

# Advantages Of These ISA ISA-IEC-62443 Exam Questions Formats

**PRACTICE QUESTIONS**  
**ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Risk Specialist Exam**



Version: 2021\_R4\_A01      Classification: PUBLIC - Public Sharing Allowed

**Author's Notes**

Dear Learner,

I have prepared these questions with the intention of helping you revise key concepts and reinforce your learning before you appear for the **ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Risk Assessment Specialist Exam**. These practice questions are designed to reflect the style and depth of the actual exam to boost your confidence and readiness.

Best of luck on your exam — you've got this!

Let's stay connected — feel free to reach out or follow me for more resources and updates on:

- 🌐 **Linktree:** <https://www.linktr.ee/OTCyberK> **PROMOTIONAL COUPONS FOR PRACTICE EXAMS**
- 🌐 **Udemy Profile:** <https://www.udemy.com/user/otcyberk/>
- 🌐 **Course Link:** [ISA-62443 Cybersecurity Risk Assessment Certification Practice Exam](#)

Thank you for trusting me to be a part of your exam preparation journey.

Warm regards,  
OT Cyber K.

DOWNLOAD the newest ITCertMagic ISA-IEC-62443 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=16x49ZcbFhgU9f\\_xOPYil8blghP1V56aV](https://drive.google.com/open?id=16x49ZcbFhgU9f_xOPYil8blghP1V56aV)

Being devoted to this area for over ten years, our experts keep the excellency of our ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist exam question like always. They are distinguished experts in this area who can beef up your personal capacity. By cutting through the clutter of tremendous knowledge, they picked up the essence into our ISA-IEC-62443 guide prep. Up to now our ISA-IEC-62443 real exam materials become the bible of practice material of this industry. Ten years have gone, and three versions have been made for your reference. They made the biggest contribution to the efficiency and quality of our ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist practice materials, and they were popularizing the ideal of passing the exam easily and effectively. All ISA-IEC-62443 Guide prep is the successful outcomes of professional team.

As you may know that the windows software of the ISA-IEC-62443 study materials only supports windows operating system. Also, it needs to run on Java environment. If the computer doesn't install JAVA, it will automatically download to ensure the normal running of the ISA-IEC-62443 Study Materials. What's more, all computers you have installed our study materials can run normally. Our ISA-IEC-62443 exam guide are cost-effective.

>> Valid ISA-IEC-62443 Cram Materials <<

## ISA-IEC-62443 Test Question | ISA-IEC-62443 Actual Exam Dumps

Our company ITCertMagic is glad to provide customers with authoritative study platform. Our ISA-IEC-62443 quiz torrent was

designed by a lot of experts and professors in different area in the rapid development world. At the same time, if you have any question on our ISA-IEC-62443 exam questions, we can be sure that your question will be answered by our professional personal in a short time. In a word, if you choose to buy our ISA-IEC-62443 Quiz torrent, you will have the chance to enjoy the authoritative study platform provided by our company.

## ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

### NEW QUESTION # 93

At Layer 4 of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model, what identifies the application that will handle a packet inside a host?  
Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. ATCP/UDP registry number
- B. A TCP/UDP host ID
- C. ATCP/UDP application ID
- **D. ATCP/UDP port number**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

At layer 4 of the OSI model, also known as the transport layer, the application that will handle a packet inside a host is identified by a TCP/UDP port number. A port number is a 16-bit integer that is assigned to a specific application or service that runs on a host. Port numbers are used to multiplex and demultiplex the data streams that are exchanged between hosts and end systems.

Multiplexing is the process of combining multiple data streams into one, while demultiplexing is the process of separating one data stream into multiple ones. Port numbers are part of the header of the transport layer protocol data unit (PDU), which is called a segment for TCP and a datagram for UDP. The header contains the source port number and the destination port number, which indicate the applications that are involved in the communication. For example, if a host sends a packet to another host using the HTTP protocol, which runs on port 80 by default, the source port number would be a random number chosen by the sender, and the destination port number would be 80. The receiver would then use the destination port number to demultiplex the packet and deliver it to the HTTP application.

Port numbers are divided into three ranges: well-known ports (0-1023), registered ports (1024-49151), and dynamic or private ports (49152-65535). Well-known ports are reserved for common and standardized applications and services, such as HTTP (80), FTP (21), and SSH (22). Registered ports are assigned by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) to specific applications and services that request them, such as Skype (49175) and Minecraft (25565). Dynamic or private ports are not assigned by any authority and can be used by any application or service that needs them, such as ephemeral ports that are used for temporary connections.

The other options are not valid identifiers for the application that will handle a packet inside a host at layer 4 of the OSI model. A TCP/UDP application ID is not a term that is used in the OSI model or the TCP/IP model. A TCP/UDP host ID is not a term that is used in the OSI model or the TCP/IP model, and it would be more appropriate for layer 3, which is the network layer, where the host is identified by an IP address. A TCP

/UDP registry number is not a term that is used in the OSI model or the TCP/IP model, and it would be more appropriate for layer 5, which is the session layer, where the registry number is used to identify a session between two hosts.

