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There is no doubt that in the future information society, knowledge and skills will be a major driver for economic growth and one of the major contributors to the sustainable development of the information industry. And getting the related Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) certification in your field will be the most powerful way for you to show your professional knowledge and skills. However, it is not easy for the majority of candidates to prepare for the exam in order to pass it, if you are one of the candidates who are worrying about the exam now, congratulations, there is a panacea for you--our GICSP Study Tool.

GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which of the following is a protocol that will provide control center-to-control center SCADA communications in a situation where each of the control centers implement a different vendor-supplied protocol internally?

- A. DNP3
- B. BACnet
- C. MMS
- D. Modbus/TCP
- **E. ICCP**

Answer: E

Explanation:

ICCP (Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol) (A) is designed for control center-to-control center communication and interoperability, especially when different internal vendor protocols are used.

DNP3 (B) and Modbus/TCP (D) are primarily used for control center to field device communications.

BACnet (C) is for building automation.

MMS (E) is a messaging standard but less commonly used for inter-control center communications.

GICSP highlights ICCP as critical for interoperability across heterogeneous ICS networks.

Reference:

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

IEEE and IEC Protocol Standards

GICSP Training on ICS Communication Protocols

NEW QUESTION # 39

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

□

- A. Two separate domains within the same tree
- B. One domain with transitive trust
- **C. One domain with separate groups within**
- D. Two separate domains without a trust relationship

Answer: C

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 # 40

What is a benefit of log aggregation?

- A. Simplifies initial setup of logging in the environment
- B. Eliminates the need for baselining normal log activity
- **C. Assists in analysis of log data from multiple sources**
- D. Reduces system load on logging devices

Answer: C

Explanation:

Log aggregation involves collecting log data from multiple devices and systems into a centralized repository.

This provides a holistic view of the environment and enables security teams to correlate events across disparate sources. The key benefit of log aggregation is that it:

Assists in analysis of log data from multiple sources (D) by providing a unified platform for searching, filtering, and correlating events, enabling quicker detection of security incidents and comprehensive forensic investigations.

While log aggregation can help improve management, it does not simplify initial setup (A), nor does it inherently reduce system load (B) because devices still generate logs locally. It also does not eliminate the need for baselining normal activity (C), which remains essential for detecting anomalies.

GICSP stresses centralized logging as a critical component of effective ICS security monitoring and incident response.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response NIST SP 800-92 (Guide to Computer Security Log Management) GICSP Training Materials on Security Monitoring and Incident Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 41

According to the DHS suggested patch decision tree, what should the next step be if there is a vulnerability with an available patch, but without an available workaround?

- A. Identify the vulnerability and the available patch
- **B. Test and apply the patch**
- C. Determine if the operational needs are greater than the risk
- D. Determine if the vulnerability affects the ICS

Answer: B

Explanation:

The DHS (Department of Homeland Security) patch decision tree provides a systematic approach for patch management in ICS environments, balancing security and operational availability.

When a vulnerability is identified and a patch is available, but no workaround exists, the recommended next step is to test and apply the patch (C). This ensures that the system is protected as quickly as possible while verifying that the patch does not disrupt critical ICS operations.

(A) Identifying if the vulnerability affects the ICS typically comes earlier in the decision tree.

(B) Evaluating operational needs versus risk is part of risk management but comes after confirming patch availability.

(D) Identifying the vulnerability and patch is a prerequisite step.

This approach aligns with GICSP's emphasis on structured patch management and testing before deployment in critical environments.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response DHS ICS Patch Management Decision Tree (Referenced in GICSP) NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 8.2 (Patch Management)

NEW QUESTION # 42

What approach can an organization use to make sure that high consequence, low probability risks are considered during risk analysis?

- A. Give likelihood a higher weight
- **B. Prioritize risks based on impact**
- C. Prioritize risks based on mitigation cost
- D. Give frequency a higher weight

Answer: B

Explanation:

In risk analysis, high consequence, low probability risks-such as catastrophic failures or attacks-require special attention. The best approach to ensure these risks are properly considered is to prioritize risks based on impact (A), focusing on the potential severity of consequences if the event occurs, regardless of its frequency.

Giving frequency or likelihood (B, D) a higher weight can lead to underestimating rare but highly damaging risks.

Mitigation cost (C) is a factor in decision-making but does not ensure identification or prioritization of high- impact risks.

GICSP emphasizes a balanced risk management process where impact or consequence is a critical criterion, especially in ICS environments where safety and critical infrastructure availability are paramount.

Reference:

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