

# GIAC GICSP Certification Cost | Exam GICSP Question



Since the cost of signing up for the Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) GICSP exam dumps is considerable, your main focus should be clearing the Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) GICSP exam on your first try. Utilizing quality GIAC GICSP Exam Questions is the key to achieving this. Buy the Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) GICSP Exam Dumps created to avoid the stress of searching for tried-and-true GIAC GICSP certification exam preparation.

Passing the GICSP exam and obtaining the certification mean opening up a new and fascination phase of your professional career. Just imagine that what a brighter future will be with the GICSP certification! You may be employed by a bigger enterprise and get a higher position. The income will be doubled for sure. And Our GICSP study braindumps enable you to meet the demands of the actual certification exam within days. We can claim that with our GICSP practice guide for 20 to 30 hours, you are able to attend the exam with confidence.

>> GIAC GICSP Certification Cost <<

## Top GICSP Certification Cost | Efficient GIAC GICSP: Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) 100% Pass

Our GICSP study tool prepared by our company has now been selected as the secret weapons of customers who wish to pass the exam and obtain relevant certification. If you are agonizing about how to pass the exam and to get the GIAC certificate, now you can try our GICSP learning materials. Our reputation is earned by high-quality of our GICSP Learning Materials. Once you choose our GICSP training materials, you chose hope. Our GICSP learning materials are based on the customer's point of view and fully consider the needs of our customers.

## GIAC Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GICSP) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

### NEW QUESTION # 43

How is a WirelessHART enabled device authenticated?

- A. Using a WPA2 pre-shared key entered by an administrator
- **B. Using a join key to send an encrypted request for the shared network key**
- C. Using the vendor hard-coded master key to obtain a link key
- D. Using a PIN combined with the device MAC address

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

WirelessHART is a secure, industrial wireless protocol widely used in process control. Its security architecture uses a layered approach including encryption and authentication mechanisms to protect communications. WirelessHART devices authenticate by first using a join key, which is a shared secret configured in both the device and the network manager. The device uses this join key to send an encrypted request to the network manager. Upon successful authentication, the device receives the network key, which is used for encrypting ongoing communications within the network. This method ensures that only authorized devices can join the network and participate in secure communications. WPA2 (A) is a Wi-Fi standard, not used in WirelessHART; the vendor hard-coded master key (C) is discouraged due to security risks; and PIN plus MAC address (D) is not a WirelessHART authentication method. This procedure is detailed in the GICSP's ICS Security Architecture domain, highlighting wireless device authentication protocols as per WirelessHART specifications.

Reference:  
GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Architecture & Design  
WirelessHART Specification (HART Communication Foundation)  
GICSP Training Module on Wireless Security and Protocols

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

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

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 45

An administrator relaxes the password policy during disaster recovery operations. What is the result of this action?

- A. Negative effect on recovery point objective (RPO)
- **B. Increased risk**
- C. Positive effect on recovery time objective (RTO)
- D. Reduced insurance needs

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Relaxing password policies during disaster recovery often leads to increased risk (C) by weakening authentication controls and potentially allowing unauthorized access.

Recovery Point Objective (RPO) (A) relates to data loss tolerance and is unlikely directly affected by password policies.

Recovery Time Objective (RTO) (B) relates to restoration speed, and while relaxed policies may speed access, this is outweighed by security risk.

Reduced insurance needs (D) is not a direct consequence of relaxed security policies.

GICSP stresses that even during emergencies, security controls should be maintained to prevent additional vulnerabilities.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response NIST SP 800-34 Rev 1 (Contingency Planning) GICSP Training on Disaster Recovery and Security Risk Management

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

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: G**

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 # 47

What does the following command accomplish?

```
$ chroot /home/jdoe /bin/bash
```

- A. Assigns root privileges to the /home/jdoe and /bin/bash directories
- B. Modifies ownership of the /home/jdoe and /bin/bash directories to root
- C. Grants the jdoe user account root privileges when using a bash shell
- **D. Changes the root directory (/) to /home/jdoe for the associated user**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The chroot command changes the apparent root directory (/) for the current running process and its children to the specified directory- in this case, /home/jdoe.

This "jails" the shell (bash) into /home/jdoe, limiting file system access to that subtree.

It does not change ownership (A), grant privileges (B or C), but provides a confined environment (sandbox).

GICSP discusses chroot as a containment and security mechanism in ICS system hardening.

Reference:

GICSP Official Study Guide, Domain: ICS Security Operations & Incident Response Linux man pages for chroot GICSP Training on System Hardening and Access Controls

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

.....

