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QUESTION 1

What are the different categories of PL/SQL program units?

- A. Default
- B. Unnamed
- C. Primary
- D. Named

Correct Answer: BD

A named block is a PL/SQL block that Oracle stores in the database and can be called by name from any application. A named block is also known as a stored procedure. Named blocks can be called from any PL/SQL block. It has a declaration section, which is known as a header. The header may include the name of a block, type of the block, and parameter. The name and list of formal parameters are known as the signature of a subroutine. Once a named PL/SQL block is compiled, it gets permanently stored as p-code after compilation in the shared pool of the system global area. Therefore, the named block gets compiled only once. An anonymous block is a PL/SQL block that appears in a user's application and is neither named nor stored in the database. This block does not allow any mode of parameter. Anonymous block programs are effective in some situations. They are basically used when building scripts to seed data or perform one-time processing activities. They are also used when a user wants to nest activity in another PL/SQL block's execution section. Anonymous blocks are compiled each time they are executed.

QUESTION 2

John works as a Network Administrator for Perfect Solutions Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. John is working as a root user on the Linux operating system. He wants to break a data.txt file, 200MB in size, into two files in which the size of the first file named data.txt.aa should be 150MB and that of the second file named data.txt.ab should be 50MB. To accomplish his task and to further delete the data.txt file, he enters the following command: `split --verbose -b 150m data.txt data.txt. ; rm -vf data.txt`

Which of the following commands can John use to join the splitted files into a new data.txt file?

- A. `vi data.txt.* > data.txt`
- B. `less data.txt.* > data.txt`
- C. `vi data.txt.*`
- D. `cat data.txt.* > data.txt`

Correct Answer: D

The `cat data.txt.*` command will display both the splitted files, and the `>` command will redirect the output into a new data.txt file.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following statements is true about a relational database?

- A. It is difficult to extend a relational database.
- B. The standard user and application program interface to a relational database is Programming Language (PL).
- C. It is a collection of data items organized as a set of formally-described tables.
- D. It is a set of tables containing data fitted into runtime defined categories.

Correct Answer: C

A relational database is a collection of data items organized as a set of formally-described tables from which data can be accessed or reassembled in many different ways without having to reorganize the database tables. Answer: B is incorrect. The standard user and application program interface to a relational database is the structured query language (SQL). Answer: A is incorrect. In addition to being relatively easy to create and access, a relational database has the important advantage of being easy to extend. Answer: D is incorrect. A relational database is a set of tables containing data fitted into predefined categories. Each table (which is sometimes called a relation) contains one or more data categories in columns. Each row contains a unique instance of data for the categories defined by the columns.

QUESTION 4

You work as a Network Administrator for NetTech Inc. Your computer has the Windows 2000 Server operating system. You want to harden the security of the server.

Which of the following changes are required to accomplish this? (Choose two)

- A. Remove the Administrator account.
- B. Disable the Guest account.
- C. Rename the Administrator account.
- D. Enable the Guest account.

Correct Answer: BC

For security, you will have to rename the Administrator account and disable the Guest account. Renaming the Administrator account will ensure that hackers do not break into the network or computer by guessing the password of the Administrator account. You can also create a fake Administrator account that has no privileges and audit its use to detect attacks. Disabling the Guest account will prevent users who do not have a domain or local user account from illegally accessing the network or computer. By default, the Guest account is disabled on systems running Windows 2000 Server. If the Guest account is enabled, you will have to disable it.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following tools can be used to perform ICMP tunneling? (Choose two)

- A. Itunnel
- B. Ptunnel
- C. WinTunnel
- D. Ethereal

Correct Answer: AB

Ptunnel and Itunnel are the tools that are used to perform ICMP tunneling. In ICMP tunneling, an attacker establishes a covert connection between two remote computers (a client and proxy), using ICMP echo requests and reply packets.

ICMP tunneling works by injecting arbitrary data into an echo packet sent to a remote computer. The remote computer replies in the same manner, injecting an answer into another ICMP packet and sending it back. The client performs all

communication using ICMP echo request packets, while the proxy uses echo reply packets. Normally, ICMP tunneling involves sending what appear to be ICMP commands but really they are the Trojan communications.

Answer: C is incorrect. WinTunnel is used to perform TCP tunneling.

Answer: D is incorrect. Ethereal is a network sniffer.

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