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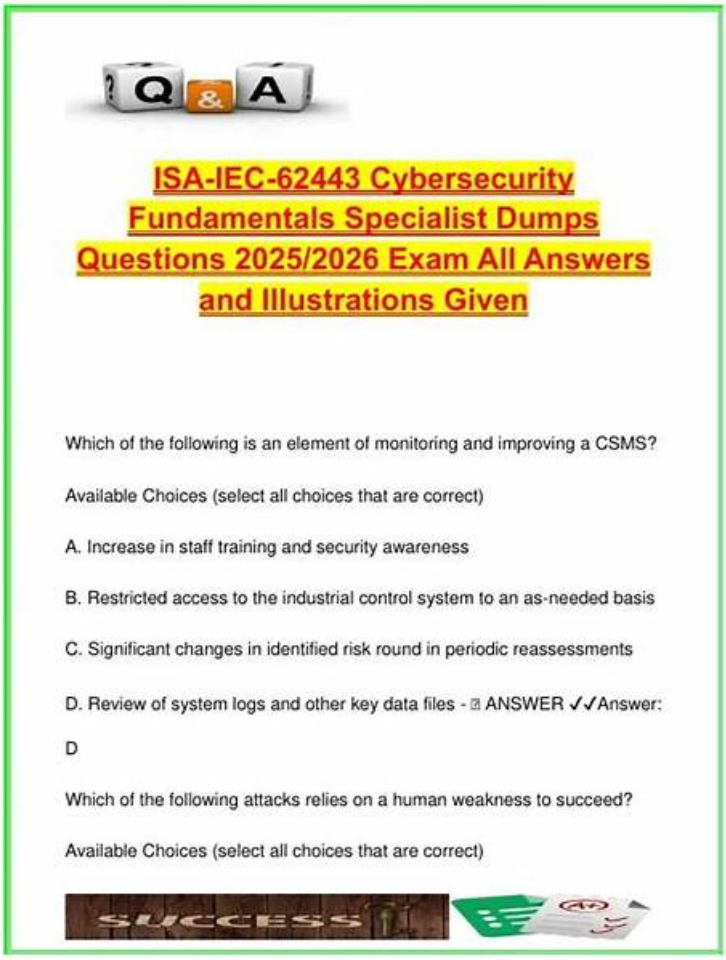

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ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84
What are the connections between security zones called?
Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. Firewalls
- B. Conduits
- C. Tunnels
- D. Pathways

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the ISA/IEC 62443 standard, the connections between security zones are called conduits. A conduit is defined as a logical or physical grouping of communication channels connecting two or more zones that share common security requirements. A conduit can be used to control and monitor the data flow between zones, and to apply security measures such as encryption, authentication, filtering, or logging. A conduit can also be used to isolate zones from each other in case of a security breach or incident. A conduit can be implemented using various technologies, such as firewalls, routers, switches, cables, or wireless links. However, these technologies are not synonymous with conduits, as they are only components of a conduit. A firewall, for example, can be used to create multiple conduits between different zones, or to protect a single zone fromexternal threats. Therefore, the other options (firewalls, tunnels, and pathways) are not correct names for the connections between security zones. References:
* ISA/IEC 62443-3-2:2016 - Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 3-2: Security risk assessment and system design1
* ISA/IEC 62443-3-3:2013 - Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 3-3: System security requirements and security levels2
* Zones and Conduits | Tofino Industrial Security Solution3
* Key Concepts of ISA/IEC 62443: Zones & Security Levels | Dragos4

NEW QUESTION # 85
How many element qroups are in the "Addressinq Risk" CSMS cateqorv?
Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:
The "Addressing Risk" CSMS category consists of three element groups: Security Policy, Organization and Awareness; Selected Security Countermeasures; and Implementation of Security Program1. These element groups cover the aspects of defining the security objectives, roles and responsibilities, policies and procedures, awareness and training, security countermeasures selection and implementation, and security program execution and maintenance1. The "Addressing Risk" CSMS category aims to reduce the security risk to an acceptable level by applying appropriate security measures to the system under consideration (SuC)1. References:
1: ISA/IEC 62443-2-1: Security for industrial automation and control systems:
Establishing an industrial automation and control systems security program

