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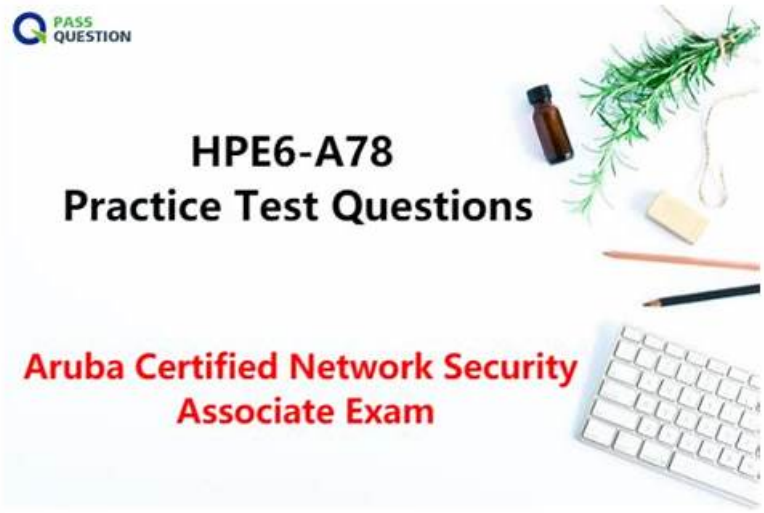

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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q158-Q163):

NEW QUESTION # 158
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 delivery stage, malware collects valuable data and delivers or exfilltrated it to the hacker.
- C. In the weaponization stage, which occurs after malware has been delivered to a system, the malware executes Its function.

- 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 # 159
Refer to the exhibit.
You are deploying a new HPE Aruba Networking Mobility Controller (MC), which is enforcing authentication to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). The authentication is not working correctly, and you find the error shown in the exhibit in the CPPM Event Viewer.
What should you check?

- A. That the IP address that the MC is using to reach CPPM matches the one defined for the device on CPPM
- B. That the MC has been added as a domain machine on the Active Directory domain with which CPPM is synchronized
- C. That the MC has valid admin credentials configured on it for logging into the CPPM
- D. That the shared secret configured for the CPPM authentication server matches the one defined for the device on CPPM

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit shows an error in the CPPM Event Viewer: "RADIUS authentication attempt from unknown NAD 10.1.10.8:1812." This indicates that a new HPE Aruba Networking Mobility Controller (MC) is attempting to send RADIUS authentication requests to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM), but CPPM does not recognize the MC as a Network Access Device (NAD), resulting in the authentication failure.
Unknown NAD Error: In CPPM, a NAD is a device (e.g., an MC, switch, or AP) that sends RADIUS requests to CPPM for authentication. Each NAD must be configured in CPPM with its IP address and a shared secret. The error "unknown NAD 10.1.10.8:1812" means that the IP address 10.1.10.8 (the source IP of the MC's RADIUS request) is not listed as a NAD in CPPM's configuration, so CPPM rejects the request.
Option A, "That the IP address that the MC is using to reach CPPM matches the one defined for the device on CPPM," is correct. You need to check that the MC's IP address (10.1.10.8) is correctly configured as a NAD in CPPM. In CPPM, go to Configuration > Network > Devices, and verify that a NAD entry exists for 10.1.10.8. If the IP address does not match (e.g., due to NAT, a different interface, or a misconfiguration), CPPM will reject the request as coming from an unknown NAD.
Option B, "That the MC has valid admin credentials configured on it for logging into the CPPM," is incorrect. Admin credentials on the MC are used for management access (e.g., SSH, web UI), not for RADIUS authentication. RADIUS communication between the MC and CPPM uses a shared secret, not admin credentials.
Option C, "That the MC has been added as a domain machine on the Active Directory domain with which CPPM is synchronized," is incorrect. Adding the MC as a domain machine in Active Directory (AD) is relevant only if the MC itself is authenticating users against AD (e.g., for machine authentication), but this is not required for the MC to act as a NAD sending RADIUS requests to CPPM.
Option D, "That the shared secret configured for the CPPM authentication server matches the one defined for the device on CPPM," is incorrect in this context. While a shared secret mismatch would cause authentication failures, it would not result in an "unknown NAD" error. The "unknown NAD" error occurs before the shared secret is checked, as CPPM does not recognize the IP address as a valid NAD.
The HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide states:
"The error 'RADIUS authentication attempt from unknown NAD <IP-address>' in the Event Viewer indicates that the IP address of the device sending the RADIUS request (e.g., a Mobility Controller) is not configured as a Network Access Device (NAD) in ClearPass. To resolve this, go to Configuration > Network > Devices in the CPPM UI, and ensure that the IP address of the device (e.g., 10.1.10.8) is added as a NAD with the correct shared secret. The IP address used by the device to reach CPPM must match the one defined in the NAD configuration." (Page 302, Troubleshooting RADIUS Issues Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide notes:
"When configuring a Mobility Controller to use ClearPass as a RADIUS server, ensure that the MC's IP address is added as a NAD in ClearPass. If ClearPass logs an 'unknown NAD' error, verify that the IP address the MC uses to send RADIUS requests (e.g., the source IP of the request) matches the IP address configured in ClearPass under Configuration > Network > Devices."

