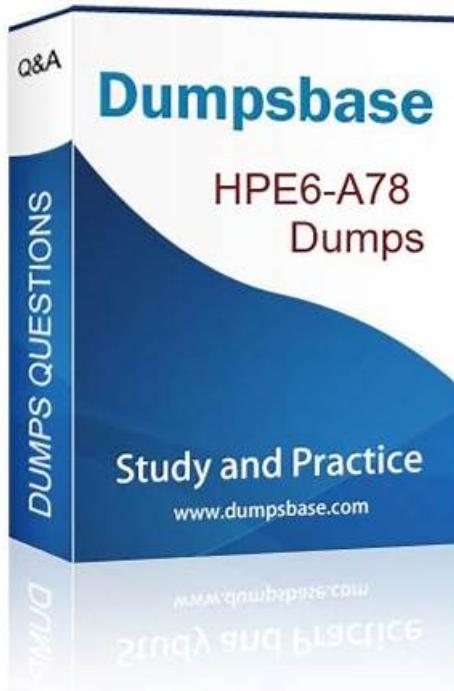


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HP HPE6-A78 exam is a certification exam designed to test the knowledge and skills of network security professionals. HPE6-A78 exam is specifically focused on Aruba Certified Network Security Associate (ACNSA) certification, which is a widely recognized

certification in the industry. HPE6-A78 Exam is designed to assess the candidate's ability to implement and maintain secure network infrastructure using Aruba products.

HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109

What is a use case for Transport Layer Security (TLS)?

- A. to provide a secure alternative to certificate authentication that is easier to implement
- B. to enable two parties to asymmetrically encrypt and authenticate all data that passes between them
- **C. to enable a client and a server to establish secure communications for another protocol**
- D. to establish a framework for devices to determine when to trust other devices' certificates

Answer: C

Explanation:

The use case for Transport Layer Security (TLS) is to enable a client and a server to establish secure communications for another protocol. TLS is a cryptographic protocol designed to provide secure communication over a computer network. It is widely used for web browsers and other applications that require data to be securely exchanged over a network, such as file transfers, VPN connections, and voice-over-IP (VoIP). TLS operates between the transport layer and the application layer of the Internet Protocol Suite and is used to secure various other protocols like HTTP (resulting in HTTPS), SMTP, IMAP, and more. This protocol ensures privacy and data integrity between two communicating applications. Detailed information about TLS and its use cases can be found in IETF RFC 5246, which outlines the specifications for TLS 1.2, and in subsequent RFCs that define TLS 1.3.

NEW QUESTION # 110

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the settings on the company's MCs.

You have deployed about 100 new HPE Aruba Networking 335 APs. What is required for the APs to become managed?

- A. Installing CA-signed certificates on the APs
- B. Installing self-signed certificates on the APs
- **C. Approving the APs as authorized APs on the AP whitelist**
- D. Configuring a PAPI key that matches on the APs and MCs

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scenario involves an AOS-8 Mobility Controller (MC) with Control Plane Security (CPSC) enabled and auto certificate provisioning disabled. CPSC is a feature that secures the control plane communication between the MC and APs using certificates. When CPSC is enabled, APs must be authorized and trusted by the MC to become managed.

CPSC Enabled, Auto Cert Provisioning Disabled: When CPSC is enabled, APs must have a valid certificate to establish a secure control plane connection with the MC. If auto certificate provisioning is disabled (as shown in the exhibit), the MC does not automatically provision certificates to the APs. Instead, the APs must already have a factory-installed certificate (or a manually installed certificate), and the MC must trust the AP's certificate by having the issuing CA in its trust list. Additionally, the AP must be on the MC's AP whitelist to be authorized.

AP Whitelist: The AP whitelist is a list of authorized APs maintained on the MC (or Mobility Master, MM, if present). For an AP to become managed, its MAC address must be in the whitelist, especially when CPSC is enabled and auto provisioning is disabled. This ensures that only authorized APs can connect to the MC.

Option A, "Installing CA-signed certificates on the APs," is incorrect because HPE Aruba Networking APs, such as the 335 series, come with factory-installed certificates signed by Aruba's CA. These certificates are sufficient for CPSC, provided the MC trusts the Aruba CA (which is typically preconfigured). Manually installing CA-signed certificates is not required unless the factory certificates are not used or trusted.

Option B, "Approving the APs as authorized APs on the AP whitelist," is correct. With CPSC enabled and auto cert provisioning disabled, the APs must be explicitly authorized by adding their MAC addresses to the AP whitelist on the MC. This step ensures that the MC accepts the AP's certificate and allows it to become managed.

Option C, "Installing self-signed certificates on the APs," is incorrect because self-signed certificates are not typically used for CPSC. APs use factory-installed certificates, and the MC must trust the issuing CA. Self-signed certificates would require manual trust configuration on the MC, which is not a standard practice.

Option D, "Configuring a PAPI key that matches on the APs and MCs," is incorrect. PAPI (Protocol for AP Provisioning and Information) keys are used for securing communication between APs and the MC in non-CPSC environments or for specific

configurations (e.g., when CPSC is disabled). When CPSC is enabled, certificate-based authentication replaces the need for a PAPI key.

