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GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

What information can be found by dumping data at rest from a Purdue Enterprise Reference Architecture level 0/1 device?

- A. Firmware on read-protected chip
- **B. Static cryptographic keys**
- C. Frequency-hopping algorithm that the RF chip will use

Answer: B

Explanation:

Level 0 and Level 1 devices in the Purdue model include sensors, actuators, and controllers such as PLCs.

Dumping data at rest from these devices often reveals static cryptographic keys (C) stored within device memory or configuration files.

Firmware on read-protected chips (A) is generally inaccessible without specialized hardware attacks.

Frequency-hopping algorithms (B) pertain to wireless devices and are typically secured and not directly stored in the general

memory dump.

GICSP stresses the risk of key compromise from device data extraction as it can enable unauthorized control or decryption of communications.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response Purdue Model and ICS Device Security

GICSP Training on Device-Level Security Threats

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which of the following types of network devices sends traffic only to the intended recipient node?

- A. Ethernet hub
- B. Wireless bridge
- C. Wireless access point
- D. Ethernet switch

Answer: D

Explanation:

An Ethernet switch (C) is a network device that learns the MAC addresses of connected devices and forwards packets only to the port associated with the destination node, reducing unnecessary traffic and improving security and efficiency.

An Ethernet hub (A) broadcasts incoming packets to all ports, not selectively.

A wireless access point (B) broadcasts signals to multiple wireless clients within range.

A wireless bridge (D) connects two network segments wirelessly but forwards traffic according to device types, not necessarily selectively to single nodes.

GICSP's ICS network segmentation and architecture domain underline the use of switches to limit broadcast traffic and reduce attack surfaces.

Reference:

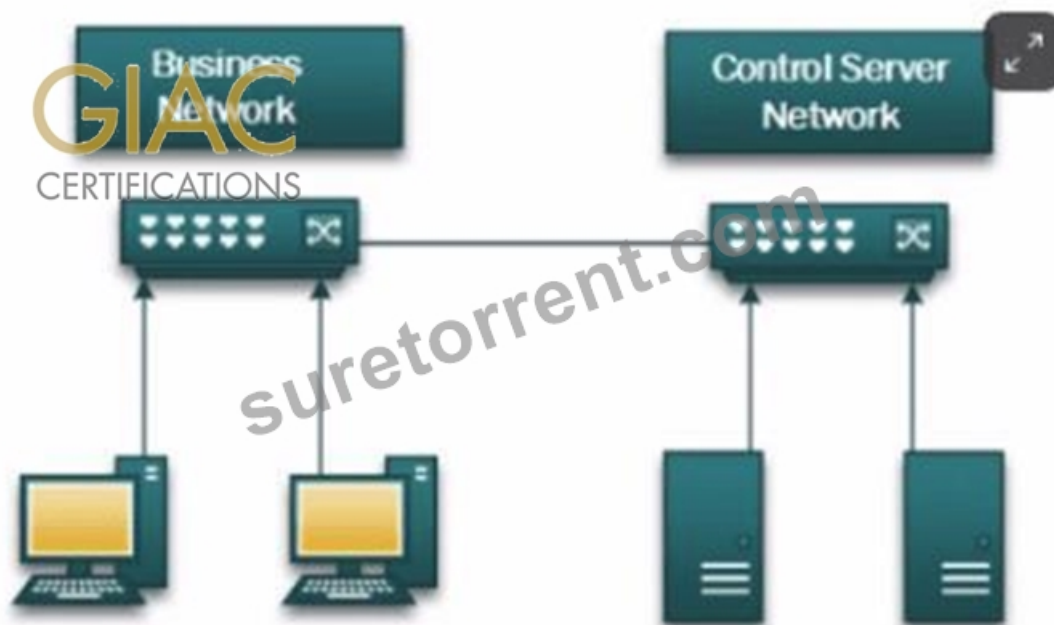
GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Architecture & Design

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

GICSP Training on Network Devices and Traffic Management

NEW QUESTION # 13

Based on the following diagram, how many Active Directory domains should be created for this network?



- A. One domain with separate groups within
- B. Two separate domains without a trust relationship

- C. Two separate domains within the same tree
- D. One domain with transitive trust

Answer: A

Explanation:

The diagram shows two networks (Business Network and Control Server Network) connected by a switch, suggesting a single organization's infrastructure with logical segmentation.

Best practices per GICSP for ICS and enterprise network integration recommend a single Active Directory domain with groups and organizational units to separate roles and permissions. This approach simplifies management, maintains centralized authentication, and supports role-based access control.

Creating multiple domains (B or C) introduces unnecessary complexity and potential trust relationship issues.

A transitive trust (D) is relevant when multiple domains exist, which is not required here.

The GICSP framework supports minimizing complexity in domain design to reduce attack surfaces while maintaining proper segmentation through groups and policies.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Governance & Compliance Microsoft Active Directory Best Practices (Referenced in GICSP) GICSP Training on Identity and Access Management

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which document should be updated to include incident handling while in the Planning phase of incident response?

- A. Vulnerability report
- **B. Disaster recovery plan**
- C. Backup policy
- D. Access control policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) (A) is the document that should incorporate incident handling procedures during the planning phase. It details how to respond to and recover from incidents to restore normal operations.

Access control policy (B) governs permissions.

Backup policy (C) describes data backup processes but not incident handling.

Vulnerability report (D) is an assessment document, not a procedural plan.

GICSP underscores integrating incident response within disaster recovery planning to ensure comprehensive preparedness.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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