

Exam Questions HPE6-A78

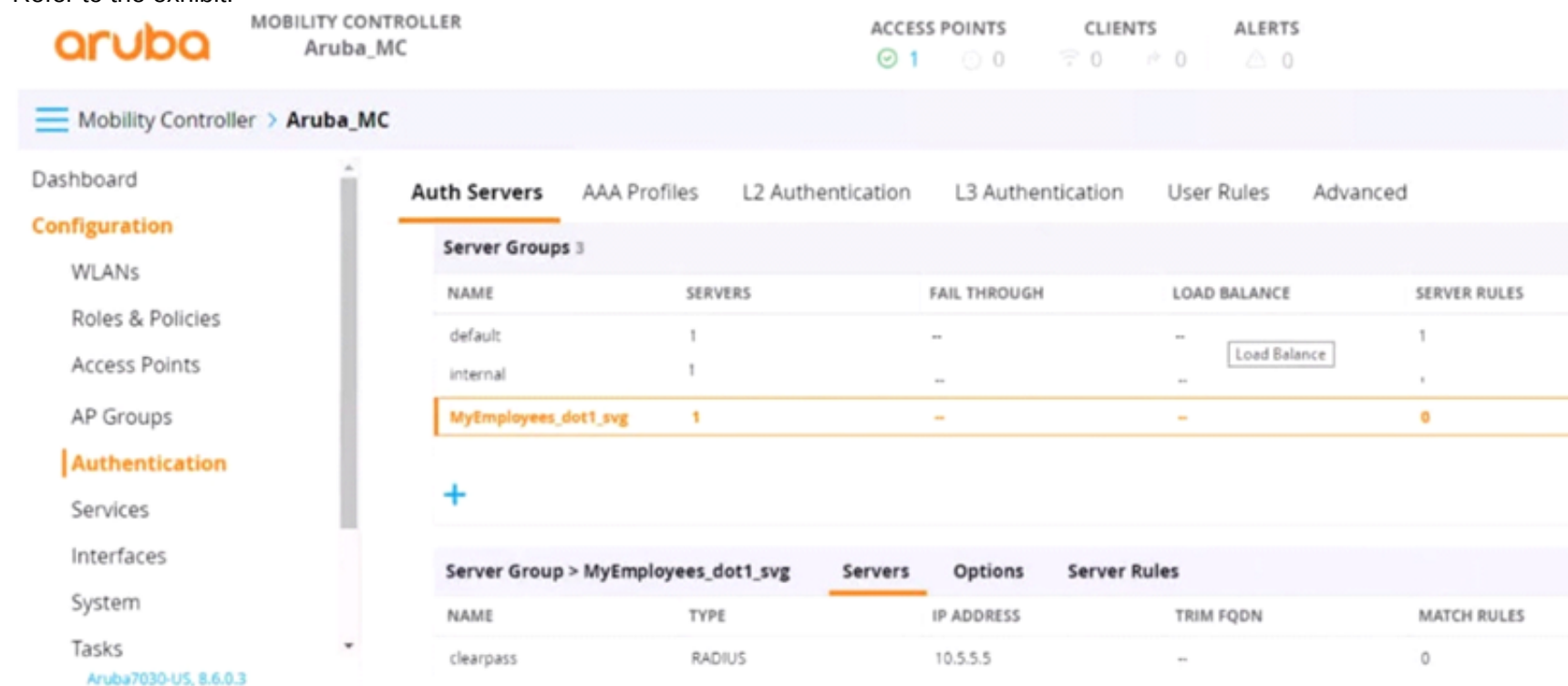
Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/HPE6-A78/>



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



The screenshot shows the Aruba Mobility Controller configuration page for 'Aruba_MC'. The 'Auth Servers' tab is selected. Under 'Server Groups', the 'MyEmployees_dot1_svg' group is highlighted, showing 1 server. Below, the 'Servers' table for this group shows a 'clearpass' server of type 'RADIUS' with IP address '10.5.5.5'.

