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GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

What do the following protocols have in common?



- A. Use in RF mesh networks
- B. Use of IPv6 in the network layer
- C. Ability to tunnel legacy protocols
- D. Ability to use asymmetric join methods

Answer: A

Explanation:

WirelessHART, ISA100.11a, and ZigBee are all wireless communication protocols commonly used in industrial automation and control systems. A key characteristic they share is:

They use RF (Radio Frequency) mesh networking (B) to enable devices to communicate through multiple hops, improving reliability and coverage. Mesh networks allow devices to relay messages, creating a robust wireless infrastructure.

Use of IPv6 (A) is specific to some protocols but not common to all three.

Asymmetric join methods (C) and tunneling legacy protocols (D) are not shared features of all three.

The GICSP materials emphasize mesh network topology as a key feature of these protocols in enabling reliable and secure wireless ICS communications.

Reference:

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

WirelessHART, ISA100.11a, ZigBee Protocol Specifications

GICSP Training on Wireless ICS Protocols and Security

NEW QUESTION # 18

An attacker has a goal of obtaining information stored in an ICS. Why might the attacker focus his efforts on the operating system rather than the ICS application?

- A. The operating system will have fewer vulnerabilities than the ICS application
- B. Control of the operating system offers access to applications running on it
- C. Organizations generally do not define a role or responsibility for dealing with operating systems, leaving them neglected and vulnerable
- D. The ICS is more likely to have vendor-provided security hardening guidance than the operating system will

Answer: B

Explanation:

In ICS environments, attackers often target the operating system (OS) rather than the ICS application itself because the OS controls and supports the applications running on it. Gaining control over the OS gives attackers the capability to:

Access all files and data processed by applications

Install malware or tools that operate beneath or alongside ICS applications Manipulate or intercept data without detection While hardening guidance may exist for both OS and applications, the OS is a more fundamental layer and usually presents a broader attack surface. Therefore, controlling the OS (D) effectively provides access to all applications, making it a strategic target for attackers seeking sensitive information.

This approach aligns with the GICSP's focus on understanding layered defenses and attack vectors at all levels of the ICS stack, including the operating system.

Reference:

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

NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 5.6 (System and Communication Protection) GICSP Training Module on OS Hardening and ICS Attack Vectors

NEW QUESTION # 19

An administrator relaxes the password policy during disaster recovery operations. What is the result of this action?

- A. Increased risk

- B. Positive effect on recovery time objective (RTO)
- C. Reduced insurance needs
- D. Negative effect on recovery point objective (RPO)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Relaxing password policies during disaster recovery often leads to increased risk (C) by weakening authentication controls and potentially allowing unauthorized access.

Recovery Point Objective (RPO) (A) relates to data loss tolerance and is unlikely directly affected by password policies.

Recovery Time Objective (RTO) (B) relates to restoration speed, and while relaxed policies may speed access, this is outweighed by security risk.

Reduced insurance needs (D) is not a direct consequence of relaxed security policies.

GICSP stresses that even during emergencies, security controls should be maintained to prevent additional vulnerabilities.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION # 20

An attacker writes a program that enters a large number of characters into the password field of a website, followed by a command. The website gave him administrative access, even though he did not use a valid username or password.

What is the name of this attack?

- **A. Buffer overflow**
- B. Man-in-the-Middle
- C. Fuzzing
- D. Cross-site scripting

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

This is a classic description of a buffer overflow attack (B), where an attacker inputs excessive data into a field to overwrite memory and inject commands, potentially gaining unauthorized access.

(A) Man-in-the-Middle intercepts communications but doesn't involve input fields directly.

(C) Cross-site scripting involves injecting malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users.

(D) Fuzzing is a testing technique, not an attack that grants access.

GICSP highlights buffer overflows as a critical vulnerability affecting ICS software and web interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 21

What does the following command accomplish?

```
$ chroot /home/jdoe /bin/bash
```

- A. Grants the jdoe user account root privileges when using a bash shell
- B. Assigns root privileges to the /home/jdoe and /bin/bash directories
- C. Modifies ownership of the /home/jdoe and /bin/bash directories to root
- **D. Changes the root directory (/) to /home/jdoe for the associated user**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The chroot command changes the apparent root directory (/) for the current running process and its children to the specified directory-in this case, /home/jdoe.

This "jails" the shell (bash) into /home/jdoe, limiting file system access to that subtree.

It does not change ownership (A), grant privileges (B or C), but provides a confined environment (sandbox).

GICSP discusses chroot as a containment and security mechanism in ICS system hardening.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response Linux man pages for chroot GICSP Training

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