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HP HPE6-A78

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QUESTION NO: 1

You configure an ArubaOS-Switch to enforce 802.1X authentication with ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) denended as the RADIUS server Clients cannot authenticate You check Aruba ClearPass Access Tracker and cannot find a record of the authentication attempt.

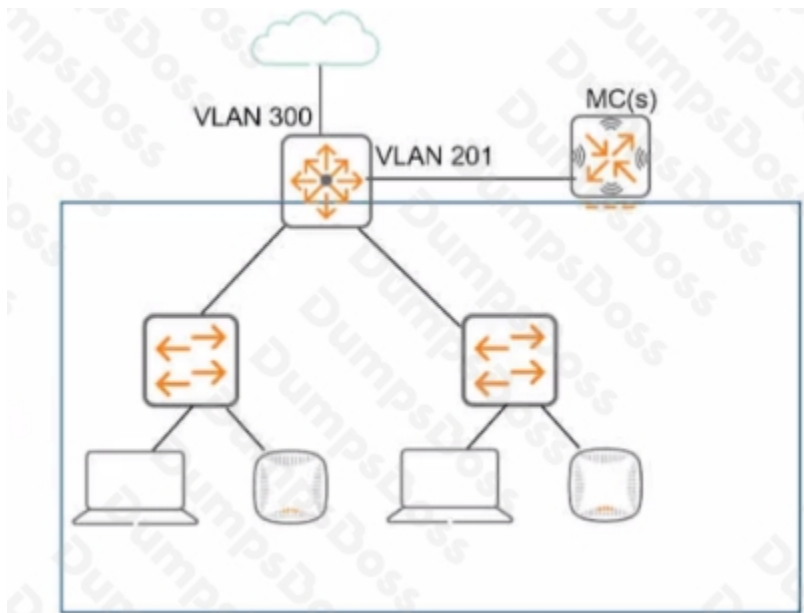
What are two possible problems that have this symptom? (Select two)

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

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 2

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?

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

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 3

An ArubaOS-CX switch enforces 802.1X on a port. No fan-through options or port-access roles are configured on the port. The 802.1X supplicant on a connected client has not yet completed authentication.

Which type of traffic does the authenticator accept from the client?

- A. EAP only
- B. DHCP, DNS and RADIUS only
- C. RADIUS only
- D. DHCP, DNS, and EAP only

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 4

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

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

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 5

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?

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

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 6

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)

- A. Disable its console ports
- B. Place a Tamper Evident Label (TELS) over its console port
- C. Disable the Web UI.
- D. Configure WPA3-Enterprise security on the AP
- E. install a CA-signed certificate

ANSWER: B E

QUESTION NO: 7

What is symmetric encryption?

- A. It simultaneously creates ciphertext and a same-size MAC.
- B. It any form of encryption that ensures that the ciphertext is the same length as the plaintext.
- C. It uses the same key to encrypt plaintext as to decrypt ciphertext.
- D. It uses a Key that is double the size of the message which it encrypts.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 8

Your Aruba Mobility Master-based solution has detected a rogue AP. Among other information the ArubaOS Detected Radios page lists this information for the AP

SSID = PublicWiFi

BSSID = a8M27 12 34:56

Match method = Exact match

Match type = Eth-GW-wired-Mac-Table

The security team asks you to explain why this AP is classified as a rogue. What should you explain?

- A.** The AP is connected to your LAN because it is transmitting wireless traffic with your network's default gateway's MAC address as a source MAC. Because it does not belong to the company, it is a rogue.
- B.** The AP has a BSSID that matches authorized client MAC addresses. This indicates that the AP is spoofing the MAC address to gain unauthorized access to your company's wireless services, so it is a rogue.
- C.** The AP has been detected as launching a DoS attack against your company's default gateway. This qualifies it as a rogue which needs to be contained with wireless association frames immediately.
- D.** The AP is spoofing a router's MAC address as its BSSID. This indicates that, even though WIP cannot determine whether the AP is connected to your LAN, it is a rogue.

ANSWER: D