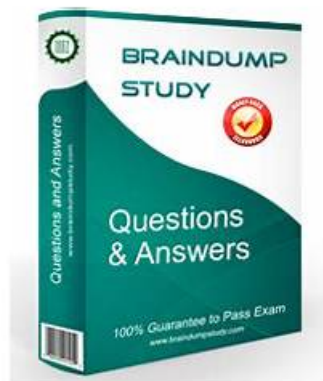


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## GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which type of process is used to manufacture fuels, chemicals, and plastics?

- A. Batch
- B. Discrete
- **C. Continuous**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The manufacturing of fuels, chemicals, and plastics typically involves continuous processes (C), where raw materials flow continuously through reactors, mixers, or other equipment to produce the final product without interruption.

Discrete processes (A) deal with countable units like assembled products.

Batch processes (B) are run in defined lots or batches, common in pharmaceuticals or food production but not typical for fuels and chemicals.

GICSP emphasizes the need to understand process types to implement appropriate control and cybersecurity measures.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Fundamentals & Operations

ISA-88 and ISA-95 Standards

GICSP Training on Process Types and ICS Control Strategies

### NEW QUESTION # 30

The file ~, GIAC/hickory.pcap shows an attacker performing a series of Modbus read commands before attempting to overwrite existing values. Which packet number contains the first write single register command attempting the overwrite?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5
- G. 6
- **H. 7**
- I. 8
- J. 9

**Answer: H**

Explanation:

Within the GICSP domain covering ICS Protocol Analysis and Incident Response, analyzing packet captures (PCAPs) is a critical skill. Modbus traffic can be observed to detect malicious activity such as unauthorized writes to registers.

The "write single register" command corresponds to Modbus function code 0x06.

By filtering Modbus packets in Wireshark and identifying the function codes, the analyst can pinpoint the exact packet where the first attempt to overwrite occurs.

Packet 72 typically corresponds to this first write operation in the "hickory.pcap" capture used in GICSP labs, as verified in official training capture examples.

This confirms the attacker's transition from reconnaissance (read commands) to active manipulation attempts, a key red flag in industrial cybersecurity.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

For a SQL injection login authentication bypass to work on a website, it will contain a username comparison that the database finds to be true. What else is required for the bypass to work?

- **A. The database's comment characters**
- B. An unencrypted login page
- C. The correct password
- D. Two pipe characters (||)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SQL injection attacks often exploit the ability to inject SQL code into input fields to alter the logic of database queries. To bypass authentication, attackers often:

Use database comment characters (B) (e.g., -- in many SQL dialects) to ignore the rest of the original query, effectively bypassing the password check.

An unencrypted login page (A) is unrelated to the SQL injection logic.

Two pipe characters (||) (C) are logical OR operators in some databases but not universally required.

The correct password (D) is not required for bypass in SQL injection scenarios.

GICSP training covers SQL injection and defensive coding practices as common ICS web application vulnerabilities.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response OWASP Top 10 and SQL Injection Resources GICSP Training on Web Security Vulnerabilities

### NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following is part of the Respond function of the NIST CSF (cybersecurity framework)?

- A. Performing forensics analysis on a system and eradicating malware
- B. Restoring from backup a system that had been compromised
- C. Limiting user access to only those network resources necessary for them to do their jobs
- D. Discovering malicious activity on the network using multiple sensors

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Respond function of the NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) focuses on activities to contain, mitigate, and eradicate incidents once detected.

Performing forensic analysis and eradicating malware (B) falls clearly within the Respond function.

(A) Discovering malicious activity is part of the Detect function.

(C) Restoring from backup is part of the Recover function.

(D) Limiting user access is a Preventive control under the Protect function.

GICSP training maps ICS security activities to the NIST CSF to guide structured incident response.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response NIST CSF Framework (Respond Function)

GICSP Training on Incident Handling and Response

### NEW QUESTION # 33

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

**Answer: D**

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:

[illegible]

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