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The HP HPE7-A02 exam focuses on Aruba's ClearPass Policy Manager, which is a leading network access control solution. This platform is designed to provide network administrators with a central management console for controlling access to their network resources. HPE7-A02 Exam will cover topics such as user authentication, endpoint profiling, and network access control policies.

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HPE7-A02 exam covers a wide range of topics related to network security, including authentication, access control, firewall technologies, VPNs, and network security protocols. HPE7-A02 exam also focuses on network security management and monitoring, which includes threat analysis, incident response, and vulnerability management. HPE7-A02 Exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of network security principles, as well as their ability to implement and manage network security solutions.

HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

A company has wired VoIP phones, which transmit tagged traffic and connect to AOS-CX switches. The company wants to tunnel the phones' traffic to an HPE Aruba Networking gateway for applying security policies. What is part of the correct configuration on the AOS-CX switches?

- A. VLANs assigned to the VoIP phones configured on the switch uplinks
- B. A VXLAN VNI mapped to the VLAN assigned to the VoIP phones
- C. UBT mode set to VLAN extend
- D. A UBT reserved VLAN set to a VLAN dedicated for that purpose

Answer: D

Explanation:

To tunnel VoIP phone traffic from AOS-CX switches to an HPE Aruba Networking gateway, you need to configure a User-Based Tunneling (UBT) reserved VLAN on the switches. This VLAN is dedicated for tunneling purposes and ensures that the VoIP traffic is correctly identified and tunneled to the gateway where security policies can be applied.

1. UBT Configuration: Setting a UBT reserved VLAN ensures that the switch knows which VLAN to use for tunneling traffic to the gateway.

2. Traffic Tunneling: The reserved VLAN helps in segregating the VoIP traffic, ensuring it is handled securely and according to the configured policies at the gateway.

3. Policy Application: By tunneling the traffic, the gateway can apply advanced security policies to the VoIP traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 62

A company wants HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to periodically poll Microsoft Endpoint Manager (formerly Intune) for attributes about its managed clients.

What should you do on ClearPass to permit this integration?

- A. Import the Intune dictionary into the ClearPass dictionaries
- B. Install the Intune extension from ClearPass Guest
- **C. Create an Intune authentication source on CPPM**
- D. Configure Endpoint Manager (Intune) as an event source on CPPM

Answer: C

Explanation:

For ClearPass to periodically query Microsoft Intune / Endpoint Manager for device attributes (compliance, owner, OS, etc.), you must configure Intune as an authentication source in Policy Manager. The ClearPass- Intune integration is implemented through an API-based auth source which CPPM polls on a schedule; it is not done via Guest extensions or syslog/event sources.

Aruba's Intune integration guides describe configuring a "Microsoft Intune" (or "Endpoint Manager") authentication source in ClearPass and supplying the Azure app registration details so CPPM can poll Intune via Microsoft Graph.

* Option A is incorrect: the Intune integration is not a ClearPass Guest extension.

* Option B is insufficient: adding dictionaries only defines attributes; it does not enable scheduled polling.

* Option D is incorrect: Intune is not used as a syslog/event source for this use case; ClearPass initiates the polling via the authentication source.

Therefore, the correct configuration step is: Create an Intune authentication source on CPPM (Option C).

NEW QUESTION # 63

You are setting up user-based tunneling (UBT) between access layer AOS-CX switches and AOS-10 gateways. You have selected reserved (local) VLAN mode.

Tunneled devices include IoT devices, which should be assigned to:

* Roles: iot on the switches and iot-wired on the gateways

* VLAN: 64, for which the gateways route traffic.

IoT devices connect to the access layer switches' edge ports, and the access layer switches reach the gateways on their uplinks.

Where must you configure VLAN 64?

- A. In the iot-wired role and the access switch uplinks
- B. In the iot role and the iot-wired role and on no physical interfaces
- **C. In the iot-wired role and on no physical interfaces**
- D. In the iot role and the access switch uplinks

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

In a user-based tunneling (UBT) setup with reserved VLAN mode, VLAN 64 is used for routing traffic at the gateways. Since the IoT traffic is tunneled to the AOS-10 gateway:

* On the gateways:

* VLAN 64 must be configured in the iot-wired role for routing purposes.

