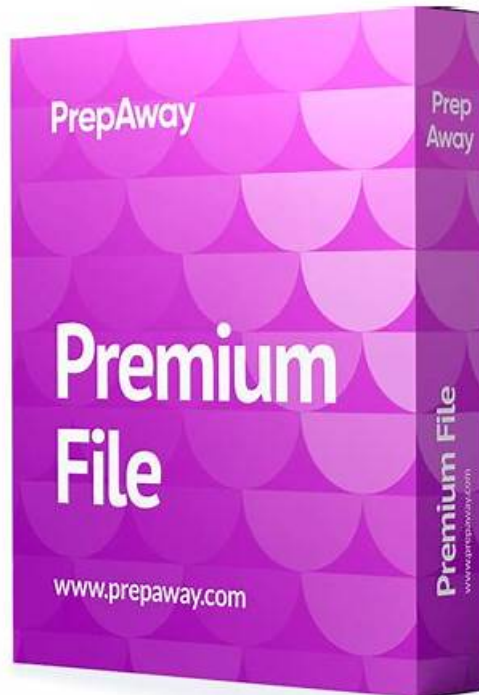


HPE7-A02높은통과율시험덤프 & HPE7-A02최신버전 공부문제



참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 HPE7-A02 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=16q-CneauHXui-lyAivTj5NUn7BD_8SE

DumpTOP의 HP HPE7-A02덤프를 공부하면 100% HP HPE7-A02 시험패스를 보장해드립니다. 만약 HP HPE7-A02 덤프자료를 구매하여 공부한후 시험에 탈락할시 불합격성적표와 주문번호를 메일로 보내오시면 덤프비용을 바로 환불해드립니다. 저희 DumpTOP HP HPE7-A02덤프로 자격증부자되세요.

HP HPE7-A02 인증 시험은 Aruba의 보안 솔루션, 액세스 제어, 네트워크 인프라 보안, 무선 보안 및 네트워크 보안 모범 사례를 포함하여 네트워크 보안과 관련된 다양한 주제를 다룹니다. 시험은 두 부분으로 나뉘며, 첫 번째 부분은 이론적 개념을 다루고 두 번째 부분은 개념의 실제 적용에 중점을 둡니다.

시험을 준비하려면 응시자는 VLAN, IP 주소 지정 및 라우팅 프로토콜과 같은 네트워킹 개념을 강력히 이해해야 합니다. 또한 방화벽, 침입 방지 시스템 및 VPN과 같은 네트워크 보안 솔루션과의 협력 경험이 있어야 합니다. 또한 응시자는 Aruba의 Clearpass 정책 관리자와 네트워크 액세스를 확보하는 데 사용되는 방법에 익숙해야 합니다.

HPE7-A02 시험은 네트워크 보안 개념, ARUBA 보안 제품에 대한 후보자의 지식과 이해 및 보안 정책 및 절차의 구현을 테스트하도록 설계되었습니다. 이 시험에는 보안 기초, 인증 및 암호화 기술, 방화벽 및 침입 탐지 및 예방 시스템 및 VPN 기술과 같은 광범위한 주제가 다룹니다. HPE7-A02 시험에 따르면 Aruba 제품 및 기술을 사용하여 보안 네트워크를 설계하고 구현할 수 있는 후보자의 능력을 보여 주어 네트워크 인프라를 보장하려는 조직에 귀중한 자산이 됩니다.

>> HPE7-A02높은 통과율 시험덤프 <<

HPE7-A02높은 통과율 시험덤프 최신버전 덤프공부자료

많은 사이트에서 HP 인증 HPE7-A02 인증 시험 대비 자료를 제공하고 있습니다. 그중에서 DumpTOP를 선택한 분들은 HP 인증 HPE7-A02 시험 통과와 지름길에 오른 것과 같습니다. DumpTOP는 시험에서 불합격 성적표를 받으시면 덤프 비용을 환불하는 서비스를 제공해드려 아무런 걱정없이 시험에 도전하도록 힘이 되어드립니다. DumpTOP 덤프를 사용하여 시험에서 통과하신 분이 전해주시는 희소식이 DumpTOP 덤프 품질을 증명해드립니다.

최신 HP ACNSP HPE7-A02 무료 샘플문제 (Q78-Q83):

질문 # 78

HPE Aruba Networking switches are implementing MAC-Auth to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) for a company's printers. The company wants to quarantine a client that spoofs a legitimate printer's MAC address. You plan to add a rule to the MAC-Auth service enforcement policy for this purpose. What condition should you include?

