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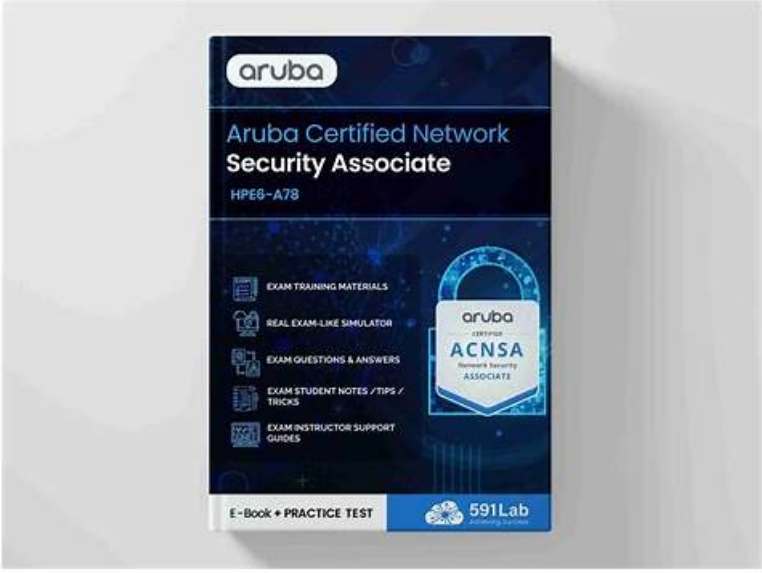

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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q129-Q134):

NEW QUESTION # 129
Which endpoint classification capabilities do Aruba network infrastructure devices have on their own without ClearPass solutions?

- A. ArubaOS-Switches can use DHCP fingerprints to construct detailed endpoint profiles.
- B. ArubaOS-CX switches can use a combination of active and passive methods to assign roles to clients.
- C. ArubaOS devices (controllers and lAPs) can use DHCP fingerprints to assign roles to clients.
- D. ArubaOS devices can use a combination of DHCP fingerprints, HTTP User-Agent strings, and Nmap to construct endpoint profiles.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Without the integration of Aruba ClearPass or other advanced network access control solutions, ArubaOS devices (controllers and Instant APs) are able to use DHCP fingerprinting to assign roles to clients. This method allows the devices to identify the type of client devices connecting to the network based on the DHCP requests they send. While this is a more basic form of endpoint classification compared to the capabilities provided by ClearPass, it still enables some level of access control based on device type. This functionality and its limitations are described in Aruba's product documentation for ArubaOS devices, highlighting the benefits of integrating a full-featured solution like ClearPass for more granular and powerful endpoint classification capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 130
An MC has a WLAN that enforces WPA3-Enterprise with authentication to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). The WLAN's default role is set to guest. A Mobility Controller (MC) has these roles configured on it:
authenticated
denyall
guest
general-access
guest-logon
logon
stateful-dot1x
switch-logon
voice
A client authenticates. CPPM returns an Access-Accept with an Aruba-User-Role VSA set to general_access. What role does the client receive?

- A. authenticated
- B. logon
- C. general-access
- D. guest

Answer: C

Explanation:
In an AOS-8 Mobility Controller (MC) environment, a WLAN is configured with WPA3-Enterprise security, using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) for authentication. The WLAN's default role is set to "guest," which would be applied if no specific role is assigned after authentication. The MC has several roles configured, including "general-access" (note the underscore in the question : "general
_access").
The client successfully authenticates, and CPPM sends an Access-Accept message with an Aruba-User-Role Vendor-Specific Attribute (VSA) set to "general_access." In AOS-8, the Aruba-User-Role VSA is used to assign a specific role to the client, overriding the default role configured on the WLAN. The role specified in the VSA must match a role that exists on the MC. Since "general-access" (or "general_access" as written in the question) is listed among the roles configured on the MC, the MC will apply this role to the client.
The underscore in "general_access" in the VSA versus the hyphen in "general-access" in the MC's role list is likely a typographical inconsistency in the question. In practice, AOS-8 role names are case-insensitive and typically use hyphens, not underscores, but for the purpose of this question, we assume "general_access" matches "general-access" as the intended role.
Option A, "guest," is incorrect because the guest role is the default 802.1X role for the WLAN, but it is overridden by the Aruba-User-Role VSA specifying "general_access." Option B, "logon," is incorrect because the logon role is typically applied during the authentication process (e.g., to allow access to DNS or RADIUS servers), not after successful authentication when a specific role is assigned.
Option C, "general-access," is correct because the MC applies the role specified in the Aruba-User-Role VSA ("general_access"), which matches the "general-access" role configured on the MC.
Option D, "authenticated," is incorrect because the "authenticated" role is not specified in the VSA, and there is no indication that it is the default role for successful authentication in this scenario.

