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

QUESTION NO: 16
Your company wants to implement Tunnelled EAP (TEAP). How can you set up HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to enforce certificate-based authentication for clients using TEAP?

☐ A. For the service using TEAP, set the authentication source to an internal database.
☐ B. Select a service certificate when you specify TEAP as a service's authentication method.
☐ C. Create an authentication method named "TEAP" with the type set to EAP-TLS.
☐ D. Select an EAP-TLS-type authentication method for the TEAP method's inner method.

Hide answer/explanation Discussion 3

Correct Answer: D [Vote an answer]

To set up HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to enforce certificate-based authentication for clients using Tunnelled EAP (TEAP), you need to select an EAP-TLS-type authentication method for TEAP's inner method. TEAP allows for a combination of certificate-based (EAP-TLS) and password-based (EAP-MSCHAPv2) authentication. By choosing EAP-TLS as the inner method, you ensure that the clients are authenticated using their certificates, thus enforcing certificate-based authentication within the TEAP framework.

QUESTION NO: 17
What is a typical use case for using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Onboard to provision devices?

☐ A. Enabling unmanaged devices to succeed at certificate-based 802.1X.
☐ B. Enabling managed Windows domain computers to succeed at certificate-based 802.1X.
☐ C. Enhancing security for IoT devices that need to authenticate with MAC-Auth.
☐ D. Enforcing posture-based assessment on managed Windows domain computers.

Hide answer/explanation Discussion 2

Correct Answer: A [Vote an answer]

A typical use case for using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Onboard is to provision unmanaged devices to succeed at certificate-based 802.1X authentication. ClearPass Onboard allows users to securely configure their personal devices with the necessary certificates and network settings to authenticate on the network using 802.1X, which enhances security and simplifies the onboarding process for unmanaged devices.

1 Certificate-Based Authentication: ClearPass Onboard simplifies the process of issuing and installing certificates on unmanaged devices, ensuring they can authenticate securely using 802.1X.

2 User-Friendly Onboarding: The Onboard process is user-friendly, guiding users through the steps needed to configure their devices for network access.

3 Enhanced Security: By using certificates for authentication, the solution provides a higher level of security compared to traditional username/password methods.

QUESTION NO: 18
You have installed an HPE Aruba Networking Network Analytic Engine (NAE) script on an AOS-CX switch to monitor a particular function. Which additional step must you complete to start the monitoring?

☐ A. Reboot the switch.

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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

HPE Aruba Networking Central displays an alert about an Infrastructure Attack that was detected. You go to the Security > RAPIDS events and see that the attack was "Detect adhoc using Valid SSID." What is one possible next step?

- A. Use HPE Aruba Networking Central floorplans or the detecting AP identities to locate the general area for the threat.
- B. Look for the IP address associated with the offender and then check for that IP address among HPE Aruba Networking Central clients.
- C. Make sure that clients have updated drivers, as faulty drivers are a common explanation for this attack type.
- D. Make sure that you have tuned the threshold for that check, as false positives are common for it.

Answer: A

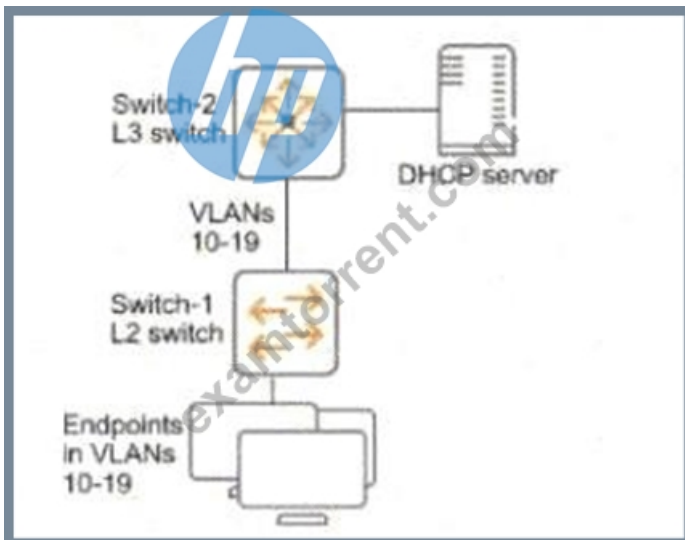
Explanation:

When HPE Aruba Networking Central detects an Infrastructure Attack, such as "Detect adhoc using Valid SSID," the next step is to locate the general area of the threat. You can use HPE Aruba Networking Central floorplans or the identities of the detecting APs to pinpoint the approximate location of the adhoc network.

This allows you to physically investigate and address the source of the threat, ensuring that unauthorized or rogue networks are quickly identified and mitigated.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Refer to the exhibit.



You have verified that AOS-CX Switch-1 has constructed an IP-to-MAC binding table in VLANs 10-19.

Now you need to enable ARP inspection for the endpoint connected to Switch-1. What must you do first to prevent traffic disruption?

- A. Configure DHCP snooping on VLANs 10-19 on Switch-2.
- B. Configure Switch-1 uplinks as trusted ARP inspection ports.
- C. Configure ARP inspection on VLANs 10-19 on Switch-2.
- D. Create a static IP-to-MAC binding on Switch-1 for the DHCP server.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI):

- * ARP inspection verifies ARP packets against a trusted IP-to-MAC binding table to prevent ARP spoofing attacks.
- * DHCP snooping is required to construct the IP-to-MAC binding table dynamically.
- * To avoid traffic disruption, uplink ports that connect to trusted switches, DHCP servers, or routers must be explicitly configured as trusted ports for ARP inspection.