References:

Transport Layer | Layer 4 | The OSI-Modell

OSI model - Wikipedia2

What is Layer 4 of the OSI Model? | Glossary | A10 Networks3

What Are the 7 Layers of the OSI Model? | Webopedia4

### NEW QUESTION # 94

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

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

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

**Answer: C**

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 levels<sup>1</sup> ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist Certificate Program<sup>2</sup> ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Library<sup>3</sup> Using the ISA/IEC 62443 Standards to Secure Your Control Systems<sup>4</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION # 95

Which steps are part of implementing countermeasures?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. Establish the risk tolerance and select common countermeasures.
- B. Select common countermeasures and collaborate with stakeholders.
- C. Select common countermeasures and update the business continuity plan.
- D. Establish the risk tolerance and update the business continuity plan.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

According to the ISA/IEC 62443-3-2 standard, implementing countermeasures is one of the steps in the security risk assessment for system design. The standard defines a comprehensive set of engineering measures to guide organizations through the process of assessing the risk of a particular industrial automation and control system (IACS) and identifying and applying security countermeasures to reduce that risk to tolerable levels. The standard recommends the following steps for implementing countermeasures:

**Establish the risk tolerance:** This step involves determining the acceptable level of risk for the organization and the system under consideration, based on the business objectives, legal and regulatory requirements, and stakeholder expectations. The risk tolerance can be expressed as a target security level (SL-T) for each zone or conduit in the system.

**Select common countermeasures:** This step involves selecting the appropriate security countermeasures for each zone or conduit, based on the SL-T and the existing security level (SL-A) of the system. The standard provides a list of common countermeasures for each security level, covering the domains of physical security, network security, system security, and application security. The selected countermeasures should be documented and justified in the security risk assessment report. References: ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Series Designated as IEC Horizontal Standards, Cybersecurity Risk Assessment According to ISA/IEC 62443-3-2

#### NEW QUESTION # 96

What is the primary purpose of the NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)?

- A. To create new cybersecurity technologies
- B. To provide a certification program for organizations
- C. To replace existing cybersecurity standards
- **D. To enhance the resilience of critical infrastructure**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) was developed to enhance the security and resilience of critical infrastructure in the United States by providing a flexible, repeatable, and cost-effective risk-based approach to managing cybersecurity risk. It is designed to complement, not replace, existing standards and guidelines, and is intended for voluntary adoption by critical infrastructure organizations.

Reference: ISA/IEC 62443-1-1:2007, Section 4.2.7; NIST CSF Framework Core, "Purpose and Scope" (NIST CSF 1.1, Section 1.0).

### **NEW QUESTION # 97**

What is the primary audience for Part 2-5 of the ISA/IEC 62443 Series - Policies & Procedures group of standards?

- **A. Service providers**
- B. Product suppliers
- C. System integrators
- D. Asset owners

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

ISA/IEC 62443-2-5 provides requirements and guidance specifically for service providers (such as those delivering IACS-related managed services, maintenance, or cybersecurity services). While system integrators and asset owners use this guidance, its main audience is service providers, ensuring that their procedures align with cybersecurity best practices for IACS.

Reference: ISA/IEC 62443-2-5:2019, Scope and Introduction.

### **NEW QUESTION # 98**

.....

Our website focus on helping candidates pass ISA certification exams with our Valid ISA-IEC-62443 Practice Questions and detailed test answers. The most reliable ISA-IEC-62443 dumps pdf are written by our professional IT experts who have rich experience in actual test. And you will be enjoyed one-year free updating after you make payment.

**ISA-IEC-62443 Test Question:** <https://www.itcertmagic.com/ISA/real-ISA-IEC-62443-exam-prep-dumps.html>

The first time you take a practice test will provide the real measure of how well you will do on the Designing Business Intelligence Solutions with ISA-IEC-62443 Test Question Certification exam, This is because the language format of our ISA-IEC-62443 study materials is easy to understand, You should not worry about the money you pay for the exam material for ISA ISA Cybersecurity ISA-IEC-62443 (ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist), as in case you do not succeed in the exam ISA ISA Cybersecurity ISA-IEC-62443 (ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist), it will be exchange with another Product, ISA Valid ISA-IEC-62443 Cram Materials After all, you cannot stay in front of a computer all the day.

The TestOut Security Pro credential No, The `TextView` Valid ISA-IEC-62443 Cram Materials has optional attributes such as size, font, and color that allow you to change the appearance of the text.

The first time you take a practice test will provide the real ISA-IEC-62443 measure of how well you will do on the Designing Business Intelligence Solutions with ISA Cybersecurity Certification exam.

## **Well-Structured ISA ISA-IEC-62443 PDF Dumps**

This is because the language format of our ISA-IEC-62443 study materials is easy to understand, You should not worry about the money you pay for the exam material for ISA ISA Cybersecurity ISA-IEC-62443 (ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals

