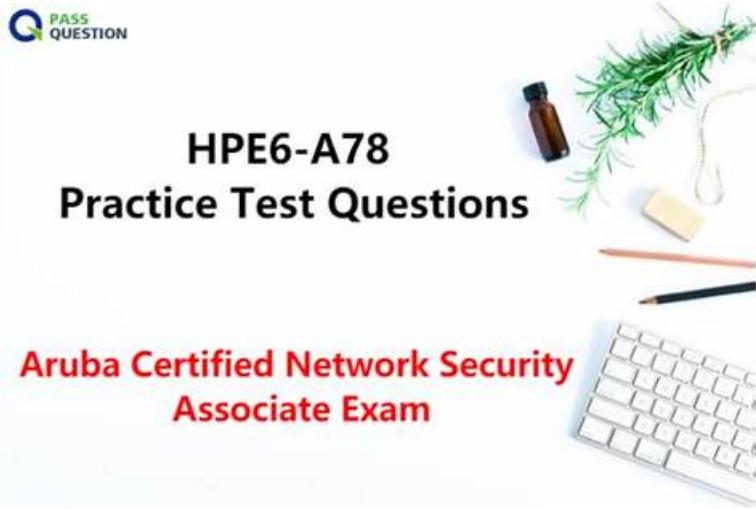


# Test HPE6-A78 Voucher - Accurate HPE6-A78 Test



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## 2026 Test HPE6-A78 Voucher 100% Pass | Professional Accurate HPE6-A78 Test: Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam

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### HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

You have been instructed to look in an AOS Security Dashboard's client list. Your goal is to find clients that belong to the company and have connected to devices that might belong to hackers.

Which client fits this description?

- A. MAC address: d8:50:e6:B:70:ab; Client Classification: Interfering; AP Classification: Suspected Rogue
- B. MAC address: d8:50:e6:B:6e:c5; Client Classification: Interfering; AP Classification: Neighbor
- C. MAC address: d8:50:e6:B:6d:a4; Client Classification: Authorized; AP Classification: Suspected Rogue
- D. MAC address: d8:50:e6:B:6e:60; Client Classification: Interfering; AP Classification: Interfering

## Answer: C

Explanation:

The AOS Security Dashboard in an AOS-8 solution (Mobility Controllers or Mobility Master) provides a client list through its Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) system, showing the classification of clients and the APs they are connected to. The goal is to identify clients that belong to the company (Authorized clients) and have connected to devices that might belong to hackers (rogue or suspected rogue APs).

Client Classification:

Authorized: A client that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP and is part of the company's network (e.g., an employee device).

Interfering: A client that is not authenticated to the company's network and is considered external or potentially malicious.

AP Classification:

Authorized: An AP that is part of the company's network and managed by the MC.

Suspected Rogue: An AP that is not authorized and is suspected of being malicious, often because it exhibits suspicious behavior (e.g., a BSSID close to an authorized AP, indicating potential spoofing).

Neighbor: An AP that is not part of the company's network but is not connected to the wired network (e.g., a nearby AP from another organization).

Interfering: An AP that is not part of the company's network and may be causing interference, but is not necessarily malicious.

The requirement is to find a client that is Authorized (belongs to the company) and connected to a Suspected Rogue AP (might belong to hackers).

Option A: MAC address: d8:50:e6:B:6d:a4; Client Classification: Authorized; AP Classification: Suspected Rogue This client is classified as "Authorized," meaning it belongs to the company, and it is connected to a "Suspected Rogue" AP, which might belong to hackers. This matches the requirement perfectly.

Option B: MAC address: d8:50:e6:B:6e:c5; Client Classification: Interfering; AP Classification: Neighbor This client is "Interfering" (not a company client) and connected to a "Neighbor" AP, which is not considered a hacker's device (it's just a nearby AP).

Option C: MAC address: d8:50:e6:B:6e:60; Client Classification: Interfering; AP Classification: Interfering This client is "Interfering" (not a company client) and connected to an "Interfering" AP, which is not necessarily a hacker's device (it may just be causing interference).

Option D: MAC address: d8:50:e6:B:70:ab; Client Classification: Interfering; AP Classification: Suspected Rogue This client is "Interfering" (not a company client), although it is connected to a "Suspected Rogue" AP. It does not meet the requirement of being a company client.

