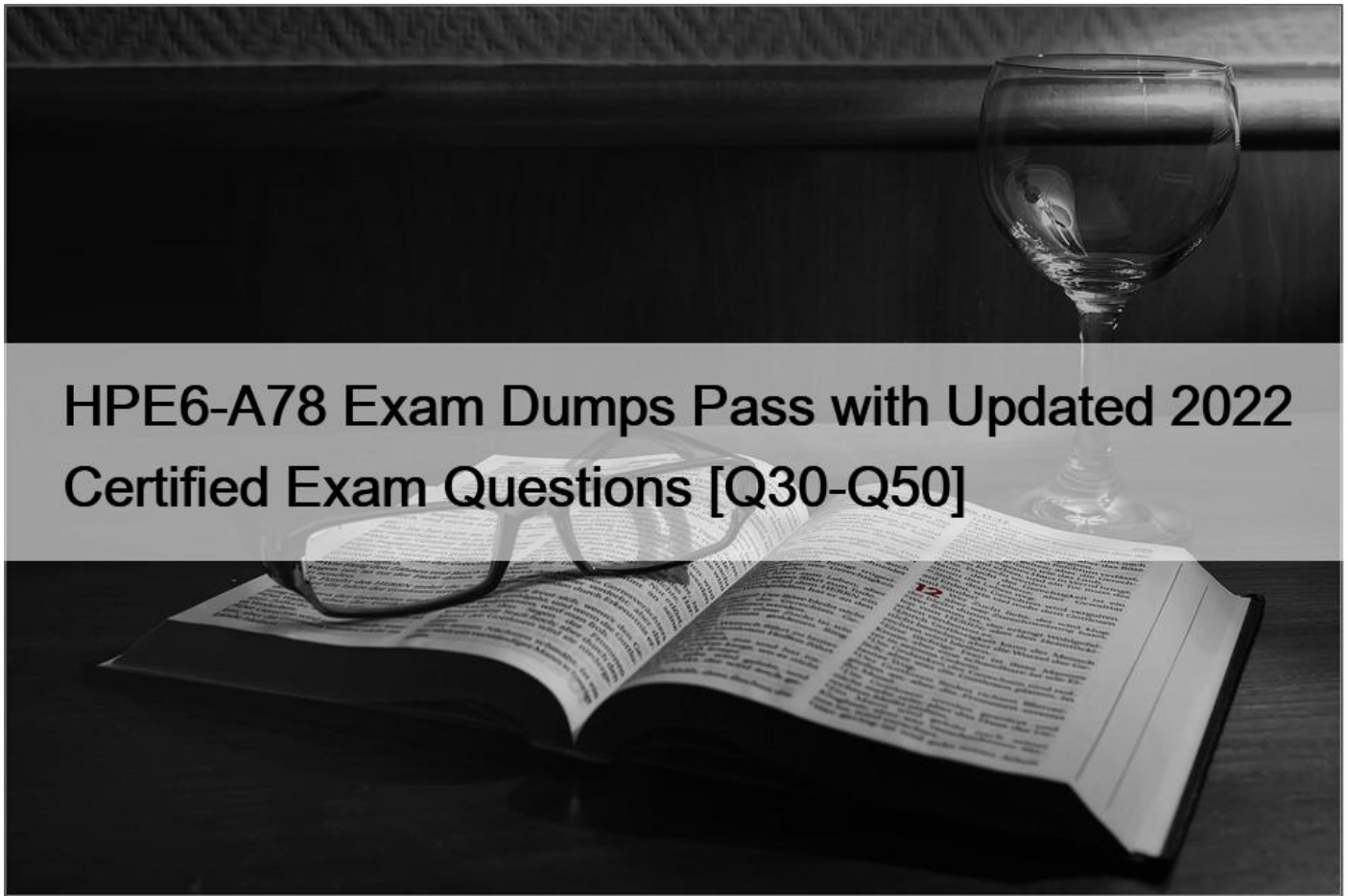


HPE6-A78 Exam Dumps Pass with Updated 2022 Certified Exam Questions [Q30-Q50]



HPE6-A78 Exam Dumps Pass with Updated 2022 Certified Exam Questions

HPE6-A78 Exam Questions - Real & Updated Questions PDF

HP HPE6-A78 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Compare and contrast wireless LAN methodologies- Describe user roles and policy enforcementTopic 2- Collect and monitor historical network pattern data- Describe firewall (PEF), dynamic segmentation, RBAC, AppRFTopic 3- Explain social engineering and defense- Describe PKI componentsTopic 4- Explain attack stages and kill chain- Identify the difference between a threat and a vulnerabilityTopic 5- Disable insecure protocols and follow best practices for implement secure management protocols such as SSH, HTTPSTopic 6- View and acknowledge WIPS and WIDS, alarms- Troubleshoot with access trackerTopic 7- Compare and contrast wired LAN methodologies- Explain the purpose and methods of a packet captureTopic 8- Identify and evaluate discovered endpoints- Describe common security threats

NEW QUESTION 30

You are configuring ArubaOS-CX switches to tunnel client traffic to an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC).

