



HP

Exam Questions HPE6-A78

Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam

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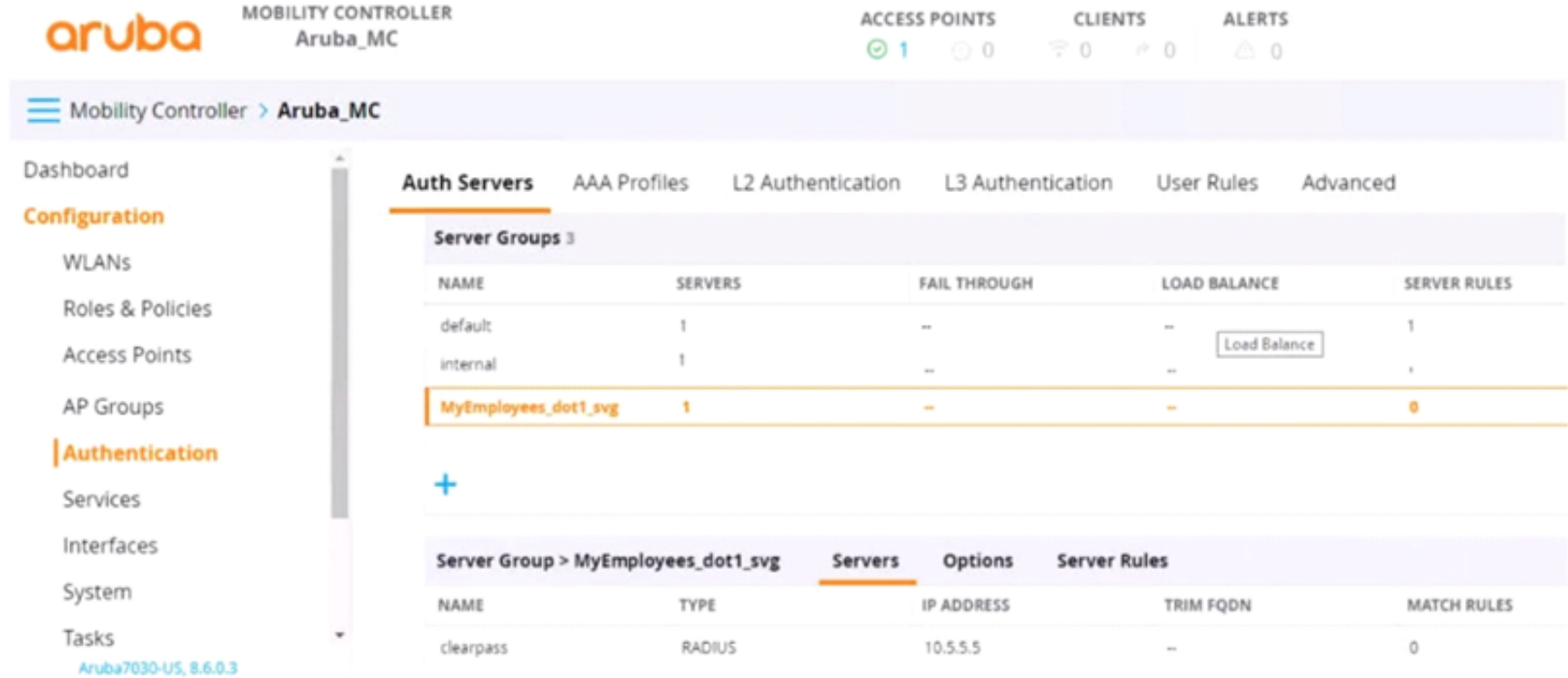
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NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



The screenshot shows the Aruba Mobility Controller configuration interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like Dashboard, Configuration, WLANs, Roles & Policies, Access Points, AP Groups, Authentication, Services, Interfaces, System, and Tasks. The main content area is titled 'Auth Servers' and includes tabs for AAA Profiles, L2 Authentication, L3 Authentication, User Rules, and Advanced. Under 'Auth Servers', there is a 'Server Groups' table with columns: NAME, SERVERS, FAIL THROUGH, LOAD BALANCE, and SERVER RULES. The table lists 'default' and 'internal' groups, and a highlighted 'MyEmployees_dot1_svg' group with 1 server. Below this, a 'Server Group > MyEmployees_dot1_svg' section shows a 'Servers' table with columns: NAME, TYPE, IP ADDRESS, TRIM FQDN, and MATCH RULES. It lists a 'clearpass' server of type 'RADIUS' with IP address '10.5.5.5'.

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 a difference between radius and TACACS+?

