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## HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

### NEW QUESTION # 17

Which statement describes Zero Trust Security?

- A. Companies can achieve zero trust security by strengthening their perimeter security to detect a wider range of threats.
- **B. Companies should focus on protecting their resources rather than on protecting the boundaries of their internal network.**
- C. Companies must apply the same access controls to all users, regardless of identity.
- D. Companies that support remote workers cannot achieve zero trust security and must determine if the benefits outweigh the cost.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

What is Zero Trust Security?

- \* Zero Trust Security is a security model that operates on the principle of "never trust, always verify."
- \* It focuses on securing resources (data, applications, systems) and continuously verifying the identity and trust level of users and devices, regardless of whether they are inside or outside the network.
- \* The primary aim is to reduce reliance on perimeter defenses and implement granular access controls to protect individual resources.

Analysis of Each Option

A: Companies must apply the same access controls to all users, regardless of identity:

- \* Incorrect:
- \* Zero Trust enforces dynamic and identity-based access controls, not the same static controls for everyone.
- \* Users and devices are granted access based on their specific context, role, and trust level.

B: Companies that support remote workers cannot achieve zero trust security and must determine if the benefits outweigh the cost:

- \* Incorrect:
- \* Zero Trust is particularly effective for securing remote work environments by verifying and authenticating remote users and devices before granting access to resources.
- \* The model is adaptable to hybrid and remote work scenarios, making this statement false.

C: Companies should focus on protecting their resources rather than on protecting the boundaries of their internal network:

- \* Correct:
- \* Zero Trust shifts the focus from perimeter security (traditional network boundaries) to protecting specific resources.
- \* This includes implementing measures such as:
- \* Micro-segmentation.
- \* Continuous monitoring of user and device trust levels.
- \* Dynamic access control policies.
- \* The emphasis is on securing sensitive assets rather than assuming an internal network is inherently safe.

D: Companies can achieve zero trust security by strengthening their perimeter security to detect a wider range of threats:

- \* Incorrect:
- \* Zero Trust challenges the traditional reliance on perimeter defenses (firewalls, VPNs) as the sole security mechanism
- \* Strengthening perimeter security is not sufficient for Zero Trust, as this model assumes threats can already exist inside the network.

Final Explanation

Zero Trust Security emphasizes protecting resources at the granular level rather than relying on the traditional security perimeter, which makes C the most accurate description.

References

- \* NIST Zero Trust Architecture Guide.
- \* Zero Trust Principles and Implementation in Modern Networks by HPE Aruba.
- \* "Never Trust, Always Verify" Framework Overview from Cybersecurity Best Practices.

### NEW QUESTION # 18

You are setting up policy rules in HPE Aruba Networking SSE. You want to create a single rule that permits users in a particular user group to access multiple applications. What is an easy way to meet this need?

- A. Associate the applications directly with the IdP used to authenticate the users; choose any for the destination in the policy

rule.

- B. Apply the same tag to the applications; select the tag as a destination in the policy rule.
- C. Select the applications within a non-default web profile; select that profile in the policy rule.
- D. Place all the applications in the same connector zone; select that zone as a destination in the policy rule.

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

- \* Tagging Applications: In HPE Aruba Networking SSE (Secure Service Edge), tagging is an efficient way to group multiple applications together for simplified management and rule creation.
- \* Tags can be applied to applications, and a single policy rule can be configured to use the tag as the destination.
- \* This eliminates the need to create multiple rules for each individual application, streamlining policy configuration.
- \* Option B: Correct. Applying the same tag to multiple applications allows you to select the tag as the destination in a single policy rule, meeting the requirement efficiently.
- \* Option A: Incorrect. Associating applications with the IdP and selecting "any" for the destination lacks granularity and security.
- \* Option C: Incorrect. Using connector zones is more appropriate for network-level segmentation rather than grouping application policies.
- \* Option D: Incorrect. Web profiles are generally used for web-based traffic policies, not for grouping applications in general.

