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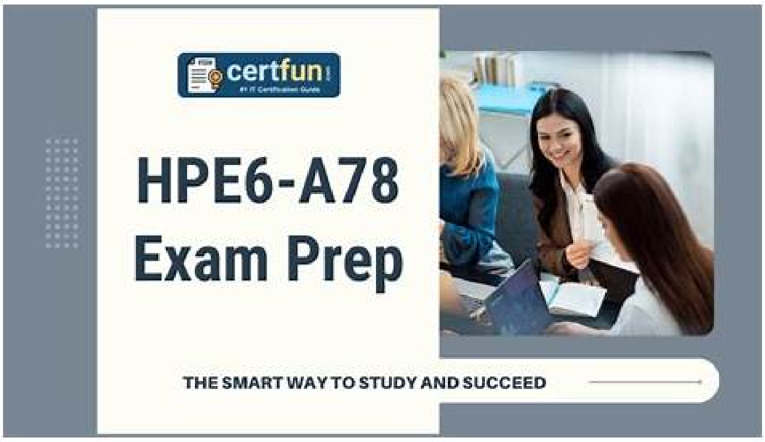

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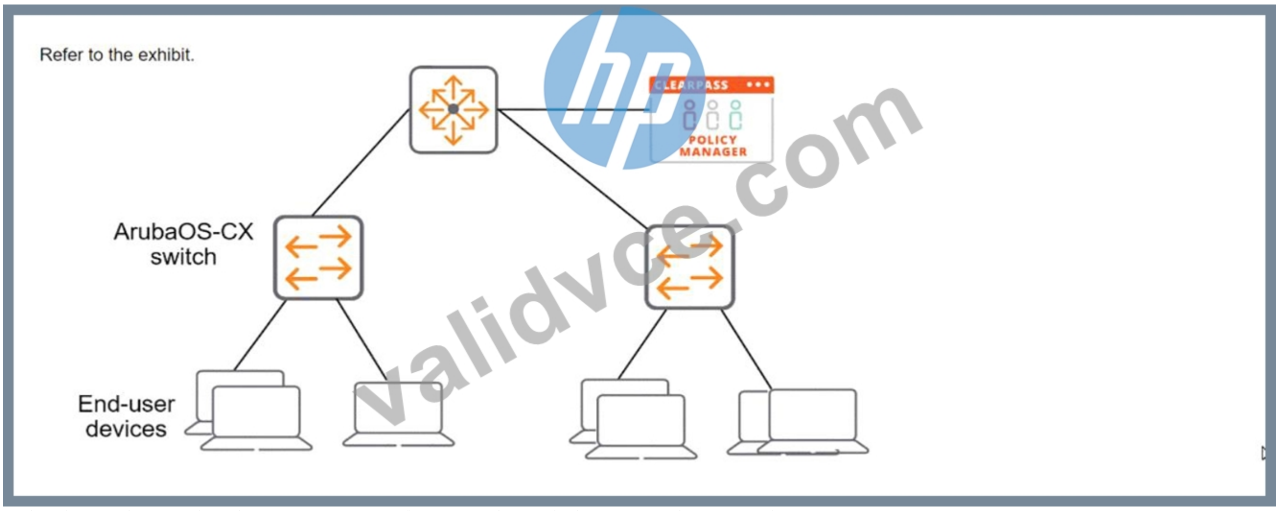
HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40


Refer to the exhibit.

What is another setting that you must configure on the switch to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure a CPPM username and password that match a CPPM admin account.
- B. Disable SSH on the default VRF and enable it on the mgmt VRF instead.
- C. Create port-access roles with the same names of the roles that CPPM will send in Aruba-Admin-Role VSAs.
- D. Set the aaa authentication login method for SSH to the "radius" server-group (with local as backup).

Answer: D

Explanation:
To meet the requirements for configuring an ArubaOS-CX switch for integration with ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM), it is necessary to set the AAA authentication login method for SSH to use the "radius" server-group, with "local" as a backup. This ensures that when an admin attempts to SSH into the switch, the authentication request is first sent to CPPM via RADIUS. If CPPM is unavailable, the switch will fall back to using local authentication12.
Here's why the other options are not correct:
Option B is incorrect because configuring a CPPM username and password on the switch that matches a CPPM admin account is not required for SSH login; rather, the switch needs to be configured to communicate with CPPM for authentication.
Option C is incorrect because while CPPM will send Aruba-Admin-Role Vendor-Specific Attributes (VSAs), the switch does not need to have port-access roles created with the same names; it needs to interpret the VSA to assign the correct role.
Option D is incorrect because disabling SSH on the default VRF and enabling it on the mgmt VRF is not related to the authentication process with CPPM.
Therefore, the correct answer is A, as setting the AAA authentication login method for SSH to the "radius" server-group with "local" as backup is a key step in ensuring that the switch can authenticate admins through CPPM while providing a fallback method12.

NEW QUESTION # 41
What is a Key feature of me ArubaOS firewall?

