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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 admins 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 VIA solution for a customer who needs to support 2100 remote employees. The customer ... download their VIA connection profile from the VPNC. Only employees who authenticate with their domain credentials to HPE Aruba Net ... Manager (CPPM) should be able to download the profile. (A RADIUS server group for CPPM is already set up on the VPNC.) How do you configure the VPNC to enforce that requirement?

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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94
A company has HPE Aruba Networking APs running AOS-10 that connect to AOS-CX switches. The APs will:
. Authenticate as 802.1X supplicants to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM)
. Be assigned to the "APs" role on the switches
. Have their traffic forwarded locally
What information do you need to help you determine the VLAN settings for the "APs" role?

- A. Whether the switches are using local user-roles (LURs) or downloadable user-roles (DURs)
- B. Whether the APs have static or DHCP-assigned IP addresses
- C. Whether the APs bridge or tunnel traffic on their SSIDs
- D. Whether the switches have established tunnels with an HPE Aruba Networking gateway

Answer: C

Explanation:
To determine the VLAN settings for the "APs" role on AOS-CX switches, it is crucial to know whether the APs bridge or tunnel traffic on their SSIDs. If the APs are bridging traffic, the VLAN settings on the switch need to align with the VLANs used by the SSIDs. If the APs are tunneling traffic to a controller or gateway, the VLAN settings might differ as the traffic is encapsulated and forwarded through the tunnel. Understanding this aspect ensures that the VLAN configuration on the switches correctly supports the traffic forwarding method employed by the APs.
Reference: Aruba's AOS-10 and AOS-CX documentation provide guidance on VLAN configuration and traffic forwarding methods, highlighting the importance of aligning VLAN settings with the APs' traffic handling mode.

NEW QUESTION # 95
A company wants HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to respond to Syslog messages from its Palo Alto Next Generation Firewall (NGFW) by quarantining clients involved in security incidents.
Which step must you complete to enable CPPM to process the Syslogs properly?

- A. Enable Insight and ingress event processing on the CPPM server.
- B. Configure CPPM to trust the root CA certificate for the NGFW.
- C. Install a Palo Alto Extension through ClearPass Guest.
- D. Configure the Palo Alto as a context server on CPPM.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To enable HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to process Syslog messages from a Palo Alto Next Generation Firewall (NGFW) and quarantine clients involved in security incidents, you need to configure the Palo Alto as a context server on CPPM. This setup allows CPPM to receive and understand the context of the Syslog messages sent by the Palo Alto NGFW, enabling it to take appropriate actions such as quarantining clients.
1.Context Server Configuration: Configuring the Palo Alto NGFW as a context server in CPPM ensures that CPPM can process and respond to Syslog messages effectively.
2.Security Incident Response: By understanding the context of the Syslog messages, CPPM can automatically trigger actions like client quarantine based on security incidents detected by the NGFW.
3.Integration: This integration enhances the overall security posture by enabling coordinated responses between the firewall and

CPPM.
Reference: ClearPass integration guides and context server configuration documentation provide detailed steps on setting up and utilizing context servers for security incident management.

NEW QUESTION # 96
Refer to Exhibit:
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 passive-interface as the OSPF default and disable OSPF passive on Lag 1.
- B. Configure OSPF authentication on Lag 1 in MD5 mode.
- C. Disable OSPF entirely on VLANs 10-19.
- D. Configure OSPF authentication on VLANs 10-19 in password mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Why MD5 Authentication on Lag 1 is Preferred:
* Lag 1 is the primary link between Switch-2 and Switch-1, both of which are Layer 3 switches running OSPF.
* By enabling MD5 authentication, OSPF routers exchange authenticated packets, preventing unauthorized or rogue OSPF routers from forming adjacencies or injecting routes.
* MD5 is a secure authentication method and ensures the integrity and authenticity of OSPF communications.
Other Options Analysis:
* A. Configure OSPF authentication on VLANs 10-19 in password mode: While configuring authentication on VLAN interfaces could secure VLAN-specific OSPF traffic, it is less effective because the main threat of rogue OSPF comes from unauthorized L3 devices connected via the backbone (Lag 1).
* C. Disable OSPF entirely on VLANs 10-19: Disabling OSPF on these VLANs is not a preferred solution because OSPF is needed to route traffic in this design.
* D. Configure passive-interface as the OSPF default and disable OSPF passive on Lag 1: While passive interfaces prevent OSPF from forming adjacencies, it does not directly prevent rogue routers. Passive mode only limits OSPF advertisements on specific interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 97
Assume that an AOS-CX switch is already implementing DHCP snooping and ARP inspection successfully on several VLANs.
What should you do to help minimize disruption time if the switch reboots?

- A. Create static IP-to-MAC bindings for the DHCP and DNS servers.
- B. Configure the switch to act as an ARP proxy.
- C. Save the IP-to-MAC bindings to external storage.
- D. Configure the IP helper address on this switch, rather than a core routing switch.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To minimize disruption time if an AOS-CX switch reboots while implementing DHCP snooping and ARP inspection, you should save the IP-to-MAC bindings to external storage. This ensures that the DHCP snooping and ARP inspection tables, which are crucial for preventing spoofing attacks, are preserved across reboots. When the switch restarts, it can reload these bindings from the external storage, thereby maintaining network security and reducing the downtime associated with rebuilding these tables.
1.Preserving Bindings: Saving IP-to-MAC bindings to external storage ensures that these critical security tables are not lost during a reboot, maintaining network integrity.
2.Security Continuity: This practice helps to quickly restore security features like DHCP snooping and ARP inspection, minimizing the window of vulnerability.
3.Operational Efficiency: By preserving these bindings, the switch can resume normal operations faster, reducing disruption to network services.

NEW QUESTION # 98
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 passive-interface as the OSPF default and disable OSPF passive on Lag 1.
- B. Configure OSPF authentication on Lag 1 in MD5 mode.
- C. Disable OSPF entirely on VLANs 10-19.
- D. Configure OSPF authentication on VLANs 10-19 in password mode.

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION # 99
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