

HP

Exam Questions HPE6-A78

Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) configuration interface. The left sidebar shows the 'Configuration' menu with 'Authentication' selected. The main area shows the 'Auth Servers' tab. Under 'Server Groups', the 'MyEmployees_dot1_svg' group is highlighted. Below it, the 'Servers' tab shows a single server named 'clearpass' of type 'RADIUS' with IP address '10.5.5.5' and 'MATCH RULES' set to '0'.

You have set up a RADIUS server on an ArubaOS Mobility Controller (MC) when you created a WLAN named "MyEmployees". You now want to enable the MC to accept change of authorization (CoA) messages from this server for wireless sessions on this WLAN.

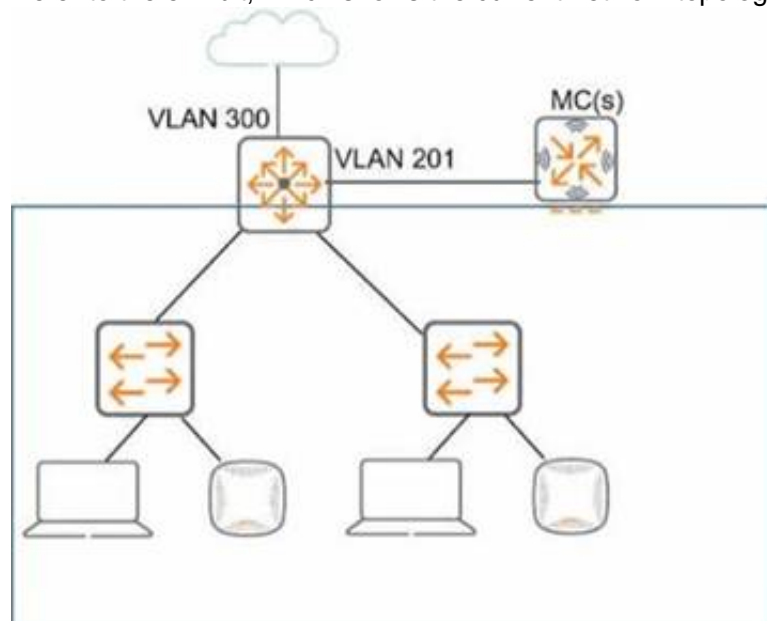
What is a part of the setup on the MC?

- A. Create a dynamic authorization, or RFC 3576, server with the 10.5.5.5 address and correct shared secret.
- B. Install the root CA associated with the 10.5.5.5 server's certificate as a Trusted CA certificate.
- C. Configure a ClearPass username and password in the MyEmployees AAA profile.
- D. Enable the dynamic authorization setting in the "clearpass" authentication server settings.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the current network topology.



You are deploying a new wireless solution with an Aruba Mobility Master (MM), Aruba Mobility Controllers (MCs), and campus APs (CAPs). The solution will include a WLAN that uses Tunnel for the forwarding mode and implements WPA3-Enterprise security.

What is a guideline for setting up the VLAN for wireless devices connected to the WLAN?

- A. Assign the WLAN to a single new VLAN which is dedicated to wireless users.
- B. Use wireless user roles to assign the devices to different VLANs in the 100-150 range.
- C. Assign the WLAN to a named VLAN which specified 100-150 as the range of IDs.
- D. Use wireless user roles to assign the devices to a range of new VLAN IDs.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

What is one difference between EAP-Tunneled Layer security (EAP-TLS) and Protected EAP (PEAP)?

- A. EAP-TLS creates a TLS tunnel for transmitting user credentials, while PEAP authenticates the server and supplicant during a TLS handshake.
- B. EAP-TLS requires the supplicant to authenticate with a certificate, but PEAP allows the supplicant to use a username and password.
- C. EAP-TLS begins with the establishment of a TLS tunnel, but PEAP does not use a TLS tunnel as part of its process.
- D. EAP-TLS creates a TLS tunnel for transmitting user credentials securely while PEAP protects user credentials with TKIP encryption.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

What is an example of phishing?

- A. An attacker sends TCP messages to many different ports to discover which ports are open.
- B. An attacker checks a user's password by using trying millions of potential passwords.
- C. An attacker lures clients to connect to a software-based AP that is using a legitimate SSID.
- D. An attacker sends emails posing as a service team member to get users to disclose their passwords.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

What is an Authorized client as defined by ArubaOS Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIP)?