The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide states:
"When a client authenticates successfully via 802.1X, the Mobility Controller checks for an Aruba-User-Role VSA in the RADIUS Access-Accept message. If the VSA is present and the specified role exists on the controller, the controller assigns that role to the client, overriding the default 802.1X role configured for the WLAN. For example, if the VSA specifies 'general-access' and this role is configured on the controller, the client will be assigned the 'general-access' role." (Page 305, Role Assignment Section)
Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide notes:
"The Aruba-User-Role VSA allows ClearPass to assign a specific role to a client on an Aruba Mobility Controller. The role name sent in the VSA must match a role configured on the controller, and the controller will apply this role to the client session, ignoring the default role for the WLAN." (Page 289, RADIUS Enforcement Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Role Assignment Section, Page 305.
HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide, RADIUS Enforcement Section, Page 289.

NEW QUESTION # 131
What is one way a noneypot can be used to launch a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack to wireless clients?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 132
What is one way that Control Plane Security (CPsec) enhances security for me network?

- A. It prevents access from unauthorized IP addresses to critical services, such as SSH on Mobility Controllers (MCs).
- B. It protects wireless clients' traffic tunneled between APs and Mobility Controllers, from eavesdropping
- C. It prevents Denial of Service (DoS) attacks against Mobility Controllers' (MCs") control plane.
- D. It protects management traffic between APs and Mobility Controllers (MCs) from eavesdropping.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Control Plane Security (CPsec) enhances security in the network by protecting management traffic between APs and Mobility Controllers (MCs) from eavesdropping. CPsec ensures that all control and management traffic that transits the network is encrypted, thus preventing potential attackers from gaining access to sensitive management data. It helps in securing the network's control plane, which is crucial for maintaining the integrity and privacy of the network operations.
:
Aruba Networks' CPsec documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 133
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 reconnaissance stage, the hacker assesses the impact of the attack and how much information was exfiltrated.
- C. In the delivery stage, malware collects valuable data and delivers or exfiltrates it to the hacker.
- D. In the weaponization stage, which occurs after malware has been delivered to a system, the malware executes its function.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Lockheed Martin Cyber Kill Chain is a framework that outlines the stages of a cyber attack, from initial reconnaissance to achieving the attacker's objective. It is often referenced in HPE Aruba Networking security documentation to help organizations

understand and mitigate threats. The stages are: Reconnaissance, Weaponization, Delivery, Exploitation, Installation, Command and Control (C2), and Actions on Objectives.
Option A, "In the weaponization stage, which occurs after malware has been delivered to a system, the malware executes its function," is incorrect. The weaponization stage occurs before delivery, not after. In this stage, the attacker creates a deliverable payload (e.g., combining malware with an exploit). The execution of the malware happens in the exploitation stage, not weaponization.
Option B, "In the exploitation and installation phases, malware creates a backdoor into the infected system for the hacker," is correct. The exploitation phase involves the attacker exploiting a vulnerability (e.g., a software flaw) to execute the malware on the target system. The installation phase follows, where the malware installs itself to establish persistence, often by creating a backdoor (e.g., a remote access tool) to allow the hacker to maintain access to the system. These two phases are often linked in the kill chain as the malware gains a foothold and ensures continued access.
Option C, "In the reconnaissance stage, the hacker assesses the impact of the attack and how much information was exfiltrated," is incorrect. The reconnaissance stage occurs at the beginning of the kill chain, where the attacker gathers information about the target (e.g., network topology, vulnerabilities). Assessing the impact and exfiltration occurs in the Actions on Objectives stage, the final stage of the kill chain.
Option D, "In the delivery stage, malware collects valuable data and delivers or exfiltrates it to the hacker," is incorrect. The delivery stage involves the attacker transmitting the weaponized payload to the target (e.g., via a phishing email). Data collection and exfiltration occur later, in the Actions on Objectives stage, not during delivery.
The HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide states:
"The Lockheed Martin Cyber Kill Chain outlines the stages of a cyber attack. In the exploitation phase, the attacker exploits a vulnerability to execute the malware on the target system. In the installation phase, the malware creates a backdoor or other persistence mechanism, such as a remote access tool, to allow the hacker to maintain access to the infected system for future actions." (Page 18, Cyber Kill Chain Overview Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide notes:
"The exploitation and installation phases of the Lockheed Martin kill chain involve the malware gaining a foothold on the target system. During exploitation, the malware is executed by exploiting a vulnerability, and during installation, it creates a backdoor to ensure persistent access for the hacker, enabling further stages like command and control." (Page 420, Threat Mitigation Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide, Cyber Kill Chain Overview Section, Page 18.
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Threat Mitigation Section, Page 420.

NEW QUESTION # 134
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