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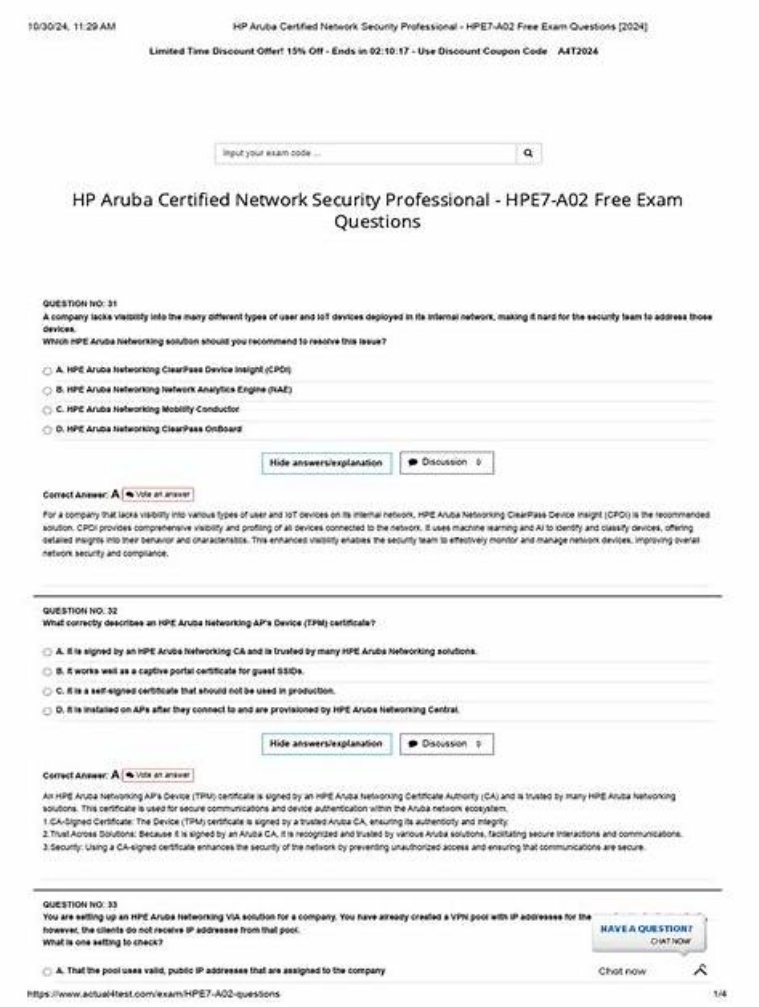
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QUESTION NO: 31
A company lacks visibility into the many different types of user and IoT devices deployed in its internal network, making it hard for the security team to address those devices.
Which HPE Aruba Networking solution should you recommend to resolve this issue?

A. HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI)
B. HPE Aruba Networking Network Analytics Engine (NAE)
C. HPE Aruba Networking Mobility Conductor
D. HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass OnBoard

Hide answers/explanation Discussion 0

Correct Answer: A Vote an answer

For a company that lacks visibility into various types of user and IoT devices on its internal network, HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) is the recommended solution. CPDI provides comprehensive visibility and profiling of all devices connected to the network. It uses machine learning and AI to identify and classify devices, offering detailed insights into their behavior and characteristics. This enhanced visibility enables the security team to effectively monitor and manage network devices, improving overall network security and compliance.

QUESTION NO: 32
What correctly describes an HPE Aruba Networking AP's Device (TPM) certificate?

A. It is signed by an HPE Aruba Networking CA and is trusted by many HPE Aruba Networking solutions.
B. It works well as a captive portal certificate for guest SSIDs.
C. It is a self-signed certificate that should not be used in production.
D. It is installed on APs after they connect to and are provisioned by HPE Aruba Networking Central.