* On the switches:

* VLAN 64 does not need to be configured on the access switch physical uplinks because the IoT traffic is tunneled directly to the gateway and does not rely on VLAN configurations at the access layer switches.

* Reserved VLAN mode:

* Ensures that traffic is encapsulated within the UBT tunnel, and VLANs like 64 are only relevant at the gateway for routing and enforcement.

Therefore, the correct configuration is to define VLAN 64 in the iot-wired role on the AOS-10 gateways and not on any physical interfaces.

References

* Aruba AOS-CX UBT configuration guide.

* Aruba AOS-10 Gateway Role and VLAN Management documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 64

You are setting up an HPE Aruba Networking VIA solution for a company. You need to configure access control policies for applications and resources that remote clients can access when connected to the VPN.

Where on the VPNC should you configure these policies?

- A. In the roles to which VIA clients are assigned after VIA Web authentication
- B. In the tunneled network settings within the VIA Connection Profile
- C. In the cloud security settings using IPsec maps
- D. **In the roles to which VIA clients are assigned after IKE authentication**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To configure access control policies for applications and resources that remote clients can access when connected to the VPN, you should configure these policies in the roles to which VIA clients are assigned after IKE (Internet Key Exchange) authentication on the VPNC. These roles define the permissions and access controls for the clients once they are authenticated, ensuring that they can only access the applications and resources allowed by their assigned roles.

1.IKE Authentication: After IKE authentication, clients are assigned specific roles that determine their access privileges.

2.Role-Based Access Control: By configuring access control policies within these roles, you can granularly control what resources and applications the remote clients can access over the VPN.

3.Security: This method ensures that access is managed securely and dynamically based on the role assigned to each client after successful authentication.

Reference: Aruba's VPN and VIA deployment guides provide detailed instructions on configuring roles and access control policies for remote VPN clients.

NEW QUESTION # 65

HPE Aruba Networking Central displays a Gateway Threat Count alert in the alert list. How can you gather more information about what caused the alert to trigger?

- A. Use Live Monitoring on the gateway to download a packet capture of recent traffic flowing through the gateway.
- B. Check the gateway's Audit Trail in HPE Aruba Networking Central for more details about the threats that triggered the alert.
- C. **Check the threat list for the gateway associated with the alert. Access threat details and download packet info.**
- D. Use HPE Aruba Networking Central tools to run a Network Check on the gateway with which the alert is associated.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Gateway Threat Count Alert

This alert indicates that the gateway has detected threats in traffic passing through it. HPE Aruba Networking Central provides tools to investigate and analyze these threats in detail.

Analysis of Each Option

A: Use HPE Aruba Networking Central tools to run a Network Check on the gateway with which the alert is associated:

* Incorrect:

* Network Check tools in Central are primarily used for connectivity and performance diagnostics, not for analyzing detected threats.

* This does not provide insight into the specific threats triggering the Gateway Threat Count alert.

B: Use Live Monitoring on the gateway to download a packet capture of recent traffic flowing through the gateway:

* Incorrect:

* Live Monitoring and packet capture can provide raw traffic data, but interpreting this requires significant manual analysis.

* The Gateway Threat Count alert already provides summarized threat insights that are easier to access via the threat list.

C: Check the threat list for the gateway associated with the alert. Access threat details and download packet info:

* Correct:

* The threat list is specifically designed to display detailed information about detected threats, such as their type, severity, and source/destination.

* Administrators can access this list in Central for the affected gateway, view granular details, and even download associated packet data for deeper inspection.

D: Check the gateway's Audit Trail in HPE Aruba Networking Central for more details about the threats that triggered the alert:

* Incorrect:

* The Audit Trail tracks configuration changes and administrative actions, not the details of detected threats.

* It is not relevant for investigating the Gateway Threat Count alert.

Final Recommendation

To gather more information about what caused the Gateway Threat Count alert to trigger, check the threat list for the associated gateway. This provides detailed threat information and the option to download packet data for further analysis.

References

* HPE Aruba Networking Central Threat Management Guide.

* Understanding Gateway IDS/IPS Alerts in Aruba Central Documentation.

* Best Practices for Threat Investigation Using Aruba Central.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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