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QUESTION 1

Which of the following protocols are used to provide secure communication between a client and a server over the Internet? (Choose two)

- A. TLS
- B. SSL
- C. HTTP
- D. SNMP

Correct Answer: AB

SSL and TLS protocols are used to provide secure communication between a client and a server over the Internet.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements about the `/etc/profile` file are true?

- A. It allows a system administrator to create a default home directory for all new users on a computer.
- B. A user can change the settings of the `/etc/profile` file, but he cannot delete the file. It can only be deleted by the root user.
- C. It can change the default umask value.
- D. It is used to configure and control system-wide default variables.

Correct Answer: CD

The `/etc/profile` file is used to configure and control system-wide default variables. It performs many operations, some of which are as follows:

Exporting variables
Setting the umask value

Sending mail messages to indicate that new mail has arrived

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Setting the umask value

Sending mail messages to indicate that new mail has arrived

Only the root user can configure and change the `/etc/profile` file for all users on the system.

Answer: A is incorrect. The `/etc/skel` file allows a system administrator to create a default home directory for all new users on a computer or network and thus to make certain that all users begin with the same settings. When a new account is

created with a home directory, the entire contents of `/etc/skel` are copied into the new home directory location. The home directory and its entire contents are then set to the new account's UID and GID, making the new user owner of the initial



files. The system administrator can create files in /etc/skel that will provide a nice default environment for users. For example, he might create a /etc/skel/.profile that sets the PATH environment variable for new users.

Answer: B is incorrect. Only the root user can change the settings of the /etc/profile file.

QUESTION 3

In a network, a data packet is received by a router for transmitting it to another network. In order to make decisions on where the data packet should be forwarded, the router checks with its routing table.

Which of the following lists does a router check in a routing table?

- A. Available networks
- B. Available packets
- C. Available protocols
- D. Available paths

Correct Answer: AD

A Routing table stores the actual routes to all destinations; the routing table is populated from the topology table with every destination network that has its successor and optionally feasible successor identified (if unequal-cost load-balancing

is enabled using the variance command). The successors and feasible successors serve as the next hop routers for these destinations. Unlike most other distance vector protocols, EIGRP does not rely on periodic route dumps in order to

maintain its topology table. Routing information is exchanged only upon the establishment of new neighbor adjacencies, after which only changes are sent.

Answer: C is incorrect. A routing table does not contain any list of protocols.

Answer: B is incorrect. A routing table does not contain any list of packets.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following commands can be used to format text files?

- A. wc
- B. ps
- C. tail
- D. pr

Correct Answer: D

The pr command is used to format text files according to the specified options. This command is usually used to paginate or columnate files for printing.



Answer: B is incorrect. The ps command reports the status of processes that are currently running on a Linux computer.

Answer: A is incorrect. The wc command is used to count the number of bytes, words, and lines in a given file or in the list of files.

Answer: C is incorrect. The tail command is used to display the last few lines of a text file or piped data.

QUESTION 5

You run the `wc -c file1.txt` command. If this command displays any error message, you want to store the error message in the `error.txt` file.

Which of the following commands will you use to accomplish the task?

- A. `wc -c file1.txt >>error.txt`
- B. `wc -c file1.txt 1>error.txt`
- C. `wc -c file1.txt 2>error.txt`
- D. `wc -c file1.txt >error.txt`

Correct Answer: C

According to the scenario, you will use the `wc -c file1.txt 2>error.txt` command to accomplish the task. The `2>` operator is an error redirector, which, while running a command, redirects the error (if it exists) on the specified file.

Answer: B, D are incorrect.

The `>` or `1>` redirector can be used to redirect the output of the `wc -c file1.txt` file to the `error.txt` file; however, you want to write the errors in the `error.txt` file, not the whole output.

Answer: A is incorrect.

The `>>` operator will redirect the output of the command in the same manner as the `>` or `1>` operator. Although the `>>` operator will not overwrite the `error.txt` file, it will append the `error.txt` file.

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