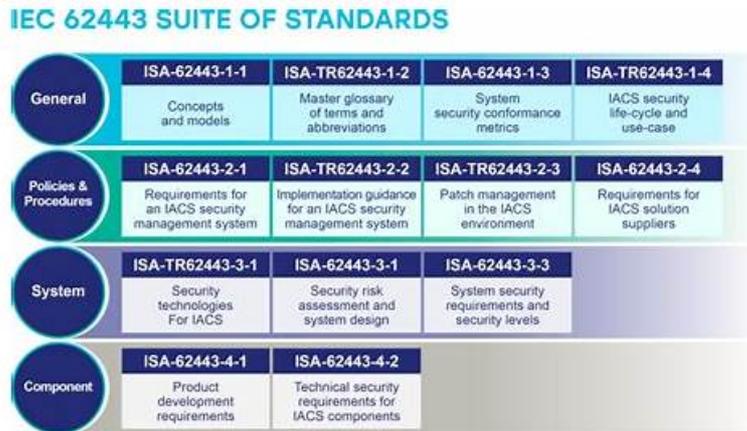


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ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist Sample Questions (Q140-Q145):

NEW QUESTION # 140

Which of the following are the critical variables related to access control?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. Password strength and change frequency
- B. Account management and password strength
- C. Account management and monitoring
- D. Reporting and monitoring

Answer: B

Explanation:

Access control is the process of granting or denying specific requests to obtain and use information and related information processing services. It is one of the foundational requirements (FRs) of the ISA/IEC 62443 standards for securing industrial automation and control systems (IACSs). According to the ISA/IEC 62443-3-3 standard, access control includes the following system requirements (SRs):

- * SR 1.1: Identification and authentication control
- * SR 1.2: Use control
- * SR 1.3: System integrity
- * SR 1.4: Data confidentiality
- * SR 1.5: Restricted data flow
- * SR 1.6: Timely response to events
- * SR 1.7: Resource availability

Among these SRs, the ones that are most related to the critical variables of account management and password strength are SR 1.1 and SR 1.2. SR 1.1 requires that the IACS shall provide the capability to uniquely identify and authenticate all users, processes, and devices that attempt to establish a logical connection to the system. This means that the IACS should have a robust account management system that can create, modify, delete, and monitor user accounts and their privileges. It also means that the IACS should enforce strong password policies that can prevent unauthorized access or compromise of user credentials.

Password strength refers to the level of difficulty for an attacker to guess or crack a password. It depends on factors such as length, complexity, randomness, and uniqueness of the password.

SR 1.2 requires that the IACS shall provide the capability to enforce the use of logical connections in accordance with the security policy of the organization. This means that the IACS should have a mechanism to control the access rights and permissions of users, processes, and devices based on their roles, responsibilities, and needs. It also means that the IACS should have a mechanism to audit and log the activities and events related to access control, such as successful or failed login attempts, password changes, privilege escalations, or unauthorized actions.

Therefore, account management and password strength are the critical variables related to access control, as they directly affect the identification, authentication, and authorization of users, processes, and devices in the IACS.

References:

ISA/IEC 62443-3-3:2013, Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 3-3: System security requirements and security levels¹ ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist Certificate Program² ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Library³ Using the ISA/IEC 62443 Standards to Secure Your Control Systems⁴

NEW QUESTION # 141

Which is a PRIMARY reason why network security is important in IACS environments?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. PLCs under cyber attack can have costly and dangerous impacts.
- B. PLCs use serial or Ethernet communications methods.
- C. PLCs are programmed using ladder logic.
- D. PLCs are inherently unreliable.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network security is important in IACS environments because PLCs, or programmable logic controllers, are devices that control physical processes and equipment in industrial settings. PLCs under cyber attack can have costly and dangerous impacts, such as disrupting production, damaging equipment, compromising safety, and harming the environment. Therefore, network security is essential to protect PLCs and other IACS components from unauthorized access, modification, or disruption. The other choices are not primary reasons why network security is important in IACS environments. PLCs are not inherently unreliable, but they can be affected by environmental factors, such as temperature, humidity, and electromagnetic interference. PLCs are programmed using ladder logic, which is a graphical programming language that resembles electrical schematics. PLCs use serial or Ethernet communications methods, depending on the type and age of the device, to communicate with other IACS components, such as human-machine interfaces (HMIs), supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems, and distributed control systems (DCSs). References:

ISA/IEC 62443 Standards to Secure Your Industrial Control System training course¹ ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist Study Guide² Using the ISA/IEC 62443 Standard to Secure Your Control Systems³

NEW QUESTION # 142

Which layer deals with data format conversion and encryption?

- A. Presentation
- B. Session
- C. Data link
- D. Application

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Presentation layer (Layer 6) of the OSI model is responsible for data format conversion (such as character set translation) and encryption/decryption of messages. This layer ensures that data sent from the application layer of one system can be read by the application layer of another, regardless of differences in data representation.

Reference: ISA/IEC 62443-1-1:2007, Section 3.2.5 (OSI Reference Model), Table 3; ISO/IEC 7498-1:1994.

NEW QUESTION # 143

What is the purpose of ISO/IEC 15408 (Common Criteria)?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. To describe what constitutes a secure product
- B. To define a security management organization
- C. To describe a process for risk management
- D. To define a product development evaluation methodology

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 144

During the operation of an IACS, who is responsible for executing the Security Protection Scheme (SPS) process measures and responding to emerging risks?

- A. The asset owner
- B. The system integrator
- C. The external auditor
- D. The product vendor

Answer: A

Explanation:

The asset owner holds ultimate responsibility for implementing and maintaining security measures, including the Security Protection Scheme (SPS) during the operational phase of the lifecycle. According to ISA/IEC 62443-2-1 and ISA/IEC 62443-1-1, the asset owner is tasked with ensuring that the necessary security policies, procedures, and controls are effectively executed and maintained.

"The asset owner shall define and maintain the operational security policies and procedures, ensuring the execution of the protection scheme and risk mitigation actions."

- ISA/IEC 62443-2-1:2010, Section 4.3

Furthermore, ISA/IEC 62443-1-1 clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of the asset owner in terms of operational security enforcement and ongoing risk response.

References:

ISA/IEC 62443-2-1:2010 - Section 4.3

ISA/IEC 62443-1-1:2007 - Role of Asset Owner

ISA/IEC 62443-3-2 - Risk assessment and management responsibilities

NEW QUESTION # 145

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