What should you do to enhance security for control channel communications between the switches and the MC?

- * Create one UBT zone for control traffic and a second UBT zone for clients.
- * Configure a long, random PAPI security key that matches on the switches and the MC.
- * install certificates on the switches, and make sure that CPsec is enabled on the MC
- * Make sure that the UBT client vlan is assigned to the interface on which the switches reach the MC and only that interface.

NEW QUESTION 31

You have detected a Rogue AP using the Security Dashboard Which two actions should you take in responding to this event? (Select two)

- * There is no need to locate the AP If you manually contain It.
- * This is a serious security event, so you should always contain the AP immediately regardless of your company's specific policies.
- * You should receive permission before containing an AP. as this action could have legal Implications.
- * For forensic purposes, you should copy out logs with relevant information, such as the time mat the AP was detected and the AP's MAC address.
- * There is no need to locate the AP If the Aruba solution is properly configured to automatically contain it.

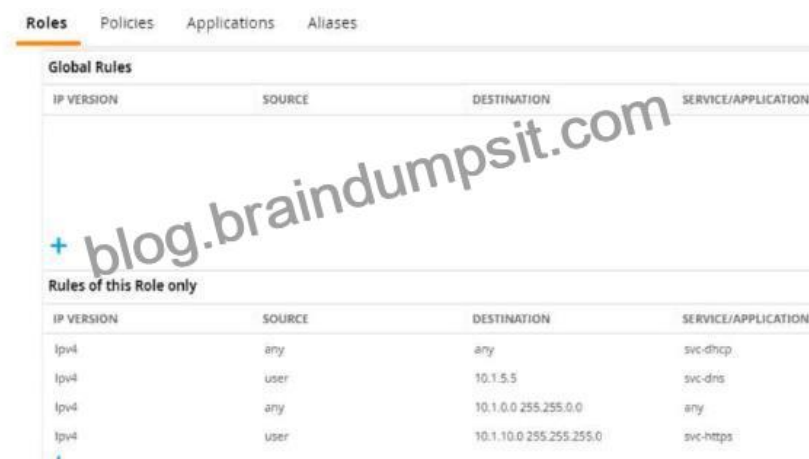
NEW QUESTION 32

What role does the Aruba ClearPass Device Insight Analyzer play in the Device Insight architecture?

- * It resides in the cloud and manages licensing and configuration for Collectors
- * It resides on-prem and provides the span port to which traffic is mirrored for deep analytics.
- * It resides on-prem and is responsible for running active SNMP and Nmap scans
- * It resides In the cloud and applies machine learning and supervised crowdsourcing to metadata sent by Collectors

NEW QUESTION 33

Refer to the exhibit.



IP VERSION	SOURCE	DESTINATION	SERVICE/APPLICATION
IPv4	any	any	svc-dhcp
IPv4	user	10.1.5.5	svc-dns
IPv4	any	10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0	any
IPv4	user	10.1.10.0 255.255.255.0	svc-https

A diem is connected to an ArubaOS Mobility Controller. The exhibit shows all Tour firewall rules that apply to this diem What correctly describes how the controller treats HTTPS packets to these two IP addresses, both of which are on the other side of the firewall

10.1 10.10

203.0.13.5

- * It drops both of the packets
- * It permits the packet to 10.1.10.10 and drops the packet to 203.0.13.5
- * it permits both of the packets
- * It drops the packet to 10.1.10.10 and permits the packet to 203.0.13.5.

NEW QUESTION 34

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

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

NEW QUESTION 35

You are deploying an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC). What is a best practice for setting up secure management access to the ArubaOS Web UI?

- * Avoid using external manager authentication for the Web UI.
- * Change the default 4343 port for the web UI to TCP 443.
- * Install a CA-signed certificate to use for the Web UI server certificate.
- * Make sure to enable HTTPS for the Web UI and select the self-signed certificate installed in the factory.