NEW QUESTION # 86
Which analysis method is MOST frequently used as an input to a security risk assessment?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. System Safety Analysis(SSA)
- B. Process Hazard Analysis (PHA)
- C. Job Safety Analysis
- D. Failure Mode and Effects Analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:
A Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) is a systematic method of identifying and evaluating the potential hazards associated with an industrial process. A PHA can help to identify the sources of cyber threats, the consequences of cyber incidents, and the existing safeguards and mitigation measures. A PHA is most frequently used as an input to a security risk assessment because it provides a comprehensive and structured overview of the process and its risks, which can then be used to determine the security level targets and security countermeasures for the industrial automation and control system (IACS). A PHA can also help to align the security objectives with the safety objectives of the process, and to ensure that the security measures do not compromise the safety or operability of the process. References:
* ISA/IEC 62443 Standards to Secure Your Industrial Control System, page 10
* Using the ISA/IEC 62443 Standard to Secure Your Control System, page 17

NEW QUESTION # 87
What is the name of the missing layer in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model shown below?

- A. Protocol
- B. Transport
- C. User
- D. Control

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model is a framework that describes the functions of a networking system. The OSI model categorizes the computing functions of the different network components, outlining the rules and requirement needed to support the interoperability of the software and hardware that make up the network1.
The OSI model consists of seven abstraction layers arranged in a top-down order: Physical, Data Link, Network, Transport, Session, Presentation, and Application. The Transport layer is the fourth layer in the OSI model, and it is responsible for ensuring reliable and efficient data transfer between the Network layer and the Session layer2. The Transport layer uses protocols such as Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) to provide end-to-end communication services, such as error detection and correction, flow control, congestion control, and segmentation2.

The image that you sent shows a 3D representation of the OSI model, with the layers stacked on top of each other. The missing layer is the Transport layer, which is represented by a pink box with a white arrow pointing to it. The arrow is labeled "TCP, UDP".
1: What is the OSI Model? 7 Network Layers Explained | Fortinet 2: What is OSI Model | 7 Layers Explained
- GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 88
What is the definition of "defense in depth" when referring to
Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. Applying multiple countermeasures in a layered or stepwise manner
- B. Aligning all resources to provide a broad technical gauntlet
- C. Requiring a minimum distance requirement between security assets
- D. Using countermeasures that have intrinsic technical depth.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Defense in depth is a concept of cybersecurity that involves applying multiple layers of protection to a system or network, so that if one layer fails, another layer can prevent or mitigate an attack. Defense in depth is based on the principle that no single security measure is perfect or sufficient, and that multiple countermeasures can provide redundancy and diversity of defense. Defense in depth can also increase the cost and complexity for an attacker, as they have to overcome more obstacles and exploit more vulnerabilities to achieve their goals.
Defense in depth is one of the key concepts of the ISA/IEC 62443 series of standards, which provide guidance and best practices for securing industrial automation and control systems (IACS). The standards recommend applying defense in depth strategies at different levels of an IACS, such as the network, the system, the component, and the policy and procedure level. The standards also define different zones and conduits within an IACS, which are logical or physical groupings of assets that share common security requirements and risk levels. By applying defense in depth strategies to each zone and conduit, the security of the entire IACS can be improved. References:
* ISA/IEC 62443-1-1:2009, Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 1-1: Terminology, concepts and models1
* ISA/IEC 62443-3-3:2013, Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 3-3: System security requirements and security levels2
* ISA/IEC 62443-4-1:2018, Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 4-1: Product security development life-cycle requirements3
* ISA/IEC 62443-4-2:2019, Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 4-2: Technical security requirements for IACS components4

NEW QUESTION # 89
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Now, if the student would take the time to really understand where ISA-IEC-62443 these models fit in life, they would have much more appreciation for them, Its vast scope could span an organization's enterprise.

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