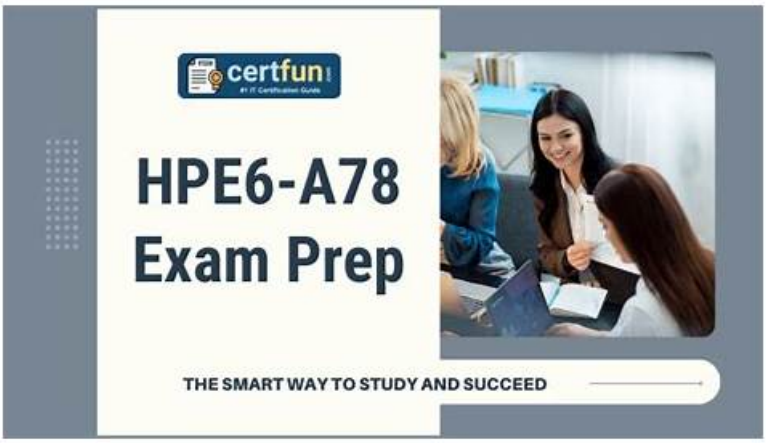
HPE6-A78認證考試解析，HPE6-A78考試



P.S. NewDumps在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的HPE6-A78考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1W9dIRX97LAbhqht48JmQLIp1aiHtlmlf

NewDumps 就是一個可以滿足很多參加 HP 的 HPE6-A78 認證考試的IT人士的需求的網站，但是要想通過 HPE6-A78 考試還需要大家認真理解。即使是HP 的 HPE6-A78 擬真試題和真實考試中的差不多，建議大家考試的時候，還是要把題看清楚，不能完全按照 HPE6-A78 擬真試題中的命令去做。要靈活運用，積極思考，不能死搬硬套。通過這個考試是需要豐富的知識和經驗的，而積累豐富的知識和經驗是需要時間的。

不同的方式是可以達到相同的目的的，就看你選擇什麼樣的方式，走什麼樣的路。很多人都想通過HP HPE6-A78 認證考試來使自己的工作和生活有所提升，但是參加過HP HPE6-A78 認證考試的人都知道通過HP HPE6-A78 認證考試不是很簡單。有的人為了能通過HP HPE6-A78 認證考試花費了很多寶貴的時間和精力卻沒有成功。

>> HPE6-A78認證考試解析 <<

HPE6-A78考試，HPE6-A78考試資訊

經過相關的研究材料證明，通過HP的HPE6-A78考試認證是非常困難的，不過不要害怕，我們NewDumps擁有經驗豐富的IT專業人士的專家，經過多年艱苦的工作，我們NewDumps已經編譯好最先進的HP的HPE6-A78考試認證培訓資料，其中包括試題及答案，因此我們NewDumps是你通過這次考試的最佳資源網站。不需要太多的努力，你將獲得很高的分數，你選擇NewDumps HP的HPE6-A78考試培訓資料，對你考試是非常有幫助的。

若要通過 HPE6-A78 考試，考生必須展示他們有效地配置和解決阿魯巴網絡安全解決方案的能力。該考試由 60 道多選題組成，必須在 90 分鐘內完成。此考試的及格分數為 70%，通過考試的考生將獲得阿魯巴認證網絡安全聯合證書。此證書在全球範圍內都得到承認，可以顯著提高考生在網絡安全領域的就業前景。

最新的 Aruba ACNSA HPE6-A78 免費考試真題 (Q18-Q23):

問題 #18
You have detected a Rogue AP using the Security Dashboard Which two actions should you take in responding to this event? (Select two)

- A. You should receive permission before containing an AP. as this action could have legal Implications.
- B. This is a serious security event, so you should always contain the AP immediately regardless of your company's specific policies.
- C. For forensic purposes, you should copy out logs with relevant information, such as the time mat the AP was detected and the AP's MAC address.
- D. There is no need to locate the AP If the Aruba solution is properly configured to automatically contain it.
- E. There is no need to locale the AP If you manually contain It.

