



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

GIAC Systems and Network Auditor

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## QUESTION 1

John works as a professional Ethical Hacker. He has been assigned the project of testing the security of [www.we-are-secure.com](http://www.we-are-secure.com). He has successfully completed the following pre-attack phases while testing the security of the server:

Footprinting Scanning

Now he wants to conduct the enumeration phase.

Which of the following tools can John use to conduct it?

- A. PsPasswd
- B. WinSSLMiM
- C. PsFile
- D. UserInfo

Correct Answer: ACD

John can use the UserInfo, PsFile, and PsPasswd tools in the enumeration phase. UserInfo is a utility that retrieves all available information about any known user from any Windows 2000/NT operating system (accessible by TCP port 139).

UserInfo returns mainly the following information: SID and Primary group Logon restrictions and smart card requirements Special group Password expiration Note: UserInfo works as a NULL user even if the RestrictedAnonymous value in the

LSA key is set to 1 to specifically deny anonymous enumeration. PsFile is a command-line utility that shows a list of files on a system that are opened remotely. It also allows a user to close opened files either by name or by a file identifier.

The command syntax for PsFile is as follows:

```
psfile [\\RemoteComputer [-u Username [-p Password]]] [Id | path] [-c]
```

-u specifies the optional user name for logging in to a remote computer.

-p specifies a password for a user name.

If this is omitted, the user is prompted to enter the password without it being echoed to the screen.

Id is the identifier of the file about which the user wants to display information.

-c closes the files identified by the ID or path.

PsPasswd is a tool that helps Network Administrators change an account password on the local or remote system.

The command syntax of PsPasswd is as follows: `pspasswd [\\computer[,computer[...]] | @file [-u user [-p psswd]] Username [NewPassword]`



Parameter	Description
@file	Runs the command on each computer listed in the specified text file.
-u	Specifies an optional user name for login to a remote computer.
-p	Specifies an optional password for a user name.
Username	Specifies the name of account for password change.
NewPassword	Creates a new password. If omitted, a NULL password is applied.

## QUESTION 2

Audit trail or audit log is a chronological sequence of audit records, each of which contains evidence directly pertaining to and resulting from the execution of a business process or system function.

Under which of the following controls does audit control come?

- A. Protective controls
- B. Reactive controls
- C. Detective controls
- D. Preventive controls

Correct Answer: C

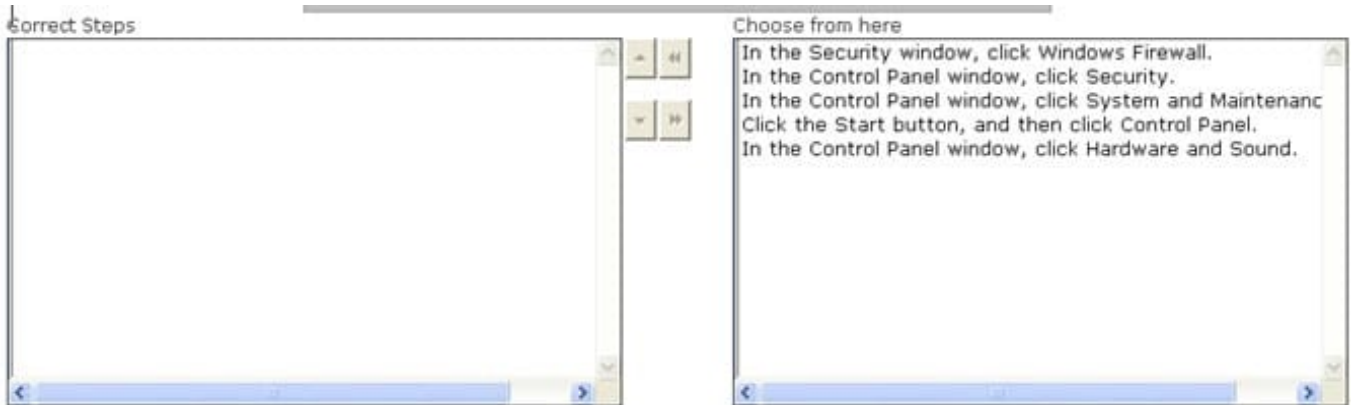
Audit trail or audit log comes under detective controls. Detective controls are the audit controls that are not needed to be restricted. Any control that performs a monitoring activity can likely be defined as a Detective Control. For example, it is possible that mistakes, either intentional or unintentional, can be made. Therefore, an additional Protective control is that these companies must have their financial results audited by an independent Certified Public Accountant. The role of this accountant is to act as an auditor. In fact, any auditor acts as a Detective control. If the organization in question has not properly followed the rules, a diligent auditor should be able to detect the deficiency which indicates that some control somewhere has failed. Answer: B is incorrect. Reactive or corrective controls typically work in response to a detective control, responding in such a way as to alert or otherwise correct an unacceptable condition. Using the example of account rules, either the internal Audit Committee or the SEC itself, based on the report generated by the external auditor, will take some corrective action. In this way, they are acting as a Corrective or Reactive control. Answer: A, D are incorrect. Protective or preventative controls serve to proactively define and possibly enforce acceptable behaviors. As an example, a set of common accounting rules are defined and must be followed by any publicly traded company. Each quarter, any particular company must publicly state its current financial standing and accounting as reflected by an application of these rules. These accounting rules and the SEC requirements serve as protective or preventative controls.