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Correct Answer: A Vote an answer

An HPE Aruba Networking AP's Device (TPM) certificate is signed by an HPE Aruba Networking Certificate Authority (CA) and is trusted by many HPE Aruba Networking solutions. This certificate is used for secure communications and device authentication within the Aruba network ecosystem.
1.CA-Signed Certificate: The Device (TPM) certificate is signed by a trusted Aruba CA, ensuring its authenticity and integrity.
2.Trust Across Solutions: Because it is signed by an Aruba CA, it is recognized and trusted by various Aruba solutions, facilitating secure interactions and communications.
3.Security: Using a CA-signed certificate enhances the security of the network by preventing unauthorized access and ensuring that communications are secure.

QUESTION NO: 33
You are setting up an HPE Aruba Networking VIA solution for a company. You have already created a VPN pool with IP addresses for the
however, the clients do not receive IP addresses from that pool.
What is one setting to check?

A. That the pool uses valid, public IP addresses that are assigned to the company

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HP HPE7-A02 Certification is recommended for network security professionals who work with Aruba products and are responsible for securing enterprise networks. Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam certification can benefit individuals who are looking to advance their careers in network security or those who want to demonstrate their expertise in Aruba products and technologies.

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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101
Which issue can an HPE Aruba Networking Secure Web Gateway (SWG) solution help customers address?

- A. The organization currently has no way to prevent users from exfiltrating sensitive data from SaaS applications.
- B. Remote workers need access to private data center applications without exposing those applications to unauthorized users.
- C. The organization needs a faster way to quarantine clients that have generated threats, as detected by third-party firewalls.
- D. Hybrid workers are exposing their computers to risky internet sites and infection by malware when they work from home.

Answer: D

Explanation:
An HPE Aruba Networking Secure Web Gateway (SWG) is designed to provide secure internet access by monitoring and controlling web traffic. It primarily focuses on protecting users from malicious content and ensuring compliance with corporate security policies, particularly for hybrid and remote workers.
Explanation of Each Option
A: The organization needs a faster way to quarantine clients that have generated threats, as detected by third-party firewalls.
* Incorrect:
* Quarantining clients based on detected threats is typically managed by endpoint detection and response (EDR) solutions or next-generation firewalls (NGFWs).
* While an SWG can monitor and block risky web activity, it does not manage threat quarantine actions directly.
B: Hybrid workers are exposing their computers to risky internet sites and infection by malware when they work from home.
* Correct:
* SWGs monitor and control web traffic to block malicious websites and prevent exposure to malware.
* They enforce web usage policies even when users work remotely, protecting against phishing, drive-by downloads, and other web-based threats.
* With the proliferation of hybrid work environments, an SWG ensures that users are protected from risky sites regardless of their location.
C: Remote workers need access to private data center applications without exposing those applications to unauthorized users.
* Incorrect:
* This use case falls under secure access service edge (SASE) solutions with Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA), not an SWG.
* ZTNA focuses on granting secure, conditional access to applications, while SWGs focus on internet traffic security.
D: The organization currently has no way to prevent users from exfiltrating sensitive data from SaaS applications.
* Incorrect:
* Data loss prevention (DLP) tools or cloud access security brokers (CASBs) are designed for monitoring and preventing data exfiltration from SaaS applications.
* While SWGs can block access to specific websites or categories, they do not offer advanced DLP capabilities for SaaS environments.
References
* Aruba Secure Web Gateway Documentation.
* HPE Aruba SASE Solutions Guide.
* Best Practices for Hybrid Workforce Security with Aruba SWG.

NEW QUESTION # 102
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. Remove EAP-TLS from the authentication method list and add TEAP there instead.
- B. Configure rules to strip the domain name from the username.
- C. Add the ClearPass Onboard local repository to the authentication source list.
- D. Change the authentication method list to include both PEAP MSCHAPv2 and EAP-TLS.

Answer: B

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 # 103
Refer to Exhibit.

A company is using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) (the standalone application). In the CPDI interface, you go to the Generic Devices page and see the view shown in the exhibit.
What correctly describes what you see?

