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GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

Martin is writing a document that describes in general terms how to secure embedded operating systems. The document includes issues that are specific to embedded devices vs desktop and laptop operating systems.

However, it does not call out specific flavors and versions of embedded operating systems. Which type of document is Martin writing?

- A. Procedure
- B. Standard
- C. Policy
- D. Guideline

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Guideline (A) provides general recommendations and best practices without mandatory requirements or detailed instructions.

Procedures (B) are step-by-step instructions for specific tasks.

Standards (C) specify mandatory requirements, often with measurable criteria.

Policies (D) establish high-level organizational directives and rules.

Martin's document provides general, non-mandatory advice applicable broadly, fitting the definition of a guideline.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Governance & Compliance NIST SP 800-53 Rev 5 (Security Control Documentation Types) GICSP Training on Security Documentation and Governance

NEW QUESTION # 71

What should be considered when implementing fieldbus protocols over an Ethernet network?

- A. Different protocols will need a bridging device to talk to each other
- B. Different protocols cannot route across the same infrastructure
- C. Communications between machines are limited to one host at a time
- D. The network cannot be segmented into smaller subnets or VLANs

Answer: A

Explanation:

Fieldbus protocols are industrial communication standards used at lower levels of ICS networks. When these protocols are implemented over Ethernet, several considerations arise:

Different fieldbus protocols (such as Modbus TCP, PROFINET, EtherNet/IP) have unique data formats and communication methods.

To enable communication between devices using different protocols, a bridging device or gateway (D) is typically required to translate between protocol types.

Other options are incorrect because:

(A) Ethernet allows multiple hosts to communicate simultaneously.

(B) Different protocols can coexist on the same physical infrastructure using VLANs or other segmentation.

(C) Networks can and should be segmented into VLANs for security and performance.

GICSP covers these considerations in the ICS Security Architecture domain emphasizing protocol interoperability and network design.

Reference:

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

NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 5.3 (Fieldbus and Ethernet Protocols)

GICSP Training on Network Protocols and ICS Interoperability

NEW QUESTION # 72

A brewer uses a local HMI to communicate with a controller that opens a pump to move the work from the boil kettle to the fermenter. What level of the Purdue model would the controller be considered?

- A. Level 3
- B. Level 2
- C. Level 1
- D. Level 0
- E. Level 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Purdue Enterprise Reference Architecture (PERA) model, commonly used in ICS security frameworks like GICSP, segments industrial control systems into hierarchical levels that correspond to the function and control of devices:

Level 0: Physical process (sensors and actuators directly interacting with the process) Level 1: Basic control level (controllers such as PLCs or DCS controllers that execute control logic and command actuators) Level 2: Supervisory control (HMIs, SCADA supervisory systems that interface with controllers) Level 3: Operations management (Manufacturing Execution Systems, batch control, production scheduling) Level 4: Enterprise level (business systems, ERP, corporate IT) In this scenario, the controller opening the pump is a device executing control logic directly on the process, placing it at Level 1. The local HMI used to

communicate with the controller is at Level 2, supervising and providing operator interface.

This classification is foundational in GICSP's ICS Fundamentals and Architecture domain, which emphasizes clear understanding of network segmentation and device role for security zoning.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Fundamentals & Architecture

Purdue Model description in IEC 62443 and NIST SP 800-82

GICSP Training materials on Purdue Model and Network Segmentation

NEW QUESTION # 73

Implementing VLANs can provide which of the following?

- A. Segmenting control device traffic from other network services
- B. Sandboxing ICS application memory from other system resources
- C. Stopping unauthorized access to ICS controller diagnostic ports
- D. Separation of duties for different guest OSES on a virtual host

Answer: A

Explanation:

VLANs (Virtual LANs) allow logical segmentation of a physical network, which can be used to separate control device traffic from other network services (A), improving security and performance.

Sandboxing (B) relates to application or OS memory isolation, not VLANs.

Separation of duties for guest OSES (C) is related to virtualization, not VLANs.

Preventing access to diagnostic ports (D) requires port security or access control, not VLAN segmentation alone.

GICSP highlights VLANs as a fundamental technique for network segmentation in ICS security architectures.

Reference:

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

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

GICSP Training on VLANs and Network Security Controls

NEW QUESTION # 74

An organization has their ICS operations and networking equipment installed in the Purdue model level 3.

Where should the SIEM for this equipment be placed in relation to the existing Level 3 devices?

- A. On the same subnet in Level 3
- B. On a different subnet in Level 3
- C. On a management subnet in Level 2
- D. On a management subnet in Level 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Purdue model and best practices outlined in GICSP, Level 4 corresponds to the enterprise or business network, often containing management and security monitoring infrastructure such as Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems.

Placing the SIEM on a management subnet in Level 4 (B) keeps monitoring tools separated from the operational control network (Level 3), reducing the risk that a compromised Level 3 device could affect the security infrastructure itself. It also allows the SIEM to collect logs from multiple network segments securely and apply enterprise-wide analysis.

This segregation supports defense-in-depth and aligns with GICSP's emphasis on secure network segmentation and monitoring.

Reference:

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

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

GICSP Training Materials on Network Segmentation and SIEM Deployment

NEW QUESTION # 75

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