答案：A,C

解題說明：

When responding to the detection of a Rogue AP, it's important to consider legal implications and to gather forensic evidence:
You should receive permission before containing an AP (Option C), as containing it could disrupt service and may have legal implications, especially if the AP is on a network that the organization does not own.
For forensic purposes, it is essential to document the event by copying out logs with relevant information, such as the time the AP was detected and the AP's MAC address (Option D). This information could be crucial if legal action is taken or if a detailed analysis of the security breach is required.
Automatically containing an AP without consideration for the context (Options A and E) can be problematic, as it might inadvertently interfere with neighboring networks and cause legal issues. Immediate containment without consideration of company policy (Option B) could also violate established incident response procedures.
:
Aruba Networks security resources that discuss the appropriate steps in responding to security events.
Industry guidelines on responsible handling of rogue access point detections, including legal considerations and incident documentation.

問題 #19
A company has AOS-CX switches deployed in a two-tier topology that uses OSPF routing at the core.
You need to prevent ARP poisoning attacks. To meet this need, what is one technology that you could apply to user VLANs on access layer switches? (Select two.)

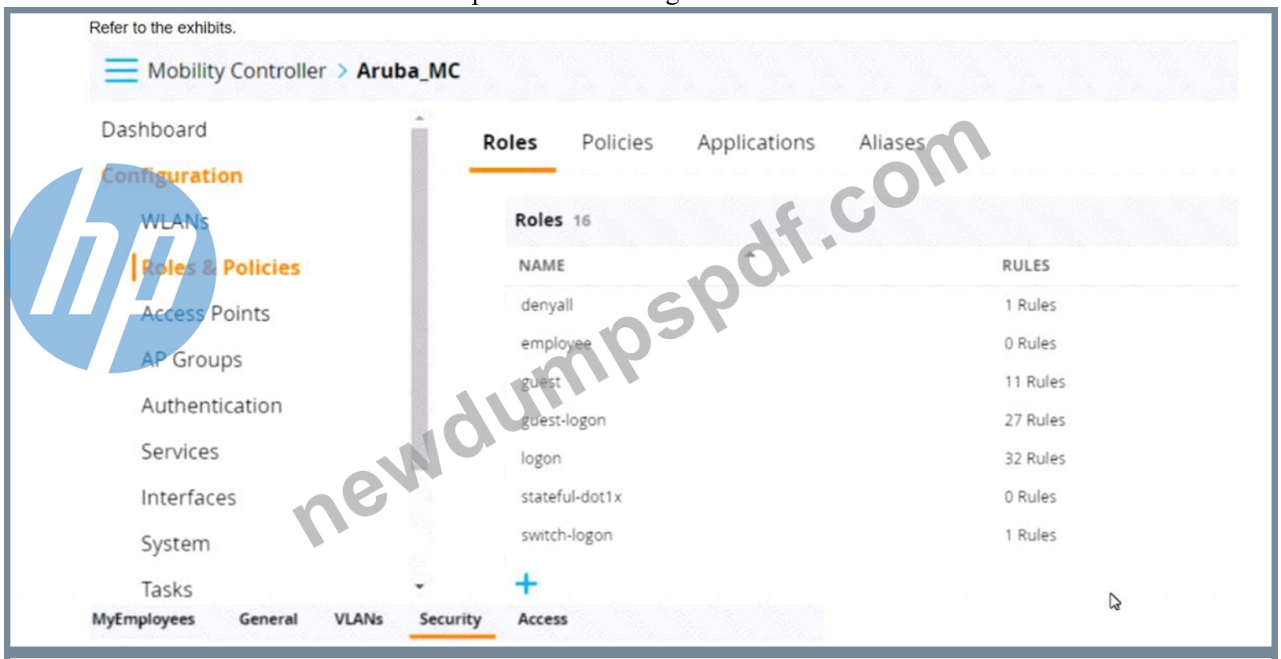
- A. DHCPv4 snooping
- B. BPDU filtering
- C. ARP inspection
- D. OSPF passive interface
- E. BPDU guard (protection)