- A. Each cluster is a group of unclassified devices that CPDI's machine learning has discovered to have similar attributes.
- B. Each cluster is all the devices that have been assigned to the same category by one of CPDI's built-in system rules.
- C. Each cluster is a group of devices that have been classified with user rules, but for which CPDI offers different recommendations.
- D. Each cluster is a group of devices that match one of the tags configured by admins.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI), the clusters shown in the exhibit represent groups of unclassified devices that CPDI's machine learning algorithms have identified as having similar attributes. These clusters are formed based on observed characteristics and behaviors of the devices, helping administrators to categorize and manage devices more effectively.
1.Machine Learning: CPDI uses machine learning to analyze device attributes and group them into clusters based on similarities.
2.Unclassified Devices: These clusters typically represent devices that have not yet been explicitly classified by admins but share common attributes that suggest they belong to the same category.
3.Management: This clustering helps in simplifying the process of managing and applying policies to groups of similar devices.
Reference: ClearPass Device Insight documentation on device clustering and machine learning provides detailed information on how devices are grouped into clusters based on observed attributes and behaviors.

NEW QUESTION # 104
You manage AOS-10 APs with HPE Aruba Networking Central. A role is configured on these APs with these rules (in order):
* Allow UDP on port 67 to any destination
* Allow any to network 10.1.4.0/23

* Deny any to network 10.1.0.0/18 + log
* Deny any to network 10.0.0.0/8
* Allow any to any destination
You add this new rule immediately before rule 4:
* Deny SSH to network 10.1.0.0/21 + denylist
After this change, what happens when a client assigned to this role sends SSH traffic to 10.1.7.12?

- A. The traffic is dropped, and the client is denylisted
- B. The traffic is dropped and logged
- C. The traffic is permitted
- D. The traffic is dropped (without any logging or further action against the client)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Aruba firewall / role access rules are evaluated top-down, first-match wins; once a rule matches, no later rules are processed.
Let's walk the packet through the ordered rules:
* The traffic is SSH, not UDP/67 # rule 1 does not match.
* Destination 10.1.7.12 is not in 10.1.4.0/23 # rule 2 does not match.
* 10.1.7.12 is in 10.1.0.0/18 # rule 3 matches first.
* Rule 3 action: Deny any to 10.1.0.0/18 + log.
* Because rule 3 already matched, the later "Deny SSH to 10.1.0.0/21 + denylist" rule is never evaluated, so no denylist is applied.
Aruba documentation for session ACLs and firewall rules explicitly states that rules are evaluated from top to bottom and "the first match terminates further evaluation," and logging/denylist flags on a rule are applied only when that specific rule matches.
So the outcome is: the SSH traffic is dropped and logged, but the client is not denylisted # Option B.

NEW QUESTION # 105
You are setting up an HPE Aruba Networking VIA solution for a company. You have already created a VPN pool with IP addresses for the remote clients. During tests, however, the clients do not receive IP addresses from that pool.
What is one setting to check?

- A. That the pool uses valid, public IP addresses that are assigned to the company
- B. That the pool uses an IP subnet that is different from any subnet configured on the VPNC
- C. That the pool is referenced in the clients' VIA Connection Profile
- D. That the pool is associated with the role to which the VIA clients are being assigned

Answer: D

Explanation:
If VIA clients are not receiving IP addresses from the configured VPN pool, one setting to check is whether the pool is associated with the role to which the VIA clients are being assigned. The association between the IP pool and the role ensures that clients assigned to that role receive IP addresses from the correct pool.
1.Role Association: Each role can be associated with a specific IP pool, ensuring that clients assigned to the role receive addresses from the intended pool.
2.IP Allocation: Proper configuration of the IP pool and its association with the role is crucial for correct IP address allocation.
3.VIA Configuration: Ensuring that all settings, including IP pool associations, are correctly configured, facilitates seamless client connectivity.
Reference: Aruba's VIA configuration guides provide detailed steps for setting up VPN pools and associating them with client roles to ensure correct IP address allocation.

NEW QUESTION # 106
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