

# 更新するGICSP | 一番優秀なGICSP日本語試験情報試験 | 試験の準備方法Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP)復習問題集



弊社はお客様の利益を保障するために、あなたに高いクオリティのサービスを提供できて努力しています。今まで、弊社のJpexamのCKS問題集はそのスローガンに沿って協力します。弊社の信頼できるCKS問題集を使用したお客様はほとんど試験に合格しました。

当社のCKSテストトレンドは、課題に取り組み、Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)試験に合格するのに役立つ新しい方法を探し続けます。当社の優れたパフォーマンスにより、世界有数の国際試験銀行として認められるために、当社のCertified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)認定試験は長い間集中しており、教材の設計に多くのリソースと経験を蓄積してきました。Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)試験証明書の取得を支援します。私たちは心からあなたが私たちを信頼し、選択することを心から願っています。

[>> CKS最新関連参考書 <<](#)

## CKS資格認定試験 | CKS試験参考書

人生は自転車に乗ると似ていて、やめない限り、倒れないからIT技術職員として、周りの人はLinux Foundation CKS試験に合格し高い月給を持って、上司からご格別の愛護を賜り更なるジョブプロモーションを期待されますけど、あなたはこういうように所有したいですか、変化を期待したいあなたにLinux Foundation CKS試験備考資料を提供する機成性のあるJpexamをお勧めさせていただきませんか。

## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) 認定 CKS 試験問題 (Q26-Q31):

質問 # 26

Create a Pod name Nginx-pod inside the namespace testing. Create a service for the Nginx-pod

CKS試験の準備方法 | 一番優秀なCKS最新関連参考書試験 | 高品質なCertified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)資格認定試験

ユーザーが知識構造の完全なシステムを形成できるようにするためのGICSPスタディガイド、テスト解釈の資格GICSP試験、および有機的で合理的な取り決めをサポートするコースの練習、GICSP新しいカリキュラムのセクションは、GICSP試験準備を使用して論理的フレームワークの知識を構築して良好な状態を作成するユーザー向けに、問題を解決する方法を通じて統合し、結束とリンクの間の各セクションを密接にリンクできます。

私たちGIACは非常に人気があり、詳細で完璧なFast2test顧客サービスシステムを持っています。まず、GICSPの実際の試験の顧客によるオンライン支払いが成功してから5~10分後に、顧客サービスから電子メールを受信し、すぐにGlobal Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP)学習を開始できます。また、GICSP試験問題を毎日確認および更新する専任スタッフがいるため、GICSP試験教材の最新情報を購入するたびに入手できます。第二に、24時間体制のサービスをお客様に提供します。GICSP学習教材に関する問題は、いつでもどこでも必要に応じて解決できます。

[>> GICSP日本語試験情報 <<](#)

ユニークなGICSP日本語試験情報試験-試験の準備方法-100%合格率のGICSP復習問題集

誰もが知っているように、最も重要な問題は学習者向けのGICSP学習問題の質です。私たちは長年にわたってこの専門的なことを行ってきました。専門家に専門的な問題を処理させます。私たちに関しては、試験に合格するための最高のGICSP試験問題を提供する自信があります。そして、最新のGICSPテストガイドがあります。厳格な学習のみで、最新の専門的な学習資料を作成します。GICSP試験問題は受験者が試験に合格するのに最も適していると言えます。

## GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) 認定 GICSP 試験問題 (Q74-Q79):

### 質問 # 74

The head of an IT department sent a directive stating that all company communication must use TLS in order to prevent unauthorized disclosure of information. Which part of the C-I-A model is the head of IT concerned with?

- A. Availability
- B. Identity
- C. Confidentiality
- D. Authorization
- E. Integrity

正解: C

解説:

The use of TLS (Transport Layer Security) is intended to encrypt data in transit, thereby preventing unauthorized interception and disclosure.

This is primarily a concern with Confidentiality (D), ensuring information is only accessible to authorized parties.

