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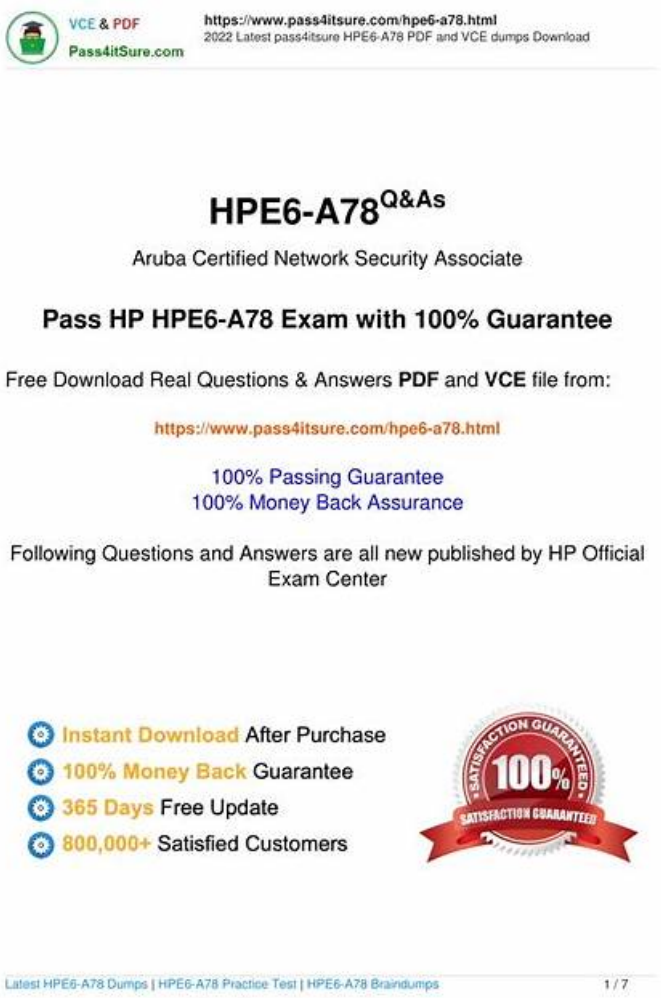

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HP HPE6-A78 exam is a certification exam designed for networking professionals who are interested in validating their knowledge and skills in network security. HPE6-A78 exam is specifically tailored for those who are looking to become Aruba Certified Network Security Associates. HPE6-A78 Exam is designed to test the candidate's understanding of Aruba's security solutions and their ability to implement them effectively.

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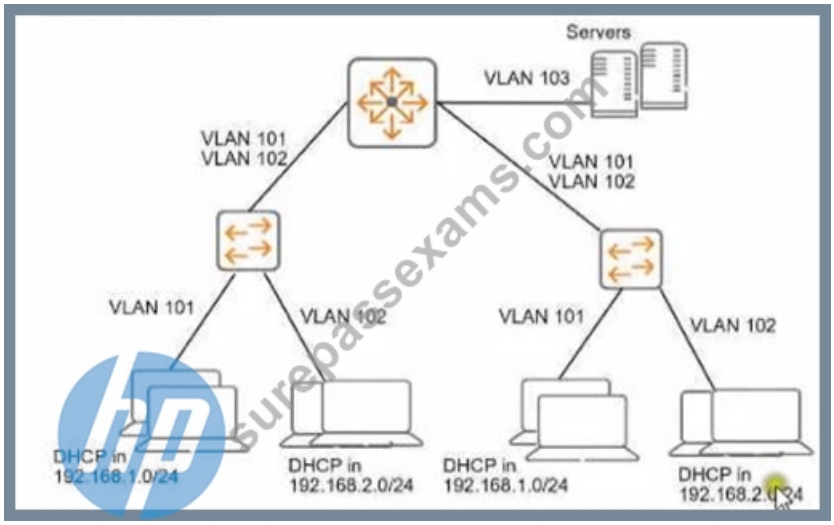
HPE6-A78 exam is intended for individuals who have experience working with Aruba products and solutions. It is recommended that candidates have at least six months of hands-on experience implementing security solutions using Aruba products before attempting HPE6-A78 exam. HPE6-A78 exam is also suitable for individuals who are new to Aruba products but have a strong background in network security.

