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ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist Sample Questions (Q186-Q191):

NEW QUESTION # 186

What is a feature of an asymmetric key?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. Has lower network overhead
- B. Uses a continuous stream
- C. Shares the same key OD.
- **D. Uses different keys**

Answer: D

Explanation:

An asymmetric key is a feature of asymmetric cryptography, also known as public-key cryptography, which is a method of encrypting and decrypting data using two different keys: a public key and a private key. The public key can be shared with anyone, while the private key must be kept secret by the owner. The public key and the private key are mathematically related, but it is computationally infeasible to derive one from the other.

Asymmetric cryptography can be used for various purposes, such as digital signatures, key exchange, and encryption. For example, if Alice wants to send a message to Bob, she can use Bob's public key to encrypt the message, and only Bob can decrypt it using his private key. Alternatively, if Bob wants to prove that he is the author of a message, he can use his private key to sign the message, and anyone can verify it using his public key. Asymmetric cryptography has some advantages over symmetric cryptography, which uses the same key for both encryption and decryption. For instance, asymmetric cryptography does not require a secure channel to distribute the keys, and it can provide non-repudiation and authentication. However, asymmetric cryptography also has some drawbacks, such as higher computational complexity, larger key sizes, and higher network overhead.

References:

- * ISA/IEC 62443-3-3:2018, Section 4.2.3.6.1, Cryptography1
- * ISA/IEC 62443-4-2:2019, Section 4.2.3.6.1, Cryptography
- * ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist Study Guide, Section 5.3.1, Cryptography
- * ISA/IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Fundamentals Specialist Exam Specification, Section 5.3.1, Cryptography

NEW QUESTION # 187

What type of malware disrupted an emergency shutdown capability in safety systems?

- A. WannaCry
- B. Zeus
- C. Stuxnet
- **D. Triton or Trisis**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Triton (also known as Trisis) malware specifically targeted and compromised Safety Instrumented Systems (SIS), disabling the emergency shutdown capabilities at a petrochemical plant. This attack demonstrated that safety systems, once considered isolated and secure, are vulnerable to sophisticated, targeted cyberattacks. Neither Zeus, Stuxnet, nor WannaCry had this specific impact on emergency shutdown safety systems.

Reference: ISA/IEC 62443-1-1:2007, Section 3.2.4; ISA/IEC 62443-3-3:2013, Section 4.2.2; Public incident reports and analyses of the Triton/Trisis attack (e.g., FireEye 2017 case study).

NEW QUESTION # 188

Which is the PRIMARY objective when defining a security zone?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. All assets in the zone must be at the same level in the Purdue model.
- **B. All assets in the zone must share the same security requirements.**
- C. All assets in the zone must be physically located in the same area.
- D. All assets in the zone must be from the same vendor.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the ISA/IEC 62443-3-2 standard, a security zone is a grouping of systems and components based on their functional, logical, and physical relationship that share common security requirements. The primary objective of defining a security zone is to apply a consistent level of protection to the assets within the zone, based on their criticality and risk assessment. A security zone may

contain assets from different vendors, different levels in the Purdue model, or different physical locations, as long as they have the same security requirements. A security zone may also be subdivided into subzones, if there are different security requirements within the zone. A conduit is a logical or physical grouping of communication channels connecting two or more zones that share common security requirements.

References:

* ISA/IEC 62443-3-2:2020, Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 3-2: Security risk assessment for system design, Clause 4.3.21

* ISA/IEC 62443-1-1:2009, Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 1-1: Terminology, concepts and models, Clause 3.2.42

NEW QUESTION # 189

Which protocol is commonly used for managing the security of message transmission on the Internet via web browsers?

- A. TLS
- B. L2TP
- C. PPTP
- D. IPsec

Answer: A

Explanation:

Transport Layer Security (TLS) is the primary cryptographic protocol used to secure web-based communications such as HTTPS in web browsers.

From ISA/IEC 62443-3-3 (System Security Requirements and Security Levels), Annex B:

"TLS provides confidentiality, integrity, and authentication for communications over untrusted networks. It is commonly used to secure HTTPS, SMTP, and other application protocols." TLS superseded SSL and is the backbone of secure data transmission over the Internet.

Incorrect Options:

B). L2TP - Used for VPNs; not typically browser-related.

C). PPTP - An older VPN protocol, not used for browser encryption.

D). IPsec - Used to secure IP traffic at the network layer; not directly used in browser-based communication.

References:

ISA/IEC 62443-3-3:2013 - "System Security Requirements and Security Levels" NIST SP 800-52 (supports use of TLS in government systems) ISA/IEC 62443 Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 190

Which of the following tools has the potential for serious disruption of a control network and should not be used on a live system?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. Web browser
- B. Vulnerability scanner
- C. FTP
- D. Remote desktop

Answer: B

Explanation:

A vulnerability scanner is a tool that scans a network or a system for known vulnerabilities, such as misconfigurations, outdated software, or weak passwords. A vulnerability scanner can provide valuable information for improving the security posture of a system, but it can also cause serious disruption of a control network if used on a live system. This is because a vulnerability scanner may generate a large amount of network traffic, consume system resources, trigger alarms, or even crash devices by exploiting vulnerabilities. Therefore, a vulnerability scanner should not be used on a live system without proper authorization and precautions. A vulnerability scanner should only be used on a test or isolated network, or during a scheduled maintenance window with minimal impact on the system operation. References: ISA/IEC

62443 Standards to Secure Your Industrial Control System, Module 5: Assessing the Current Security Level, Slide 25.

NEW QUESTION # 191

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