NAME	SERVICES	FAIL THROUGH	LOAD BALANCE	SERVICES RULES
default	1	--	--	1
internal	1	--	--	1
MyEmployees_dot1_svg	1	--	--	0

NAME	TYPE	IP ADDRESS	TRIM FQDN	MATCH RULES
clearpass	RADIUS	10.5.5.5	--	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

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 3

An ArubaOS-CX switch enforces 802.1X on a port. No fail-through options or port-access roles are configured on the port. The 802.1X supplicant on a connected client has not yet completed authentication.

Which type of traffic does the authenticator accept from the client?

- A. EAP only
- B. DHCP, DNS and RADIUS only
- C. RADIUS only
- D. DHCP, DNS, and EAP only

Answer: A

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

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 AP.
- 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 6

What is one way a noneypot can be used to launch a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack to wireless clients?

- A. it uses a combination of software and hardware to jam the RF band and prevent the client from connecting to any wireless networks
- B. it runs an NMap scan on the wireless client to find the client's MAC and IP address
- C. The hacker then connects to another network and spoofs those addresses.
- D. it examines wireless clients' probes and broadcasts the SSIDs in the probes, so that wireless clients will connect to it automatically.
- E. it uses ARP poisoning to disconnect wireless clients from the legitimate wireless network and force clients to connect to the hacker's wireless network instead.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

What is one way that Control Plane Security (CPsec) enhances security for the 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 9

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 that are capable, you implement WPA3 for the WLAN?

Which security options should

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

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 malware
- 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 10

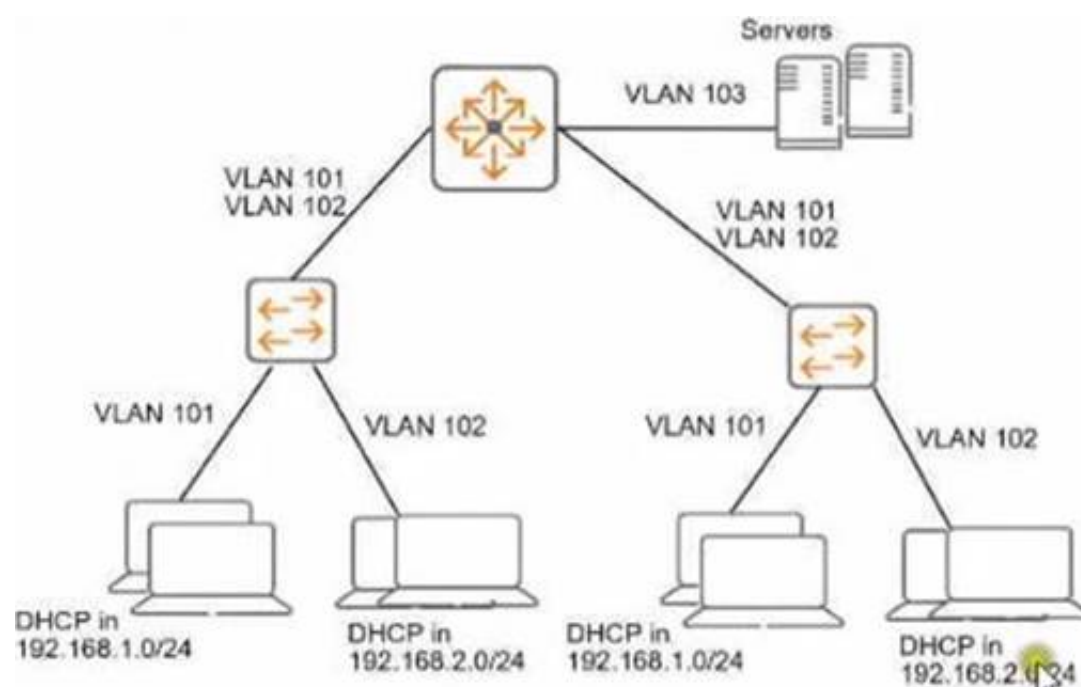
What is a Key feature of the ArubaOS firewall?

- A. The firewall is stateful which means that it 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 filter traffic primarily based on wireless 802.11 headers, making it ideal for mobility environments

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14

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 192.168.1.0.255.255.0 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 18

You have been asked to find logs related to port authentication on an ArubaOS-CX switch for events logged in the past several hours. But, you are having trouble searching through the logs. What is one approach that you can take to find the relevant logs?

