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QUESTION 1

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."

QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements is true about the Digest Authentication scheme?

- A. A valid response from the client contains a checksum of the username, the password, the given random value, the HTTP method, and the requested URL.
- B. In this authentication scheme, the username and password are passed with every request, not just when the user first types them.
- C. The password is sent over the network in clear text format.
- D. It uses the base64 encoding encryption scheme.

Correct Answer: A

The Digest Authentication scheme is a replacement of the Basic Authentication scheme. This authentication scheme is based on the challenge response model. In Digest authentication, the password is never sent across the network in clear text format but is always transmitted as an MD5 digest of the user's password. In this way, the password cannot be determined with the help of a sniffer. How does it work? In this authentication scheme, an optional header allows the server to specify the algorithm used to create the checksum or digest (by default, the MD5 algorithm). The Digest Authentication scheme provides the challenge using a randomly chosen value. This randomly chosen value is a server-specified data string which may be uniquely generated each time a 401 response is made. A valid response contains a checksum (by default, the MD5 checksum) of the username, the password, the given random value, the HTTP method, and the requested URL. In this way, the password is never sent in clear text format. Drawback: Although the password is not sent in clear text format, an attacker can gain access with the help of the digested password, since the digested password is really all the information needed to access the web site. Answer: B, C, D are incorrect. These statements

are true about the Basic Authentication scheme.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following records is the first entry in a DNS database file?

- A. CNAME
- B. SOA
- C. SRV
- D. MX

Correct Answer: B

Start of Authority (SOA) record is the first record in any DNS database file. The SOA resource record includes the following fields: owner, TTL, class, type, authoritative server, refresh, minimum TTL, etc. Answer: A is incorrect. Canonical

Name (CNAME) is a resource record that creates an alias for the specified Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN). It hides the implementation details of a network from the clients that are connected to the network.

Answer: D is incorrect. MX is a mail exchange resource record in the database file of a DNS server. It specifies a mail exchange server for a DNS domain name.

Answer: C is incorrect. SRV resource record is a DNS record that enables users to specify the location of servers for a specific service, protocol, and DNS domain. For example, if there are two servers in a domain, creating SRV records

specifies which hosts serve as Web servers, and resolvers can then retrieve all the SRV resource records for the Web servers.

QUESTION 4

Mark implements a Cisco unified wireless network for Tech Perfect Inc. Which functional area of the Cisco unified wireless network architecture includes intrusion detection and prevention?

- A. Network services
- B. Wireless clients
- C. Network unification
- D. Wireless access points

Correct Answer: A

Network services is the last functional area of the Cisco unified wireless network architecture. This functional area includes the self-depending network, enhanced network support, such as location services, intrusion detection and prevention, firewalls, network admission control, and all other services. Answer: C is incorrect. Network unification is a functional area of the Cisco unified wireless network architecture. This functional area includes the following wireless LAN controllers:

1. The 6500series catalyst switch 2.Wireless services module (WiSM) 3.Cisco wireless LAN controller module (WLCM) 4.Cisco catalyst 3750 series integrated WLC 5.Cisco 4400 series WLC 6.Cisco 2000 series WLC Answer: B is incorrect. Wireless clients are a functional area of the Cisco unified wireless network. The client devices are connected to a user. Answer: D is incorrect. A wireless access point (WAP) is a device that allows wireless communication devices to connect to a wireless network using Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, or related standards. The WAP usually connects to a wired network, and it can transmit data between wireless devices and wired devices on the network. Each access point can serve multiple users within a defined network area. As people move beyond the range of one access point, they are automatically handed over to the next one. A small WLAN requires a single access point. The number of access points in a network depends on the number of network users and the physical size of the network.

QUESTION 5

Sarah works as a Web Developer for XYZ CORP. She develops a Web site for the company. She uses tables in the Web site. Sarah embeds three tables within a table.

What is the technique of embedding tables within a table known as?

- A. Nesting tables
- B. Stacking tables
- C. CSS tables
- D. Horned tables

Correct Answer: A

In general, nesting means embedding a construct inside another. Nesting tables is a technique in which one or more tables are embedded within a table. Answer: B, C, D are incorrect. There are no techniques such as stacking tables, horned tables, or CSS tables.

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