



HPE6-A42^{Q&As}

Implementing Aruba WLAN (IAW) 8

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QUESTION 1

A network administrator creates an employee WLAN on an Aruba solution that uses WLAN WPA2Enterprise security and an external RADIUS server. When the administrator tests the WLAN, the test client receives limited connectivity and cannot access any resources, but the RADIUS server shows that the user authenticated successfully.

What should the administrator check as a possible source of this issue?

- A. the connectivity between the AP that the client is associated to and the MC
- B. the firewall role and policy that apply to this user
- C. the certificate on the RADIUS server
- D. the connectivity between the Master Controller (MC) for the client and the RADIUS server

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

What is one difference between captive portal authentication and 802.1X authentication?

- A. 802.1X authentication always authenticates the wireless client, while captive portal authentication always authenticates the wireless user.
- B. 802.1X authentication occurs at Layer 2, while captive portal authentication occurs at Layer 3.
- C. 802.1X authentication must use an LDAP server, while captive portal authentication can use a RADIUS server or an LDAP server.
- D. 802.1X authentication is typically implemented without encryption, while captive authentication is often combined with WPA or WPA2.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



Roles Policies Applications

Roles > admins Policies Bandwidth Captive Portal More [Show Basic View](#)

NAME	RULES COUNT	TYPE	POLICY USAGE
global-sacl	0	session	guest, stateful-dot1x, defa...
apprf-admins-sacl	0	session	admins
admins	0	session	admins
allow-network1	1	session	admins

+

admins Policies > allow-network1

TYPE	SOURCE	DESTINATION	SERVICE/APPLICATI...	ALLOW
ipv4	user	alias	any	permit

The alias in the rule shown in the exhibit is network 10.1.1.0/24.

A wireless client is assigned IP address 10.1.2.10/24 and the "admins" role. The wireless client at 10.1.2.10 attempts to initiate a Web session with a server at 10.1.1.2. a wired client at 10.1.1.3 attempts to initiate an SSH session with the wireless client at 10.1.2.10.

How does the Aruba firewall handle these attempts?

- A. The firewall drops the traffic from the wireless client. The firewall drops the traffic from the wired client.
- B. The firewall permits the traffic from the wireless client, but drops the return traffic from the server. The firewall drops the traffic from the wireless client.
- C. The firewall permits the traffic from the wireless client and also permits the return traffic from the server. The firewall permits the traffic from the wired client and also permits the return traffic from the wireless client.
- D. The firewall permits the traffic from the wireless client and also permits the return traffic from the server. The firewall drops the traffic from the wired client.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

A network administrator uses a wireless intrusion detection system (WIDS) to detect 802.11 association floods. At which layer do these attacks occur?

- A. Layer 1
- B. Layer 2



C. Layer 3

D. Layer 7

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

A network administrator creates a user account on an Aruba Mobility Master (MM) with the guest-provisioning role. Which task does this user have the rights to perform?

A. set up portal pages

B. create guest user accounts

C. monitor guest clients

D. create guest WLANs

Correct Answer: B

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