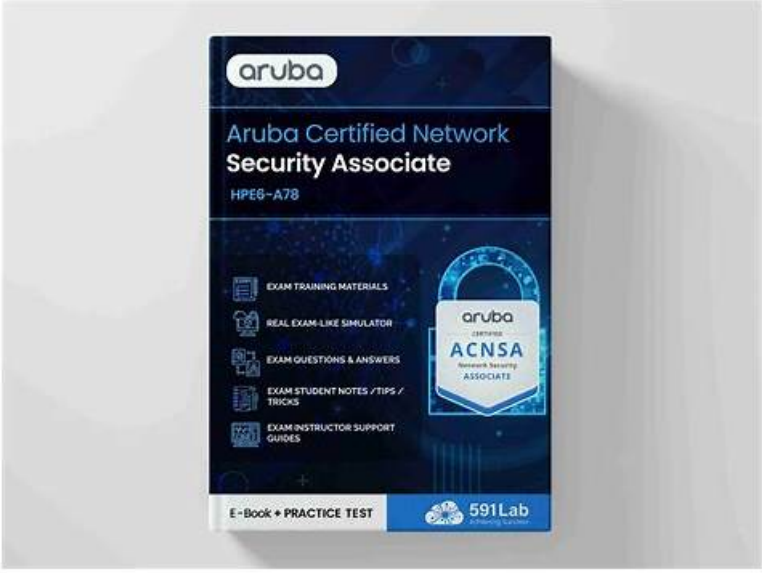
HPE6-A78 Übungstest: Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam & HPE6-A78 Braindumps Prüfung



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Wir PrüfungFrage bieten Ihnen die freundlichsten Kundendienst. Nach der Kauf der HP HPE6-A78 Prüfungssoftware, bieten wir Ihnen kostenlosen Aktualisierungsdienst für ein voll Jahr, um Sie die neusten und die umfassendsten Unterlagen der HP HPE6-A78 wissen zu lassen. Darum werden Sie sehr sicher sein, die Zertifizierungstest der HP HPE6-A78 zu bestehen. Falls Sie unglücklich die Test der HP HPE6-A78 nicht bei der ersten Proben bestehen, geben wir Ihnen die vollständige Gebühren zurück, um Iheren finanziellen Verlust zu entschädigen.

Die HP HPE6-A78-Zertifizierungsprüfung, auch als AUBA Certified Network Security Associate Exam bekannt, ist eine weithin anerkannte Zertifizierung, die die Fähigkeiten und Kenntnisse zur Implementierung und Verwaltung von Netzwerksicherheitslösungen mithilfe von Aruba-Technologien validiert. Diese Zertifizierung ist für Netzwerkadministratoren, Ingenieure und Sicherheitsfachleute ausgelegt, die ihre Fähigkeiten in der Netzwerksicherheit verbessern und Fachwissen in Aruba -Lösungen gewinnen möchten.

Die HPE6-A78-Prüfung ist eine wesentliche Zertifizierungsprüfung für diejenigen, die daran interessiert sind, ein AUBA-Zertifizierungs-Netzwerkversorgungsmitglied zu werden. Diese Zertifizierung bestätigt das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten, die zur Sicherung von drahtlosen Netzwerken mithilfe von Aruba -Produkten und -Technologien erforderlich sind. Diese Prüfung konzentriert sich auf verschiedene Themen wie die Implementierung der sicheren Netzwerkarchitektur, die Verwendung von Firewall -Richtlinien und -Regeln, Netzwerkzugriffskontrollen und vieles mehr. Die Prüfung wurde entwickelt, um die Fähigkeit des Kandidaten zu validieren, Risiken für Netzwerksicherheit zu identifizieren, zu analysieren und zu mildern.

>> HPE6-A78 Fragen&Antworten <<

HPE6-A78 Übungsmaterialien - HPE6-A78 Lernressourcen & HPE6-A78 Prüfungsfragen

Wir PrüfungFrage bieten Ihnen die umfassendsten HP HPE6-A78 Dumps mit sehr hoher Hit-Rate. Und alle Probleme, die vielleicht in aktuellen Prüfungen sind in Dumps vorhanden. Und wir aktualisieren unsere Dumps nach der Veränderung der Prüfungsinhalte. Es kann den sinnlosen Zeitaufwand vermeiden und Ihnen helfen, leichter und hocheffektiver die HP HPE6-A78 Prüfung zu bestehen. Obwohl Sie dieHP HPE6-A78 Prüfung nicht bestehen, geben wir Ihnen voll Geld zurück. Deshalb können Sie keinen Verlust haben. Die Chance ist für die Leute, die gut bereit sind. Wir hoffen, dass Sie keine gut Chance verlieren.

Die HPE6-A78-Prüfung besteht aus 60 Multiple-Choice-Fragen, die in 90 Minuten abgeschlossen sein müssen. Die Prüfung deckt eine Reihe von Themen ab, einschließlich der Grundlagen für Netzwerksicherheit, sicherer Zugriff, VPN -Technologien, Firewall -

Technologien und Netzwerkversorgungsmanagement. Um die Prüfung zu bestehen, müssen die Kandidaten mindestens 70%erzielen.

HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam HPE6-A78 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q118-Q123):

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

- A. Create a local admin account mat uses certificates in the account, specify the correct trusted CA certificate and external authentication
- 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. Verify that the MC has the correct certificates, and add RadSec to the RADIUS server configuration for CPPM

Antwort: C

Begründung:
To enable managers to use certificates to log into the Web UI of an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC), where Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) acts as the external server for authentication, it is essential to ensure that the MC trusts the HTTPS certificate used by CPPM. This involves uploading a trusted CA certificate to the MC that matches the one used by CPPM. Additionally, configuring a username and password for CPPM on the MC might be necessary to secure and facilitate communication between the MC and CPPM. This setup ensures that certificate-based authentication is securely validated, maintaining secure access control for the Web UI.
:
Aruba Mobility Controller configuration guides that detail the process of setting up certificate-based authentication.
Best practices for secure authentication and certificate management in enterprise network environments.