- A. RADIUS combines the authentication and authorization process while TACACS+ separates them.
- B. RADIUS uses TCP for Its connection protocol, while TACACS+ uses UDP for its connection protocol.
- C. RADIUS encrypts the complete packet, white TACACS+ only offers partial encryption.
- D. RADIUS uses Attribute Value Pairs (AVPs) in its messages, while TACACS+ does not use them.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

An ArubaOS-CX switch enforces 802.1X on a port. No fan-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

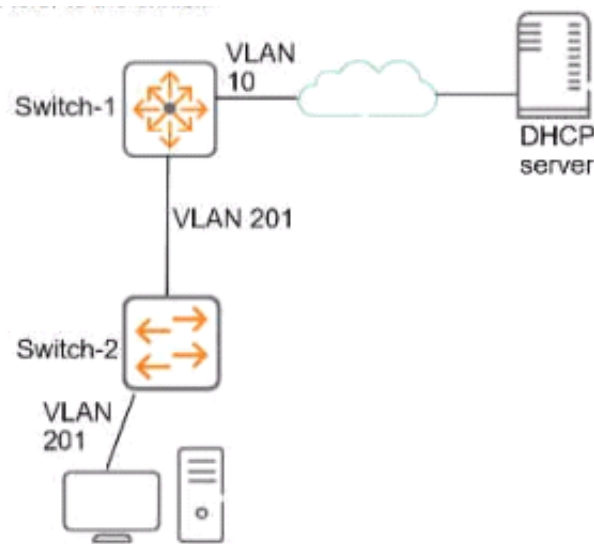
What is an example or phishing?

- 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

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 6

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 7

A company has Aruba Mobility Controllers (MCs), Aruba campus APs, and ArubaOS-CX switches. The company plans to use ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to classify endpoints by type. The ClearPass admins tell you that they want to run Network scans as part of the solution. What should you do to configure the infrastructure to support the scans?

- A. Create a TA profile on the ArubaOS-Switches with the root CA certificate for ClearPass's HTTPS certificate
- B. Create device fingerprinting profiles on the ArubaOS-Switches that include SNMP
- C. and apply the profiles to edge ports
- D. Create remote mirrors on the ArubaOS-Switches that collect traffic on edge ports, and mirror it to CPPM's IP address.
- E. Create SNMPv3 users on ArubaOS-CX switches, and make sure that the credentials match those configured on CPPM

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

What is one way a noneydot 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 9

What is a benefit of deploying Aruba ClearPass Device Insight?

- A. Highly accurate endpoint classification for environments with many device types, including Internet of Things (IoT)
- B. visibility into devices' 802.1X supplicant settings and automated certificate deployment
- C. Agent-based analysis of devices' security settings and health status, with the ability to implement quarantining
- D. Simpler troubleshooting of ClearPass solutions across an environment with multiple ClearPass Policy Managers

Answer: B

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 managing an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC). What is a reason for adding a "Log Settings" definition in the ArubaOS Diagnostics > System > Log Settings page?

- A. Configuring the Syslog server settings for the server to which the MC forwards logs for a particular category and level
- B. Configuring the MC to generate logs for a particular event category and level, but only for a specific user or AP.
- C. Configuring a filter that you can apply to a defined Syslog server in order to filter events by subcategory
- D. Configuring the log facility and log format that the MC will use for forwarding logs to all Syslog servers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

What distinguishes a Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack from a traditional Denial of service attack (DoS)?

- A. A DDoS attack originates from external devices, while a DoS attack originates from internal devices
- B. A DDoS attack is launched from multiple devices, while a DoS attack is launched from a single device
- C. A DoS attack targets one server, a DDoS attack targets all the clients that use a server
- D. A DDoS attack targets multiple devices, while a DoS is designed to Incapacitate only one device

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 18

What role does the Aruba ClearPass Device Insight Analyzer play in the Device Insight architecture?

- A. It resides in the cloud and manages licensing and configuration for Collectors
- B. It resides on-prem and provides the span port to which traffic is mirrored for deep analytics.
- C. It resides on-prem and is responsible for running active SNMP and Nmap scans
- D. It resides In the cloud and applies machine learning and supervised crowdsourcing to metadata sent by Collectors

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19

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 20

Refer to the exhibit.