#### NEW QUESTION # 19

What is a use case for running periodic subnet scans on devices from HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM)?

- A. Using DHCP fingerprints to determine a client's device category and OS
- B. Identifying issues with authenticating and authorizing clients
- C. Using WMI to collect additional information about Windows domain clients
- D. Detecting devices that fail to comply with rules defined in CPPM posture policies

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

Running periodic subnet scans on devices from HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) can be used to gather DHCP fingerprints, which help determine a client's device category and operating system. DHCP fingerprints are unique patterns in DHCP request packets that provide valuable information about the device type and OS, assisting in device profiling and policy enforcement.

1. DHCP Fingerprinting: This technique captures specific details from DHCP packets to identify the type and operating system of a device.

2. Device Profiling: By running subnet scans, CPPM can continuously update its device database with accurate profiles, ensuring that policies are applied correctly based on the device type.

3. Network Visibility: Regular scanning helps maintain up-to-date visibility of all devices on the network, improving security and management.

#### NEW QUESTION # 20

A company wants to apply role-based access control lists (ACLs) on AOS-CX switches, which are implementing authentication to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). The company wants to centralize configuration as much as possible. Which correctly describes your options?

- A. You can configure the role name on CPPM; however, the role settings, including policy and classes, must be configured locally on the switch.
- B. You can configure the role and its policy on CPPM; however, the classes referenced in the policy must be configured locally on the switch.
- C. You can configure the role on CPPM; however, the CPPM role must reference a policy name that is configured on the switch.
- D. You can configure the role, its policy, and the classes referenced in the policy all on CPPM.

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

\* Centralized Role Configuration on CPPM:

\* CPPM can assign roles to clients dynamically during authentication.

- \* However, the actual ACL policies (e.g., firewall policies) must already exist and be referenced locally on the switch.
- \* CPPM cannot directly configure ACL details on AOS-CX switches.
- \* Option Analysis:
- \* Option A: Correct. The role is defined on CPPM, but it references a policy pre-configured on the switch.
- \* Option B: Incorrect. This does not align with Aruba's centralized role-based access control design.
- \* Option C: Incorrect. CPPM cannot configure the ACL policies and classes directly; they must exist locally.
- \* Option D: Incorrect. Policies can be referenced centrally but not fully configured on CPPM.

## NEW QUESTION # 21

A company uses HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) and HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) and has integrated the two. CPDI admins have created a tag. CPPM admins have created rules that use that tag in the wired 802.1X and wireless 802.1X services' enforcement policies.

The company requires CPPM to apply the tag-based rules to a client directly after it learns that the client has that tag. What is one of the settings that you should verify on CPPM?

- A. The "Polling Interval" is set to 1 in the ClearPass Device Insight Integration settings.
- B. The "Device Sync" setting is set to 1 in the ClearPass Device Insight Integration settings.
- C. Both 802.1X services have the "Use cached Role and Posture attributes from the previous sessions" setting.
- **D. Both 802.1X services have the "Profile Endpoints" option enabled and an appropriate CoA profile selected in the Profiler tab.**

### Answer: D

Explanation:

To ensure that HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) applies tag-based rules to a client immediately after learning the client has that tag, verify that both 802.1X services have the "Profile Endpoints" option enabled and an appropriate Change of Authorization (CoA) profile selected in the Profiler tab. This setup ensures that when a device is profiled and tagged, CPPM can immediately enforce the updated policies through CoA.

1. Profile Endpoints: Enabling this option ensures that endpoint profiling is active, allowing CPPM to gather and use device information dynamically.

2. CoA Profile: Selecting an appropriate CoA profile ensures that CPPM can push policy changes immediately to the network devices, applying the new rules without delay.

3. Real-Time Enforcement: This configuration allows for the immediate application of new tags and associated policies, ensuring compliance with security requirements.

Reference: ClearPass documentation on endpoint profiling and CoA settings provides detailed steps for configuring these options to enable dynamic and immediate policy enforcement based on device profiling.

## NEW QUESTION # 22

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