The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8.8.11 User Guide states:

"When Control Plane Security (CPSC) is enabled and auto certificate provisioning is disabled, APs must be authorized by adding their MAC addresses to the AP whitelist on the Mobility Controller (or Mobility Master). The AP uses its factory-installed certificate to establish a secure control plane connection with the MC. The MC must trust the CA that issued the AP's certificate (e.g., Aruba's CA), and the AP must be in the whitelist to become managed. To add an AP to the whitelist, navigate to Configuration > Access Points > AP Whitelist in the MC UI and add the AP's MAC address." (Page 395, CPSC Configuration Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking CPSC Deployment Guide notes:

"If auto cert provisioning is disabled, the AP whitelist becomes mandatory for CPSC. Each AP must be explicitly approved by adding its MAC address to the whitelist, ensuring that only authorized APs can connect to the MC. The AP's factory certificate is used for authentication, and no manual certificate installation is required on the AP." (Page 12, CPSC with Manual Provisioning Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8.8.11 User Guide, CPSC Configuration Section, Page 395.

HPE Aruba Networking CPSC Deployment Guide, CPSC with Manual Provisioning Section, Page 12.

NEW QUESTION # 111

Which is a correct description of a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)?

- A. A user must manually choose to trust intermediate and end-entity certificates, or those certificates must be installed on the device as trusted in advance.
- B. Root Certification Authorities (CAs) primarily sign certificates, and Intermediate Certification Authorities (CAs) primarily validate signatures.
- C. A device uses Intermediate Certification Authorities (CAs) to enable it to trust root CAs that are different from the root CA that signed its own certificate.
- D. A user must manually choose to trust a root Certification Authority (CA) certificate, or the root CA certificate must be installed on the device as trusted.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) relies on a trusted root Certification Authority (CA) to issue certificates.

Devices and users must trust the root CA for the PKI to be effective. If a root CA certificate is not pre-installed or manually chosen to be trusted on a device, any certificates issued by that CA will not be inherently trusted by the device.

NEW QUESTION # 112

Which scenario requires the Aruba Mobility Controller to use a Server Certificate?

- A. Use RADIUS for enforcing 802.1X authentication to ClearPass.
- B. Synchronize its clock with an NTP server that requires authentication.
- C. Obtain downloadable user roles (DURs) from ClearPass.
- D. Use RadSec for enforcing 802.1X authentication to ClearPass.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Server Certificate is required by Aruba Mobility Controller when using RadSec to secure RADIUS communication. RadSec provides a secure transport for RADIUS traffic through SSL/TLS which requires the use of a Server Certificate to establish the secure tunnel. In the other scenarios listed, a Server Certificate is not explicitly required for the operations mentioned.

NEW QUESTION # 113

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

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

- D. Enable packet capturing on Instant AP or Mobility Controller (MC) controlpath on an ongoing basis.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A digital chain of custody ensures that evidence (e.g., logs, timestamps) collected from a network can be reliably used in legal or forensic investigations. It requires maintaining the integrity and authenticity of data, including accurate timestamps for events. HPE Aruba Networking devices, such as Instant APs, Mobility Controllers (MCs), and AOS-CX switches, support features to help maintain a digital chain of custody.

Option C, "Ensure that all network infrastructure devices receive a valid clock using authenticated NTP," is correct. Accurate and synchronized time across all network devices is critical for maintaining a digital chain of custody. Timestamps in logs (e.g., authentication events, traffic logs) must be consistent and verifiable. Network Time Protocol (NTP) is used to synchronize device clocks, and authenticated NTP ensures that the time source is trusted and not tampered with (e.g., using MD5 or SHA authentication). This practice ensures that logs from different devices can be correlated accurately during an investigation.

Option A, "Enable packet capturing on Instant AP or Mobility Controller (MC) datapath on an ongoing basis," is incorrect. While packet capturing on the datapath (user traffic) can provide detailed traffic data for analysis, enabling it on an ongoing basis is impractical due to storage and performance constraints. Packet captures are typically used for specific troubleshooting or investigations, not for maintaining a chain of custody.

Option B, "Ensure that all network infrastructure devices use RADIUS rather than TACACS+ to authenticate managers," is incorrect. The choice of RADIUS or TACACS+ for manager authentication does not directly impact the digital chain of custody. Both protocols can log authentication events, but the protocol used does not ensure the integrity of timestamps or evidence.

Option D, "Enable packet capturing on Instant AP or Mobility Controller (MC) controlpath on an ongoing basis," is incorrect for similar reasons as Option A. Control path (control plane) packet captures include management traffic (e.g., between APs and MCs), but enabling them continuously is not practical and does not directly contribute to maintaining a chain of custody. Accurate timestamps in logs are more relevant.

The HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide states:

"Maintaining a digital chain of custody requires ensuring the integrity and authenticity of network logs and events. A critical practice is to ensure that all network infrastructure devices, such as Mobility Controllers and AOS-CX switches, receive a valid and synchronized clock using authenticated NTP. Use the command `ntp server <ip-address> key <key-id>` to configure authenticated NTP, ensuring that timestamps in logs are accurate and verifiable for forensic investigations." (Page 85, Digital Chain of Custody Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide notes:

"Accurate time synchronization is essential for maintaining a digital chain of custody. Configure all devices to use authenticated NTP to synchronize their clocks with a trusted time source. This ensures that event logs, such as authentication and traffic logs, have consistent and reliable timestamps, which can be correlated across devices during an investigation." (Page 380, Time Synchronization Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide, Digital Chain of Custody Section, Page 85.

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Time Synchronization Section, Page 380.

NEW QUESTION # 114

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