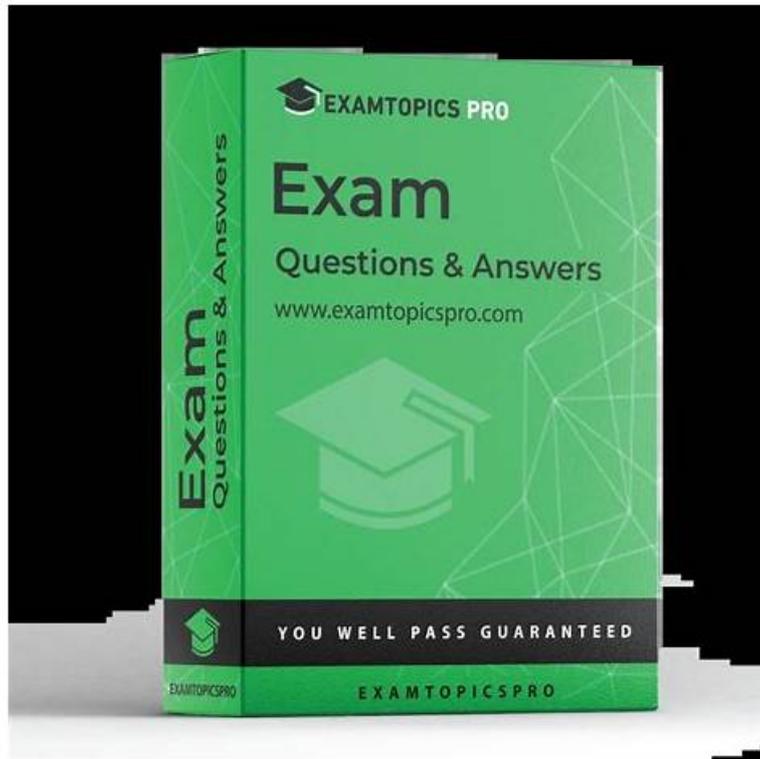


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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

NEW QUESTION # 123

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

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 # 124

A company is implementing a client-to-site VPN based on tunnel-mode IPsec.

Which devices are responsible for the IPsec encapsulation?

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

Answer: D

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 # 125

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. Detecting devices that fail to comply with rules defined in CPPM posture policies
- C. Identifying issues with authenticating and authorizing clients
- D. Using WMI to collect additional information about Windows domain clients

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 # 126

What is one use case that companies can fulfill using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager's (CPPM's) Device Profiler?

- A. Identifying OS, browser, and application vulnerabilities by CVE ID
- B. Applying the correct enforcement profiles to specialized clients such as security cameras
- C. Authenticating clients to Active Directory computer accounts
- D. Quarantining and remediating devices that have disabled firewalls

Answer: B

Explanation:

ClearPass Device Profiler gathers information (DHCP, HTTP user-agent, MAC OUI, RADIUS, etc.) to identify device types and roles—especially non-user devices. Aruba documentation describes using profiling to recognize and categorize devices such as IP cameras, printers, and IoT "bots", and to supply this identity context to access control policies. ExamTopics Typical use cases include:

* Automatically identifying a device as a security camera, printer, IP phone, etc.

* Using that profile to assign an appropriate role/VLAN and enforcement profile in CPPM (e.g., restricted video-surveillance VLAN).

ClearPass literature explicitly calls out that Device Profiler is used to "automatically profile devices and provide an identity context (such as cameras, printers, or bots)" that can be used in policy decisions.

Options B, C, and D are handled by vulnerability scanners, directory services, or posture/OnGuard, not by Device Profiler itself. Therefore the correct use case is Option A.

NEW QUESTION # 127

A company wants to apply a standard configuration to all AOS-CX switch ports and have the ports dynamically adjust their configuration based on the identity of the user or device that connects. They want to centralize configuration of the identity-based settings as much as possible.

What should you recommend?

- A. Having switches download user-roles from HPE Aruba Networking gateways
- B. Having switches download user-roles from HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM)
- C. Having switches pull port configurations dynamically from HPE Aruba Networking Activate
- D. Having HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) send standard RADIUS AVPs to customize port settings

Answer: B

Explanation:

For a company that wants to apply a standard configuration to all AOS-CX switch ports and dynamically adjust their configuration

