

GICSP最新問題 & GICSP日本語受験教科書



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時間とお金の集まりより正しい方法がもっと大切です。GIACのGICSP試験のために勉強していますなら、JPNTestの提供するGIACのGICSP試験ソフトはあなたの選びの最高です。我々の目的はあなたにGIACのGICSP試験に合格することだけです。試験に失敗したら、弊社は全額で返金します。我々の誠意を信じてください。あなたが順調に試験に合格するように。

>> GICSP最新問題 <<

100% パスレートGICSP最新問題 & 認定試験のリーダー & 現実的なGICSP日本語受験教科書

短時間で給料を2倍にしたいですか？ はい、それは夢ではありません。GICSP最新の学習ガイドがお手伝いします。IT分野は競争が激しくなっています。GIAC認定は、そのために役立ちます。最新のGICSP学習ガイドで認定を取得すると、キャリアが変わる可能性があります。GIACの会社または製品に関する仕事に応募する場合、有用な認定資格は非常に優れた利点をもたらします。GICSPの最新の学習ガイドのほんの数ドルが、100%合格試験と24時間のワーム支援サービスを支援します。

GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) 認定 GICSP試験問題 (Q23-Q28):

質問 # 23

Which type of process is described below?

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- A. Discrete
- B. Continuous
- C. Distributed

- D. Batch

正解: A

解説:

The process described involves transforming raw rolled stock into discrete products-bearings-by stamping them at Station A. This is characteristic of a discrete process (D), where distinct, countable items are produced (bearings), typically involving individual units or assemblies.

Batch processes (C) involve processing material in defined lots or batches, but the emphasis here is on individual item production.

Continuous processes (B) run nonstop with materials continuously flowing, common in chemical plants but not in stamping.

Distributed (A) refers to control architecture rather than process type.

GICSP defines discrete manufacturing processes as producing distinct items, requiring specific cybersecurity considerations around control logic and equipment.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Fundamentals & Operations

ISA-95 and ISA-88 Standards (Referenced in GICSP)

GICSP Training on Process Types and Control Strategies

質問 # 24

An organization has their ICS operations and networking equipment installed in the Purdue model level 3.

Where should the SIEM for this equipment be placed in relation to the existing Level 3 devices?

- A. On a different subnet in Level 3
- B. On a management subnet in Level 2
- C. On the same subnet in Level 3
- **D. On a management subnet in Level 4**

正解: D

解説:

According to the Purdue model and best practices outlined in GICSP, Level 4 corresponds to the enterprise or business network, often containing management and security monitoring infrastructure such as Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems.

Placing the SIEM on a management subnet in Level 4 (B) keeps monitoring tools separated from the operational control network (Level 3), reducing the risk that a compromised Level 3 device could affect the security infrastructure itself. It also allows the SIEM to collect logs from multiple network segments securely and apply enterprise-wide analysis.

This segregation supports defense-in-depth and aligns with GICSP's emphasis on secure network segmentation and monitoring.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Architecture & Design

NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 5.5 (Network Architecture)

GICSP Training Materials on Network Segmentation and SIEM Deployment

質問 # 25

An administrator relaxes the password policy during disaster recovery operations. What is the result of this action?

- A. Negative effect on recovery point objective (RPO)
- **B. Increased risk**
- C. Positive effect on recovery time objective (RTO)
- D. Reduced insurance needs

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Relaxing password policies during disaster recovery often leads to increased risk (C) by weakening authentication controls and potentially allowing unauthorized access.

Recovery Point Objective (RPO) (A) relates to data loss tolerance and is unlikely directly affected by password policies.

Recovery Time Objective (RTO) (B) relates to restoration speed, and while relaxed policies may speed access, this is outweighed by security risk.

Reduced insurance needs (D) is not a direct consequence of relaxed security policies.

GICSP stresses that even during emergencies, security controls should be maintained to prevent additional vulnerabilities.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response NIST SP 800-34 Rev 1 (Contingency Planning) GICSP Training on Disaster Recovery and Security Risk Management

質問 # 26

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

- A. Different protocols cannot route across the same infrastructure
- B. Different protocols will need a bridging device to talk to each other
- 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: B

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.

(C) Networks can and should be segmented into VLANs for security and performance.

GICSP covers these considerations in the ICS Security Architecture domain emphasizing protocol interoperability and network design.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Architecture & Design

NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 5.3 (Fieldbus and Ethernet Protocols)

GICSP Training on Network Protocols and ICS Interoperability

質問 # 27

What differentiates a real-time operating system from a standard operating system?

- A. User accounts
- B. Memory usage
- C. Process scheduling
- D. CPU speed

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The defining characteristic of a real-time operating system (RTOS) is its process scheduling mechanism (C), which guarantees deterministic and predictable timing for critical tasks.

Memory usage (A), CPU speed (B), and user accounts (D) are secondary or unrelated to the core distinction.

RTOS uses priority-based or time-constrained scheduling to ensure timely task completion, crucial for ICS environments.

GICSP training emphasizes the importance of real-time scheduling in ICS control devices to meet operational safety and reliability.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Fundamentals & Architecture

Real-Time Systems Concepts and Scheduling

GICSP Training on Operating System Fundamentals

質問 # 28

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試験の準備方法-100%合格率のGICSP最新問題試験-真実的なGICSP日本語受験教科書

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