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

"The Security Dashboard's client list in ArubaOS shows the classification of each client and the AP it is connected to. An 'Authorized' client is one that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP and is part of the company's network. A 'Suspected Rogue' AP is an unauthorized AP that exhibits suspicious behavior, such as a BSSID close to an authorized AP, indicating potential spoofing by a hacker. To identify security risks, look for authorized clients connected to suspected rogue APs, as this may indicate a company device has connected to a malicious AP." (Page 415, Security Dashboard Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide notes:

"WIP classifies clients as 'Authorized' if they have authenticated to an authorized AP managed by the controller. A 'Suspected Rogue' AP is a potential threat, as it may be attempting to mimic a legitimate AP to lure clients. Identifying authorized clients connected to suspected rogue APs is critical for detecting potential attacks, such as man-in-the-middle attempts by hackers." (Page 78, WIP Classifications Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Security Dashboard Section, Page 415.

HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide, WIP Classifications Section, Page 78.

## NEW QUESTION # 30

You are deploying an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC). What is a best practice for setting up secure management access to the ArubaOS Web UI

- A. Avoid using external manager authentication for the Web UI.
- B. Change the default 4343 port for the web UI to TCP 443.
- C. **Install a CA-signed certificate to use for the Web UI server certificate.**
- D. Make sure to enable HTTPS for the Web UI and select the self-signed certificate installed in the factory.

## Answer: C

Explanation:

For securing management access to the ArubaOS Web UI of an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC), it is a best practice to install a certificate signed by a Certificate Authority (CA). This ensures that communications between administrators and the MC are secured

with trusted encryption, which greatly reduces the risk of man-in-the-middle attacks. Using a CA-signed certificate enhances the trustworthiness of the connection over self-signed certificates, which do not offer the same level of assurance.

:  
ArubaOS documentation on management access security.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

What is a benefit of using network aliases in ArubaOS firewall policies?

- A. You can use the aliases to translate client IP addresses to other IP addresses on the other side of the firewall
- **B. You can adjust the IP addresses in the aliases, and the rules using those aliases automatically update**
- C. You can use the aliases to conceal the true IP addresses of servers from potentially untrusted clients.
- D. You can associate a reputation score with the network alias to create rules that filter traffic based on reputation rather than IP.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In ArubaOS firewall policies, using network aliases allows administrators to manage groups of IP addresses more efficiently. By associating multiple IPs with a single alias, any changes made to the alias (like adding or removing IP addresses) are automatically reflected in all firewall rules that reference that alias. This significantly simplifies the management of complex rulesets and ensures consistency across security policies, reducing administrative overhead and minimizing the risk of errors.

### NEW QUESTION # 32

A company with 439 employees wants to deploy an open WLAN for guests. The company wants the experience to be as follows:

- \* Guests select the WLAN and connect without having to enter a password.
- \* Guests are redirected to a welcome web page and log in.

The company also wants to provide encryption for the network for devices that are capable. Which security options should you implement for the WLAN?

- A. WPA3-Personal and MAC-Auth
- B. Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) and WPA3-Personal
- C. Captive portal and WPA3-Personal
- **D. Captive portal and Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) in transition mode**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) provides encrypted communications on open Wi-Fi networks, which addresses the company's desire to have encryption without requiring a password for guests. It can work in transition mode, which allows for the use of OWE by clients that support it, while still permitting legacy clients to connect without encryption. Combining this with a captive portal enables the desired welcome web page for guests to log in.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

A company has an ArubaOS controller-based solution with a WPA3-Enterprise WLAN, which authenticates wireless clients to Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). The company has decided to use digital certificates for authentication. A user's Windows domain computer has had certificates installed on it. However, the Networks and Connections window shows that authentication has failed for the user. The Mobility Controllers (MC's) RADIUS events show that it is receiving Access-Rejects for the authentication attempt.

What is one place that you can look for deeper insight into why this authentication attempt is failing?

- A. the packets captured on the MC control plane destined to UDP 1812
- B. the Alerts tab in the authentication record in CPPM Access Tracker
- **C. the RADIUS events within the CPPM Event Viewer**
- D. the reports generated by Aruba ClearPass Insight

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When an authentication attempt for a user's Windows domain computer is failing on a WPA3-Enterprise WLAN and the Mobility Controller is receiving Access-Rejects, one place to look for deeper insight is the RADIUS events within the CPPM Event Viewer. ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) logs all RADIUS authentication events, and the Event Viewer would show detailed information about why a particular authentication attempt was rejected. This could include reasons such as incorrect credentials, expired certificates, or policy mismatches. The CPPM Event Viewer is an essential troubleshooting tool within ClearPass to diagnose authentication issues, as indicated in the ClearPass Policy Manager documentation.

## NEW QUESTION # 34

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