- A. Add the "-C and *-c port-access" options to the "show logging" command.
- B. Configure a logging filter for the "port-access" category, and apply that filter globally.
- C. Enable debugging for "portaccess" to move the relevant logs to a buffer.
- D. Specify a logging facility that selects for "port-access" messages.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22

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 that uses certificates in the account, specify the correct trusted CA certificate and external authentication.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 27

What is a vulnerability of an unauthenticated Diffie-Hellman exchange?

- A. A hacker can replace the public values exchanged by the legitimate peers and launch a MITM attack.
- B. A brute force attack can relatively quickly derive Diffie-Hellman private values if they are able to obtain public values.
- C. Diffie-Hellman with elliptic curve values is no longer considered secure in modern networks, based on NIST recommendations.
- D. Participants must agree on a passphrase in advance, which can limit the usefulness of Diffie-Hellman in practical contexts.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29

What is a guideline for creating certificate signing requests (CSRs) and deploying server Certificates on ArubaOS Mobility Controllers (MCs)?

- A. Create the CSR online using the MC Web UI if your company requires you to archive the private key.
- B. If you create the CSR and public/private keypair offline, create a matching private key online on the MC.
- C. Create the CSR and public/private keypair offline. If you want to install the same certificate on multiple MCs.
- D. Generate the private key online, but the public key and CSR offline, to install the same certificate on multiple MCs.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33

What is a benefit of Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE)?

- A. It allows both WPA2-capable and WPA3-capable clients to authenticate to the same WPA-Personal WLAN.

- B. It offers more control over who can connect to the wireless network when compared with WPA2-Personal
- C. It allows anyone to connect, but provides better protection against eavesdropping than a traditional open network
- D. It provides protection for wireless clients against both honeypot APs and man-in-the-middle (MUM) attacks

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 37

What is one practice that can help you to maintain a digital chain of custody in your network?

- A. Enable packet capturing on Instant AP or Mobility Controller (MC) datapath on an ongoing basis
- B. Enable packet capturing on Instant AP or Mobility Controller (MC) control path on an ongoing basis.
- C. Ensure that all network infrastructure devices receive a valid clock using authenticated NTP
- D. Ensure that all network infrastructure devices use RADIUS rather than TACACS+ to authenticate managers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 38

Your Aruba Mobility Master-based solution has detected a rogue AP. Among other information, the ArubaOS Detected Radios page lists this information for the AP:
SSID = PublicWiFi BSSID = a8M27 12 34:56

Match method = Exact match

Match type = Eth-GW-wired-Mac-Table

The security team asks you to explain why this AP is classified as a rogue. What should you explain?

- A. The AP is connected to your LAN because it is transmitting wireless traffic with your network's default gateway's MAC address as a source MAC. Because it does not belong to the company, it is a rogue.
- B. The AP has a BSSID that matches the authorized client MAC address.
- C. This indicates that the AP is spoofing the MAC address to gain unauthorized access to your company's wireless services, so it is a rogue.
- D. The AP has been detected as launching a DoS attack against your company's default gateway.
- E. This qualifies it as a rogue, which needs to be contained with wireless association frames immediately.
- F. The AP is spoofing a router's MAC address as its BSSID.
- G. This indicates that, even though WIP cannot determine whether the AP is connected to your LAN.
- H. It is a rogue.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 40

What is a guideline for managing local certificates on an ArubaOS-Switch?

- A. Before installing the local certificate, create a trust anchor (TA) profile with the root CA certificate for the certificate that you will install.
- B. Install an Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) certificate to simplify the process of enrolling and re-enrolling for a certificate.
- C. Generate the certificate signing request (CSR) with a program offline, then, install both the certificate and the private key on the switch in a single file.
- D. Create a self-signed certificate online on the switch because ArubaOS-Switches do not support CA-signed certificates.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 45

You are deploying an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC). What is a best practice for setting up secure management access to the ArubaOS Web UI?

- A. Avoid using external manager authentication for the Web UI.
- B. Change the default 4343 port for the web UI to TCP 443.
- C. Install a CA-signed certificate to use for the Web UI server certificate.
- D. Make sure to enable HTTPS for the Web UI and select the self-signed certificate installed in the factory.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48

Which attack is an example of social engineering?

- A. An email is used to impersonate a bank 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 self-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

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