Steps to Prevent Traffic Disruption:

- * Trust the Uplinks: ARP inspection must treat uplink ports as trusted to allow ARP traffic from legitimate DHCP servers and upstream switches.
- * Enable DHCP Snooping: DHCP snooping must be enabled on Switch-2 to ensure consistent IP-to-MAC bindings upstream.

Why the Answer is Correct:

- * Option A: Incorrect. ARP inspection on Switch-2 is important but not required first to prevent disruption on Switch-1.
- * Option B: Incorrect. DHCP snooping must be enabled upstream eventually, but this alone will not stop immediate traffic disruption on Switch-1.
- * Option C: Correct. Switch-1 uplinks must be trusted ARP inspection ports first to allow legitimate upstream traffic and prevent ARP disruption.
- * Option D: Incorrect. Static bindings are not required if DHCP snooping is enabled, and they are manual, limiting scalability.

Conclusion:

To avoid traffic disruption, configure Switch-1 uplinks as trusted ARP inspection ports to ensure valid ARP traffic can pass upstream and downstream.

NEW QUESTION # 61

HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) could not classify some endpoints using system and user rules. Using machine learning, it did assign those endpoints to a cluster and discover a recommendation.

In which of these circumstances does CPDI automatically classify the endpoints based on that recommendation?

- **A. The recommendation has 96% confidence, and it is based on 13 classified devices.**
- B. The recommendation has 98% confidence, and it is based on 5 classified devices.
- C. The recommendation has 93% confidence, and it is based on 36 classified devices.
- D. The recommendation has 100% confidence, and it is based on 4 classified devices.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) uses machine learning to assign endpoints to clusters and provide classification recommendations. For CPDI to automatically classify endpoints, specific thresholds of confidence and supporting classified devices must be met.

The generally required thresholds are:

* Minimum Confidence Level: Typically, CPDI requires a recommendation confidence level of at least 95%.

* Minimum Supporting Devices: CPDI needs a cluster to include at least 10 classified devices to ensure the recommendation is statistically meaningful.

Analysis of Each Option:

- * A. 96% confidence with 13 classified devices: Meets both thresholds (confidence > 95% and # 10 devices). CPDI will automatically classify endpoints in this scenario.
- * B. 98% confidence with 5 classified devices: Confidence level is sufficient, but the cluster lacks the minimum required 10 classified devices. Automatic classification does not occur.
- * C. 93% confidence with 36 classified devices: The confidence level is below the required 95%. Automatic classification does not occur.

Automatic classification does not occur.

* D. 100% confidence with 4 classified devices: Confidence is ideal, but there are insufficient supporting classified devices.

Automatic classification does not occur.

References

- * HPE Aruba ClearPass Device Insight Deployment Guide.
- * Aruba ClearPass Machine Learning and Device Classification Thresholds.

NEW QUESTION # 62

A company has a variety of HPE Aruba Networking solutions, including an HPE Aruba Networking infrastructure and HPE Aruba

Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). The company passes traffic from the corporate LAN destined to the data center through a third-party SRX firewall. The company would like to further protect itself from internal threats. What is one solution that you can recommend?

- A. Add ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) to the solution, integrate it with the third-party firewall to develop more complete device profiles.
- B. Configure CPPM to poll the third-party firewall for a broad array of information about internal clients, such as profile and posture.
- **C. Have the third-party firewall send Syslogs to CPPM, which can work with network devices to lock internal attackers out of the network.**
- D. Use tunnel mode SSIDs and user-based tunneling (UBT) on AOS-CX switches to pass all internal traffic directly through the third-party firewall.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Syslog Integration with CPPM:

* ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) can integrate with third-party firewalls via Syslog messages to detect and respond to internal threats.

* The Syslog integration enables CPPM to gather context on suspicious activity and enforce appropriate policies such as isolating attackers by working with network devices like Aruba switches and APs.

* Option A: Correct. This method allows for dynamic response to threats and leverages existing infrastructure without requiring major reconfiguration.

* Option B: Incorrect. CPDI is primarily used for profiling devices, not directly for threat response based on Syslog information.

* Option C: Incorrect. While it is possible for CPPM to poll information, this approach is less dynamic and not focused on immediate threat response.

* Option D: Incorrect. Tunnel mode SSIDs and UBT are designed for forwarding user traffic securely but do not directly enhance threat detection or mitigation.

NEW QUESTION # 63

A company has HPE Aruba Networking infrastructure devices. The devices authenticate clients to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). You want CPPM to track information about clients, such as their IP addresses and their network bandwidth utilization. What should you set up on the network infrastructure devices to help that happen?

- **A. RADIUS accounting to CPPM, including interim updates.**
- B. Dynamic authorization enabled in the RADIUS settings for CPPM.
- C. An IF-MAP interface with CPPM as the destination.
- D. Logging with CPPM configured as a Syslog server.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* RADIUS Accounting:

* RADIUS accounting enables network devices to report client session details (e.g., IP addresses, session duration, bandwidth usage) to CPPM.

* Interim updates ensure CPPM receives ongoing updates about the client's session, enabling accurate tracking.

* Option Analysis:

* Option A: Incorrect. Syslog logging sends general system logs, not client session details.

* Option B: Incorrect. Dynamic authorization (CoA) handles session changes but does not provide usage tracking.

* Option C: Correct. RADIUS accounting with interim updates tracks client IP addresses and bandwidth utilization.

* Option D: Incorrect. IF-MAP interfaces are used for metadata sharing, not for RADIUS-based tracking.

NEW QUESTION # 64

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