## QUESTION 3

DRAG DROP

You work as a Network Administrator for SoftWorld Inc. All client computers in the company run Windows Vista. You want to view the status of Windows Firewall. Choose in the correct order the steps you will take to accomplish the task.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



#### QUESTION 4

Which of the following encryption modes are possible in WEP?

- A. 128 bit encryption
- B. No encryption
- C. 256 bit encryption
- D. 40 bit encryption

Correct Answer: ABD

WEP supports three encryption modes, i.e., no encryption, 40 bit encryption, and 128 bit encryption. Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol for wireless local area networks (WLANs). It has two components, authentication and

encryption. It provides security, which is equivalent to wired networks, for wireless networks. WEP encrypts data on a wireless network by using a fixed secret key. WEP incorporates a checksum in each frame to provide protection against the

attacks that attempt to reveal the key stream.



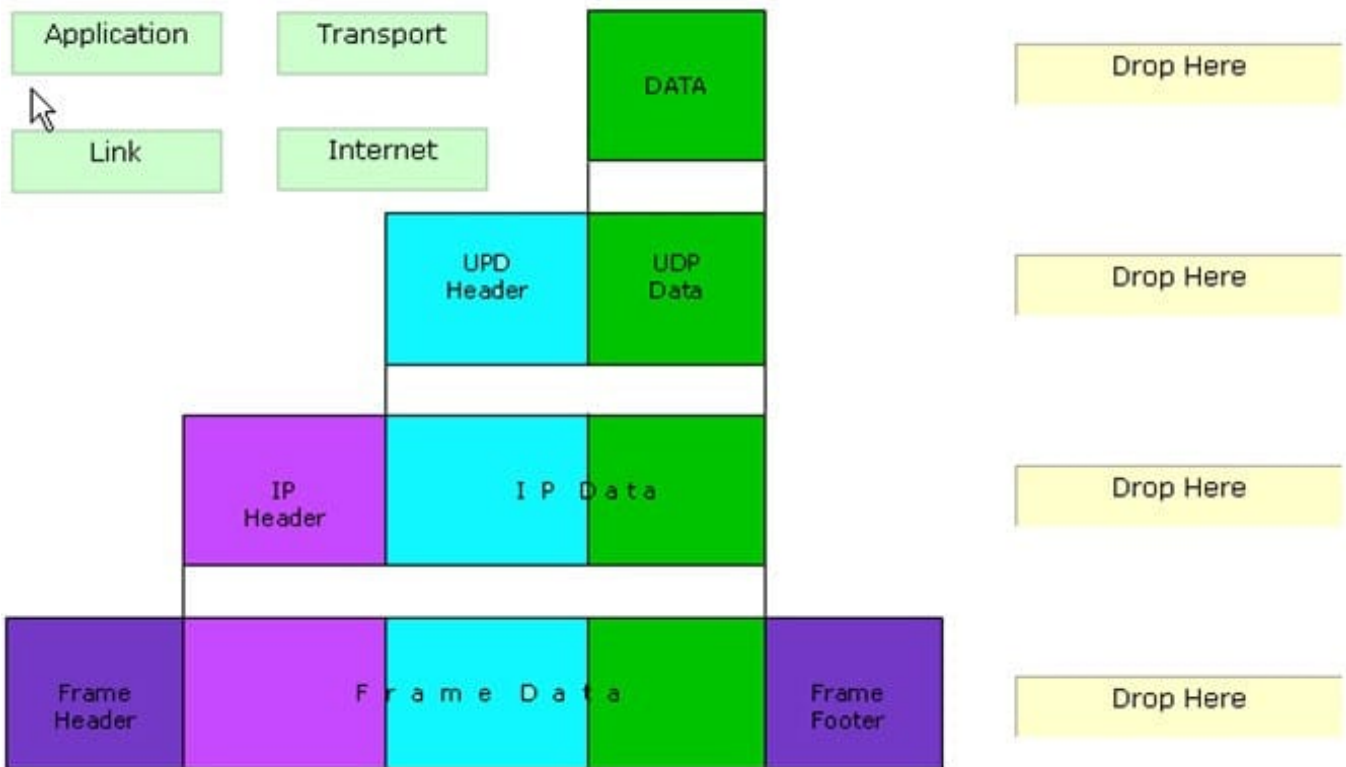
Answer: C is incorrect. WEP does not support 256 bit encryption.

