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

QUESTION NO: 1

A company uses HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) as a TACACS+ server to authenticate managers on its AOS-CX switches. You want to assign managers to groups on the AOS-CX switch by name. How do you configure this setting in a CPPM TACACS+ enforcement profile?

☐ A. Add the Shell service and set autocomd to the group name.

☐ B. Add the Shell service and set priv-hi to the group name.

☐ C. Add the Aruba Common service and set Aruba-Admin-Role to the group name.

☐ D. Add the Aruba Common service and set Aruba-Priv-Admin-User to the group name.

Hide answer/explanation Discussion 0

Correct Answer: C

To assign managers to groups on the AOS-CX switch by name using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) as a TACACS+ server, you should add the Aruba service to the TACACS+ enforcement profile and set the Aruba-Admin-Role to the group name. This configuration ensures that the appropriate administrative roles are assigned to managers based on their group membership, allowing for role-based access control on the AOS-CX switches.

QUESTION NO: 2

You are using OpenSSL to obtain a certificate signed by a Certification Authority (CA). You have entered this command:

```
openssl req -new -out file1.pem -newkey rsa:3072 -keyout file2.pem
```

Enter PEM pass phrase: -----

Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase: -----

Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]: US

State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]: California

Locality Name (eg, city) []: Sunnyvale

Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]: example.com

Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []: Infrastructure

Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []: radius.example.com

What is one guideline for continuing to obtain a certificate?

☐ A. You should use a third-party tool to encrypt file2.pem before sending it and file1.pem to the CA.

☐ B. You should concatenate file1.pem and file2.pem into a single file, and submit that to the desired CA to sign.

☐ C. You should submit file1.pem, but not file2.pem, to the desired CA to sign.

☐ D. You should submit file2.pem, but not file1.pem, to the desired CA to sign.

Hide answer/explanation Discussion 0

Correct Answer: C

When using OpenSSL to obtain a certificate signed by a Certification Authority (CA), you should submit the Certificate Signing Request (CSR) file, which is file1.pem, to the CA. The CSR contains the information about the entity requesting the certificate and the public key, but not the private key, which is in file2.pem. The CA uses the information in the CSR to create and sign the certificate.

1. CSR Submission: The CSR (file1.pem) includes the public key and the entity information required by the CA to issue a certificate.

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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 80

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

Reference: ClearPass configuration guides and documentation on certificate-based authentication detail the process of modifying and normalizing usernames to ensure successful authentication against authentication sources.

NEW QUESTION # 81

A ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) service includes these settings:

- * Role Mapping Policy:
- * Evaluate: Select first
- * Rule 1 conditions:
- * Authorization:AD:Groups EQUALS Managers

* Authentication:TEAP-Method-1-Status EQUALS Success

* Rule 1 role: manager

Rule 2 conditions:

* Authentication:TEAP-Method-1-Status EQUALS Success

* Rule 2 role: domain-comp

Default role: [Other]

Enforcement Policy:

* Evaluate: Select first

* Rule 1 conditions:

* Tips Role EQUALS manager AND Tips Role EQUALS domain-comp

* Rule 1 profile list: domain-manager

Rule 2 conditions:

* Tips Role EQUALS manager

* Rule 2 profile list: manager-only

Rule 3 conditions:

* Tips Role EQUALS domain-comp

* Rule 3 profile list: domain-only

Default profile: [Deny access]

A client is authenticated by the service. CPPM collects attributes indicating that the user is in the Contractors group, and the client passed both TEAP methods.

Which enforcement policy will be applied?

- A. manager-only
- B. domain-manager
- C. [Deny Access Profile]
- D. domain-only

Answer: C

Explanation:

1. Understanding the Role Mapping Evaluation:

* Role mapping is set to "Evaluate: Select first," meaning the first rule that matches the client attributes will determine the role(s) assigned.

* Contractors group: Since the client is in the Contractors group (not Managers), Rule 1 in the Role Mapping Policy does not match.

* TEAP-Method-1-Status EQUALS Success: This condition matches Rule 2, so the client is assigned the domain-comp role.

* No other rules match, so the default role [Other] is not applied.

2. Resulting Role from Role Mapping Policy:

* The client is assigned the domain-comp role.

3. Enforcement Policy Evaluation:

* Enforcement policy is also set to "Evaluate: Select first," so the first matching rule determines the enforcement profile.

* Rule 1 (Tips Role = manager AND domain-comp):

* The client only has the domain-comp role, not manager, so this rule does not match.

* Rule 2 (Tips Role = manager):

* The client does not have the manager role, so this rule does not match.

* Rule 3 (Tips Role = domain-comp):

* This rule matches the client's role, but it is not evaluated because the enforcement policy already skipped to the default action after failing the first two rules.

4. Default Enforcement Profile:

* Since no rule explicitly matches and the policy evaluation stops at the default, the default profile [Deny Access Profile] is applied.

Final Outcome:

The client is denied access because none of the matching rules satisfy the conditions.

References

* Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager Role Mapping and Enforcement Policies Guide.

* Role and Policy Evaluation Logic for ClearPass Authentication Services.

NEW QUESTION # 82

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. Database

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

Answer: D

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 # 83

You are setting up HPE Aruba Networking SSE to detect threats as remote users browse the internet. What is part of this process?

- A. Creating a non-default file security profile
- B. Integrating HPE Aruba Networking SSE with a supported third-party antivirus provider
- **C. Creating an external web profile that enables SSL inspection**
- D. Deploying a connector that can reach the remote users

Answer: C

Explanation:

HPE Aruba Networking SSE is a cloud-delivered Security Service Edge platform that provides secure web gateway, ZTNA, CASB/DLP, and cloud firewall functions. Threat detection for remote web browsing relies heavily on full traffic inspection, including SSL inspection, URL filtering, and malware scanning.

In Aruba SSE deployments that protect web access from campus/branch or remote users, you:

- * Integrate the on-prem gateway or AOS-10 environment with SSE using an external web profile, which defines how traffic is sent to SSE.
 - * Within that profile, you enable SSL inspection so that SSE can decrypt and inspect HTTPS traffic, allowing advanced threat detection, DLP, and malware scanning.
 - * Option A: Custom file security profiles can tune malware scanning, but using a non-default profile is not mandatory for basic threat detection.
 - * Option B: SSE already includes built-in anti-malware and sandboxing; it doesn't require a separate third-party antivirus integration for core features.
 - * Option C: Connectors in SSE are used mainly to reach private applications (ZTNA), not to "reach remote users" for general web browsing.
- Therefore, an essential part of enabling threat detection for web browsing is creating an external web profile that enables SSL inspection # Option D.

NEW QUESTION # 84

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