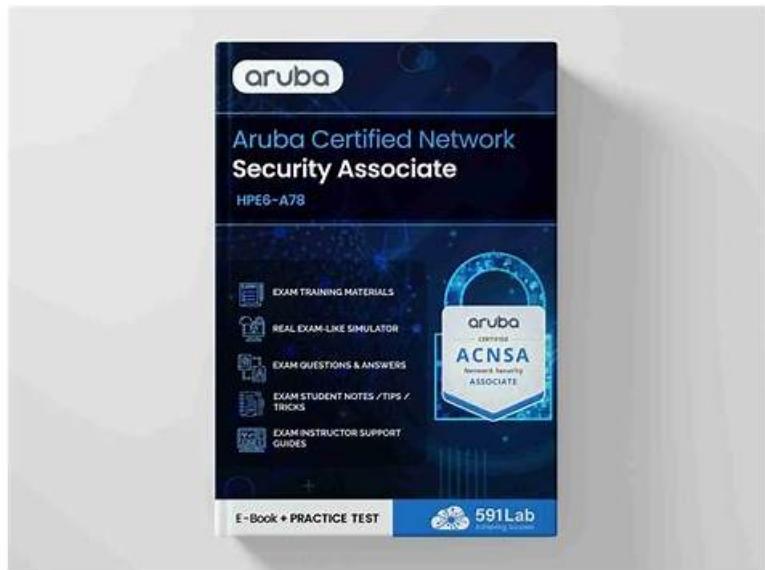


# 2026 HP HPE6-A78: The Best Certification Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Training



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## HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

### NEW QUESTION # 80

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 SNMPv3 users on ArubaOS-CX switches, and make sure that the credentials match those configured on CPPM
- C. Create remote mirrors on the ArubaOS-Swrtches that collect traffic on edge ports, and mirror it to CPPM's IP address.
- D. Create device fingerprinting profiles on the ArubaOS-Switches that include SNMP. and apply the profiles to edge ports

## Answer: B

### Explanation:

To configure the infrastructure to support network scans as part of the ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) solution, creating SNMPv3 users on ArubaOS-CX switches is necessary. Ensuring that the credentials for these SNMPv3 users match those configured on CPPM is crucial for enabling CPPM to perform network scans effectively. SNMPv3 provides a secure method for network management by offering authentication and encryption, which are essential for safely conducting scans that classify endpoints by type. This configuration allows CPPM to communicate securely with the switches and gather necessary data without compromising network security.

### References:

ArubaOS-CX configuration manuals that discuss SNMP settings.

Network management and security guidelines that emphasize the importance of secure SNMP configurations for network scanning and monitoring.

## NEW QUESTION # 81

Refer to the exhibits.

A company has added a new user group. Users in the group try to connect to the WLAN and receive errors that the connection has no Internet access. The users cannot reach any resources. The first exhibit shows the record for one of the users who cannot connect. The second exhibit shows the role to which the AOS device assigned the user's client.

What is a likely problem?

- A. The clients rejected the server authentication on their side because they do not have the root CA for CPPM's RADIUS/EAP certificate.
- B. The AOS device has a server derivation rule configured on it that has overridden the role sent by CPPM.
- C. The AOS device does not have the correct RADIUS dictionaries installed on it to understand the Aruba-User-Role VSA.
- D. The role name that CPPM is sending does not match the role name configured on the AOS device.

## Answer: D

### Explanation:

The scenario involves an AOS-8 Mobility Controller (MC) with a WLAN where a new user group has been added. Users in this group cannot connect to the WLAN, receiving errors indicating no Internet access and inability to reach resources. Exhibit 1 shows the ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) Access Tracker record for one user:

CPPM sends an Access-Accept with the VSA Radius:Aruba:Aruba-User-Role user\_group4.

The endpoint is classified as "Known," but the user cannot access resources. Exhibit 2 (not provided but described) shows that the AOS device (MC) assigned the user's client to the "denyall" role, which likely denies all access, explaining the lack of Internet and resource access.

### Analysis:

CPPM sends the Aruba-User-Role VSA with the value "user\_group4," indicating that the user should be assigned to the "user\_group4" role on the MC.

However, the MC assigns the client to the "denyall" role, which typically denies all traffic, resulting in no Internet or resource access. The issue lies in why the MC did not apply the "user\_group4" role sent by CPPM.

