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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional - HPE7-A02 Free Exam Questions

QUESTION NO: 21  
A company issues user certificates to domain computers using its Windows CA and the default user certificate template. You have set up HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to authenticate 802.1X clients with those certificates. However, during tests, you receive an error that authorization has failed because the usernames do not exist in the authentication source. What is one way to fix this issue and enable clients to successfully authenticate with certificates?

☐ A. Configure rules to strip the domain name from the username.  
☐ B. Change the authentication method list to include both PEAP MSCHAPv2 and EAP-TLS.  
☐ C. Add the ClearPass Onboard local repository to the authentication source list.  
☐ D. Remove EAP-TLS from the authentication method list and add TEAP there instead.

Hide answers/explanation Discussion 0

Correct Answer: A [Vote an answer]

To fix the issue where authorization fails because the usernames do not exist in the authentication source, you can configure rules in HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to strip the domain name from the username. When certificates are issued by a Windows CA, the username in the certificate often includes the domain (e.g., user@domain.com). ClearPass might not be able to find this format in the authentication source. By stripping the domain name, you ensure that ClearPass searches for just the username (e.g., user) in the authentication source, allowing successful authentication.

QUESTION NO: 22  
You are deploying a virtual Data Collector for use with HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI). You have identified VLAN 101 in the data center as the VLAN to which the Data Collector should connect to receive its IP address and connect to HPE Aruba Networking Central. Which Data Collector virtual ports should you tell the virtual admin to connect to VLAN 101?

☐ A. The one with the lowest MAC address  
☐ B. The one with the highest port ID  
☐ C. The one with the highest MAC address  
☐ D. The one with the lowest port ID

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Correct Answer: D [Vote an answer]

When deploying a virtual Data Collector for HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI), it is essential to ensure that the correct virtual port is connected to the designated VLAN. In this case, VLAN 101 is used to receive the IP address and connect to Aruba Central. The best practice is to use the virtual port with the lowest port ID. This is typically the primary port used for management and network connectivity in virtual environments, ensuring proper network integration and communication.

QUESTION NO: 23  
You need to set up an HPE Aruba Networking VSA solution for a customer who needs to support 2100 remote employees. The customer has downloaded their VSA connection profile from the VPNIC. Only employees who authenticate with their domain credentials to HPE Aruba Net Manager (CPM) should be able to download the profile. (A RADIUS server group for CPPM is already set up on the VPNIC.) How do you configure the VPNIC to enforce that requirement?

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### HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

#### NEW QUESTION # 92

All of the switches in the exhibit are AOS-CX switches.

What is the preferred configuration on Switch-2 for preventing rogue OSPF routers in this network?

- **A. Configure OSPF authentication on Lag 1 in MD5 mode.**
- B. Disable OSPF entirely on VLANs 10-19.
- C. Configure passive-interface as the OSPF default and disable OSPF passive on Lag 1.
- D. Configure OSPF authentication on VLANs 10-19 in password mode.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To prevent rogue OSPF routers in the network shown in the exhibit, the preferred configuration on Switch-2 is to configure OSPF authentication on Lag 1 in MD5 mode. This setup enhances security by ensuring that only routers with the correct MD5 authentication credentials can participate in the OSPF routing process. This method protects the OSPF sessions against unauthorized devices that might attempt to introduce rogue routing information into the network.

1.OSPF Authentication: Implementing MD5 authentication on Lag 1 ensures that OSPF updates are secured with a cryptographic hash. This prevents unauthorized OSPF routers from establishing peering sessions and injecting potentially malicious routing information.

2.Secure Communication: MD5 authentication provides a higher level of security compared to simple password authentication, as it uses a more robust hashing algorithm.

3.Applicability: Lag 1 is the primary link between Switch-1 and Switch-2, and securing this link helps protect the integrity of the OSPF routing domain.

Reference: Aruba's AOS-CX switch documentation and OSPF configuration guides detail how to set up MD5 authentication for OSPF to enhance network security against rogue devices.

#### NEW QUESTION # 93

You are establishing a cluster of HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass servers. (Assume that they are running version 6.9.).

For which type of certificate it is recommended to install a CA-signed certificate on the Subscriber before it joins the cluster?

- **A. HTTPS**
- B. RADIUS/EAP
- C. Database
- D. RadSec

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When establishing a cluster of HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass servers, it is recommended to install a CA- signed certificate for HTTPS on the Subscriber before it joins the cluster. This ensures secure communication between the servers in the cluster and provides a trusted certificate for client connections.

1.HTTPS Security: A CA-signed certificate for HTTPS ensures that all web-based communication to and from the ClearPass server is encrypted and secure.

2.Cluster Communication: Secure communication between ClearPass nodes in the cluster is essential for synchronization and data integrity.

3. Client Trust: Clients accessing the ClearPass server will trust the CA-signed certificate, avoiding security warnings and ensuring smooth operations.

Reference: ClearPass documentation and best practices for clustering and certificate management recommend installing CA-signed certificates for secure HTTPS communication.

#### NEW QUESTION # 94

A company has Aruba APs that are controlled by Central and that implement WIDS. When you check WIDS events, you see a "detect valid SSID misuse" event. What can you interpret from this event, and what steps should you take?