NEW QUESTION 36

What is an example of phishing?

- * An attacker sends TCP messages to many different ports to discover which ports are open.
- * An attacker checks a user's password by using trying millions of potential passwords.
- * An attacker lures clients to connect to a software-based AP that is using a legitimate SSID.
- * An attacker sends emails posing as a service team member to get users to disclose their passwords.

NEW QUESTION 37

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?

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

NEW QUESTION 38

What is a vulnerability of an unauthenticated DIME-HELIAN exchange?

- * A hacker can replace the public values exchanged by the legitimate peers and launch a MITM attack.

- * A brute force attack can relatively quickly derive Diffie-Hellman private values if they are able to obtain public values
- * Diffie-Hellman with elliptic curve values is no longer considered secure in modern networks, based on NIST recommendations.
- * Participants must agree on a passphrase in advance, which can limit the usefulness of Diffie-Hellman in practical contexts.

NEW QUESTION 39

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) configuration interface. The top navigation bar includes 'MOBILITY CONTROLLER Aruba_MC' and status indicators for 'ACCESS POINTS' (1), 'CLIENTS' (0), and 'ALERTS' (0). The left sidebar shows the configuration menu with 'Authentication' selected. The main content area displays the 'Auth Servers' configuration. Under 'Server Groups', a table lists 'MyEmployees_dot1_svg' with 1 server. Below this, the 'Servers' table for 'MyEmployees_dot1_svg' shows a 'clearpass' server of type 'RADIUS' with IP address '10.5.5.5'.

NAME	SERVERS	FAIL THROUGH	LOAD BALANCE	SE
Default	1	--	--	1
MyEmployees_dot1_svg	1	--	--	0

NAME	TYPE	IP ADDRESS	TRIM FQDN	M
clearpass	RADIUS	10.5.5.5	--	0

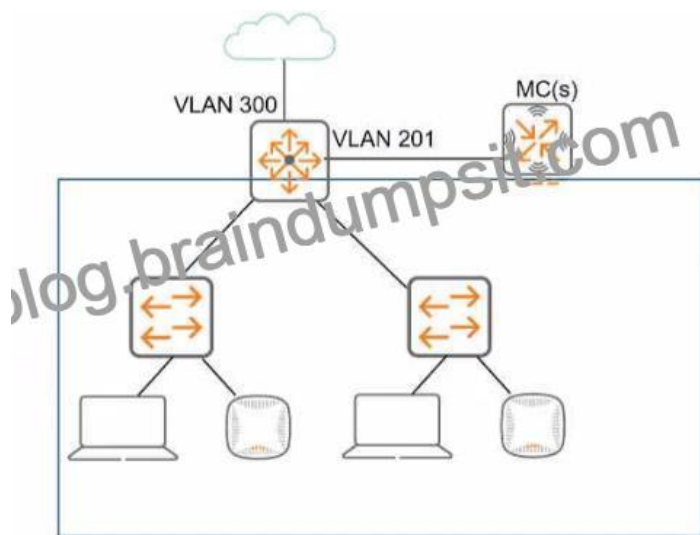
You have set up a RADIUS server on an ArubaOS Mobility Controller (MC) when you created a WLAN named 'MyEmployees'. You now want to enable the MC to accept change of authorization (CoA) messages from this server for wireless sessions on this WLAN.

What is a part of the setup on the MC?

- * Create a dynamic authorization, or RFC 3576, server with the 10.5.5.5 address and correct shared secret.
- * Install the root CA associated with the 10.5.5.5 server's certificate as a Trusted CA certificate.
- * Configure a ClearPass username and password in the MyEmployees AAA profile.
- * Enable the dynamic authorization setting in the 'clearpass' authentication server settings.

NEW QUESTION 40

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the current network topology.



You are deploying a new wireless solution with an Aruba Mobility Master (MM), Aruba Mobility Controllers (MCs), and campus APs (CAPs). The solution will include a WLAN that uses Tunnel for the forwarding mode and implements WPA3-Enterprise security. What is a guideline for setting up the VLAN for wireless devices connected to the WLAN?

- * Assign the WLAN to a single new VLAN which is dedicated to wireless users
- * Use wireless user roles to assign the devices to different VLANs in the 100-150 range
- * Assign the WLAN to a named VLAN which specified 100-150 as the range of IDs.
- * Use wireless user roles to assign the devices to a range of new VLAN IDs.