The HP HPE6-A78 Exam is designed for individuals who are just starting their careers in network security or those who wish to improve their knowledge of the field. It covers a wide range of topics, including network security fundamentals, secure network design and configuration, and threat mitigation techniques. HPE6-A78 exam is composed of 60 multiple-choice questions, which must be answered within 90 minutes.

HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):

NEW QUESTION # 142
Refer to the exhibit.



You need to ensure that only management stations in subnet 192.168.1.0/24 can access the ArubaOS-Switches' CLI. Web UI. and REST interfaces The company also wants to let managers use these stations to access other parts of the network What should you do?

- A. Specify 192.168.1.0.255.255.255.0 as authorized IP manager address
- B. Configure the switch to listen for these protocols on OOBM only.
- C. Establish a Control Plane Policing class that selects traffic from 192.168 1.0/24.
- D. Specify vlan 100 as the management vlan for the switches.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To ensure that only management stations in the subnet 192.168.1.0/24 can access the ArubaOS-Switches' Command Line Interface (CLI), Web UI, and REST interfaces, while also allowing managers to access other parts of the network, you should specify 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 as the authorized manager IP address on the switches. This configuration will restrict access to the switch management interfaces to devices within the specified IP address range, effectively creating a management access list.
:
ArubaOS-Switch management and configuration guide detailing IP authorized manager settings.
Network management best practices which recommend controlling access to network devices' management interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 143
What is a vulnerability of an unauthenticated Dime-Heliman exchange?

- A. Participants must agree on a passphrase in advance, which can limit the usefulness of Diffie- Hell man in practical contexts.
- B. A brute force attack can relatively quickly derive Diffie-Hellman private values if they are able to obtain public values

- C. Diffie-Hellman with elliptic curve values is no longer considered secure in modern networks, based on NIST recommendations.
- D. A hacker can replace the public values exchanged by the legitimate peers and launch an MITM attack.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The vulnerability of an unauthenticated Diffie-Hellman exchange, particularly when it comes to the risk of a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack, is a significant concern. In this scenario, a hacker can intercept the public values exchanged between two legitimate parties and substitute them with their own. This allows the attacker to decrypt or manipulate the messages passing between the two original parties without them knowing. This answer is based on the fundamental principles of how Diffie-Hellman key exchange works and its vulnerabilities without authentication mechanisms. Reference materials from cryptographic textbooks and security protocols detail these vulnerabilities, such as those found in standards and publications by organizations like NIST.

NEW QUESTION # 144
A company has a WLAN that uses Tunnel forwarding mode and WPA3-Enterprise security, supported by an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) and campus APs (CAPs). You have been asked to capture packets from a wireless client connected to this WLAN and submit the packets to the security team.
What is a guideline for this capture?

- A. You should mirror traffic from the switch port that connects to the AP out on a port connected to a packet analyzer.
- B. You should capture the traffic on the AP, so that the capture is as close to the source as possible.
- C. You should use an Air Monitor (AM) to capture the packets in the air.
- D. You should capture the traffic on the MC dataplane to obtain unencrypted traffic.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct approach for capturing packets from a wireless client in a WLAN that uses Tunnel forwarding mode and WPA3-Enterprise, managed by an Aruba Mobility Controller and Campus APs, is to use an Air Monitor (AM). An AM is specifically designed to capture wireless traffic "in the air," which means it listens to the wireless signals transmitted between devices and the access points. This method ensures that the capture includes all the necessary details while maintaining the integrity and security of the data as it is transmitted over the air. Using an Air Monitor helps in analyzing the raw wireless traffic before it gets encrypted or tunneled to the Mobility Controller, providing a clear view of the wireless client's activity and interactions. The information regarding the use of Air Monitors for packet capture in such environments can be found in the Aruba Network's official documentation and configuration guides for WLAN setups and security analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 145
What is one difference between EAP-Tunneled Layer Security (EAP-TLS) and Protected EAP (PEAP)?

- A. EAP-TLS begins with the establishment of a TLS tunnel, but PEAP does not use a TLS tunnel as part of its process.
- B. EAP-TLS creates a TLS tunnel for transmitting user credentials, while PEAP authenticates the server and supplicant during a TLS handshake.
- C. EAP-TLS creates a TLS tunnel for transmitting user credentials securely, while PEAP protects user credentials with TKIP encryption.
- D. EAP-TLS requires the supplicant to authenticate with a certificate, but PEAP allows the supplicant to use a username and password.

