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QUESTION 1

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

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

What is a difference between radius and TACACS+?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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 tailed 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 you look for deeper insight into why this authentication attempt is failing?

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

Correct Answer: C



QUESTION 4

What is one way that Control Plane Security (CPsec) enhances security for me network?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

What are some functions of an AruDaOS user role?

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

Correct Answer: A

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