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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69
What is a difference between radius and TACACS+?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
RADIUS and TACACS+ are both protocols used for networking authentication, but they handle the processes of authentication and authorization differently. RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) combines authentication and authorization into a single process, whereas TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus) separates these processes. This separation in TACACS+ allows more flexible policy enforcement and better control over commands a user can execute. This difference is well-documented in various network security resources, including Cisco's technical documentation and security protocol manuals.

NEW QUESTION # 70
Which is a correct description of a stage in the Lockheed Martin kill chain?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.
References:
Lockheed Martin Cyber Kill Chain framework.

NEW QUESTION # 71
How does the AOS firewall determine which rules to apply to a specific client's traffic?

- A. The firewall applies the rules in policies associated with the client's WLAN.
- B. The firewall applies every rule that includes the client's IP address as the source.
- C. The firewall applies every rule that includes the client's IP address as the source or destination.
- D. The firewall applies the rules in policies associated with the client's user role.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In an AOS-8 architecture, the Mobility Controller (MC) includes a stateful firewall that enforces policies on client traffic. The firewall uses user roles to apply policies, allowing granular control over traffic based on the client's identity and context.
User Roles: In AOS-8, each client is assigned a user role after authentication (e.g., via 802.1X, MAC authentication, or captive

portal). The user role contains firewall policies (rules) that define what traffic is allowed or denied for clients in that role. For example, a "guest" role might allow only HTTP/HTTPS traffic, while an "employee" role might allow broader access.

Option A, "The firewall applies the rules in policies associated with the client's user role," is correct. The AOS firewall evaluates traffic based on the user role assigned to the client. Each role has a set of policies (rules) that are applied in order, and the first matching rule determines the action (permit or deny). For example, if a client is in the "employee" role, the firewall applies the rules defined in the "employee" role's policy.

Option B, "The firewall applies every rule that includes the client's IP address as the source," is incorrect. The firewall does not apply rules based solely on the client's IP address; it uses the user role. Rules within a role may include IP addresses, but the role determines which rules are evaluated.

Option C, "The firewall applies the rules in policies associated with the client's WLAN," is incorrect. While the WLAN configuration defines the initial role for clients (e.g., the default 802.1X role), the firewall applies rules based on the client's current user role, which may change after authentication (e.g., via a RADIUS VSA like Aruba-User-Role).

Option D, "The firewall applies every rule that includes the client's IP address as the source or destination," is incorrect for the same reason as Option B. The firewall uses the user role to determine which rules to apply, not just the client's IP address.

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

"The AOS firewall on the Mobility Controller applies rules based on the user role assigned to a client. Each user role contains a set of firewall policies that define the allowed or denied traffic for clients in that role. For example, a policy in the 'employee' role might include a rule like ipv4 user any http permit to allow HTTP traffic. The firewall evaluates the rules in the client's role in order, and the first matching rule determines the action for the traffic." (Page 325, Firewall Policies Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide notes:

"User roles in AOS-8 provide a powerful mechanism for firewall policy enforcement. The firewall determines which rules to apply to a client's traffic by looking at the policies associated with the client's user role, which is assigned during authentication or via a RADIUS VSA like Aruba-User-Role." (Page 50, Role-Based Access Control Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Firewall Policies Section, Page 325.

HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide, Role-Based Access Control Section, Page 50.

NEW QUESTION # 72

What is a benefit of Protected Management Frames (PMF). sometimes called Management Frame Protection (MFP)?

- A. PMF ensures trial traffic between APs and Mobility Controllers (MCs) is encrypted.
- B. PMF prevents hackers from capturing the traffic between APs and Mobility Controllers.
- C. PMF protects clients from DoS attacks based on forged de-authentication frames
- D. PMF helps to protect APs and MCs from unauthorized management access by hackers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Protected Management Frames (PMF), also known as Management Frame Protection (MFP), is designed to protect clients from denial-of-service (DoS) attacks that involve forged de-authentication and disassociation frames. These attacks can disconnect legitimate clients from the network. PMF provides a way to authenticate these management frames, ensuring that they are not forged, thus enhancing the security of the wireless network.

References:

IEEE 802.11w amendment, which introduces PMF as a security enhancement to protect management frames.

Wi-Fi Alliance security guidelines for Protected Management Frames (PMF).

NEW QUESTION # 73

What is an example of passive endpoint classification?

- A. WMI scans
- B. SSH scans
- C. SNMP scans
- D. TCP fingerprinting

Answer: D

Explanation:

Endpoint classification in HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) involves identifying and categorizing devices on the network to enforce access policies. CPPM supports two types of profiling methods: passive and active.

Passive Profiling: Involves observing network traffic that devices send as part of their normal operation, without CPPM sending any requests to the device. Examples include DHCP fingerprinting, HTTP User-Agent analysis, and TCP fingerprinting.

Active Profiling: Involves CPPM sending requests to the device to gather information, such as SNMP scans, WMI scans, or SSH probes.

Option A, "TCP fingerprinting," is correct. TCP fingerprinting is a passive profiling method where CPPM analyzes TCP packet headers (e.g., TTL, window size) in the device's normal network traffic to identify its operating system. This does not require CPPM to send any requests to the device, making it a passive method.

Option B, "SSH scans," is incorrect. SSH scans involve actively connecting to a device over SSH to gather information (e.g., system details), which is an active profiling method.

Option C, "WMI scans," is incorrect. Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) scans involve CPPM querying a Windows device to gather information (e.g., OS version, installed software), which is an active profiling method.

Option D, "SNMP scans," is incorrect. SNMP scans involve CPPM sending SNMP requests to a device to gather information (e.g., system description, interfaces), which is an active profiling method.

The HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide states:

"Passive profiling methods observe network traffic that endpoints send as part of their normal operation, without ClearPass sending any requests to the device. An example of passive profiling is TCP fingerprinting, where ClearPass analyzes TCP packet headers (e.g., TTL, window size) to identify the device's operating system. Active profiling methods, such as SNMP scans, WMI scans, or SSH scans, involve ClearPass sending requests to the device to gather information." (Page 246, Passive vs. Active Profiling Section)

Additionally, the ClearPass Device Insight Data Sheet notes:

"Passive profiling techniques, such as TCP fingerprinting, allow ClearPass to identify devices without generating additional network traffic. By analyzing TCP attributes in the device's normal traffic, ClearPass can fingerprint the OS, making it a non-intrusive method for endpoint classification." (Page 3, Profiling Methods Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide, Passive vs. Active Profiling Section, Page 246.

ClearPass Device Insight Data Sheet, Profiling Methods Section, Page 3.

NEW QUESTION # 74

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