- A. a client that has a certificate issued by a trusted Certification Authority (CA)
- B. a client that is not on the WIP blacklist
- C. a client that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP and passed encrypted traffic
- D. a client that is on the WIP whitelist.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

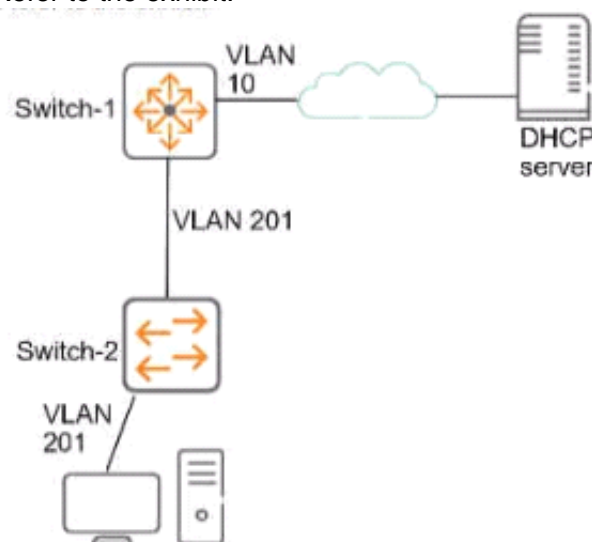
A company has an Aruba solution with a Mobility Master (MM) Mobility Controllers (MCs) and campus Aps. What is one benefit of adding Aruba Airwave from the perspective of forensics?

- A. Airwave can provide more advanced authentication and access control services for the ArubaOS solution
- B. Airwave retains information about the network for much longer periods than ArubaOS solution
- C. Airwave is required to activate Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) services on the ArubaOS solution
- D. AirWave enables low level debugging on the devices across the ArubaOS solution

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.



This company has ArubaOS-Switches. The exhibit shows one access layer switch, Switch-2, as an example, but the campus actually has more switches. The company wants to stop any internal users from exploiting ARP

What is the proper way to configure the switches to meet these requirements?

- A. On Switch-1, enable ARP protection globally, and enable ARP protection on all VLANs.
- B. On Switch-2, make ports connected to employee devices trusted ports for ARP protection
- C. On Switch-2, enable DHCP snooping globally and on VLAN 201 before enabling ARP protection
- D. On Switch-2, configure static IP-to-MAC bindings for all end-user devices on the network

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

You have detected a Rogue AP using the Security Dashboard Which two actions should you take in responding to this event? (Select two)

- A. There is no need to locate the AP If you manually contain it.
- B. This is a serious security event, so you should always contain the AP immediately regardless of your company's specific policies.
- C. You should receive permission before containing an A
- D. as this action could have legal Implications.
- E. For forensic purposes, you should copy out logs with relevant information, such as the time that the AP was detected and the AP's MAC address.
- F. There is no need to locate the AP If the Aruba solution is properly configured to automatically contain it.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 9

How does the ArubaOS firewall determine which rules to apply to a specific client's traffic?

- A. The firewall applies every rule that includes the client's IP address as the source.
- B. The firewall applies the rules in policies associated with the client's wlan
- C. The firewall applies three rules in policies associated with the client's user role.
- D. The firewall applies every rule that includes the client's IP address as the source or destination.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

From which solution can ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) receive detailed information about client device type OS and status?

- A. ClearPass Onboard
- B. ClearPass Access Tracker
- C. ClearPass OnGuard
- D. ClearPass Guest

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

You are configuring ArubaOS-CX switches to tunnel client traffic to an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC). What should you do to enhance security for control channel communications between the switches and the MC?

- A. Create one UBT zone for control traffic and a second UBT zone for clients.
- B. Configure a long, random PAPI security key that matches on the switches and the MC.
- C. install certificates on the switches, and make sure that CPsec is enabled on the MC
- D. Make sure that the UBT client vlan is assigned to the interface on which the switches reach the MC and only that interface.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12

What is one way that Control Plane Security (CPsec) enhances security for me network?