(Page 498, Configuring RADIUS Authentication Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide, Troubleshooting RADIUS Issues Section, Page 302.
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Configuring RADIUS Authentication Section, Page 498.

NEW QUESTION # 160
How does the ArubaOS firewall determine which rules to apply to a specific client's traffic?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The ArubaOS firewall determines which rules to apply to a specific client's traffic based on the rules in policies associated with the client's user role. User roles are a fundamental part of ArubaOS and the firewall policies they encompass. These roles contain policies that dictate permissions and restrictions for network traffic. When a client authenticates, it is assigned a role, and the firewall enforces the rules defined within that role for the client's traffic.
References:
ArubaOS firewall and user role configuration guides that explain the role-based access control and firewall policy enforcement.
Industry best practices for network access control that advocate for role-based enforcement mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 161
You have an HPE Aruba Networking Mobility Controller (MC) that is locked in a closet. What is another step that HPE Aruba Networking recommends to protect the MC from unauthorized access?

- A. Change the password recovery password.
- B. Use local authentication rather than external authentication to authenticate admins.
- C. Disable local authentication of administrators entirely.
- D. Set the local admin password to a long random value that is unknown or locked up securely.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario involves an HPE Aruba Networking Mobility Controller (MC) that is physically secured in a locked closet, which provides protection against physical tampering. However, additional steps are needed to protect the MC from unauthorized access, particularly through administrative interfaces (e.g., SSH, web UI, console).
Option A, "Set the local admin password to a long random value that is unknown or locked up securely," is correct. HPE Aruba Networking recommends securing administrative access to the MC by setting a strong, random password for the local admin account (e.g., the default "admin" user). The password should be long (e.g., 16+ characters), random, and stored securely (e.g., in a password manager or safe). This ensures that even if an attacker gains physical access to the MC (e.g., by bypassing the locked closet) or attempts remote access, they cannot easily guess or brute-force the password.
Option B, "Disable local authentication of administrators entirely," is incorrect. Disabling local authentication entirely would prevent any fallback access to the MC if external authentication (e.g., RADIUS, TACACS+) fails. HPE Aruba Networking recommends maintaining a local admin account as a backup, but securing it with a strong password.
Option C, "Change the password recovery password," is incorrect. AOS-8 Mobility Controllers do not have a specific "password recovery password." Password recovery typically involves physical access to the device (e.g., via the console port) and a factory reset, which would be mitigated by the locked closet. This option is not a standard recommendation for securing the MC.
Option D, "Use local authentication rather than external authentication to authenticate admins," is incorrect. HPE Aruba Networking recommends using external authentication (e.g., RADIUS or TACACS+) for centralized management and stronger security (e.g., two-factor authentication). Local authentication should be a fallback, not the primary method, and it must be secured with a strong password.
The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide states:
"To protect the Mobility Controller from unauthorized access, even if it is physically secured in a locked closet, set the local admin password to a long, random value that is unknown or locked up securely. For example, use a password of at least 16 characters generated by a password manager, and store it in a secure location (e.g., a safe). This ensures that the local admin account, which is used as a fallback, is protected against unauthorized access attempts." (Page 385, Securing Administrative Access Section)

Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Security Best Practices Guide notes:
"A recommended step to secure the Mobility Controller is to set a strong, random password for the local admin account. The password should be long (e.g., 16+ characters), randomly generated, and stored securely to prevent unauthorized access, even if the device is physically protected in a locked closet." (Page 28, Administrative Security Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Securing Administrative Access Section, Page 385.
HPE Aruba Networking Security Best Practices Guide, Administrative Security Section, Page 28.

NEW QUESTION # 162
What is one way a honeypot can be used to launch a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack to wireless clients?

- A. It runs an NMap scan on the wireless client to find the client's MAC and IP address. The hacker then connects to another network and spoofs those addresses.
- 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 uses a combination of software and hardware to jam the RF band and prevent the client from connecting to any wireless networks.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A honeypot in the context of wireless networks is a rogue access point (AP) set up by an attacker to lure wireless clients into connecting to it, often to steal credentials, intercept traffic, or launch further attacks. A man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack involves the attacker positioning themselves between the client and the legitimate network to intercept or manipulate traffic.
Option D, "It examines wireless clients' probes and broadcasts the SSIDs in the probes, so that wireless clients will connect to it automatically," is correct. Wireless clients periodically send probe requests to discover available networks, including SSIDs they have previously connected to (stored in their Preferred Network List, PNL). A honeypot AP can capture these probe requests, identify the SSIDs the client is looking for, and then broadcast those SSIDs. If the honeypot AP has a stronger signal or the legitimate AP is not available, the client may automatically connect to the honeypot AP (especially if the SSID is in the PNL and auto-connect is enabled). Once connected, the attacker can intercept the client's traffic, making this an effective MITM attack.
Option A, "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," is incorrect. ARP poisoning is a technique used on wired networks (or within the same broadcast domain) to redirect traffic by spoofing ARP responses. In a wireless context, ARP poisoning is not typically used to disconnect clients from a legitimate AP. Instead, techniques like deauthentication attacks or SSID spoofing (as in Option D) are more common.
Option B, "It runs an NMap scan on the wireless client to find the client's MAC and IP address. The hacker then connects to another network and spoofs those addresses," is incorrect. NMap scans are used for network discovery and port scanning, not for launching an MITM attack via a honeypot. Spoofing MAC and IP addresses on another network does not position the attacker as a honeypot to intercept wireless traffic.
Option C, "It uses a combination of software and hardware to jam the RF band and prevent the client from connecting to any wireless networks," is incorrect. Jamming the RF band would disrupt all wireless communication, including the attacker's honeypot, and would not facilitate an MITM attack. Jamming might be used in a denial-of-service (DoS) attack, but not for MITM.
The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide states:
"A common technique for launching a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack using a honeypot AP involves capturing wireless clients' probe requests to identify SSIDs in their Preferred Network List (PNL). The honeypot AP then broadcasts these SSIDs, tricking clients into connecting automatically if the SSID matches a known network and auto-connect is enabled. Once connected, the attacker can intercept the client's traffic, performing an MITM attack." (Page 422, Wireless Threats Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide notes:
"Honeypot APs can be used to launch MITM attacks by spoofing SSIDs that clients are probing for. Clients often automatically connect to known SSIDs in their PNL, especially if the legitimate AP is unavailable or the honeypot AP has a stronger signal, allowing the attacker to intercept traffic." (Page 72, Wireless MITM Attacks Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Wireless Threats Section, Page 422.
HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide, Wireless MITM Attacks Section, Page 72.

NEW QUESTION # 163

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