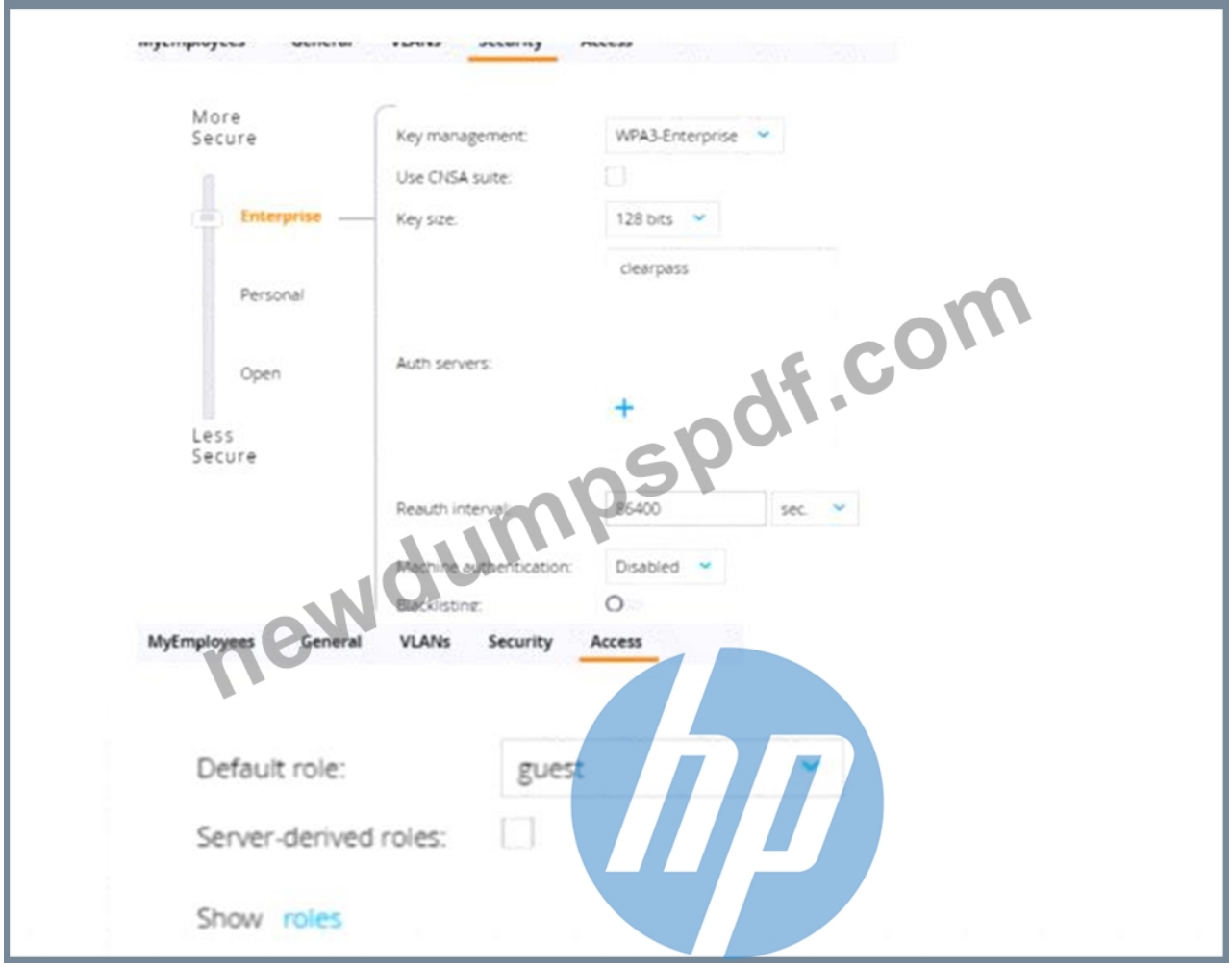
答案：A,C

解題說明：
The scenario involves AOS-CX switches in a two-tier topology (access and core layers) using OSPF routing at the core. The goal is to prevent ARP poisoning attacks on user VLANs at the access layer switches, where end-user devices connect. ARP poisoning (also known as ARP spoofing) is an attack where a malicious device sends fake ARP messages to associate its MAC address with the IP address of another device (e.g., the default gateway), allowing the attacker to intercept traffic.
ARP Inspection (Dynamic ARP Inspection, DAI): This feature prevents ARP poisoning by validating ARP packets against a trusted database of IP-to-MAC bindings. On AOS-CX switches, ARP inspection uses the DHCP snooping binding table to verify that ARP messages come from legitimate devices. If an ARP packet does not match the binding table, it is dropped.
DHCPv4 Snooping: This feature protects against rogue DHCP servers and builds a binding table of legitimate IP-to-MAC mappings by snooping DHCP traffic. The binding table is used by ARP inspection to validate ARP packets. DHCP snooping must be enabled before ARP inspection can function effectively, as it provides the trusted data for validation.
Option A, "ARP inspection," is correct. ARP inspection (DAI) directly prevents ARP poisoning by ensuring that ARP packets are legitimate, making it a key technology for this purpose.
Option B, "OSPF passive interface," is incorrect. OSPF passive interface is used to prevent OSPF from sending routing updates on specific interfaces, typically to reduce routing protocol traffic on user-facing interfaces. It does not prevent ARP poisoning, which is a Layer 2 attack.
Option C, "BPDU guard (protection)," is incorrect. BPDU guard protects against spanning tree protocol (STP) attacks by disabling a port if it receives BPDUs (e.g., from an unauthorized switch). It does not address ARP poisoning, which is unrelated to STP.