- A. It protects wireless clients' traffic tunneled between APs and Mobility Controllers, from eavesdropping
- B. It prevents Denial of Service (DoS) attacks against Mobility Controllers' (MCs") control plane.
- C. It prevents access from unauthorized IP addresses to critical services, such as SSH on Mobility Controllers (MCs).
- D. It protects management traffic between APs and Mobility Controllers (MCs) from eavesdropping.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

What is one way that WPA3-PerSonal enhances security when compared to WPA2-Personal?

- A. WPA3-Person3i is more secure against password leaking Because all users nave their own username and password
- B. WPA3-Personai prevents eavesdropping on other users' wireless traffic by a user who knows the passphrase for the WLAN.
- C. WPA3-Personai is more resistant to passphrase cracking Because it requires passphrases to be at least 12 characters
- D. WPA3-Personal is more complicated to deploy because it requires a backend authentication server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 16

A company with 382 employees wants to deploy an open WLAN for guests. The company wants the experience to be as follows:

- * Guests select the WLAN and connect without having to enter a password.
- * Guests are redirected to a welcome web page and log in.

The company also wants to provide encryption for the network for devices mat are capable, you implement Tor the WLAN?
Which security options should

- A. WPA3-Personal and MAC-Auth
- B. Captive portal and WPA3-Personai
- C. Captive portal and Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) in transition mode
- D. Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) and WPA3-Personal

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20

A company is deploying ArubaOS-CX switches to support 135 employees, which will tunnel client traffic to an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) for the MC to apply firewall policies and deep packet inspection (DPI). This MC will be dedicated to receiving traffic from the ArubaOS-CX switches.
What are the licensing requirements for the MC?

- A. one AP license per-switch
- B. one PEF license per-switch
- C. one PEF license per-switc
- D. and one WCC license per-switch
- E. one AP license per-switc
- F. and one PEF license per-switch

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 23

How should admins deal with vulnerabilities that they find in their systems?

- A. They should apply fixes, such as patches, to close the vulnerability before a hacker exploits it.

- B. They should add the vulnerability to their Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE).
- C. They should classify the vulnerability as malwar
- D. a DoS attack or a phishing attack.
- E. They should notify the security team as soon as possible that the network has already been breached.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 27

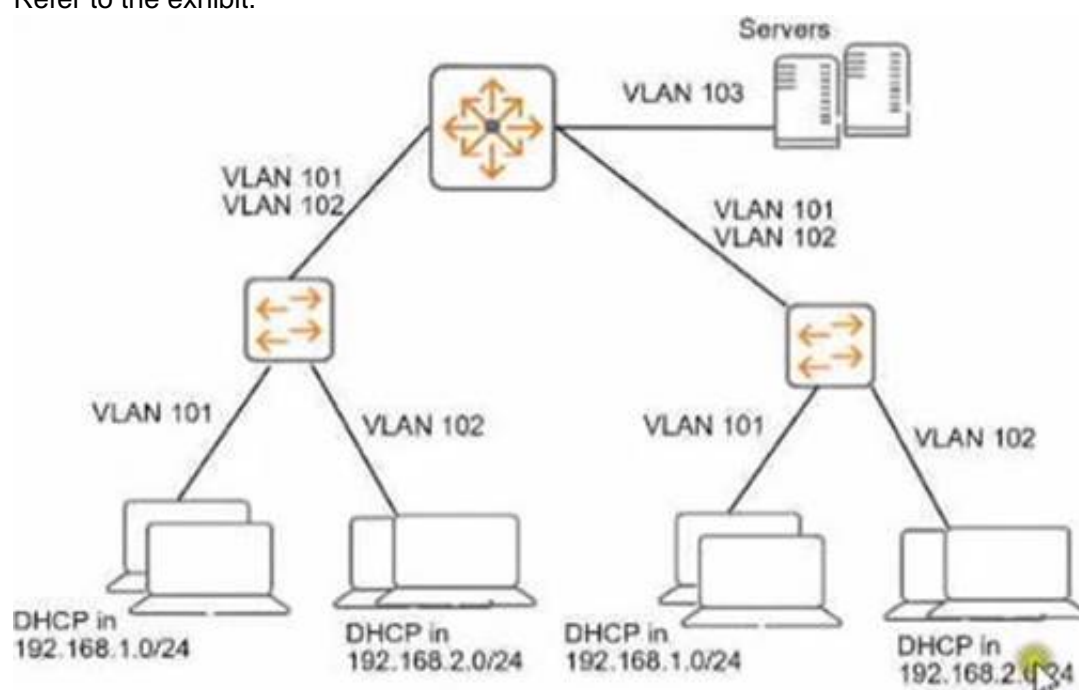
What is a Key feature of me ArubaOS firewall?