- A. The firewall examines all traffic at Layer 2 through Layer 4 and uses source IP addresses as the primary way to determine how to control traffic.
- B. The firewall is designed to fitter traffic primarily based on wireless 802.11 headers, making it ideal for mobility environments
- C. The firewall Includes application layer gateways (ALGs). which it uses to filter Web traffic based on the reputation of the destination web site.
- D. The firewall is stateful which means that n can track client sessions and automatically allow return traffic for permitted sessions

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 42
What purpose does an initialization vector (IV) serve for encryption?

- A. It enables programs to convert easily-remembered passphrases to keys of a correct length.
- B. It enables the conversion of asymmetric keys into keys that are suitable for symmetric encryption.

- C. It helps parties to negotiate the keys and algorithms used to secure data before data transmission.
- D. It makes encryption algorithms more secure by ensuring that the same plaintext and key can produce different ciphertext.

Answer: D

Explanation:
An initialization vector (IV) is a random or pseudo-random value used in encryption algorithms to enhance security. It is commonly used in symmetric encryption modes like Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) or Counter (CTR) modes with algorithms such as AES, which is used in WPA3 and other Aruba security features.
Option B, "It makes encryption algorithms more secure by ensuring that the same plaintext and key can produce different ciphertext," is correct. The primary purpose of an IV is to introduce randomness into the encryption process. When the same plaintext is encrypted with the same key multiple times, the IV ensures that the resulting ciphertext is different each time. This prevents attackers from identifying patterns in the ciphertext, which could otherwise be used to deduce the plaintext or key. For example, in AES-CBC mode, the IV is XORed with the first block of plaintext before encryption, and each subsequent block is chained with the previous ciphertext, ensuring unique outputs.
Option A, "It enables programs to convert easily-remembered passphrases to keys of a correct length," is incorrect. This describes a key derivation function (KDF), such as PBKDF2, which converts a passphrase into a cryptographic key of the correct length. An IV is not involved in key derivation.
Option C, "It helps parties to negotiate the keys and algorithms used to secure data before data transmission," is incorrect. This describes a key exchange or handshake protocol (e.g., Diffie-Hellman or the 4-way handshake in WPA3), not the role of an IV. The IV is used during the encryption process, not during key negotiation.
Option D, "It enables the conversion of asymmetric keys into keys that are suitable for symmetric encryption," is incorrect. This describes a process like hybrid encryption (e.g., using RSA to encrypt a symmetric key), which is not the purpose of an IV. An IV is used in symmetric encryption to enhance security, not to convert keys.
The HPE Aruba Networking Wireless Security Guide states:
"An initialization vector (IV) is a random value used in symmetric encryption algorithms like AES to enhance security. The IV ensures that the same plaintext encrypted with the same key produces different ciphertext each time, preventing attackers from identifying patterns in the ciphertext. In WPA3, for example, the IV is used in AES-GCMP encryption to ensure that each packet is encrypted uniquely, even if the same data is sent multiple times." (Page 28, Encryption Fundamentals Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide notes:
"The initialization vector (IV) in encryption algorithms like AES-CBC or AES-GCMP makes encryption more secure by ensuring that identical plaintext encrypted with the same key results in different ciphertext. This randomness prevents pattern analysis attacks, which could otherwise compromise the security of the encryption." (Page 282, Wireless Encryption Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking Wireless Security Guide, Encryption Fundamentals Section, Page 28.
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Wireless Encryption Section, Page 282.

NEW QUESTION # 43
A client has accessed an HTTPS server at myhost1.example.com using Chrome. The server sends a certificate that includes these properties:
Subject name: myhost.example.com
SAN: DNS: myhost.example.com; DNS: myhost1.example.com
Extended Key Usage (EKU): Server authentication
Issuer: MyCA_Signing
The server also sends an intermediate CA certificate for MyCA_Signing, which is signed by MyCA. The client's Trusted CA Certificate list does not include the MyCA or MyCA_Signing certificates.
Which factor or factors prevent the client from trusting the certificate?

- A. The certificate lacks a valid SAN.
- B. The client does not have the correct trusted CA certificates.
- C. The certificate lacks a valid SAN, and the client does not have the correct trusted CA certificates.
- D. The certificate lacks the correct EKU.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When a client (e.g., a Chrome browser) accesses an HTTPS server, the server presents a certificate to establish a secure connection. The client must validate the certificate to trust the server. The certificate in this scenario has the following properties:
Subject name: myhost.example.com
SAN (Subject Alternative Name): DNS: myhost.example.com; DNS: myhost1.example.com Extended Key Usage (EKU): Server