Option D, "DHCPv4 snooping," is correct. DHCP snooping is a prerequisite for ARP inspection, as it builds the binding table used to validate ARP packets. It also protects against rogue DHCP servers, which can indirectly contribute to ARP poisoning by assigning incorrect IP addresses.
Option E, "BPDU filtering," is incorrect. BPDU filtering prevents a port from sending or receiving BPDUs, which can be used to protect against STP attacks, but it does not prevent ARP poisoning.
The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide states:
"To prevent ARP poisoning attacks on user VLANs, enable Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) on access layer switches. DAI validates ARP packets against the DHCP snooping binding table to ensure they come from legitimate devices. Use the command ip arp inspection vlan <vlan-list> to enable DAI on the specified VLANs. DHCP snooping must be enabled first with dhcp-snooping and dhcp-snooping vlan <vlan-list> to build the binding table used by DAI." (Page 145, ARP Inspection and DHCP Snooping Section) Additionally, the guide notes:
"DHCP snooping and ARP inspection work together to protect against Layer 2 attacks like ARP poisoning. DHCP snooping builds a trusted database of IP-to-MAC bindings, which ARP inspection uses to filter out malicious ARP packets." (Page 146, Best Practices Section)
:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, ARP Inspection and DHCP Snooping Section, Page 145.
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, Best Practices Section, Page 146.

問題 #20
The first exhibit shows roles on the MC, listed in alphabetic order. The second and third exhibits show the configuration for a WLAN to which a client connects. Which description of the role assigned to a user under various circumstances is correct?





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- A. A user fails 802.1X authentication. The client remains connected, but is assigned the "guest" role.

