source, destination, and ports in the header of each packet. This type of firewall does not inspect the packet content deeply (such as its structure or sequence) or maintain awareness of the relationships between packets in a session. Instead, it operates at a more superficial level, filtering packets based solely on IP addresses and TCP/UDP ports. This approach allows packet filter firewalls to quickly process and either accept or block packets based on these predefined criteria without delving into the complexities of session management or the content of the packets up to the application layer.

NEW QUESTION # 135

Which layer specifies the rules for Modbus Application Protocol

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. Session layer
- B. Application layer
- C. Data link layer
- D. Presentation layer

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Modbus Application Protocol is a messaging protocol that provides client/server communication between devices connected on different types of buses or networks. It is positioned at level 7 of the OSI model, which is the application layer. The application layer is the highest level of the OSI model and defines the rules and formats for data exchange between applications. The Modbus Application Protocol is independent of the underlying communication layers and can be implemented using different transport protocols, such as TCP

/IP, serial, or Modbus Plus. The Modbus Application Protocol defines the function codes, data formats, and error codes for Modbus transactions¹²³ References:

* MODBUS APPLICATION PROTOCOL SPECIFICATION V1

* Modbus - Wikipedia

* Overview of Modbus - EPICS support for Modbus - GitHub Pages

NEW QUESTION # 136

Why is OPC Classic considered firewall unfriendly?

- A. It dynamically assigns several ports.
- B. It works with control devices from different manufacturers.
- C. It allows use of only port 80.
- D. It is an obsolete communication standard.

Answer: A

Explanation:

OPC Classic uses Microsoft's DCOM (Distributed Component Object Model) for communication, which dynamically opens multiple ports, making it extremely difficult to manage with firewalls.

"OPC Classic is firewall-unfriendly because DCOM requires dynamic port negotiation, making it difficult to define consistent firewall rules."

- ISA/IEC 62443-3-3:2013, Annex A - Communication Protocols and Security Concerns This lack of port predictability presents a significant security and operational risk, which led to the development of OPC UA, which uses fixed ports and supports encryption.

References:

ISA/IEC 62443-3-3 - Annex A

OPC Foundation Security Guidelines

NEW QUESTION # 137

A plant has several zones including business, safety-critical, and wireless zones. According to ISA/IEC 62443, how should these zones be managed during risk assessment?

- A. Establish clear separation between zones based on criticality.
- B. Combine all zones into one for simplicity.
- C. Treat temporarily connected devices as part of the safety zone permanently.
- D. Ignore physical location when grouping assets.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The zone and conduit model, core to IEC 62443-3-2, emphasizes the importance of separating zones based on their risk profile and criticality.

From IEC 62443-3-2, Clause 4.5.2:

"Zones should be established to group assets with similar security requirements. The separation of zones ensures that assets with differing risk levels are appropriately isolated to reduce the attack surface and limit propagation of potential threats." Furthermore, Clause 4.5.5 states:

"The use of conduits between zones should be carefully evaluated and controlled, with security functions tailored to the sensitivity of the zones involved." Incorrect Options:

A). Combine all zones - Violates the principle of segmentation and defense-in-depth.

B). Ignore physical location - Physical and logical segmentation is key in risk assessment.

D). Treat temporary devices as permanent - Inconsistent with the dynamic risk-based approach outlined in 62443-3-2.

References:

ISA/IEC 62443-3-2:2020 - "Security risk assessment and system design"

ISA/IEC 62443-1-1:2007 - "Terminology, Concepts, and Models"

ISA/IEC 62443 Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 138

Which of the following PRIMARILY determines access privileges for user accounts?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. Users' desire for ease of use
- B. Authorization security policy
- C. Technical capability
- D. Common practice

Answer: B

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, study.stcs.edu.np, Disposable vapes

What's more, part of that BraindumpsPrep ISA-IEC-62443 dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uRRkIIsANRlmlfBPKaLaj4xuhbxWh4E5>