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GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

A keyed lock on a facility's back door is an example of which type of control?

- A. Corrective
- **B. Delaying**
- C. Responsive
- D. Avoidant

Answer: B

Explanation:

A keyed lock is a delaying control (D) because it physically slows down or impedes unauthorized access to a facility, giving security personnel more time to respond.

Avoidant controls (A) prevent risk by eliminating it.

Responsive controls (B) act after an incident occurs.

Corrective controls (C) fix or restore systems after an incident.

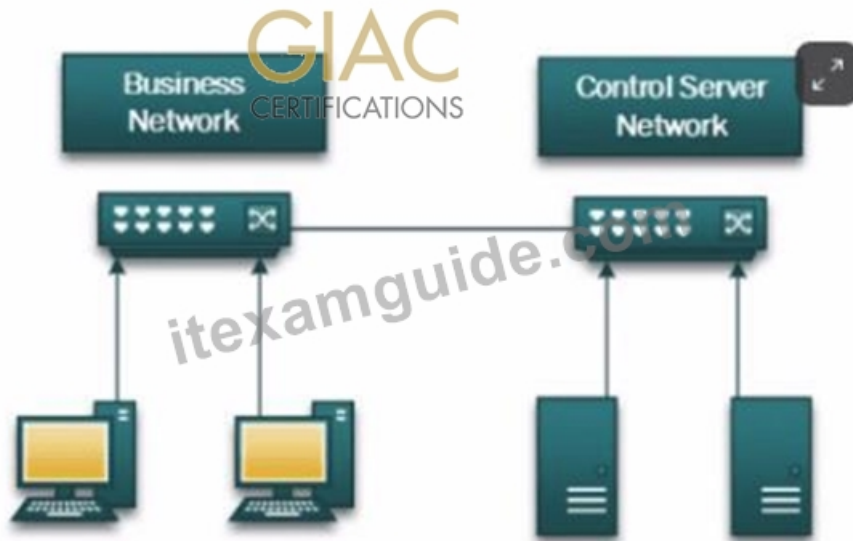
GICSP emphasizes physical delaying controls as part of defense-in-depth strategies.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Governance & Compliance GICSP Training on Physical Security Controls

NEW QUESTION # 34

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. Two separate domains without a trust relationship
- D. One domain with separate groups within

Answer: D

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 # 35

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. Policy
- C. Standard
- 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 # 36

What is a use of Network Address Translation?

- A. To make access list configuration easier
- B. To enable network routing functionality
- C. To maximize Firewall functionality
- D. To hide private network addresses

Answer: D

Explanation:

Network Address Translation (NAT) is a technique used to hide private IP addresses behind a public IP address (C), providing security benefits by masking internal network structures from external networks. NAT also conserves public IP addresses and allows multiple devices to share a single IP when accessing external networks.

While NAT affects routing and firewall operations, its primary purpose is not to maximize firewall functionality (A), simplify access lists (B), or enable routing (D), although it may indirectly impact these functions.

GICSP training stresses NAT as part of network security design, especially at the boundary between enterprise and ICS networks.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Architecture & Design
NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 5.5 (Network Architecture)
GICSP Training on Network Security Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which command can be used on a Linux system to search a file for a string of data and return the results to the screen?

- A. type
- B. tail
- C. grep
- D. cat

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The grep command (C) is a powerful and widely used Linux utility for searching text or data patterns within files and returning matching lines to the screen. It supports regular expressions, making it flexible for complex searches.

type (A) displays the kind of command (shell builtin, file, alias).

cat (B) outputs entire file contents but does not search.

tail (D) shows the last lines of a file but also does not perform searches.

In ICS security and forensic investigations (covered in GICSP), grep is essential for quickly finding relevant log entries or configuration data.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response Linux Command Line Basics (Referenced in GICSP) GICSP Training on Incident Response and Forensics Tools

NEW QUESTION # 38

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Each new request for analysis involves a network trip to send the request GICSP to the server, Capturing a nice breadth of variety from one shoot is what some newer photographers seem to struggle with most.

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