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HPE6-A78 Practice Test Questions

Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam



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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

What is an Authorized client, as defined by AOS Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIP)?

- A. A client that has a certificate issued by a trusted Certification Authority (CA)
- **B. A client that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP and passed encrypted traffic**
- C. A client that is NOT on the WIP blacklist
- D. A client that is on the WIP whitelist

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AOS Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIP) in an AOS-8 architecture (Mobility Controllers or Mobility Master) is designed to detect and mitigate wireless threats, such as rogue APs and unauthorized clients. WIP classifies clients and APs based on their behavior and status in the network.

Authorized Client Definition: In the context of WIP, an "Authorized" client is one that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP (an AP managed by the MC and part of the company's network) and is actively passing encrypted traffic. This typically means the client has completed 802.1X authentication (e.g., in a WPA3-Enterprise network) or PSK authentication (e.g., in a WPA3-Personal network) and is communicating securely with the AP.

Option D, "A client that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP and passed encrypted traffic," is correct. This matches the WIP definition of an Authorized client: the client must authenticate to an AP that is classified as "Authorized" (i.e., part of the company's network) and must be passing encrypted traffic, indicating a secure connection (e.g., using WPA3 encryption).

Option A, "A client that is on the WIP whitelist," is incorrect. WIP does not use a client whitelist for classification. The AP whitelist is used to authorize APs, not clients. Client classification (e.g., Authorized, Interfering) is based on their authentication status and connection to authorized APs.

Option B, "A client that has a certificate issued by a trusted Certification Authority (CA)," is incorrect. While a certificate might be used for 802.1X authentication (e.g., EAP-TLS), WIP does not classify clients as Authorized based on their certificate status. The classification depends on successful authentication to an authorized AP and encrypted traffic.

Option C, "A client that is NOT on the WIP blacklist," is incorrect. WIP does use blacklisting (e.g., for clients that violate security policies), but being "not on the blacklist" does not make a client Authorized. A client must actively authenticate to an authorized AP and pass encrypted traffic to be classified as Authorized.

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

"In the Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) system, an 'Authorized' client is defined as a client that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP and is passing encrypted traffic. An authorized AP is one that is managed by the Mobility Controller and part of the company's network. For example, a client that completes 802.1X authentication to an authorized AP using WPA3-Enterprise and sends encrypted traffic is classified as Authorized." (Page 414, WIP Client Classification Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide notes:

"WIP classifies clients as 'Authorized' if they have authenticated to an authorized AP and are passing encrypted traffic, indicating a secure connection. Clients that are not authenticated or are connected to rogue or neighbor APs are classified as 'Interfering' or other categories, depending on their behavior." (Page 78, WIP Classifications Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, WIP Client Classification Section, Page 414.

HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide, WIP Classifications Section, Page 78.

NEW QUESTION # 14

A client has accessed an HTTPS server at myhost1.example.com using Chrome. The server sends a certificate that includes these properties:

Subject name: myhost.example.com

SAN: DNS: myhost.example.com; DNS: myhost1.example.com

Extended Key Usage (EKU): Server authentication

Issuer: MyCA_Signing

The server also sends an intermediate CA certificate for MyCA_Signing, which is signed by MyCA. The client's Trusted CA Certificate list does not include the MyCA or MyCA_Signing certificates.

Which factor or factors prevent the client from trusting the certificate?

- A. The certificate lacks the correct EKU.
- **B. The client does not have the correct trusted CA certificates.**
- C. The certificate lacks a valid SAN, and the client does not have the correct trusted CA certificates.
- D. The certificate lacks a valid SAN.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a client (e.g., a Chrome browser) accesses an HTTPS server, the server presents a certificate to establish a secure connection. The client must validate the certificate to trust the server. The certificate in this scenario has the following properties:

Subject name: myhost.example.com

SAN (Subject Alternative Name): DNS: myhost.example.com; DNS: myhost1.example.com

Extended Key Usage (EKU): Server authentication
Issuer: MyCA_Signing (an intermediate CA) The server also sends an intermediate CA certificate for MyCA_Signing, signed by MyCA (the root CA).

The client's Trusted CA Certificate list does not include MyCA or MyCA_Signing.

Certificate Validation Process:

Name Validation: The client checks if the server's hostname (myhost1.example.com) matches the Subject name or a SAN in the

certificate. Here, the SAN includes "myhost1.example.com," so the name validation passes.

EKU Validation: The client verifies that the certificate's EKU includes "Server authentication," which is required for HTTPS. The EKU is correctly set to "Server authentication," so this validation passes.