### QUESTION 5

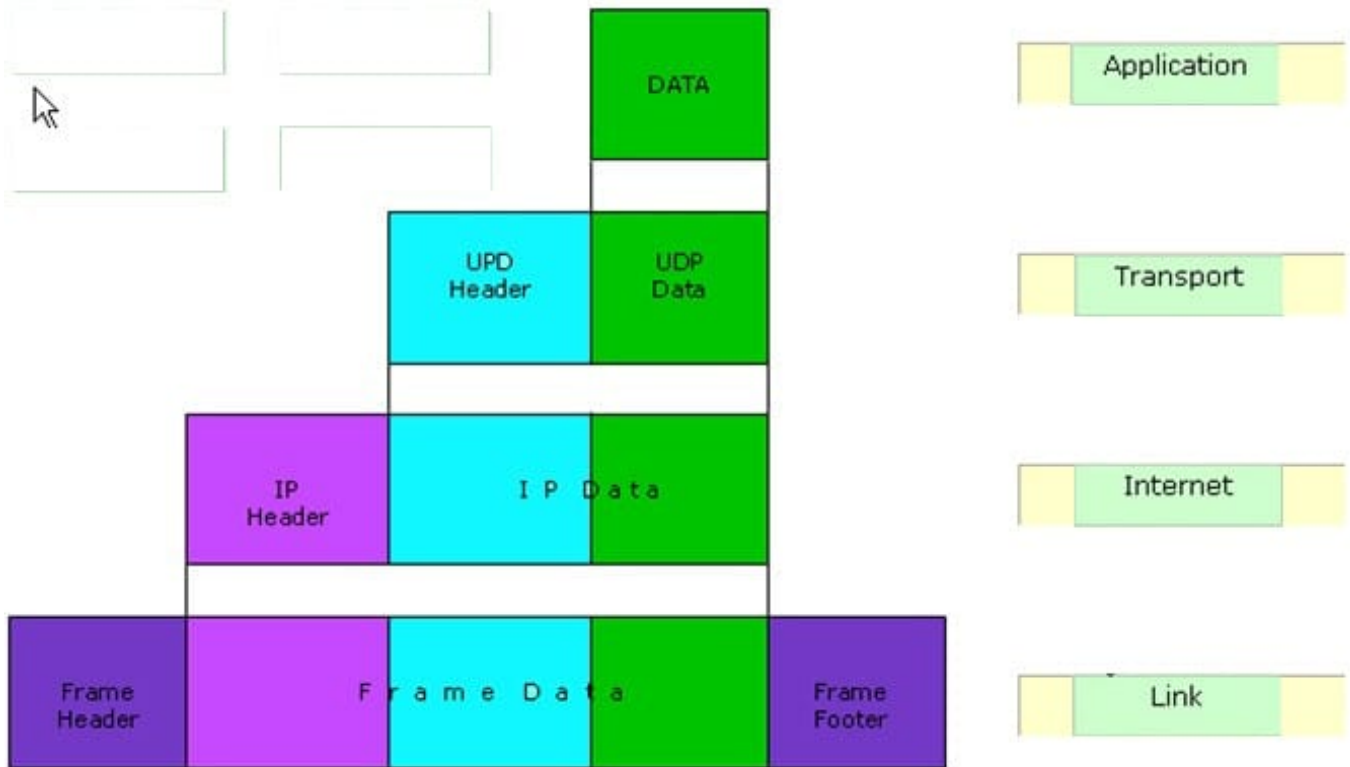
DRAG DROP

Drag and Drop the layers of TCP/IP model according to their level of data encapsulation.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



In the above diagram, the raw data is available in the Application layer of the TCP/IP model. The data coded according to the Application layer protocols is encapsulated into one or more transport layer protocols, which finally used by the lower layer protocols to affect the actual data transfer.

In the Transport layer, the data is combined with the UDP header. The responsibilities of the Transport Layer include end-to-end message transfer capabilities independent of the underlying network, along with error control, segmentation, flow

control, congestion control, and application addressing (port numbers).

In the Internet layer, the data and UDP header are combined to form an IP data, which is navigated by the IP header across the Internet for its exact destination.

In the Link layer, the IP data and IP header combine to form the final frame data, which is accompanied by the Frame header and Frame Footer. The Link Layer is used to move packets between the Internet Layer interfaces of two different

hosts on the same link. Main function of the Link layer is to add a packet header to prepare it for transmission and then actually transmit the frame over a physical medium.

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