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## Top Most HPE6-A78 Reliable Questions | High Pass-Rate HP HPE6-A78: Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam 100% Pass

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### HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Your HPE Aruba Networking Mobility Master-based solution has detected a rogue AP. Among other information, the AOS Detected Radios page lists this information for the AP:

SSID = PublicWiFi

BSSID = a8:bd:27:12:34:56

Match method = Plus one

Match method = Eth-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 has a BSSID that is close to your authorized APs' BSSIDs. This indicates that the AP might be spoofing the corporate SSID and attempting to lure clients to it, making the AP a suspected rogue.

- B. The AP is probably connected to your LAN because it has a BSSID that is close to a MAC address that has been detected in your LAN. Because it does not belong to the company, it is a suspected rogue.
- C. The AP has been detected using multiple MAC addresses. This indicates that the AP is spoofing its MAC address, which qualifies it as a suspected rogue.
- D. The AP is an AP that belongs to your solution. However, the AOS has detected that it is behaving suspiciously. It might have been compromised, so it is classified as a suspected rogue.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

HPE Aruba Networking's Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) system, part of the AOS-8 architecture (Mobility Master and Mobility Controllers), is designed to detect and classify rogue APs. The "AOS Detected Radios" page provides details about detected APs, including their SSID, BSSID, and match methods used to classify them.

In this case, the AP is classified as a rogue with the following match methods:

Plus one: This indicates that the BSSID of the detected AP is numerically close (e.g., differs by one in the last octet) to the MAC address of a known device in the network.

Eth-Wired-Mac-Table: This indicates that the AP's MAC address (or a closely related MAC address) was found in the wired network's MAC address table, suggesting that the AP is connected to the LAN.

These match methods suggest that the AP is likely connected to the company's wired LAN (via the Eth-Wired-Mac-Table match) and has a BSSID that is close to a known device's MAC address (Plus one match). Since this AP is not part of the company's authorized AP list (it's broadcasting "PublicWiFi," which may not be a corporate SSID), it is classified as a suspected rogue. This scenario is common when an unauthorized AP is plugged into the corporate LAN, posing a security risk.

Option A, "The AP has been detected using multiple MAC addresses," is incorrect because the match methods do not indicate multiple MAC addresses; they indicate a close match to a known MAC and a presence in the wired MAC table.

Option C, "The AP is an AP that belongs to your solution," is incorrect because the AP is classified as a rogue, meaning it is not part of the authorized APs in the solution.

Option D, "The AP has a BSSID that is close to your authorized APs' BSSIDs," is partially correct in that the "Plus one" match indicates a close BSSID, but the key reason for the rogue classification is its connection to the LAN (Eth-Wired-Mac-Table), not just the BSSID similarity.

The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide states:

"The Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) system detects rogue APs by analyzing their BSSIDs, SSIDs, and connectivity to the wired network. The 'Eth-Wired-Mac-Table' match method indicates that the AP's MAC address (or a closely related address) was found in the wired network's MAC address table, suggesting that the AP is connected to the LAN. The 'Plus one' match method indicates that the AP's BSSID is numerically close to a known MAC address in the network, which can indicate a potential rogue device attempting to mimic a legitimate device." (Page 412, Rogue AP Detection Section) Additionally, the guide notes:

"A rogue AP is classified as 'suspected rogue' if it is detected on the wired network (e.g., via Eth-Wired-Mac-Table) and is not part of the authorized AP list. This often occurs when an unauthorized AP is connected to the corporate LAN." (Page 413, Rogue AP Classification Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Rogue AP Detection Section, Page 412.

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Rogue AP Classification Section, Page 413.

## NEW QUESTION # 45

Which is a use case for enabling Control Plane Policing on Aruba switches?

- A. to prevent the switch from accepting routing updates from unauthorized users
- B. to prevent unauthorized network devices from sending routing updates
- C. to encrypt traffic between tunneled node switches and Mobility Controllers (MCs)
- D. to mitigate Denial of Service (DoS) attacks on the switch

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Control Plane Policing (CoPP) on Aruba switches is used to mitigate Denial of Service (DoS) attacks on the switch. CoPP allows network administrators to restrict the impact of control plane traffic on the switch's CPU, thereby protecting network stability and integrity. By setting rate limits and specifying allowed traffic types, administrators can prevent malicious or malformed packets from overwhelming the switch's control plane, which could otherwise lead to a DoS condition and potentially disrupt network operations. This use case of CoPP is detailed in Aruba's network management documentation, where best practices and configurations to protect against DoS attacks are discussed.

### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which is an accurate description of a type of malware?

- A. Malvertising can only infect a system if the user encounters the malware on an untrustworthy site.
- B. Worms are usually delivered in spear-phishing attacks and require users to open and run a file.
- C. A Trojan is any type of malware that replicates itself and spreads to other systems automatically.
- D. Rootkits can help hackers gain elevated access to a system and often actively conceal themselves from detection.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Malware (malicious software) is a broad category of software designed to harm or exploit systems. HPE Aruba Networking documentation often discusses malware in the context of network security threats and mitigation strategies, such as those detected by the Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) system.

Option A, "Worms are usually delivered in spear-phishing attacks and require users to open and run a file," is incorrect. Worms are a type of malware that replicate and spread automatically across networks without user interaction (e.g., by exploiting vulnerabilities). They are not typically delivered via spear-phishing, which is more associated with Trojans or ransomware. Worms do not require users to open and run a file; that behavior is characteristic of Trojans.

Option B, "Rootkits can help hackers gain elevated access to a system and often actively conceal themselves from detection," is correct. A rootkit is a type of malware that provides hackers with privileged (elevated) access to a system, often by modifying the operating system or kernel. Rootkits are designed to hide their presence (e.g., by concealing processes, files, or network connections) to evade detection by antivirus software or system administrators, making them a stealthy and dangerous type of malware.

Option C, "A Trojan is any type of malware that replicates itself and spreads to other systems automatically," is incorrect. A Trojan is a type of malware that disguises itself as legitimate software to trick users into installing it. Unlike worms, Trojans do not replicate or spread automatically; they require user interaction (e.g., downloading and running a file) to infect a system.

Option D, "Malvertising can only infect a system if the user encounters the malware on an untrustworthy site," is incorrect. Malvertising (malicious advertising) involves embedding malware in online ads, which can appear on both trustworthy and untrustworthy sites. For example, a legitimate website might unknowingly serve a malicious ad that exploits a browser vulnerability to infect the user's system, even without the user clicking the ad.

The HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide states:

"Rootkits are a type of malware that can help hackers gain elevated access to a system by modifying the operating system or kernel. They often actively conceal themselves from detection by hiding processes, files, or network connections, making them difficult to detect and remove. Rootkits are commonly used to maintain persistent access to a compromised system." (Page 22, Malware Types Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide notes:

"The Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) system can detect various types of malware. Rootkits, for example, are designed to provide hackers with elevated access and often conceal themselves to evade detection, allowing the hacker to maintain control over the infected system for extended periods." (Page 421, Malware Threats Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide, Malware Types Section, Page 22.

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Malware Threats Section, Page 421.

### NEW QUESTION # 47

What is symmetric encryption?

- A. It uses a Key that is double the size of the message which it encrypts.
- B. It any form of encryption that ensures that the ciphertext is the same length as the plaintext.
- C. It simultaneously creates ciphertext and a same-size MAC.
- D. It uses the same key to encrypt plaintext as to decrypt ciphertext.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Symmetric encryption is a type of encryption where the same key is used to encrypt and decrypt the message. It's called "symmetric" because the key used for encryption is identical to the key used for decryption. The data, or plaintext, is transformed into ciphertext during encryption, and then the same key is used to revert the ciphertext back to plaintext during decryption. It is a straightforward method but requires secure handling and exchange of the encryption key.

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Basic principles of cryptography.

### NEW QUESTION # 48

Refer to the exhibit.

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

For following Aruba best security practices, the setting you should change is to disable local authentication.

When integrating with an external RADIUS server like ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) for authenticating administrative access to the Mobility Controller (MC), it is a best practice to rely on the external server rather than the local user database. This practice not only centralizes the management of user roles and access but also enhances security by leveraging CPPM's advanced authentication mechanisms.

References:

Aruba Networks official best practice documentation, which recommends centralized authentication for administrative access. Security standards and guidelines that promote the use of external RADIUS servers for authentication purposes.

### NEW QUESTION # 49

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