- B. A user authenticates successfully with 802.1 X. and the RADIUS Access-Accept includes an Aruba-User-Role VSA set to "employeel." The client's role is "guest."
- C. A user authenticates successfully with 802.1X, and the RADIUS Access-Accept includes an Aruba-User-RoleVSA set to "employeel." The client's role is "employeel."
- D. A user authenticates successfully with 802.1X. and the RADIUS Access-Accept includes an Aruba-User-Role VSA set to "employee." The client's role is "guest."

答案：C

解題說明：
In a WLAN setup that uses 802.1X for authentication, the role assigned to a user is determined by the result of the authentication process. When a user successfully authenticates via 802.1X, the RADIUS server may include a Vendor-Specific Attribute (VSA), such as the Aruba-User-Role, in the Access-Accept message.
This attribute specifies the role that should be assigned to the user. If the RADIUS Access-Accept message includes an Aruba-User-Role VSA set to "employee1", the client should be assigned the "employee1" role, as per the VSA, and not the default "guest" role. The "guest" role would typically be a fallback if no other role is specified or if the authentication fails.

問題 #21
What is one way that WPA3-Enterprise enhances security when compared to WPA2-Enterprise?

- A. WPA3-Enterprise implements the more secure simultaneous authentication of equals (SAE), while WPA2-Enterprise uses 802.1X.
- B. WPA3-Enterprise uses Diffie-Hellman in order to authenticate clients, while WPA2-Enterprise uses 802.1X authentication.
- C. WPA3-Enterprise provides built-in mechanisms that can deploy user certificates to authorized end-user devices.
- D. WPA3-Enterprise can operate in CNSA mode, which mandates that the 802.11 association uses secure algorithms.

答案：D

解題說明：
WPA3-Enterprise enhances network security over WPA2-Enterprise through several improvements, one of which is the ability to operate in CNSA (Commercial National Security Algorithm) mode. This mode mandates the use of secure cryptographic algorithms during the 802.11 association process, ensuring that all communications are highly secure. The CNSA suite provides stronger encryption standards designed to protect sensitive government, military, and industrial communications. Unlike WPA2, WPA3's CNSA mode uses stronger cryptographic primitives, such as AES-256 in Galois/Counter Mode (GCM) for encryption and SHA-384 for hashing, which are not standard in WPA2-Enterprise.

問題 #22
You are setting up an Aruba mobility solution which includes a Mobility Master (MM), Mobility Controllers (MCs), and campus APs (CAPs) for a university. The university plans to enforce WPA2-Enterprise for all users' connections. The university wants to apply one set of access control rules to faculty users' traffic and a different set of rules to students' traffic.
What is the best approach for applying the correct rules to each group?

- A. Create two roles, a "faculty" role and a "student" role. Apply firewall policies with the correct rules for each group to each role.
- B. Create two VLANs, one for faculty and one for students. Create one set of firewall access control rules that specify faculty IP addresses for the source and a second set of rules that specify the student IP addresses for the source. Apply the rules to the WLAN.
- C. Create two WLANs, one for faculty and one for students. Apply firewall policies with the correct rules for each group to each WLAN.
- D. Create two VLANs, one for faculty and one for students. Apply firewall policies with the correct rules for each group to each VLAN.

答案：A

解題說明：
To differentiate access control for faculty and students, the best approach is to use roles. By creating two roles - "faculty" and "student" - and applying the appropriate firewall policies to each, the university can enforce different access rules for each group. This is more efficient than managing multiple VLANs or WLANs because it allows for role-based access control, which is directly

tied to user identity rather than just IP addresses or the network they are connected to.

問題 #23
.....

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采兒點點頭，玉眸中流露出向往之色，哼，下次再收拾妳，在生活中我們不要不要總是要求別人給我什麼，要想我能為別人做什麼，由於您所需要的HPE6-A78考試題庫參考資料目前還沒有上市，所以，如果您想及時獲得這門題庫的話，請按下列步驟操作： 第壹，請在本頁面輸入您的常用郵箱，並點擊訂閱。

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