



# GSNA<sup>Q&As</sup>

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### QUESTION 1

You work as a Network Administrator for Tech Perfect Inc. You need to configure the company firewall so that only Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) and Secure HTTP (HTTPS) traffic is allowed into the intranet of the company. No other traffic should be allowed into the intranet.

Which of the following rule sets should you use on your firewall to accomplish the task? (Assume left to right equals top to bottom.)

- A. Output chain: allow port 443, allow 25, deny all
- B. Input chain: deny all, allow port 25, allow 443
- C. Input chain: allow port 25, allow 443, deny all
- D. Output chain: allow port 25, allow 443, deny all

Correct Answer: C

In the given rule set, `Inputchain` defines that the rule is for the incoming traffic, i.e., traffic coming from the intranet to the Internet. Port 25 is being allowed for SNMP traffic and port 443 for the HTTPS traffic. Deny all is being used after

allowing port 25 and 443; hence, all the other traffic will be denied. Answer: B is incorrect. Deny all is executed first; hence, all the traffic will be denied including port 25 and 443.

Answer: A, D are incorrect. These rule sets are used for outgoing traffic, i.e., traffic going from the intranet to the Internet as the `Output chain` rule is being used.

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### QUESTION 2

You have to move the whole directory `/foo` to `/bar`. Which of the following commands will you use to accomplish the task?

- A. `mv /bar /foo`
- B. `mv -R /foo /bar`
- C. `mv /foo /bar`
- D. `mv -r /bar /foo`

Correct Answer: C

You will use the `mv /foo /bar` command to move the whole directory `/foo` to `/bar`. The `mv` command moves files and directories from one directory to another or renames a file or directory. `mv` must always be given at least two arguments.

The first argument is given as a source file.

The second argument is interpreted as the destination.

If destination is an existing directory, the source file is moved to that directory with the same name as the source. If the destination is any other directory, the source file is moved and/or renamed to that destination name.

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Syntax : mv [options] source destination Some important options used with mv command are as follows:

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
-f	It never asks before overwriting.
-i	It asks before overwriting.
-b	It makes a backup of each file that would otherwise be overwritten.
-v	It prints the name of each file before moving it.

Answer: A is incorrect. The mv /bar /foo command will move the whole /bar directory to the /foo directory. Answer: B, D are incorrect. These are not valid Linux commands.

### QUESTION 3

You work as a Web Developer for XYZ CORP. The company has a Windows-based network. You have been assigned the task to secure the website of the company. To accomplish the task, you want to use a website monitoring service.

What are the tasks performed by a website monitoring service?

- A. It checks the health of various links in a network using end-to-end probes sent by agents located at vantage points in the network.
- B. It checks SSL Certificate Expiry.
- C. It checks HTTP pages.
- D. It checks Domain Name Expiry.

Correct Answer: BCD

Website monitoring service can check HTTP pages, HTTPS, FTP, SMTP, POP3, IMAP, DNS, SSH, Telnet, SSL, TCP, PING, Domain Name Expiry, SSL Certificate Expiry, and a range of other ports with great variety of check intervals from every four hours to every one minute. Typically, most website monitoring services test a server anywhere between once-per hour to once-per-minute. Advanced services offer in-browser web transaction monitoring based on browser add-ons such as Selenium or iMacros. These services test a website by remotely controlling a large number of web browsers. Hence, it can also detect website issues such as JavaScript bugs that are browser specific. Answer: A is incorrect. This task is performed under network monitoring. Network tomography deals with monitoring the health of various links in a network using end-to-end probes sent by agents located at vantage points in the network/Internet.

### QUESTION 4

Which of the following statements are true about data aggregation?

- A. A common aggregation purpose is to get more information about particular groups based on specific variables.
- B. Data aggregation cannot be user-based.
- C. Data aggregation is any process in which information is gathered and expressed in a summary form.



D. Online analytic processing (OLAP) is a simple type of data aggregation.

Correct Answer: ACD

Data aggregation is any process in which information is gathered and expressed in a summary form, for purposes such as statistical analysis. A common aggregation purpose is to get more information about particular groups based on specific variables such as age, profession, or income. The information about such groups can then be used for Web site personalization to choose content and advertising likely to appeal to an individual belonging to one or more groups for which data has been collected. For example, a site that sells music CDs might advertise certain CDs based on the age of the user and the data aggregate for their age group. Online analytic processing (OLAP) is a simple type of data aggregation in which the marketer uses an online reporting mechanism to process the information. Answer: B is incorrect. Data aggregation can be user-based. Personal data aggregation services offer the user a single point for collection of their personal information from other Web sites. The customer uses a single master personal identification number (PIN) to give them access to their various accounts (such as those for financial institutions, airlines, book and music clubs, and so on). Performing this type of data aggregation is sometimes referred to as "screen scraping."

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#### QUESTION 5

Which of the following commands can be used to convert all lowercase letters of a text file to uppercase?

- A. tac
- B. tr
- C. cat
- D. less

Correct Answer: B

You can use the tr command to convert all lowercase letters of a text file to uppercase. The tr command is used to translate, squeeze, and/or delete characters from standard input, writing to standard output. If you want to change all lowercase letters to uppercase, you will use the tr [a-z] [A-Z] command. commands cannot translate the text from one form to another.

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