NEW QUESTION 41

What is a difference between RADIUS and TACACS+?

- * RADIUS combines the authentication and authorization process while TACACS+ separates them.
- * RADIUS uses TCP for its connection protocol, while TACACS+ uses UDP for its connection protocol.
- * RADIUS encrypts the complete packet, while TACACS+ only offers partial encryption.
- * RADIUS uses Attribute Value Pairs (AVPs) in its messages, while TACACS+ does not use them.

NEW QUESTION 42

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

- * Guests select the WLAN and connect without having to enter a password.
- * Guests are redirected to a welcome web page and log in.

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

Which security options should

- * WPA3-Personal and MAC-Auth
- * Captive portal and WPA3-Personal
- * Captive portal and Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) in transition mode
- * Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) and WPA3-Personal

NEW QUESTION 43

Which attack is an example of social engineering?

- * An email is used to impersonate a bank and trick users into entering their bank login information on a fake website page.
- * A hacker eavesdrops on insecure communications, such as Remote Desktop Program (RDP), and discovers login credentials.
- * A user visits a website and downloads a file that contains a worm, which self-replicates throughout the network.
- * An attack exploits an operating system vulnerability and locks out users until they pay the ransom.

NEW QUESTION 44

What is one difference between EAP-Tunneled Layer security (EAP-TLS) and Protected EAP (PEAP)?

- * EAP-TLS creates a TLS tunnel for transmitting user credentials, while PEAP authenticates the server and supplicant during a TLS handshake.
- * EAP-TLS requires the supplicant to authenticate with a certificate, but PEAP allows the supplicant to use a username and password.
- * EAP-TLS begins with the establishment of a TLS tunnel, but PEAP does not use a TLS tunnel as part of its process.
- * EAP-TLS creates a TLS tunnel for transmitting user credentials securely while PEAP protects user credentials with TKIP encryption.

NEW QUESTION 45

A company has Aruba Mobility Controllers (MCs), Aruba campus APs, and ArubaOS-CX switches. The company plans to use ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to classify endpoints by type. The ClearPass admins tell you that they want to run Network scans as part of the solution. What should you do to configure the infrastructure to support the scans?

- * Create a TA profile on the ArubaOS-Switches with the root CA certificate for ClearPass's HTTPS certificate.
- * Create device fingerprinting profiles on the ArubaOS-Switches that include SNMP, and apply the profiles to edge ports.
- * Create remote mirrors on the ArubaOS-Switches that collect traffic on edge ports, and mirror it to CPPM's IP address.
- * Create SNMPv3 users on ArubaOS-CX switches, and make sure that the credentials match those configured on CPPM.

NEW QUESTION 46

You need to deploy an Aruba instant AP where users can physically reach it. What are two recommended options for enhancing security for management access to the AP? (Select two)

- * Disable its console ports.
- * Place a Tamper Evident Label (TELS) over its console port.
- * Disable the Web UI.
- * Configure WPA3-Enterprise security on the AP.
- * Install a CA-signed certificate.

NEW QUESTION 47

A company has an Aruba solution with a Mobility Master (MM), Mobility Controllers (MCs), and campus APs.

What is one benefit of adding Aruba Airwave from the perspective of forensics?

- * Airwave can provide more advanced authentication and access control services for the ArubaOS solution.
- * Airwave retains information about the network for much longer periods than the ArubaOS solution.
- * Airwave is required to activate Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) services on the ArubaOS solution.
- * AirWave enables low-level debugging on the devices across the ArubaOS solution.

NEW QUESTION 48

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

- * Disable Telnet and use TFTP instead.
- * Disable SSH and use https instead.
- * Disable Telnet and use SSH instead
- * Disable HTTPS and use SSH instead

NEW QUESTION 49

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

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

NEW QUESTION 50

A company has an ArubaOS controller-based solution with a WPA3-Enterprise WLAN, which authenticates wireless clients to Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). The company has decided to use digital certificates for authentication. A user's Windows domain computer has had certificates installed on it. However, the Networks and Connections window shows that authentication has failed for the user. The Mobility Controllers (MC's) RADIUS events show that it is receiving Access-Rejects for the authentication attempt.

What is one place that you can look for deeper insight into why this authentication attempt is failing?

- * the reports generated by Aruba ClearPass Insight
- * the RADIUS events within the CPPM Event Viewer
- * the Alerts tab in the authentication record in CPPM Access Tracker
- * the packets captured on the MC control plane destined to UDP 1812

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