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QUESTION 1

Data mining is a process of sorting through data to identify patterns and establish relationships. Which of the following data mining parameters looks for patterns where one event is connected to another event?

- A. Sequence or path analysis
- B. Forecasting
- C. Clustering
- D. Association

Correct Answer: D

Data mining is a process of sorting through data to identify patterns and establish relationships. Following are the data mining parameters:

Association: Looking for patterns where one event is connected to another event.

Sequence or path analysis: Looking for patterns where one event leads to another later event.

Classification: Looking for new patterns (may result in a change in the way the data is organized but is acceptable).

Clustering: Finding and visually documenting groups of facts not previously known.

Forecasting: Discovering patterns in data that can lead to reasonable predictions about the future (This area of data mining is known as predictive analytics).

QUESTION 2

You work as a Software Developer for XYZ CORP. You create a SQL server database named DATA1 that will manage the payroll system of the company. DATA1 contains two tables named EmployeeData, Department. While EmployeeData records detailed information of the employees, Department stores information about the available departments in the company. EmployeeData consists of columns that include EmpID, EmpName, DtOBrth, DtOJoin, DeptNo, Desig, BasicSal, etc. You want to ensure that each employee ID is unique and is not shared between two or more employees. You also want to ensure that the employees enter only valid department numbers in the DeptNo column.

Which of the following actions will you perform to accomplish the task?

- A. Define triggers in the EmployeeData table.
- B. Add stored procedures by using Transact-SQL queries.
- C. Add constraints to the EmployeeData table.
- D. Define indexes in the EmployeeData table.
- E. Define views in the database.

Correct Answer: BCDE



In the given scenario, you will add constraints to the EmpID and DeptNo columns of the EmployeeData table, as you want EmpID to be unique, and the number entered in the DeptNo column to be valid. A constraint enforces the integrity of a

database. It defines rules regarding the values allowed in the columns of a table. A constraint is the standard mechanism for enforcing integrity. Using constraints is preferred to using triggers, rules, and defaults. Most of the RDBMS

databases support the following five types of constraints:

NOT NULL constraint: It specifies that the column does not accept NULL values.

CHECK constraint: It enforces domain integrity by limiting the values that can be placed in a column.

UNIQUE constraint: It enforces the uniqueness of values in a set of columns.

PRIMARY KEY constraint: It identifies the column or set of columns whose values uniquely identify a row in a table.

FOREIGN KEY constraint: It establishes a foreign key relationship between the columns of the same table or different tables.

Following are the functions of constraints:

Constraints enforce rules on data in a table whenever a row is inserted, updated, or deleted from the table.

Constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies from other tables.

Constraints enforce rules at the column level as well as at the table level.

Defining indexes in the EmployeeData table will help you find employee information based on EmpID, very fast.

An index is a pointer to a table.

It speeds up the process of data retrieval from a table.

It is stored separately from a table for which it was created.

Indexes can be created or dropped without affecting the data in a table.

The syntax for creating an index is as follows: `CREATE INDEX`

Indexes can also be used for implementing data integrity in a table.

A unique index does not allow duplicate values to enter in a row if a particular column is indexed as a unique index.

The syntax for creating a unique index is as follows: `CREATE UNIQUE INDEX` You will also add a stored procedure named AddEmp by using Transact-SQL queries. AddEmp will accept data values for new employees and will

subsequently add a row in the EmployeeData table. Stored procedures are precompiled SQL routines that are stored on a database server. They are a combination of multiple SQL statements that form a logical unit and perform a particular

task. Stored procedures provide the capability of combining multiple SQL statements and improve speed due to precompiled routines. Most of the DBMS provide support for stored procedures. They usually differ in their syntax and

capabilities from one DBMS to another.

A stored procedure can take three parameters: IN, OUT, and INOUT. Note: Stored procedures are very similar to



functions and procedures of common programming languages. You will also define a view named DeptEmpView that will

combine data from the Department and EmployeeData tables and thus produce the required result. A view can be thought of as a virtual table. The data accessible through a view is not stored in the database as a distinct object. Views are

created by defining a SELECT statement. The result set of the SELECT statement forms the virtual table. A user can use this virtual table by referencing the view name in SQL statements in the same way a table is referenced. Answer: A is

incorrect. You do not need to define any triggers in the EmployeeData table, as they are not required while making the EmpID unique, or while entering valid data values in DeptNo. A trigger is a special kind of stored procedure that

automatically runs when data in a specified table is updated, inserted, or deleted. Triggers can query other tables and can include complex SQL statements.

QUESTION 3

What does CSS stand for?

- A. Cascading Style Sheet
- B. Coded System Sheet
- C. Cyclic Style Sheet
- D. Cascading Style System

Correct Answer: A

A Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) is a separate text file that keeps track of design and formatting information, such as colors, fonts, font sizes, and margins, used in Web pages. CSS is used to provide Web site authors greater control on the appearance and presentation of their Web pages. It has codes that are interpreted and applied by the browser on to the Web pages and their elements. CSS files have .css extension. There are three types of Cascading Style Sheets: External Style Sheet Embedded Style Sheet Inline Style Sheet

QUESTION 4

You are concerned about war driving bringing hackers attention to your wireless network. What is the most basic step you can take to mitigate this risk?

- A. Implement WPA
- B. Implement WEP
- C. Don't broadcast SSID
- D. Implement MAC filtering

Correct Answer: C

By not broadcasting your SSID some simple war driving tools won't detect your network. However, you should be



aware that there are tools that will still detect networks that are not broadcasting their SSID across your network.

Answer: D is incorrect. While MAC filtering may help prevent a hacker from accessing your network, it won't keep him or her from finding your network.

QUESTION 5

An executive in your company reports odd behavior on her PDA. After investigation you discover that a trusted device is actually copying data off the PDA. The executive tells you that the behavior started shortly after accepting an e-business card from an unknown person.

What type of attack is this?

- A. Session Hijacking
- B. Bluesnarfing
- C. Privilege Escalation
- D. PDA Hijacking

Correct Answer: B

Bluesnarfing is a rare attack in which an attacker takes control of a bluetooth enabled device. One way to do this is to get your PDA to accept the attacker's device as a trusted device.

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