Chain of Trust Validation: The client builds a certificate chain from the server's certificate to a trusted root CA in its Trusted CA Certificate list. The chain is:

Server certificate (issued by MyCA_Signing)

Intermediate CA certificate (MyCA_Signing, issued by MyCA)

Root CA certificate (MyCA, which should be in the client's trust store) The client's Trusted CA Certificate list does not include MyCA or MyCA_Signing, meaning the client cannot build a chain to a trusted root CA. This causes the validation to fail.

Option A, "The client does not have the correct trusted CA certificates," is correct. The client's trust store must include the root CA (MyCA) to trust the certificate chain. Since MyCA is not in the client's Trusted CA Certificate list, the client cannot validate the chain, and the certificate is not trusted.

Option B, "The certificate lacks a valid SAN," is incorrect. The SAN includes "myhost1.example.com," which matches the server's hostname, so the SAN is valid.

Option C, "The certificate lacks the correct EKU," is incorrect. The EKU is set to "Server authentication," which is appropriate for HTTPS.

Option D, "The certificate lacks a valid SAN, and the client does not have the correct trusted CA certificates," is incorrect because the SAN is valid, as explained above. The only issue is the missing trusted CA certificates.

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

"For a client to trust a server's certificate during HTTPS communication, the client must validate the certificate chain to a trusted root CA in its trust store. If the root CA (e.g., MyCA) or intermediate CA (e.g., MyCA_Signing) is not in the client's Trusted CA Certificate list, the chain of trust cannot be established, and the client will reject the certificate. The Subject Alternative Name (SAN) must include the server's hostname, and the Extended Key Usage (EKU) must include 'Server authentication' for HTTPS." (Page 205, Certificate Validation Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Security Fundamentals Guide notes:

"A common reason for certificate validation failure is the absence of the root CA certificate in the client's trust store. For example, if a server's certificate is issued by an intermediate CA (e.g., MyCA_Signing) that chains to a root CA (e.g., MyCA), the client must have the root CA certificate in its Trusted CA Certificate list to trust the chain." (Page 45, Certificate Trust Issues Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, Certificate Validation Section, Page 205.

HPE Aruba Networking Security Fundamentals Guide, Certificate Trust Issues Section, Page 45.

NEW QUESTION # 15

What is a benefit of Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE)?

- A. It offers more control over who can connect to the wireless network when compared with WPA2-Personal
- B. It allows both WPA2-capable and WPA3-capable clients to authenticate to the same WPA-Personal WLAN
- C. It provides protection for wireless clients against both honeypot APs and man-in-the-middle (MUM) attacks
- **D. It allows anyone to connect, but provides better protection against eavesdropping than a traditional open network**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The benefit of Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) is that it allows anyone to connect, but it provides better protection against eavesdropping than a traditional open network. OWE is a type of wireless security specified in the WPA3 standard that offers encrypted communication without the complexity of a full authentication process, thereby securing data on networks that would otherwise be open and unencrypted.

References:

Wi-Fi Alliance specifications for WPA3 and Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE).

Security whitepapers and industry articles discussing the advantages of WPA3, including OWE.

NEW QUESTION # 16

How should admins deal with vulnerabilities that they find in their systems?

- A. They should classify the vulnerability as malware, a DoS attack or a phishing attack.
- B. They should notify the security team as soon as possible that the network has already been breached.
- C. They should add the vulnerability to their Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE).
- **D. They should apply fixes, such as patches, to close the vulnerability before a hacker exploits it.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When vulnerabilities are identified in systems, it is crucial for administrators to act immediately to mitigate the risk of exploitation by attackers. The appropriate response involves applying fixes, such as software patches or configuration changes, to close the vulnerability. This proactive approach is necessary to protect the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of the system resources and data. It's important to prioritize these actions based on the severity and exploitability of the vulnerability to ensure that the most critical issues are addressed first.

References:
Best practices in system security management.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Refer to the exhibit.

System Event Details	
Source	RADIUS
Level	ERROR
Category	Authentication
Action	Unknown
Timestamp	Feb 06, 2020 04:41:51 EST
Description	RADIUS authentication attempt from unknown NAD 10.1.10.8:1612

You are deploying a new ArubaOS Mobility Controller (MC), which is enforcing authentication to Aruba 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 shared secret configured for the CPPM authentication server 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 IP address that the MC is using to reach CPPM matches the one defined for the device on CPPM
- D. that the MC has valid admin credentials configured on it for logging into the CPPM

Answer: C

Explanation:

Given the error message from the ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) Event Viewer, indicating a RADIUS authentication attempt from an unknown Network Access Device (NAD), you should check that the IP address the Mobility Controller (MC) is using to communicate with CPPM matches the IP address defined for the MC in the CPPM's device inventory. If there is a mismatch in IP addresses, CPPM will not recognize the MC as a known device and will not process the authentication request, leading to the error observed.

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ClearPass Policy Manager documentation on device management.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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