authentication Issuer: MyCA_Signing (an intermediate CA) The server also sends an intermediate CA certificate for MyCA_Signing, signed by MyCA (the root CA).
The client's Trusted CA Certificate list does not include MyCA or MyCA_Signing.
Certificate Validation Process:
Name Validation: The client checks if the server's hostname (myhost1.example.com) matches the Subject name or a SAN in the certificate. Here, the SAN includes "myhost1.example.com," so the name validation passes.
EKU Validation: The client verifies that the certificate's EKU includes "Server authentication," which is required for HTTPS. The EKU is correctly set to "Server authentication," so this validation passes.
Chain of Trust Validation: The client builds a certificate chain from the server's certificate to a trusted root CA in its Trusted CA Certificate list. The chain is:
Server certificate (issued by MyCA_Signing)
Intermediate CA certificate (MyCA_Signing, issued by MyCA)
Root CA certificate (MyCA, which should be in the client's trust store) The client's Trusted CA Certificate list does not include MyCA or MyCA_Signing, meaning the client cannot build a chain to a trusted root CA. This causes the validation to fail.
Option A, "The client does not have the correct trusted CA certificates," is correct. The client's trust store must include the root CA (MyCA) to trust the certificate chain. Since MyCA is not in the client's Trusted CA Certificate list, the client cannot validate the chain, and the certificate is not trusted.
Option B, "The certificate lacks a valid SAN," is incorrect. The SAN includes "myhost1.example.com," which matches the server's hostname, so the SAN is valid.
Option C, "The certificate lacks the correct EKU," is incorrect. The EKU is set to "Server authentication," which is appropriate for HTTPS.
Option D, "The certificate lacks a valid SAN, and the client does not have the correct trusted CA certificates," is incorrect because the SAN is valid, as explained above. The only issue is the missing trusted CA certificates.
The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide states:
"For a client to trust a server's certificate during HTTPS communication, the client must validate the certificate chain to a trusted root CA in its trust store. If the root CA (e.g., MyCA) or intermediate CA (e.g., MyCA_Signing) is not in the client's Trusted CA Certificate list, the chain of trust cannot be established, and the client will reject the certificate. The Subject Alternative Name (SAN) must include the server's hostname, and the Extended Key Usage (EKU) must include 'Server authentication' for HTTPS." (Page 205, Certificate Validation Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Security Fundamentals Guide notes:
"A common reason for certificate validation failure is the absence of the root CA certificate in the client's trust store. For example, if a server's certificate is issued by an intermediate CA (e.g., MyCA_Signing) that chains to a root CA (e.g., MyCA), the client must have the root CA certificate in its Trusted CA Certificate list to trust the chain." (Page 45, Certificate Trust Issues Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, Certificate Validation Section, Page 205.
HPE Aruba Networking Security Fundamentals Guide, Certificate Trust Issues Section, Page 45.

NEW QUESTION # 44
What is a correct guideline for the management protocols that you should use on AOS-CX switches?

- A. Make sure that HTTPS is disabled and use SSH instead.
- B. Make sure that SSH is disabled and use HTTPS instead.
- C. Make sure that Telnet is disabled and use TFTP instead.
- D. Make sure that Telnet is disabled and use SSH instead.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AOS-CX switches support various management protocols for administrative access, such as SSH, Telnet, HTTPS, and TFTP. Security best practices for managing network devices, including AOS-CX switches, emphasize using secure protocols to protect management traffic from eavesdropping and unauthorized access.
Option B, "Make sure that Telnet is disabled and use SSH instead," is correct. Telnet is an insecure protocol because it sends all data, including credentials, in plaintext, making it vulnerable to eavesdropping. SSH (Secure Shell) provides encrypted communication for remote management, ensuring that credentials and commands are protected. HPE Aruba Networking recommends disabling Telnet and enabling SSH for secure management access on AOS-CX switches.
Option A, "Make sure that SSH is disabled and use HTTPS instead," is incorrect. SSH and HTTPS serve different purposes: SSH is for CLI access, while HTTPS is for web-based management. Disabling SSH would prevent secure CLI access, which is not a recommended practice. Both SSH and HTTPS should be enabled for secure management.
Option C, "Make sure that Telnet is disabled and use TFTP instead," is incorrect. TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) is used for file transfers (e.g., firmware updates), not for management access like Telnet or SSH. TFTP is also insecure (no encryption), so it's not a suitable replacement for Telnet.

Option D, "Make sure that HTTPS is disabled and use SSH instead," is incorrect. HTTPS is used for secure web-based management and should not be disabled. Both HTTPS and SSH are secure protocols and should be used together for different management interfaces (web and CLI, respectively).
The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide states:
"For secure management of AOS-CX switches, disable insecure protocols like Telnet, which sends data in plaintext, and use SSH instead. SSH provides encrypted communication for CLI access, protecting credentials and commands from eavesdropping. Use the command no telnet-server to disable Telnet and ssh-server to enable SSH. Additionally, enable HTTPS for web-based management with https-server to ensure all management traffic is encrypted." (Page 195, Secure Management Protocols Section)
Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Security Best Practices Guide notes:
"A key guideline for managing AOS-CX switches is to disable Telnet and enable SSH for CLI access. Telnet is insecure and should not be used in production environments, as it transmits credentials in plaintext. SSH ensures secure remote management, and HTTPS should also be enabled for web access." (Page 25, Management Security Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, Secure Management Protocols Section, Page 195.
HPE Aruba Networking Security Best Practices Guide, Management Security Section, Page 25.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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