119. Frage
Two wireless clients, client 1 and client 2, are connected to an ArubaOS Mobility Controller. Subnet 10.1.10.10/24 is a network of servers on the other side of the ArubaOS firewall. The exhibit shows all three firewall rules that apply to these clients.
Which traffic is permitted?

- A. an HTTPS request from 10.1.10.10 to client 1 and an HTTPS re-sponse from client 1 to 10.1.10.10
- B. an HTTPS request from client 1 to client 2 and an HTTPS request from client 2 to client 1
- C. an HTTPS request from client 1 to 10.1.10.10 and an HTTPS response from 10.1.10.10 to client 1
- D. an HTTPS request from client 1 to 10.1.10.10 and an HTTPS request from 10.1.10.11 to client 1

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Based on the exhibit showing the firewall rules, the following traffic is permitted:
Client 1 is allowed to send HTTPS traffic to any destination within the subnet 10.1.10.0/24 because there is a permit rule for the user to access svc-https to that subnet.
Responses to initiated connections are typically allowed by stateful firewalls; hence, an HTTPS response from 10.1.10.10 to client 1 is expected to be permitted even though it is not explicitly mentioned in the firewall rules (assuming the stateful nature of the firewall).

120. Frage
Which is a correct description of a stage in the Lockheed Martin kill chain?

- A. In the weaponization stage, which occurs after malware has been delivered to a system, the malware executes Its function.
- B. In the delivery stage, malware collects valuable data and delivers or exfilltrated it to the hacker.
- C. In the exploitation and installation phases, malware creates a backdoor into the infected system for the hacker.
- D. In the reconnaissance stage, the hacker assesses the impact of the attack and how much information was exfilltrated.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
The Lockheed Martin Cyber Kill Chain model describes the stages of a cyber attack. In the exploitation phase, the attacker uses vulnerabilities to gain access to the system. Following this, in the installation phase, the attacker installs a backdoor or other malicious software to ensure persistent access to the compromised system. This backdoor can then be used to control the system, steal data, or execute additional attacks.
:
Lockheed Martin Cyber Kill Chain framework.

121. Frage
What distinguishes a Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack from a traditional Denial of Service (DoS) attack?

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Denial of Service (DoS) and Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks are both designed to disrupt the availability of a network, service, or device by overwhelming it with traffic or requests. HPE Aruba Networking documentation, particularly in the context of Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) and network security, often discusses these attacks to help administrators mitigate them.
DoS Attack: A DoS attack is launched from a single source (e.g., one device or IP address) and aims to overwhelm a target (e.g., a server, network, or device) with traffic, making it unavailable to legitimate users. For example, a DoS attack might flood a server with SYN packets to exhaust its resources.
DDoS Attack: A DDoS attack is a more sophisticated version of a DoS attack, where the attack is launched from multiple sources (e.g., a botnet of compromised devices). These sources work together to overwhelm the target, making the attack harder to mitigate because the traffic comes from many different IP addresses.
Option A, "A DDoS attack originates from external devices, while a DoS attack originates from internal devices," is incorrect. Both DoS and DDoS attacks can originate from external or internal devices. The distinction is not about the location of the devices but the number of sources involved.
Option B, "A DoS attack targets one server; a DDoS attack targets all the clients that use a server," is incorrect. Both DoS and DDoS attacks typically target a single entity (e.g., a server, network, or device) to disrupt its availability. They do not target "all the clients that use a server." Option C, "A DDoS attack targets multiple devices, while a DoS is designed to incapacitate only one device," is incorrect. Both DoS and DDoS attacks usually target a single device or service to overwhelm it. The difference lies in the source of the attack, not the number of targets.
Option D, "A DDoS attack is launched from multiple devices, while a DoS attack is launched from a single device," is correct. This is the primary distinction between the two: a DDoS attack involves multiple sources (e.g., a botnet), while a DoS attack originates from a single source.
The HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide states:
"A Denial of Service (DoS) attack is launched from a single device to overwhelm a target, such as a server or network, making it unavailable to legitimate users. A Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack, in contrast, is launched from multiple devices, often a botnet of compromised systems, to flood the target with traffic from many sources, making it harder to mitigate." (Page 20, DoS and DDoS Attacks Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide notes:
"The Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) system can detect DoS and DDoS attacks. A DoS attack originates from a single source, while a DDoS attack involves multiple sources working together to overwhelm the target, such as a server or network infrastructure." (Page 423, WIP Threat Detection Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide, DoS and DDoS Attacks Section, Page 20.
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, WIP Threat Detection Section, Page 423.

122. Frage
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 or destination.
- B. The firewall applies the rules in policies associated with the client's wlan
- C. The firewall applies thee rules in policies associated with the client's user role.

- D. The firewall applies every rule that includes the dent's IP address as the source.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
The ArubaOS firewall determines which rules to apply to a specific client's traffic based on the rules in policies associated with the client's user role. User roles are a fundamental part of ArubaOS and the firewall policies they encompass. These roles contain policies that dictate permissions and restrictions for network traffic. When a client authenticates, it is assigned a role, and the firewall enforces the rules defined within that role for the client's traffic.
References:
ArubaOS firewall and user role configuration guides that explain the role-based access control and firewall policy enforcement.
Industry best practices for network access control that advocate for role-based enforcement mechanisms.

123. Frage
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