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## New GICSP Test Experience | Valid GIAC GICSP: Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP)

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## GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

### NEW QUESTION # 38

What is a recommended practice for configuring enforcement boundary devices in an ICS control network?

- A. Create a rule which drops inbound packets containing a source address from within the protected network
- B. Use an egress policy that allows everything out except for that which is explicitly denied
- C. Create one rule for each authorized conversation in a stateless access control list
- D. **Enable full packet collection for all allowed and denied traffic rules on next-generation firewalls**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Enforcement boundary devices like firewalls play a critical role in ICS network security. A best practice is to: Enable full packet collection for all allowed and denied traffic (B) on next-generation firewalls. This facilitates deep inspection, detailed logging, and auditing, which are vital for detecting anomalous or malicious activity. Other options are less effective or counterproductive:

(A) Dropping inbound packets with source addresses from the protected network is generally illogical and may disrupt normal traffic.

(C) Stateless access control is less secure and less manageable than stateful inspection.

(D) Default allow egress policies increase risk by permitting unnecessary outbound traffic.

GICSP stresses detailed logging and stateful inspection as core security controls for enforcement points.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 5.5 (Network Security and Firewalls) GICSP Training on Network Boundary Protection

### NEW QUESTION # 39

What is the purpose of the traffic shown in the screenshot?

- A. Modbus write coil
- B. Modbus read coils
- C. Modbus database response
- D. Modbus read registers
- E. Modbus query

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Wireshark capture filter is set to `modbus_tcp.func_code == 5`. According to the Modbus protocol specification:

Function code 5 corresponds to Write Single Coil (A).

Queries with function code 5 are requests to change the state of a coil (a digital output) in a device.

The packet details confirm "function 5: Write coil" with the reference number and data.

Other function codes (such as read coils or read registers) use different function codes, so options C and E are incorrect. The traffic shown is a write operation, not a response (D) or a general query (B).

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response Modbus Application Protocol Specification  
GICSP Training on ICS Network Traffic Analysis

### NEW QUESTION # 40

Which control helps prevent threats to Integrity?

- A. Centralized LDAP authentication
- B. Firewall egress filtering
- C. Implementing digital signatures
- D. Logging IDS alerts

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Integrity in cybersecurity ensures that data and systems are not altered or tampered with in an unauthorized manner. To protect integrity, controls must verify that data originates from a trusted source and has not been changed.

Digital signatures (D) provide cryptographic proof of data origin and integrity by enabling recipients to verify that the data has not been altered since it was signed.

Firewall egress filtering (A) limits outbound traffic but primarily protects confidentiality and availability, not directly integrity.

Logging IDS alerts (B) supports detection and auditing but is reactive rather than preventive.

Centralized LDAP authentication (C) manages user authentication and access control, mainly protecting confidentiality and accountability.

GICSP highlights digital signatures as a core control to maintain data integrity, especially for firmware, configuration files, and critical commands within ICS.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Principles

NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 6.5 (Information Integrity Controls)

GICSP Training on Cryptographic Controls and Data Integrity

### NEW QUESTION # 41

For application-aware firewalls filtering traffic between trust zones, which of the following policies should be applied to a packet that doesn't match an existing rule?

- A. Default alert
- B. Application allow list
- C. Default deny
- D. Application deny list

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In the context of Industrial Control Systems (ICS) and OT network security, the principle of least privilege and explicit access control is fundamental for protecting critical infrastructure assets. According to the GICSP framework, when using application-aware firewalls between different trust zones (e.g., corporate network to OT network), any traffic that does not explicitly match a defined rule should be blocked by default. This is referred to as the "default deny" policy.

\* Default deny means that unless traffic is explicitly allowed by firewall rules, it should be denied. This ensures that no unknown or unauthorized packets traverse trust boundaries, reducing the attack surface significantly.

\* The default alert option (A) is useful for monitoring but does not prevent unauthorized access, so it's insufficient as a security control.

\* Application deny list (C) and application allow list (D) refer to sets of permitted or denied applications, but the firewall still needs an overarching policy to handle unmatched packets; that policy must be deny for safety.

This approach is emphasized in the ICS Security Architecture and Network Segmentation domain of GICSP, reinforcing that all unknown or unexpected network traffic should be blocked unless explicitly permitted by policy. This aligns with NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2 guidance on ICS security, which GICSP incorporates.

Reference:

Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Architecture & Design NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2: Guide to Industrial Control Systems (ICS) Security, Section 5.5 (Network Architecture) GICSP Training Materials, Firewall & Network Segmentation Best Practices Module

### NEW QUESTION # 42

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

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION # 43

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