Identity (A) and Authorization (C) involve user verification and access control but are not the main purpose of TLS.

Availability (B) concerns system uptime.

Integrity (D) ensures data is not altered but encryption mainly addresses confidentiality.

GICSP aligns TLS usage with protecting data confidentiality in ICS communications.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Principles

NIST SP 800-52 Rev 2 (Guidelines for TLS Use)

GICSP Training on Encryption and Data Protection

### 質問 # 75

Which resource includes a standardized categorization of common software vulnerabilities?

- A. CVSS
- B. CWE
- C. CIP
- D. CSC

正解: B

解説:

The Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) (A) is a comprehensive list and taxonomy of common software weaknesses and vulnerabilities. It provides standardized names and definitions that help organizations identify and mitigate software security issues.

CVSS (B) is a scoring system used to rate the severity of vulnerabilities but does not categorize them.

CSC (C) refers to Critical Security Controls, a set of best practices, not a vulnerability catalog.

CIP (D) relates to Critical Infrastructure Protection standards, not vulnerability taxonomy.

GICSP includes CWE as an essential resource for understanding and classifying software vulnerabilities within ICS.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Governance & Compliance MITRE CWE Website GICSP Training on Vulnerability Management

### 質問 # 76

Which of the following is a containment task within the six step incident handling process?

- A. Checking to ensure that the most recent patches were deployed to a web application server
- B. Validate fix using a vulnerability scan of the hosts within the DMZ
- C. Re-imaging a workstation that was exhibiting worm-like behaviour
- D. Creating a forensic image of a compromised workstation

正解: C

解説:

Containment in incident handling involves limiting the damage caused by an incident and preventing its spread.

Re-imaging a compromised workstation (C) is a direct containment action to remove malicious software and restore system integrity.

(A) Patch verification and (D) validation scans are part of recovery or prevention phases.

(B) Creating forensic images is an evidence preservation task, not containment.

The GICSP incident handling process emphasizes containment as an immediate action to stabilize the environment before eradication and recovery.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response NIST SP 800-61 Rev 2 (Computer Security Incident Handling Guide) GICSP Training on Incident Handling Lifecycle

質問 # 77

Which of the following is typically performed during the Recovery phase of incident response?

- A. Making a forensic image of the system(s) involved in the incident.
- B. Patching and configuring systems to meet established secure configuration standards.
- C. Finding the root cause or vector used by the attacker to gain entry and maintain access.
- D. Updating the organization's security policies to prevent future breaches.

正解: B

解説:

The Recovery phase in incident response focuses on restoring systems to normal operations and strengthening defenses:

Patching and configuring systems to meet secure standards (B) is a typical recovery activity to prevent recurrence.

Updating security policies (A) is usually part of the Post-Incident Activities or Governance.

Root cause analysis (C) is typically part of the Investigation or Analysis phase.

Forensic imaging (D) is part of the Containment and Eradication phases for evidence preservation.

GICSP aligns recovery activities with system hardening and return to normal operations.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response NIST SP 800-61 Rev 2 (Incident Handling Guide) GICSP Training on Incident Response Lifecycle

質問 # 78

What should be considered when implementing fieldbus protocols over an Ethernet network?

- A. Different protocols will need a bridging device to talk to each other
- B. Different protocols cannot route across the same infrastructure
- C. Communications between machines are limited to one host at a time
- D. The network cannot be segmented into smaller subnets or VLANs

正解: A

解説:

Fieldbus protocols are industrial communication standards used at lower levels of ICS networks. When these protocols are implemented over Ethernet, several considerations arise:

Different fieldbus protocols (such as Modbus TCP, PROFINET, EtherNet/IP) have unique data formats and communication methods.

To enable communication between devices using different protocols, a bridging device or gateway (D) is typically required to translate between protocol types.

Other options are incorrect because:

(A) Ethernet allows multiple hosts to communicate simultaneously.

(B) Different protocols can coexist on the same physical infrastructure using VLANs or other segmentation.



