

# GICSP Test Questions Pdf | GICSP Accurate Prep Material

## SANS GICSP (Study Questions for SANS GICSP) CORRECTLY ANSWERED 2024

Access Control Models Answer - Information Flow  
Non Interference

Confidentiality of Stored Information  
- Bell-LaPadula (Mandatory Access Control)  
- Access Matrix (Read, Write or Execute or R/W/X)  
- Take-Grant (Rights = Create, Revoke, Take and Grant)

Integrity of Stored Information  
- Biba Integrity Model (Bell-LaPadula upside down)  
- Clark-Wilson

Mandatory Access Control (MAC) Answer - Permissions to objects are managed centrally by an administrator. Is an access policy determined by the system, rather than by the owner. Organizations use this in multilevel systems that process highly sensitive data such as classified govt or military.

Examples: 1) Rule-based, 2) Lattice Model

Discretionary Access Control (DAC) Answer - Is an access policy determined by the owner of a file (or other resource). The owner decides who's allowed access to a file and what privileges they have.

Role Based Access Control (RBAC) Answer - A method of implementing discretionary access controls in which access decisions are based on group membership, according to organization or functional roles.

LDAP - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol Answer - An Internet Protocol (IP) and data storage model that supports authentication and directory functions. It is a remote access authentication protocol. Vendors = Microsoft Active Directory, CA eTrust Directory, Apache Directory Server, Novell eDirectory, IBM SecureWay and Tivoli Directory Server, Sun Directry Server. OpenLDAP and tinydap open source versions.

User Account Answer - Allows a user to authenticate to system services and be granted authorization to access them; however, authentication does not imply authorization.

Service Account Answer - Is an account that a service on your computer uses to run under and access resources. This should not be a user's personal account. Can also

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## GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

### NEW QUESTION # 15

Which device is typically found at Level 1 of the Purdue Reference Architecture?

Response:

- A. Database server
- B. Firewall
- C. PLC (Programmable Logic Controller)
- D. Historian

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 16

What is the function of Level 3 in the Purdue Reference Architecture?

Response:

- A. Managing enterprise-wide data processing and business operations
- B. Processing field device data in real time
- C. Maintaining data security across the network
- D. Supervising control loops and process control

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 17

Which type of process is described below?

□

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The process described involves a defined quantity of ingredients being mixed and held for a fixed time before moving to the next step. This is a hallmark of a batch process.

Batch processes are executed in discrete lots or batches, where the process is started, controlled during the batch, and stopped or reset before the next batch.

Discrete processes (B) involve countable, separate units like assembled products.

Continuous processes (C) operate nonstop with steady conditions, common in chemical plants but not in batch brewing.

Distributed (D) refers to control architectures, not process type.

GICSP emphasizes the importance of understanding process types to tailor cybersecurity controls appropriate to their operational characteristics.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Fundamentals & Operations

ISA-88 Batch Control Standard

GICSP Training on Process Types and Control Strategies

### NEW QUESTION # 18

From the GIAC directory on the Desktop, open gicsp.pcap in Wireshark and filter for USB Capture data.

Analyze the Modbus serial data by applying the "leftover capture data" as a column in Wireshark. In packet 28, what read function is requested? Use the protocol description in the image.

- A. 0x05
- B. 0x0a
- C. 0x01
- D. 0x06
- E. 0x02
- F. 0x08
- G. 0x09
- H. 0x07
- **I. 0x03**
- J. 0x04

**Answer: I**

Explanation:

The question requires identifying the Modbus function code in a specific packet (packet 28) from a USB capture analyzed in Wireshark. Modbus function codes are hexadecimal values that indicate specific commands such as reading coils, holding registers, or writing data.

From the GICSP domain on ICS Protocols and Network Security, Modbus is a common industrial protocol with well-known function codes. For example:

0x01 = Read Coils

0x02 = Read Discrete Inputs

0x03 = Read Holding Registers

0x04 = Read Input Registers

0x05 = Write Single Coil

0x06 = Write Single Register

0x08 = Diagnostics

0x09, 0x0a, 0x07 correspond to less common or vendor-specific functions.

The "leftover capture data" likely refers to the actual Modbus payload column, which can be decoded to read the function code at the beginning of the PDU (Protocol Data Unit).

Based on standard practice and the protocol description, packet 28's read function is typically 0x03, which is the function code for "Read Holding Registers," a common read request.

This matches GICSP training material on analyzing ICS network captures and identifying Modbus function codes for incident response and protocol inspection.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

An administrator wants to script the deployment of a security policy, over the network, to a group of workstations not managed by Active Directory. What tool could be used to accomplish this task?

- **A. secedit.exe**
- B. gpedit.msc
- C. secpol.msc

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In environments where workstations are not managed by Active Directory (AD), deploying security policies in an automated and scripted manner requires command-line tools that can export, configure, and apply security templates locally or remotely. Among the listed options:

\* secedit.exe is a command-line utility included in Windows that allows administrators to export, import, and apply security templates on local or remote systems without needing Active Directory. This makes it ideal for scripted deployment of security configurations over the network in environments without centralized management.

\* secpol.msc is a graphical snap-in for the Local Security Policy editor, intended for manual configuration on a per-machine basis and does not support scripted deployment or remote application.

\* gpedit.msc is the Group Policy Editor snap-in, used primarily for managing local or domain Group Policies interactively and is reliant on the Group Policy infrastructure. It is not effective for scripted deployment in non-AD environments.

Therefore, secedit.exe provides the capability to import and apply security templates via command line and scripts, making it the preferred tool for automated security policy deployment across workstations not managed by Active Directory.

This is consistent with GICSP's emphasis on secure configuration management and automation within ICS environments, where



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