- A. The firewall is stateful which means that n can track client sessions and automatically allow return traffic for permitted sessions
- B. The firewall Includes application layer gateways (ALGs). which it uses to filter Web traffic based on the reputation of the destination web site.
- C. The firewall examines all traffic at Layer 2 through Layer 4 and uses source IP addresses as the primary way to determine how to control traffic.
- D. The firewall is designed to fitter traffic primarily based on wireless 802.11 headers, making it ideal for mobility environments

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31

Refer to the exhibit.



You need to ensure that only management stations in subnet 192.168.1.0/24 can access the ArubaOS-Switches' CLI. Web UI. and REST interfaces The company also wants to let managers use these stations to access other parts of the network What should you do?

- A. Establish a Control Plane Policing class that selects traffic from 192.168 1.0/24.
- B. Specify 192.168.1.0.255.255.255.0 as authorized IP manager address
- C. Configure the switch to listen for these protocols on OOBM only.
- D. Specify vlan 100 as the management vlan for the switches.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36

You have an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC). for which you are already using Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to authenticate access to the Web UI with usernames and passwords You now want to enable managers to use certificates to log in to the Web UI CPPM will continue to act as the external server to check the names in managers' certificates and tell the MC the managers' correct role in addition to enabling certificate authentication. what is a step that you should complete on the MC?

- A. Verify that the MC has the correct certificates, and add RadSec to the RADIUS server configuration for CPPM
- B. install all of the managers' certificates on the MC as OCSP Responder certificates
- C. Verify that the MC trusts CPPM's HTTPS certificate by uploading a trusted CA certificate Also, configure a CPPM username and password on the MC
- D. Create a local admin account mat uses certificates in the account, specify the correct trusted CA certificate and external authentication

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 38

What is a benefit or Protected Management Frames (PMF). sometimes called Management Frame Protection (MFP)?

- A. PMF helps to protect APs and MCs from unauthorized management access by hackers.
- B. PMF ensures trial traffic between APs and Mobility Controllers (MCs) is encrypted.
- C. PMF prevents hackers from capturing the traffic between APs and Mobility Controllers.
- D. PMF protects clients from DoS attacks based on forged de-authentication frames

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 43

Refer to the exhibit.

Roles	Policies	Applications	Aliases
Global Rules			
IP VERSION	SOURCE	DESTINATION	SERVICE/APPLICATION
+			
Rules of this Role only			
IP VERSION	SOURCE	DESTINATION	SERVICE/APPLICATION
IPv4	any	any	svc-dhcp
IPv4	user	10.1.5.5	svc-dns
IPv4	any	10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0	any
IPv4	user	10.1.10.0 255.255.255.0	svc-https

A diem is connected to an ArubaOS Mobility Controller. The exhibit shows all Tour firewall rules that apply to this diem
What correctly describes how the controller treats HTTPS packets to these two IP addresses, both of which are on the other side of the firewall 10.1 10.10 203.0.13.5

- A. It drops both of the packets
- B. It permits the packet to 10.1.10.10 and drops the packet to 203 0.13.5
- C. it permits both of the packets
- D. It drops the packet to 10.1.10.10 and permits the packet to 203.0.13.5.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47

Which attack is an example or social engineering?

- A. An email ls used to impersonate a Dank and trick users into entering their bank login information on a fake website page.
- B. A hacker eavesdrops on insecure communications, such as Remote Desktop Program (RDP). and discovers login credentials.
- C. A user visits a website and downloads a file that contains a worm, which sell-replicates throughout the network.
- D. An attack exploits an operating system vulnerability and locks out users until they pay the ransom.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 50

What are the roles of 802.1X authenticators and authentication servers?

- A. The authenticator stores the user account database, while the server stores access policies.
- B. The authenticator supports only EAP, while the authentication server supports only RADIUS.
- C. The authenticator is a RADIUS client and the authentication server is a RADIUS server.
- D. The authenticator makes access decisions and the server communicates them to the supplicant.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53

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