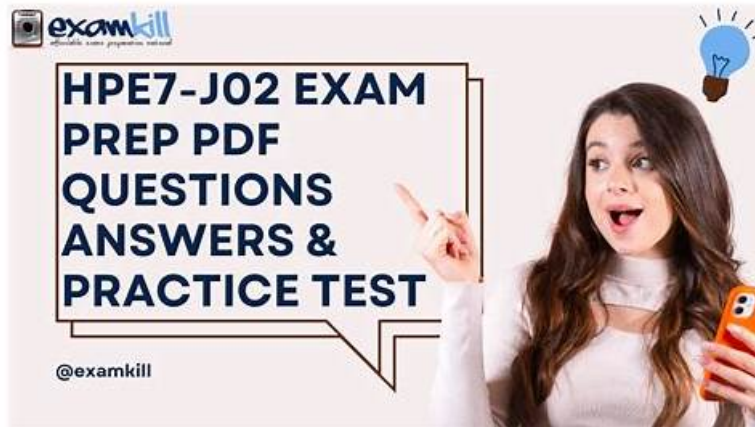


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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

A company is implementing a client-to-site VPN based on tunnel-mode IPsec. Which devices are responsible for the IPsec encapsulation?

- A. The remote clients and devices accessed by the clients at the main site
- **B. The remote clients and a gateway at the main site**
- C. Gateways at the remote clients' locations and devices accessed by the clients at the main site
- D. Gateways at the remote clients' locations and a gateway at the main site

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a client-to-site VPN based on tunnel-mode IPsec, the remote clients and a gateway at the main site are responsible for the IPsec encapsulation. The remote clients initiate the VPN connection and encapsulate their traffic in IPsec, which is then decapsulated by

the gateway at the main site.

1. IPsec Encapsulation: The remote clients encapsulate their traffic using IPsec protocols before sending it over the internet to the main site.
2. Gateway Role: The gateway at the main site receives the encapsulated traffic, decapsulates it, and forwards it to the internal network. Similarly, traffic from the main site to the remote clients is encapsulated by the gateway and decapsulated by the clients.
3. Security: This setup ensures that data is securely transmitted between the remote clients and the main site, protecting it from eavesdropping and tampering.

NEW QUESTION # 62

What is a use case for the HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass OnGuard dissolvable agent?

- A. Continuously monitoring Windows domain clients for compliance
- B. Periodically scanning Linux clients for security issues
- C. Implementing a one-time compliance scan
- D. Auto-remediating posture issues on clients

Answer: C

Explanation:

The use case for the HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass OnGuard dissolvable agent is implementing a one-time compliance scan. The dissolvable agent is designed to perform a compliance check without requiring a permanent installation on the client device. This is ideal for environments where a quick, temporary assessment of the device's security posture is needed without the overhead of a persistent agent.

1. Dissolvable Agent: The dissolvable agent is downloaded and executed on the client device for a single session, performing the necessary compliance checks before being removed automatically.
2. One-time Compliance Scan: This method is particularly useful for guest or unmanaged devices where a temporary compliance scan is sufficient to ensure security standards are met.
3. Minimal Impact: Since the agent does not persist on the client device, it minimizes the impact on the user's system and does not require ongoing maintenance or updates.

NEW QUESTION # 63

You are setting up HPE Aruba Networking SSE to prohibit users from uploading and downloading files from Dropbox. What is part of the process?

- A. Deploying a connector that can reach the remote users
- B. Installing the HPE Aruba Networking SSE root certificate on clients
- C. Adding a web category that includes Dropbox
- D. Deploying a connector that can reach Dropbox

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

To prohibit users from uploading and downloading files from Dropbox using HPE Aruba Networking SSE (Secure Service Edge), you need to configure web access policies. This typically involves:

* Adding a web category to the SSE configuration that includes Dropbox.

* The SSE solution uses category-based filtering to block access to specific applications or services, such as Dropbox, based on their classification.

Other Options:

* B. Installing the SSE root certificate is required for enabling SSL inspection, but this does not directly control access to Dropbox.

* C and D. Deploying a connector is not necessary for this purpose as the enforcement is done via SSE policies, not by directly interfacing with Dropbox or remote users.

References

* Aruba Networking SSE documentation on web filtering policies.

* HPE Aruba SSE Application Control Best Practices Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 64

You are using Wireshark to view packets captured from HPE Aruba Networking infrastructure, but you're not sure that the packets are displaying correctly. In which circumstance does it make sense to configure Wireshark to ignore protection bits with the IV for the 802.11 protocol?

- A. When the traffic was captured from an AP with HPE Aruba Networking Central.
- B. When the traffic was captured on the data plane of an HPE Aruba Networking gateway and sent to a remote IP.
- C. When the traffic was mirrored from an AOS-CX switch port connected to an AP.
- D. When the traffic was captured on the control plane of an HPE Aruba Networking MC and sent to a remote IP.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* 802.11 Traffic and Protection Bits:

* In the 802.11 protocol, protection bits and the Initialization Vector (IV) are used in encrypted wireless traffic.

* If the traffic is captured directly from an AP, the frames may include encrypted content.

* Wireshark may misinterpret these protection bits or fail to display the frames correctly unless it is configured to ignore protection bits and correctly parse the IV.

* Key Scenario:

* When traffic is captured directly from an AP managed by HPE Aruba Networking Central, the frames are often captured before decryption occurs.

* In such cases, you must configure Wireshark to ignore the protection bits and handle the IV properly for correct frame interpretation.

* Option Analysis:

* Option A: Incorrect. Data plane traffic sent to a remote IP is usually decrypted, so Wireshark does not require this adjustment.

* Option B: Incorrect. Switch port mirroring captures traffic at Layer 2/3, not raw 802.11 frames.

* Option C: Correct. Traffic captured directly from an AP via HPE Aruba Networking Central often includes encrypted wireless frames, requiring Wireshark adjustments.

* Option D: Incorrect. Control plane traffic is typically management data and not raw wireless frames needing IV interpretation.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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

Answer: C

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 # 66

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