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>> GICSP Most Reliable Questions <<

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Are you planning to crack the GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) GICSP certification test in a short time and don't know how to prepare for it? Dumpkiller has updated GICSP Dumps questions for the applicants who want to prepare for the GIAC GICSP Certification test successfully within a few days. This study material is available in three different formats that you can trust to crack the GIAC GICSP certification test with ease.

GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which of the following is typically performed during the Recovery phase of incident response?

- A. Patching and configuring systems to meet established secure configuration standards.
- B. Finding the root cause or vector used by the attacker to gain entry and maintain access.
- C. Updating the organization's security policies to prevent future breaches.
- D. Making a forensic image of the system(s) involved in the incident.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Recovery phase in incident response focuses on restoring systems to normal operations and strengthening defenses:

Patching and configuring systems to meet secure standards (B) is a typical recovery activity to prevent recurrence.

Updating security policies (A) is usually part of the Post-Incident Activities or Governance.

Root cause analysis (C) is typically part of the Investigation or Analysis phase.

Forensic imaging (D) is part of the Containment and Eradication phases for evidence preservation.

GICSP aligns recovery activities with system hardening and return to normal operations.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response NIST SP 800-61 Rev 2 (Incident Handling Guide) GICSP Training on Incident Response Lifecycle

NEW QUESTION # 70

A brewer uses a local HMI to communicate with a controller that opens a pump to move the work from the boil kettle to the fermentor. What level of the Purdue model would the controller be considered?

- A. Level 2
- B. Level 4
- **C. Level 1**
- D. Level 3
- E. Level 0

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Purdue Enterprise Reference Architecture (PERA) model, commonly used in ICS security frameworks like GICSP, segments industrial control systems into hierarchical levels that correspond to the function and control of devices:

Level 0: Physical process (sensors and actuators directly interacting with the process) Level 1: Basic control level (controllers such as PLCs or DCS controllers that execute control logic and command actuators) Level 2: Supervisory control (HMIs, SCADA supervisory systems that interface with controllers) Level 3: Operations management (Manufacturing Execution Systems, batch control, production scheduling) Level 4: Enterprise level (business systems, ERP, corporate IT) In this scenario, the controller opening the pump is a device executing control logic directly on the process, placing it at Level 1. The local HMI used to communicate with the controller is at Level 2, supervising and providing operator interface.

This classification is foundational in GICSP's ICS Fundamentals and Architecture domain, which emphasizes clear understanding of network segmentation and device role for security zoning.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Fundamentals & Architecture

Purdue Model description in IEC 62443 and NIST SP 800-82

GICSP Training materials on Purdue Model and Network Segmentation

NEW QUESTION # 71

An organization wants to use Active Directory to manage systems within its Business and Control system networks. Which of the following is the recommended security practice?

- A. Shared Active Directory domain with separate domain controllers for the Business and Control system networks
- B. An Active Directory domain for the Business network and a Windows workgroup with a domain controller for the Control system network
- **C. Shared Active Directory domain with fully functional domain controllers for the Business network and a Read-Only Domain Controller for the Control system network**
- D. Separate Active Directory domains for the Business and Control system networks

Answer: C

Explanation:

The recommended best practice is to use a shared Active Directory domain while deploying a Read-Only Domain Controller (RODC) within the Control system network (D). This approach:

Enables centralized management and authentication consistent with the business network Limits the risk of domain controller compromise in the Control network because RODCs do not store sensitive password information and restrict changes Balances security and operational efficiency by isolating sensitive environments while still leveraging AD's capabilities Options A and C increase complexity or risk by fully separating domains or controllers, while B reduces manageability by mixing domain and workgroup systems.

GICSP highlights RODCs as a means to secure domain services in ICS environments where full domain controllers pose a security risk.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Governance & Compliance Microsoft Active Directory Best Practices

(Referenced in GICSP) GICSP Training on Identity Management and Network Segmentation

NEW QUESTION # 72

Which of the following devices is most likely to be in the same level as an HMI workstation that interfaces with a PLC?

- A. Data historian
- B. Programmable logic controller
- C. Variable speed drive
- **D. Remote terminal unit**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the Purdue model, HMIs typically reside at Level 2 (Supervisory Control), providing interfaces for operators to monitor and control devices. Remote Terminal Units (RTUs) (D) also commonly reside at this level, interfacing between controllers and supervisory systems.

Variable speed drives (A) and PLCs (B) are usually located at Level 1 (Control Devices LAN).

Data historians (C) typically reside at Level 3 or higher in the Operations Support DMZ or enterprise network.

GICSP materials emphasize proper classification of devices by Purdue levels for effective network segmentation and security.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Fundamentals & Architecture

Purdue Model and Network Segmentation, IEC 62443

GICSP Training on ICS Network Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 73

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 74

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