General **Admin** AirWave CPSec Certificates SNMP

Management User

Enable local authentication: ☒

Enable console block: ☐

Management Users	
NAME	ROLE
admin	root

+

General **Admin** AirWave CPSec Certificates SNMP

> Management User

▼ Admin Authentication Options

Default role: root

Enable: ☒

MSCHAPv2: ☐

Server group: ClearPass_Mgmt

Management telnet access: ☐

Login activities persistence period: 0 days

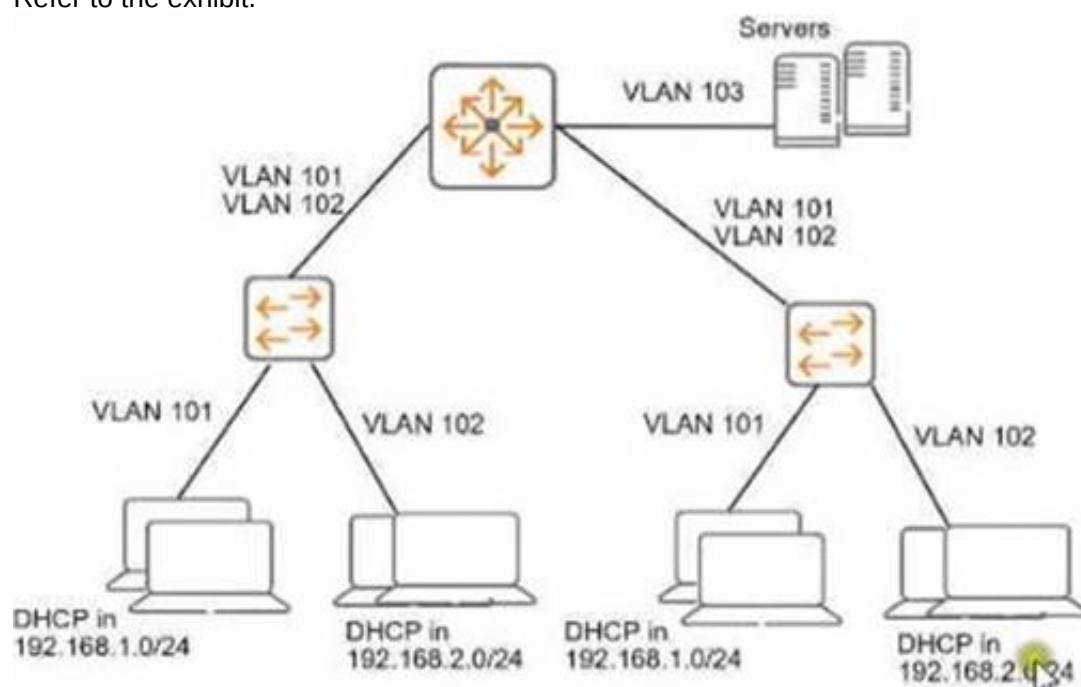
This Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) should authenticate managers who access the Web UI to ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) ClearPass admins have asked you to use RADIUS and explained that the MC should accept managers' roles in Aruba-Admin-Role VSAs Which setting should you change to follow Aruba best security practices?

- A. Change the local user role to read-only
- B. Clear the MSCHAP check box
- C. Disable local authentication
- D. Change the default role to "guest-provisioning"

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24

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 26

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

You are troubleshooting an authentication issue for Aruba switches that enforce 802.1X a cluster of Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPMs) You know that CPPM is receiving and processing the authentication requests because the Aruba switches are showing Access-Rejects in their statistics However, you cannot find the record for the Access-Rejects in CPPM Access Tracker What is something you can do to look for the records?

- A. Make sure that CPPM cluster settings are configured to show Access-Rejects
- B. Verify that you are logged in to the CPPM UI with read-write, not read-only, access
- C. Click Edit in Access viewer and make sure that the correct servers are selected.
- D. Go to the CPPM Event Viewer, because this is where RADIUS Access Rejects are stored.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29

What is a use case for tunneling traffic between an Aruba switch and an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC)?

- A. applying firewall policies and deep packet inspection to wired clients
- B. enhancing the security of communications from the access layer to the core with data encryption
- C. securing the network infrastructure control plane by creating a virtual out-of-band-management network
- D. simplifying network infrastructure management by using the MC to push configurations to the switches

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

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 32

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 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 36

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 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 40

Which correctly describes a way to deploy certificates to end-user devices?

- A. ClearPass Onboard can help to deploy certificates to end-user devices, whether or not they are members of a Windows domain
- B. ClearPass Device Insight can automatically discover end-user devices and deploy the proper certificates to them
- C. ClearPass OnGuard can help to deploy certificates to end-user devices, whether or not they are members of a Windows domain
- D. in a Windows domain, domain group policy objects (GPOs) can automatically install computer, but not user certificates

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch# show crypto host-public-key fingerprint
3072 9c:04:01:0e:e6:93:b1:4e:1f:f6:9b:a9:74:9e:c8:f9: host_sch2.pu
```

How can you use the thumbprint?

- A. Install this thumbprint on management stations to use as two-factor authentication along with manager usernames and passwords, this will ensure managers connect from valid stations
- B. Copy the thumbprint to other Aruba switches to establish a consistent SSH Key for all switches this will enable managers to connect to the switches securely with less effort
- C. When you first connect to the switch with SSH from a management station, make sure that the thumbprint matches to ensure that a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack is not occurring
- D. install this thumbprint on management stations the stations can then authenticate with the thumbprint instead of admins having to enter usernames and passwords.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48

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 49

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 51

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 56

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