

GICSP Schulungsmaterialien & GICSP Dumps Prüfung & GICSP Studienguide



Wie andere weltberühmte Zertifizierungen wird die GICSP Zertifizierungsprüfung auch international akzeptiert. Die GICSP Zertifizierungsprüfungen haben auch breite IT-Zertifizierungen. Die Leute in der ganzen Welt wählen gerne die die GICSP Zertifizierungsprüfung, um Erfolg im Berufsleben zu erlangen. In Pass4Test können Sie die Ihnen geeigneten Produkte zum Lernen wählen.

Es ist nicht leicht für ITeR, die GIAC GICSP IT-Zertifizierungen zu besitzen. Aber Diese Weise ist am besten für sie, ihre Fähigkeit zu entwickeln und ihren Wert zu beweisen. Deshalb müssen viele Leute die GIAC GICSP Prüfungen anmelden. So, gibt es eine einfache Methode, dass sie diese IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen sehr leicht bestehen. Selbstverständlich! Die Pass4Test Dumps ist die beste Wahl. Alle Prüfungsunterlagen sind an Pass4Test vorhanden. Und es kann Ihre Forderungen erfüllen. Sie können sich mehr über die Prüfungsunterlagen an Pass4Test informieren.

>> GICSP Zertifizierung <<

GICSP Quizfragen Und Antworten - GICSP Trainingsunterlagen

Bereiten Sie sich jetzt auf GIAC GICSP Prüfung? Auf der offiziellen Webseite unserer Pass4Test wird alle Ihrer Bedarf an der Vorbereitung auf GIAC GICSP erfüllt. Insofern unsere Marke Ihnen bekannt ist, können Sie sogleich die Prüfungsunterlagen der GIAC GICSP nach Ihrem Bedarf innerhalb einigen Minuten erhalten. Gesicherte Zahlungsmittel, zuverlässige Kundendienste sowie die Produkte auf hohem Standard, diese Vorteilen können alle zusammen Ihnen helfen, zufriedenstellende Leistungen zu bekommen.

GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) GICSP Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q59-Q64):

59. Frage

Which of the following technologies uses Secure Simple Pairing (SSP) to pair devices?

- A. ISA100.11a
- B. Zigbee
- C. WirelessHART
- **D. Bluetooth**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Secure Simple Pairing (SSP) is a security feature used in Bluetooth technology (B) to provide improved authentication and

encryption during device pairing.

Zigbee (A), WirelessHART (C), and ISA100.11a (D) use different security mechanisms adapted to industrial wireless environments and do not use SSP.

GICSP training covers Bluetooth SSP as part of wireless security protocols.

Reference:

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

Bluetooth Core Specification (SSP)

GICSP Training on Wireless Security Protocols

60. Frage

How is a WirelessHART enabled device authenticated?

- A. Using the vendor hard-coded master key to obtain a link key
- B. Using a WPA2 pre-shared key entered by an administrator
- C. Using a join key to send an encrypted request for the shared network key
- D. Using a PIN combined with the device MAC address

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

WirelessHART is a secure, industrial wireless protocol widely used in process control. Its security architecture uses a layered approach including encryption and authentication mechanisms to protect communications.

WirelessHART devices authenticate by first using a join key, which is a shared secret configured in both the device and the network manager. The device uses this join key to send an encrypted request to the network manager.

Upon successful authentication, the device receives the network key, which is used for encrypting ongoing communications within the network.

This method ensures that only authorized devices can join the network and participate in secure communications.

WPA2 (A) is a Wi-Fi standard, not used in WirelessHART; the vendor hard-coded master key (C) is discouraged due to security risks; and PIN plus MAC address (D) is not a WirelessHART authentication method.

This procedure is detailed in the GICSP's ICS Security Architecture domain, highlighting wireless device authentication protocols as per WirelessHART specifications.

Reference:

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

WirelessHART Specification (HART Communication Foundation)

GICSP Training Module on Wireless Security and Protocols

61. Frage

Observe the network diagram. Which of the following hosts is intended to keep ICS process data in a database?

□

- A. 10.10.4.239
- B. 10.103.17
- C. 10.10.31.217
- D. 10.10.4.11
- E. 10.10.4.123

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The host with IP 10.10.4.11 in the network diagram is labeled as the Historian Server. ICS historians are specialized databases designed to collect and store process data from control systems over time for analysis, reporting, and feedback to control processes. 10.10.31.217 is a Microsoft Access Workstation (not a database server).

10.10.4.123 represents NTP servers (time servers), not data storage.

10.10.4.239 is an Engineering Workstation.

10.103.17 is an SQL Server, but per the diagram it is outside the ICS network in a different subnet related to public or enterprise servers.

Thus, 10.10.4.11 (A) is the host intended to store ICS process data.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Data Management & Historian Security NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 6.3 (Historian

62. Frage

In the context of ICS the process of fuzzing a device is described as which of the following?

- A. Brute force password attacks against default accounts
- **B. Providing invalid, unexpected, or random data as inputs**
- C. Monitoring device performance in harsh environmental conditions
- D. Monitoring device performance in varying power conditions
- E. Launching all known exploits at the device in a randomized sequence

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Fuzzing (C) is a security testing technique that involves sending invalid, unexpected, or random inputs to a device or application to discover vulnerabilities like buffer overflows or crashes.

Brute force attacks (A) target authentication, not input validation.

Launching known exploits (B) is penetration testing but not fuzzing.

(D) and (E) describe environmental or stress testing.

GICSP highlights fuzzing as a proactive testing method to uncover ICS device vulnerabilities.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response OWASP Fuzzing Resources GICSP Training on Vulnerability Assessment Techniques

63. Frage

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. Default deny**
- C. Application deny list
- D. Application allow list

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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

64. Frage

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