- A. Hackers are likely trying to pose as authorized APs. You should use the detecting radio information and immediately track down the device that triggered the event.
- B. This event might be a threat but is almost always a false positive. You should wait to see the event over several days before following up on it.
- C. Clients are failing to authenticate to corporate SSIDs. You should first check for misconfigured authentication settings and then investigate a possible threat.
- D. Admins have likely misconfigured SSID security settings on some of the company's APs. You should have them check those settings.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The "Detect Valid SSID Misuse" event in Aruba's Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS) indicates that a valid SSID, associated with your network, is being broadcast from an unauthorized source. This scenario often signals a potential rogue access point attempting to deceive clients into connecting to it (e.g., for credential harvesting or man-in-the-middle attacks).

1. Explanation of Each Option

A: Clients are failing to authenticate to corporate SSIDs. You should first check for misconfigured authentication settings and then investigate a possible threat:

\* Incorrect:

\* This event is not related to authentication failures by legitimate clients.

\* Misconfigured authentication settings would lead to events like "authentication failures" or "radius issues," not "valid SSID misuse."

B: Admins have likely misconfigured SSID security settings on some of the company's APs. You should have them check those settings:

\* Incorrect:

\* This event refers to an external device broadcasting your SSID, not misconfiguration on the company's authorized APs.

\* WIDS differentiates between valid corporate APs and rogue APs.

C: Hackers are likely trying to pose as authorized APs. You should use the detecting radio information and immediately track down the device that triggered the event:

\* Correct:

\* This is the most likely cause of the "detect valid SSID misuse" event. A rogue AP broadcasting a corporate SSID could lure clients into connecting to it, exposing sensitive credentials or traffic.

\* Immediate action includes:

\* Using the radio information from the event logs to identify the rogue AP's location.

\* Physically locating and removing the rogue device.

\* Strengthening WIPS/WIDS policies to prevent further misuse.

D: This event might be a threat but is almost always a false positive. You should wait to see the event over several days before following up on it:

\* Incorrect:

\* While false positives are possible, "valid SSID misuse" is a critical security event that should not be ignored.

\* Delaying action increases the risk of successful attacks against your network.

2. Recommended Steps to Address the Event

\* Review Event Logs:

\* Gather details about the rogue AP, such as SSID, MAC address, channel, and signal strength.

\* Locate the Rogue Device:

\* Use the detecting AP's radio information and signal strength to triangulate the rogue AP's physical location.

\* Respond to the Threat:

\* Remove or disable the rogue device.

\* Notify the security team for further investigation.

\* Prevent Future Misuse:

\* Strengthen security policies, such as enabling client whitelists or enhancing WIPS protection.

## References

- \* Aruba WIDS/WIPS Configuration and Best Practices Guide.
- \* Aruba Central Security Event Analysis Documentation.
- \* Wireless Threat Management Using Aruba Networks.

### NEW QUESTION # 95

A company wants to apply a standard configuration to all AOS-CX switch ports and have the ports dynamically adjust their configuration based on the identity of the user or device that connects. They want to centralize configuration of the identity-based settings as much as possible.

What should you recommend?

- A. Having switches download user-roles from HPE Aruba Networking gateways
- **B. Having switches download user-roles from HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM)**
- C. Having switches pull port configurations dynamically from HPE Aruba Networking Activate
- D. Having HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) send standard RADIUS AVPs to customize port settings

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

For a company that wants to apply a standard configuration to all AOS-CX switch ports and dynamically adjust their configuration based on the identity of the user or device that connects, the best approach is to have the switches download user-roles from HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). This method centralizes the configuration of identity-based settings in CPPM, allowing it to dynamically assign roles and policies to switch ports based on authentication and authorization results. This ensures consistent and secure network access control tailored to each user or device.

Reference: Aruba ClearPass and AOS-CX documentation provide comprehensive details on configuring user-roles, dynamic port configuration, and integrating ClearPass for centralized identity-based network management.

### NEW QUESTION # 96

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows a saved packet capture, which you have opened in Wireshark. You want to focus on the complete conversation between 10.1.70.90 and 10.1.79.11 that uses source port 5448.

What is a simple way to do this in Wireshark?

- A. Click the Source column and then the Destination column to sort the packets into the desired order.
- B. Apply a capture filter that selects for TCP port 5448.
- C. Apply a capture filter that selects for both the 10.1.70.90 and 10.1.79.11 IP addresses.
- **D. Right-click one of the packets between those addresses and choose to follow the stream**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* Wireshark: Follow TCP Stream:

\* Wireshark provides an intuitive feature to filter and display a complete TCP conversation.

\* By right-clicking any packet within the conversation and selecting "Follow # TCP Stream", Wireshark isolates and displays the entire conversation.

\* This feature allows you to view the communication in a simplified, sequential manner, including requests and responses.

\* Option Analysis:

\* Option A: Incorrect. Capture filters only apply during packet capturing, not for analyzing already saved packet captures.

\* Option B: Incorrect. Sorting packets helps with organizing data but does not isolate a complete conversation.

\* Option C: Incorrect. A capture filter for TCP port 5448 would have to be applied before capturing; it does not work for saved data.

\* Option D: Correct. Right-clicking a packet and choosing "Follow TCP Stream" is the simplest way to display the full conversation between 10.1.70.90 and 10.1.79.11 on port 5448.

Steps in Wireshark to Follow a TCP Stream:

\* Locate any packet within the desired conversation (e.g., between 10.1.70.90 and 10.1.79.11 on TCP port 5448).

\* Right-click on the packet.

\* Choose "Follow" # "TCP Stream".

\* Wireshark will display the entire TCP conversation, including both directions of communication.

This feature is especially useful when troubleshooting or analyzing detailed interactions between hosts.

### NEW QUESTION # 97

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