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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

You are troubleshooting an authentication issue for Aruba switches that enforce 802.1X. You know that CPPM is receiving and processing the authentication requests because the Aruba switches are showing Access-Rejects in their statistics. However, you cannot find the record for the Access-Rejects in CPPM Access Tracker. What is something you can do to look for the records?

- A. Click Edit in Access viewer and make sure that the correct servers are selected.
- **B. Make sure that CPPM cluster settings are configured to show Access-Rejects**
- C. Verify that you are logged in to the CPPM UI with read-write, not read-only, access
- D. Go to the CPPM Event Viewer, because this is where RADIUS Access Rejects are stored.

Answer: B

Explanation:

If Access-Reject records are not showing up in the CPPM Access Tracker, one action you can take is to ensure that the CPPM cluster settings are configured to display Access-Rejects. Cluster-wide settings in CPPM can affect which records are visible in Access Tracker. Ensuring that these settings are correctly configured will allow you to view all relevant authentication records, including Access-Rejects.

References:

ClearPass Policy Manager documentation that includes information on cluster settings and Access Tracker configurations.

Troubleshooting guides for ClearPass that provide steps to resolve issues with viewing authentication records.

NEW QUESTION # 28

You have deployed a new Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) and campus APs (CAPs). One of the WLANs enforces 802.1X authentication to Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). When you test connecting the client to the WLAN, the test fails. You check Aruba ClearPass Access Tracker and cannot find a record of the authentication attempt. You ping from the MC to CPPM, and the ping is successful.

What is a good next step for troubleshooting?

- A. Reset the user credentials
- **B. Check CPPM Event viewer.**
- C. Renew CPPM's RADIUS/EAP certificate
- D. Check connectivity between CPPM and a backend directory server

Answer: B

Explanation:

When dealing with a failed 802.1X authentication attempt to a WLAN enforced by Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) where no record of the attempt is seen in ClearPass Access Tracker, a good next troubleshooting step is to check the CPPM Event Viewer. Since you are able to successfully ping from the Mobility Controller to CPPM, this indicates that there is network connectivity between these two devices. The lack of a record in Access Tracker suggests that the issue may not be with the RADIUS/EAP certificate or user credentials, but possibly with the ClearPass service itself or its reception of authentication requests. The Event Viewer can provide detailed logs that might reveal internal errors or misconfigurations within CPPM that could prevent it from processing authentication attempts properly.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

Answer: C

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)

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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 # 30

A company with 382 employees wants to deploy an open WLAN for guests. The company wants the experience to be as follows:

The company also wants to provide encryption for the network for devices that are capable, you implement for the WLAN?

Which security options should

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

For a company that wants to deploy an open WLAN for guests with the ease of access and encryption for capable devices, using a captive portal with Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) in transition mode would be suitable. The captive portal allows for a user-friendly login page for authentication without a pre-shared key, and OWE provides encryption to protect user data without the complexities of traditional WPA or WPA2 encryption, which is ideal for guest networks. Transition mode allows devices that support OWE to use it while still allowing older or unsupported devices to connect. References:

Wi-Fi Alliance recommendations for OWE.

Best practices for guest Wi-Fi network setup.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Refer to the exhibits.

A company has added a new user group. Users in the group try to connect to the WLAN and receive errors that the connection has no Internet access. The users cannot reach any resources. The first exhibit shows the record for one of the users who cannot connect. The second exhibit shows the role to which the AOS device assigned the user's client.

What is a likely problem?

- A. The AOS device has a server derivation rule configured on it that has overridden the role sent by CPPM.
- **B. The role name that CPPM is sending does not match the role name configured on the AOS device.**
- C. The clients rejected the server authentication on their side because they do not have the root CA for CPPM's RADIUS/EAP certificate.
- D. The AOS device does not have the correct RADIUS dictionaries installed on it to understand the Aruba-User-Role VSA.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scenario involves an AOS-8 Mobility Controller (MC) with a WLAN where a new user group has been added. Users in this group cannot connect to the WLAN, receiving errors indicating no Internet access and inability to reach resources. Exhibit 1 shows the ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) Access Tracker record for one user:

CPPM sends an Access-Accept with the VSA Radius:Aruba:Aruba-User-Role user_group4.

The endpoint is classified as "Known," but the user cannot access resources. Exhibit 2 (not provided but described) shows that the AOS device (MC) assigned the user's client to the "denyall" role, which likely denies all access, explaining the lack of Internet and resource access.

Analysis:

CPPM sends the Aruba-User-Role VSA with the value "user_group4," indicating that the user should be assigned to the "user_group4" role on the MC.

However, the MC assigns the client to the "denyall" role, which typically denies all traffic, resulting in no Internet or resource access. The issue lies in why the MC did not apply the "user_group4" role sent by CPPM.

Option A, "The AOS device does not have the correct RADIUS dictionaries installed on it to understand the Aruba-User-Role VSA," is incorrect. If the MC did not have the correct RADIUS dictionaries to understand the Aruba-User-Role VSA, it would not process the VSA at all, and the issue would likely affect all users, not just the new user group. Additionally, Aruba-User-Role is a standard VSA in AOS-8, and the dictionaries are built into the system.

Option B, "The AOS device has a server derivation rule configured on it that has overridden the role sent by CPPM," is incorrect. Server derivation rules on the MC can override roles sent by the RADIUS server (e.g., based on attributes like username or NAS-IP), but there is no indication in the scenario that such a rule is configured. If a derivation rule were overriding the role, it would likely affect more users, and the issue would not be specific to the new user group.

Option C, "The clients rejected the server authentication on their side because they do not have the root CA for CPPM's RADIUS/EAP certificate," is incorrect. If the clients rejected the server authentication (e.g., due to a missing root CA for CPPM's certificate), the authentication would fail entirely, and CPPM would not send an Access-Accept with the Aruba-User-Role VSA. The scenario confirms that authentication succeeded (Access-Accept was sent), so this is not the issue.

Option D, "The role name that CPPM is sending does not match the role name configured on the AOS device," is correct. CPPM sends the role "user_group4" in the Aruba-User-Role VSA, but the MC assigns the client to the "denyall" role. This suggests that the role "user_group4" does not exist on the MC, or there is a mismatch in the role name (e.g., due to case sensitivity, typos, or underscores vs. hyphens). In AOS-8, if the role specified in the Aruba-User-Role VSA does not exist on the MC, the MC falls back to a default role, which in this case appears to be "denyall," denying all access. The likely problem is that the role name "user_group4" sent by CPPM does not match the role name configured on the MC (e.g., it might be "user-group4" or a different name).

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

"When the Mobility Controller receives an Aruba-User-Role VSA in a RADIUS Access-Accept message, it attempts to assign the specified role to the client. If the role name sent by the RADIUS server (e.g., 'user_group4') does not match a role configured on the controller, the controller will fall back to a default role, such as 'denyall,' which may deny all access. To resolve this, ensure that the role name sent by the RADIUS server matches the role name configured on the controller, accounting for case sensitivity and naming conventions (e.g., underscores vs. hyphens)." (Page 306, Role Assignment Troubleshooting Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide notes:

"A common issue when assigning roles via the Aruba-User-Role VSA is a mismatch between the role name sent by ClearPass and the role name configured on the Aruba device. If the role name does not match (e.g., 'user_group4' vs. 'user-group4'), the device will not apply the intended role, and the client may be assigned a default role like 'denyall,' resulting in access issues. Verify that the role names match exactly in both ClearPass and the device configuration." (Page 290, RADIUS Role Assignment Issues Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Role Assignment Troubleshooting Section, Page 306.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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