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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q127-Q132):

NEW QUESTION # 127

What is social engineering?

- A. Hackers intercept traffic between two users, eavesdrop on their messages, and pretend to be one or both users.
- **B. Hackers use employees to circumvent network security and gather the information they need to launch an attack.**
- C. Hackers use Artificial Intelligence (AI) to mimic a user's online behavior so they can infiltrate a network and launch an attack.
- D. Hackers spoof the source IP address in their communications so they appear to be a legitimate user.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Social engineering in the context of network security refers to the techniques used by hackers to manipulate individuals into breaking normal security procedures and best practices to gain unauthorized access to systems, networks, or physical locations, or for financial gain. Hackers use various forms of deception to trick employees into handing over confidential or personal information that can be used for fraudulent purposes. This definition encompasses phishing attacks, pretexting, baiting, and other manipulative techniques designed to exploit human psychology. Unlike other hacking methods that rely on technical means, social engineering targets the human element of security. References to social engineering, its methods, and defense strategies are commonly found in security training manuals, cybersecurity awareness programs, and authoritative resources like those from the SANS Institute or cybersecurity agencies.

NEW QUESTION # 128

What is a correct guideline for the management protocols that you should use on ArubaOS-Switches?

- A. Disable SSH and use https instead.
- **B. Disable Telnet and use SSH instead**
- C. Disable Telnet and use TFTP instead.
- D. Disable HTTPS and use SSH instead

Answer: B

Explanation:

In managing ArubaOS-Switches, the best practice is to disable less secure protocols such as Telnet and use more secure alternatives like SSH (Secure Shell). SSH provides encrypted connections between network devices, which is critical for maintaining the security and integrity of network communications. This guideline is aligned with general security best practices that prioritize the use of protocols with strong, built-in encryption mechanisms to prevent unauthorized access and ensure data privacy.

NEW QUESTION # 129

What is one way that WPA3-Personal enhances security when compared to WPA2-Personal?

- A. WPA3-Personal prevents eavesdropping on other users' wireless traffic by a user who knows the passphrase for the WLAN.
- **B. WPA3-Personal is more secure against password leaking because all users have their own username and password**
- C. WPA3-Personal is more complicated to deploy because it requires a backend authentication server
- D. WPA3-Personal is more resistant to passphrase cracking because it requires passphrases to be at least 12 characters

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 130

What are the roles of 802.1X authenticators and authentication servers?

- A. The authenticator stores the user account database, while the server stores access policies.
- B. The authenticator is a RADIUS client and the authentication server is a RADIUS server.
- **C. The authenticator makes access decisions and the server communicates them to the supplicant.**
- D. The authenticator supports only EAP, while the authentication server supports only RADIUS.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 131

A company has AOS-CX switches deployed in a two-tier topology that uses OSPF routing at the core.

You need to prevent ARP poisoning attacks. To meet this need, what is one technology that you could apply to user VLANs on access layer switches? (Select two.)

- **A. ARP inspection**
- B. BPDU guard (protection)
- C. OSPF passive interface
- **D. DHCPv4 snooping**
- E. BPDU filtering

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The scenario involves AOS-CX switches in a two-tier topology (access and core layers) using OSPF routing at the core. The goal is to prevent ARP poisoning attacks on user VLANs at the access layer switches, where end-user devices connect. ARP poisoning (also known as ARP spoofing) is an attack where a malicious device sends fake ARP messages to associate its MAC address with the IP address of another device (e.g., the default gateway), allowing the attacker to intercept traffic.

ARP Inspection (Dynamic ARP Inspection, DAI): This feature prevents ARP poisoning by validating ARP packets against a trusted database of IP-to-MAC bindings. On AOS-CX switches, ARP inspection uses the DHCP snooping binding table to verify that ARP messages come from legitimate devices. If an ARP packet does not match the binding table, it is dropped.

DHCPv4 Snooping: This feature protects against rogue DHCP servers and builds a binding table of legitimate IP-to-MAC mappings by snooping DHCP traffic. The binding table is used by ARP inspection to validate ARP packets. DHCP snooping must be enabled before ARP inspection can function effectively, as it provides the trusted data for validation.

Option A, "ARP inspection," is correct. ARP inspection (DAI) directly prevents ARP poisoning by ensuring that ARP packets are legitimate, making it a key technology for this purpose.

Option B, "OSPF passive interface," is incorrect. OSPF passive interface is used to prevent OSPF from sending routing updates on specific interfaces, typically to reduce routing protocol traffic on user-facing interfaces. It does not prevent ARP poisoning, which is a Layer 2 attack.

Option C, "BPDU guard (protection)," is incorrect. BPDU guard protects against spanning tree protocol (STP) attacks by disabling a port if it receives BPDUs (e.g., from an unauthorized switch). It does not address ARP poisoning, which is unrelated to STP.

Option D, "DHCPv4 snooping," is correct. DHCP snooping is a prerequisite for ARP inspection, as it builds the binding table used to validate ARP packets. It also protects against rogue DHCP servers, which can indirectly contribute to ARP poisoning by assigning incorrect IP addresses.

Option E, "BPDU filtering," is incorrect. BPDU filtering prevents a port from sending or receiving BPDUs, which can be used to protect against STP attacks, but it does not prevent ARP poisoning.

The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide states:

"To prevent ARP poisoning attacks on user VLANs, enable Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) on access layer switches. DAI validates ARP packets against the DHCP snooping binding table to ensure they come from legitimate devices. Use the command `ip arp inspection vlan <vlan-list>` to enable DAI on the specified VLANs. DHCP snooping must be enabled first with `dhcp-snooping` and `dhcp-snooping vlan <vlan-list>` to build the binding table used by DAI." (Page 145, ARP Inspection and DHCP Snooping Section) Additionally, the guide notes:

"DHCP snooping and ARP inspection work together to protect against Layer 2 attacks like ARP poisoning. DHCP snooping builds a trusted database of IP-to-MAC bindings, which ARP inspection uses to filter out malicious ARP packets." (Page 146, Best Practices Section)

:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, ARP Inspection and DHCP Snooping Section, Page 145.

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, Best Practices Section, Page 146.

NEW QUESTION # 132