Option A, "The AOS device does not have the correct RADIUS dictionaries installed on it to understand the Aruba-User-Role VSA," is incorrect. If the MC did not have the correct RADIUS dictionaries to understand the Aruba-User-Role VSA, it would not process the VSA at all, and the issue would likely affect all users, not just the new user group. Additionally, Aruba-User-Role is a standard VSA in AOS-8, and the dictionaries are built into the system.

Option B, "The AOS device has a server derivation rule configured on it that has overridden the role sent by CPPM," is incorrect. Server derivation rules on the MC can override roles sent by the RADIUS server (e.g., based on attributes like username or NAS-IP), but there is no indication in the scenario that such a rule is configured. If a derivation rule were overriding the role, it would likely affect more users, and the issue would not be specific to the new user group.

Option C, "The clients rejected the server authentication on their side because they do not have the root CA for CPPM's RADIUS/EAP certificate," is incorrect. If the clients rejected the server authentication (e.g., due to a missing root CA for CPPM's certificate), the authentication would fail entirely, and CPPM would not send an Access-Accept with the Aruba-User-Role VSA. The scenario confirms that authentication succeeded (Access-Accept was sent), so this is not the issue.

Option D, "The role name that CPPM is sending does not match the role name configured on the AOS device," is correct. CPPM sends the role "user\_group4" in the Aruba-User-Role VSA, but the MC assigns the client to the "denyall" role. This suggests that the role "user\_group4" does not exist on the MC, or there is a mismatch in the role name (e.g., due to case sensitivity, typos, or underscores vs. hyphens). In AOS-8, if the role specified in the Aruba-User-Role VSA does not exist on the MC, the MC falls back to a default role, which in this case appears to be "denyall," denying all access. The likely problem is that the role name "user\_group4" sent by CPPM does not match the role name configured on the MC (e.g., it might be "user-group4" or a different

name).

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

"When the Mobility Controller receives an Aruba-User-Role VSA in a RADIUS Access-Accept message, it attempts to assign the specified role to the client. If the role name sent by the RADIUS server (e.g., 'user\_group4') does not match a role configured on the controller, the controller will fall back to a default role, such as 'denyall,' which may deny all access. To resolve this, ensure that the role name sent by the RADIUS server matches the role name configured on the controller, accounting for case sensitivity and naming conventions (e.g., underscores vs. hyphens)." (Page 306, Role Assignment Troubleshooting Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide notes:

"A common issue when assigning roles via the Aruba-User-Role VSA is a mismatch between the role name sent by ClearPass and the role name configured on the Aruba device. If the role name does not match (e.g., 'user\_group4' vs. 'user-group4'), the device will not apply the intended role, and the client may be assigned a default role like 'denyall,' resulting in access issues. Verify that the role names match exactly in both ClearPass and the device configuration." (Page 290, RADIUS Role Assignment Issues Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Role Assignment Troubleshooting Section, Page 306.

HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide, RADIUS Role Assignment Issues Section, Page 290.

## NEW QUESTION # 82

Your ArubaoS solution has detected a rogue AP with Wireless intrusion Prevention (WIP). Which information about the detected radio can best help you to locate the rogue device?

- A. the detecting devices
- B. the match method
- C. the match type
- D. the confidence level

**Answer: B**

## NEW QUESTION # 83

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

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A honeypot can be used to launch a Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attack on wireless clients by examining wireless clients' probe requests and then broadcasting the SSIDs in those probes. Clients with those SSIDs in their preferred network list may then automatically connect to the honeypot, believing it to be a legitimate network. Once the client is connected to the attacker's honeypot, the attacker can intercept, monitor, or manipulate the client's traffic, effectively executing a MITM attack.

## NEW QUESTION # 84

What is a consideration for implementing wireless containment in response to unauthorized devices discovered by ArubaOS Wireless Intrusion Detection (WIP)?

- A. Wireless containment only works against unauthorized wireless devices that connect to your corporate LAN, so it does not offer protection against interfering APs.
- B. Because wireless containment has a lower risk of targeting legitimate neighbors than wired containment, it is recommended in most use cases.
- C. Your company should consider legal implications before you enable automatic containment or implement manual containment.

- D. It is best practice to implement automatic containment of unauthorized devices to eliminate the need to locate and remove them

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

When implementing wireless containment as a response to unauthorized devices, a company should consider the legal implications. Wireless containment might affect devices that are not part of the company's network and could be considered as a form of interference. This could have legal consequences, and therefore, such actions should be carefully reviewed and ideally should be performed in a targeted and controlled manner, reducing the risk of legal issues.

## NEW QUESTION # 85

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