Answer: D

Explanation:
EAP-TLS (Extensible Authentication Protocol - Transport Layer Security) and PEAP (Protected EAP) are two EAP methods used for 802.1X authentication in wireless networks, such as those configured with WPA3-Enterprise on HPE Aruba Networking solutions. Both methods are commonly used with ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) for secure authentication.
EAP-TLS:
Requires both the supplicant (client) and the server (e.g., CPPM) to present a valid certificate during authentication.
Establishes a TLS tunnel to secure the authentication process, but the primary authentication mechanism is the mutual certificate exchange. The client's certificate is used to authenticate the client, and the server's certificate authenticates the server.
PEAP:

Requires only the server to present a certificate to authenticate itself to the client.
Establishes a TLS tunnel to secure the authentication process, within which the client authenticates using a secondary method, typically a username and password (e.g., via MS-CHAPv2 or EAP-GTC).
Option A, "EAP-TLS begins with the establishment of a TLS tunnel, but PEAP does not use a TLS tunnel as part of its process," is incorrect. Both EAP-TLS and PEAP establish a TLS tunnel. In EAP-TLS, the TLS tunnel is used for the mutual certificate exchange, while in PEAP, the TLS tunnel protects the inner authentication (e.g., username/password).
Option B, "EAP-TLS requires the supplicant to authenticate with a certificate, but PEAP allows the supplicant to use a username and password," is correct. This is a key difference: EAP-TLS mandates certificate-based authentication for the client, while PEAP allows the client to authenticate with a username and password inside the TLS tunnel, making PEAP more flexible for environments where client certificates are not deployed.
Option C, "EAP-TLS creates a TLS tunnel for transmitting user credentials, while PEAP authenticates the server and supplicant during a TLS handshake," is incorrect. Both methods use a TLS tunnel, and both authenticate the server during the TLS handshake (using the server's certificate). In EAP-TLS, the client's certificate is also part of the TLS handshake, while in PEAP, the client's credentials (username/password) are sent inside the tunnel after the handshake.
Option D, "EAP-TLS creates a TLS tunnel for transmitting user credentials securely, while PEAP protects user credentials with TKIP encryption," is incorrect. PEAP does not use TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) for protecting credentials; TKIP is a legacy encryption method used in WPA/WPA2 for wireless data encryption, not for EAP authentication. PEAP uses the TLS tunnel to protect the inner authentication credentials.
The HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide states:
"EAP-TLS requires both the supplicant and the server to present a valid certificate for mutual authentication. The supplicant authenticates using its certificate, and the process is secured within a TLS tunnel. In contrast, PEAP requires only the server to present a certificate to establish a TLS tunnel, within which the supplicant can authenticate using a username and password (e.g., via MS-CHAPv2 or EAP-GTC). This makes PEAP more suitable for environments where client certificates are not deployed." (Page 292, EAP Methods Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Wireless Security Guide notes:
"A key difference between EAP-TLS and PEAP is the client authentication method. EAP-TLS mandates that the client authenticate with a certificate, requiring certificate deployment on all clients. PEAP allows the client to authenticate with a username and password inside a TLS tunnel, making it easier to deploy in environments without client certificates." (Page 40, 802.1X Authentication Methods Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide, EAP Methods Section, Page 292.
HPE Aruba Networking Wireless Security Guide, 802.1X Authentication Methods Section, Page 40.

NEW QUESTION # 146
What is a Key feature of me ArubaOS firewall?

- A. The firewall examines all traffic at Layer 2 through Layer 4 and uses source IP addresses as the primary way to determine how to control traffic.
- B. The firewall is stateful which means that n can track client sessions and automatically allow return traffic for permitted sessions
- C. The firewall is designed to fitter traffic primarily based on wireless 802.11 headers, making it ideal for mobility environments
- D. The firewall Includes application layer gateways (ALGs). which it uses to filter Web traffic based on the reputation of the destination web site.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The ArubaOS firewall is a stateful firewall, meaning that it can track the state of active sessions and can make decisions based on the context of the traffic. This stateful inspection capability allows it to automatically allow return traffic for sessions that it has permitted, thereby enabling seamless two-way communication for authorized users while maintaining the security posture of the network.
:
ArubaOS firewall documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 147
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