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The HP HPE6-A78 exam is suitable for network administrators, security engineers, and other IT professionals who want to enhance their skills in network security. Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam certification is globally recognized, and it provides a pathway to higher-level certifications, such as the Aruba Certified Mobility Professional (ACMP) and the Aruba Certified Design Professional (ACDP). To prepare for the exam, candidates can take advantage of the Aruba training courses, study guides, and practice exams.

HP HPE6-A78 Exam is designed for IT professionals who have experience in securing enterprise-level networks. It is an Aruba Certified Network Security Associate exam that validates the skills and knowledge required to configure and manage Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager and Aruba AirWave. HPE6-A78 exam tests the candidates' ability to identify and mitigate network security threats, configure and manage firewalls, and implement secure network access policies.

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Quiz 2025 HPE6-A78: Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Latest Reliable Exam Registration

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HPE6-A78 exam covers a wide range of topics, including Aruba security technologies, firewall policies, VPN technologies, and network security best practices. Candidates who Pass HPE6-A78 Exam will have a deep understanding of Aruba's security architecture and be able to implement and manage security solutions that protect networks from various threats and attacks. Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam certification can help professionals advance their careers and prove their ability to design, implement and manage effective security solutions in complex network environments.

HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
What is one way that Control Plane Security (CPSec) enhances security for the network?

- A. It protects management traffic between APs and Mobility Controllers (MCs) from eavesdropping.
- B. It prevents access from unauthorized IP addresses to critical services, such as SSH, on Mobility Controllers (MCs).
- C. It prevents Denial of Service (DoS) attacks against Mobility Controllers' (MCs') control plane.
- D. It protects wireless clients' traffic, tunneled between APs and Mobility Controllers, from eavesdropping.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Control Plane Security (CPSec) is a feature in HPE Aruba Networking's AOS-8 architecture that secures the communication between Access Points (APs) and Mobility Controllers (MCs). The control plane includes management traffic, such as AP registration, configuration updates, and heartbeat messages, which are critical for the operation of the wireless network.
Option A, "It protects management traffic between APs and Mobility Controllers (MCs) from eavesdropping," is correct. CPSec uses certificate-based authentication and encryption (IPSec tunnels) to secure the control plane communication between APs and MCs. This ensures that management traffic, which includes sensitive information like configuration data and AP status, is encrypted and protected from eavesdropping by unauthorized parties on the network.
Option B, "It prevents Denial of Service (DoS) attacks against Mobility Controllers' (MCs') control plane," is incorrect. While CPSec enhances security by authenticating APs and encrypting traffic, it is not specifically designed to prevent DoS attacks. DoS attacks against the control plane are mitigated by other features, such as rate limiting or firewall policies on the MC.
Option C, "It protects wireless clients' traffic, tunneled between APs and Mobility Controllers, from eavesdropping," is incorrect. CPSec protects the control plane (management traffic), not the data plane (client traffic). Client traffic in a tunneled architecture (e.g., GRE tunnels) is protected by the client's wireless encryption (e.g., WPA3), not CPSec.
Option D, "It prevents access from unauthorized IP addresses to critical services, such as SSH, on Mobility Controllers (MCs)," is incorrect. CPSec does not control access to services like SSH on the MC. Access to such services is managed by other features, such as access control lists (ACLs) or management authentication settings on the MC.
The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide states:
"Control Plane Security (CPSec) enhances network security by protecting the management traffic between Access Points (APs) and Mobility Controllers (MCs). When CPSec is enabled, the control plane communication is secured using certificate-based authentication and IPSec encryption, preventing eavesdropping and ensuring that only authorized APs can communicate with the MC. This protects sensitive management data, such as AP configuration and status updates, from being intercepted." (Page 392, CPSec Overview Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking CPSec Deployment Guide notes:
"CPSec secures the control plane by encrypting management traffic between APs and MCs, ensuring that attackers cannot eavesdrop on or tamper with this communication. It does not protect client data traffic, which is secured by wireless encryption protocols like WPA3." (Page 8, CPSec Benefits Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, CPSec Overview Section, Page 392.
HPE Aruba Networking CPSec Deployment Guide, CPSec Benefits Section, Page 8.

