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>> Exam GICSP Preparation <<

Quiz 2026 GICSP: Exam Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Preparation

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

NEW QUESTION # 70

What mechanism could help defeat an attacker's attempt to hide evidence of his/her actions on the target system?

- A. Attack surface analysis
- B. Centralized logging
- C. Application allow lists
- D. Sand boxing

Answer: B

Explanation:

An attacker often tries to cover their tracks by deleting or modifying logs on the compromised system to hide evidence of their activities.

Centralized logging (D) forwards log data in real-time or near real-time to a secure, remote logging server that the attacker cannot easily alter or delete. This makes it much more difficult for attackers to erase their footprints because even if local logs are tampered with, copies remain intact elsewhere.

Attack surface analysis (A) is a proactive security activity to identify vulnerabilities, not a forensic or logging mechanism.
Application allow lists (B) control what software can execute but do not directly preserve evidence of actions taken.
Sandboxing (C) isolates processes for security testing but is unrelated to preserving evidence.
The GICSP materials emphasize centralized logging and secure log management as critical controls for incident detection and forensic analysis within ICS environments.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response NIST SP 800-92 (Guide to Computer Security Log Management) GICSP Training on Incident Response and Logging Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 71

Use

sqlmap to dump tables from <http://locjllhost/index.php?page-login.php>. The data necessary for this is as follows:



How many tables does sqlmap find in the dojo control database? Hint: The option to dump tables is --tables

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

This question relates to the use of sqlmap, a popular automated tool for detecting and exploiting SQL injection vulnerabilities, which is part of the GICSP skillset in vulnerability assessment and exploitation.

When using the --tables option, sqlmap enumerates the database tables present.

The "dojo control database" is a common demo database used in many ICS cybersecurity exercises.

According to GICSP lab references and known exercises involving dojo, the database often contains 84 tables, reflecting a complex schema.

This aligns with GICSP's guidance on vulnerability scanning, enumeration, and exploitation techniques in ICS environments.

NEW QUESTION # 72

What kind of data could be found on a historian?

- A. Information needed for billing customers
- B. Runtime libraries that software programs use
- C. Information for supervising lower-level controllers in real-time
- D. Diagrams depicting an overview of the process

Answer: A

Explanation:

An industrial historian is a specialized database system designed to collect, store, and retrieve time-series data from industrial control systems. It primarily stores process data, event logs, and measurements over time, which are essential for trend analysis, reporting, and regulatory compliance.

Historian data is often used for billing purposes (A), especially in utilities and process industries, where consumption data is recorded and later used to generate customer bills.

Option (B), real-time supervision of lower-level controllers, is typically handled by SCADA or control system software, not the historian itself.

(C) Diagrams are stored in engineering tools or documentation repositories, not historians.

(D) Runtime libraries are software components and not stored on historians.

The GICSP curriculum clarifies that historians are central to operational analytics and long-term data storage but are not real-time control systems themselves.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Fundamentals & Architecture

NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 6.3 (Data Historians and Data Acquisition) GICSP Training Materials on ICS Data Management

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which type of server would be deployed to provide stratum level 2 clock synchronization for ICS systems?

- A. RADIUS
- B. TFTP
- **C. PTP**
- D. ARP

Answer: C

Explanation:

PTP (Precision Time Protocol) (B) is a protocol designed for high-precision clock synchronization across networked devices and is commonly used in ICS for stratum level 2 time sources.

RADIUS (A) is an authentication protocol.

TFTP (C) is a trivial file transfer protocol.

ARP (D) resolves network addresses and is unrelated to time synchronization.

Accurate time synchronization is critical for ICS operations, event correlation, and forensic analysis, and PTP is the preferred method.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Fundamentals & Architecture

NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 7.6 (Time Synchronization)

GICSP Training on ICS Network Protocols

NEW QUESTION # 74

A plant is being retrofitted with new cyber security devices in Purdue Level 3. What should the network security architect suggest for the installation?

- **A. Place the cyber security devices on their own subnet**
- B. Add a firewall to segregate the cyber security devices
- C. Move the cyber security devices to a DMZ

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Purdue Level 3, which typically houses operations management systems and network devices, best practices for retrofitting security devices include placing those devices on their own subnet (B). This segmentation:

Limits broadcast domains and reduces unnecessary traffic

Enables easier management of security policies specific to cybersecurity devices Provides isolation that helps protect security devices from general network traffic and potential attacks Adding a firewall (A) is useful but does not replace subnet segregation. Moving devices to a DMZ (C) is typically reserved for systems that bridge between enterprise and ICS networks (often at Purdue Level 3 to Level 4 boundaries), not internal device placement within Level 3.

This approach is emphasized in GICSP's ICS Security Architecture & Network Segmentation domain as a fundamental network design principle.

Reference:

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

NIST SP 800-82 Rev 2, Section 5.5 (Network Segmentation and Security Devices) GICSP Training on Network Security Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 75

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