NEW QUESTION # 37
You configure an ArubaOS-Switch to enforce 802.1X authentication with ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) denned as the

RADIUS server Clients cannot authenticate You check Aruba ClearPass Access Tracker and cannot find a record of the authentication attempt.
What are two possible problems that have this symptom? (Select two)

- A. users are logging in with the wrong usernames and passwords or invalid certificates.
- B. CPPM does not have a network device defined for the switch's IP address.
- C. The RADIUS shared secret does not match between the switch and CPPM.
- D. Clients are not configured to trust the root CA certificate for CPPM's RADIUS/EAP certificate.
- E. Clients are configured to use a mismatched EAP method from the one In the CPPM service.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
If clients cannot authenticate and there is no record of the authentication attempt in Aruba ClearPass Access Tracker, two possible problems that could cause this symptom are:
The RADIUS shared secret does not match between the switch and CPPM. This mismatch would prevent the switch and CPPM from successfully communicating, so authentication attempts would fail, and no record would appear in Access Tracker.
CPPM does not have a network device profile defined for the switch's IP address. Without a network device profile, CPPM would not recognize authentication attempts coming from the switch and would not process them, resulting in no logs in Access Tracker.
The other options are incorrect because:
Users logging in with the wrong credentials would still generate an attempt record in Access Tracker.
Clients configured to use a mismatched EAP method would also generate an attempt record in Access Tracker.
Clients not configured to trust the root CA certificate for CPPM's RADIUS/EAP certificate might fail authentication, but the attempt would still be logged in Access Tracker.

NEW QUESTION # 38
What is a guideline for deploying Aruba ClearPass Device Insight?

- A. Make sure that Aruba devices trust the root CA certificate for the ClearPass Device Insight Analyzer's HTTPS certificate.
- B. Configure remote mirroring on access layer Aruba switches, using Device Insight Analyzer as the destination IP.
- C. Deploy a Device Insight Collector at every site in the corporate WAN to reduce the impact on WAN links.
- D. For companies with multiple sites, deploy a pair of Device Insight Collectors at the HQ or the central data center.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For deploying Aruba ClearPass Device Insight effectively, especially in environments with multiple sites, it is recommended to deploy a pair of Device Insight Collectors at the headquarters or the central data center. This deployment strategy helps in centralizing the data collection and analysis, which simplifies management and enhances performance by reducing the data load on the WAN links connecting different sites. Centralizing the collectors at a major site or data center allows for better scalability and reliability of the network management system. This configuration also aids in achieving a more consistent and comprehensive monitoring and analysis of the devices across the network, ensuring that the security and management policies are uniformly applied. This recommendation is based on best practices for network architecture design, particularly those discussed in Aruba's deployment guides and network management strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 39
What are some functions of an AruDaOS user role?

- A. The role determines which control plane ACL rules apply to the client's traffic
- B. The role determines which wireless networks (SSiDs) a user is permitted to access
- C. The role determines which authentication methods the user must pass to gain network access
- D. The role determines which firewall policies and bandwidth contract apply to the clients traffic

Answer: D

Explanation:
An ArubaOS user role determines the firewall policies and bandwidth contracts that apply to the client's traffic. When a user is authenticated, they are assigned a role, and this role has associated policies that govern network access rights, Quality of Service (QoS), Layer 2 forwarding, Layer 3 routing behaviors, and bandwidth contracts for users or devices.

References:
Aruba Networks official documentation on user roles in ArubaOS.
Technical guides that detail user role definitions and their impact on network policies.

NEW QUESTION # 40
Your company policies require you to encrypt logs between network infrastructure devices and Syslog servers. What should you do to meet these requirements on an ArubaOS-CX switch?

- A. Specify a priv key with the Syslog settings that matches a priv key on the Syslog server.
- B. Set up RadSec and then enable Syslog as a protocol carried by the RadSec tunnel.
- C. Specify the Syslog server with the TLS option and make sure the switch has a valid certificate.
- D. Specify the Syslog server with the UDP option and then add an CPsec tunnel that selects Syslog.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To ensure secure transmission of log data over the network, particularly when dealing with sensitive or critical information, using TLS (Transport Layer Security) for encrypted communication between network devices and syslog servers is necessary:
Secure Logging Setup: When configuring an ArubaOS-CX switch to send logs securely to a Syslog server, specifying the server with the TLS option ensures that all transmitted log data is encrypted.
Additionally, the switch must have a valid certificate to establish a trusted connection, preventing potential eavesdropping or tampering with the logs in transit.
Other Options:
Option B, Option C, and Option D are less accurate or applicable for directly encrypting log data between the device and Syslog server as specified in the company policies.

NEW QUESTION # 41
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