- A. Endpoint Device Insight Tag EXISTS
- B. Endpoint Compliance EQUALS false
- **C. Authorization: [Endpoints Repository] Conflict EQUALS true**
- D. Authorization: [Endpoints Repository] Compromised EQUALS true

정답: C

설명:

* MAC Spoofing Detection with Endpoint Conflict:

* When two devices attempt to use the same MAC address, ClearPass identifies a Conflict state in the Endpoints Repository.

* This condition can be used to detect and quarantine clients that spoof legitimate devices.

* Option D: Correct. The Conflict EQUALS true condition identifies devices with duplicate MAC addresses.

* Option A: Incorrect. Endpoint compliance checks posture, not MAC spoofing.

* Option B: Incorrect. Device Insight Tags are used for profiling but do not identify conflicts.

* Option C: Incorrect. Compromised devices relate to security incidents, not MAC address conflicts.

질문 # 79

A company is using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) (the standalone application).

You have identified a device, which is currently

classified as one type, but you want to classify it as a custom type. You also want to classify all devices with similar attributes as this type, both already-discovered devices and new devices discovered later.

What should you do?

- A. Create a user tag from the Generic Devices page, select the desired attributes for the tag, and save the tag.
- B. In the device details, select filter, create a user tag based on the device attributes, and save the tag.
- **C. In the device details, select reclassify, create a user rule based on its attributes, and choose "Save & Reclassify."**
- D. Create a user rule from the Generic Devices page, select the desired attributes for the rule, and choose "Save."

정답: C

설명:

When using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) and you need to reclassify a device to a custom type and apply this classification to all devices with similar attributes, both already discovered and newly discovered, you should follow these steps:

1.Navigate to the device details in CPDI.

2.Select the option to reclassify the device.

3.Create a user rule based on the desired attributes of the device.

4.Choose the "Save & Reclassify" option.

This process ensures that the device is reclassified according to the new custom type and that the rule is applied to all existing and future devices with matching attributes, maintaining consistent classification across the network.

Reference: The ClearPass Device Insight user guide includes detailed instructions on device classification, rule creation, and managing device attributes to maintain accurate network visibility and security.

질문 # 80

You are using Wireshark to view packets captured from HPE Aruba Networking infrastructure, but you are not sure that the packets are displaying correctly.

In which circumstance does it make sense to ensure that Wireshark has GRE enabled as one of its analyzed protocols?

- A. When the traffic was captured on an HPE Aruba Networking Mobility Controller (MC) control plane and saved to a file
- B. When the traffic was captured on an HPE Aruba Networking gateway dataplane and saved to a file
- C. When the traffic was captured on an HPE Aruba Networking gateway and sent to a remote IP
- **D. When the traffic was captured on an HPE Aruba Networking MC dataplane and saved to a file**

정답: D

설명:

On Aruba Mobility Controllers, dataplane captures can include wireless frames encapsulated inside GRE (for example, ERM / remote mirroring or tunneled 802.11 data). If Wireshark does not have GRE dissection enabled, these packets may appear as generic IP/UDP payloads, and the inner traffic (client frames) will not decode correctly.

* MC dataplane is exactly where GRE-encapsulated user traffic is likely to appear. Enabling GRE in Wireshark allows you to see and decode the inner payload (802.11/Ethernet/IP).

* MC control plane traffic is generally not GRE encapsulated data traffic.

* For gateways, captures exported as ERM over UDP often require different decoding (e.g., ARUBA_ERM, not generic GRE). Thus, the most appropriate case to ensure GRE is enabled is when the capture came from the MC dataplane # Option D.

질문 # 81

Assume that an AOS-CX switch is already implementing DHCP snooping and ARP inspection successfully on several VLANs. What should you do to help minimize disruption time if the switch reboots?

- **A. Save the IP-to-MAC bindings to external storage.**
- B. Configure the switch to act as an ARP proxy.
- C. Configure the IP helper address on this switch, rather than a core routing switch.
- D. Create static IP-to-MAC bindings for the DHCP and DNS servers.

정답: A

설명:

To minimize disruption time if an AOS-CX switch reboots while implementing DHCP snooping and ARP inspection, you should save the IP-to-MAC bindings to external storage. This ensures that the DHCP snooping and ARP inspection tables, which are crucial for preventing spoofing attacks, are preserved across reboots. When the switch restarts, it can reload these bindings from the external storage, thereby maintaining network security and reducing the downtime associated with rebuilding these tables.

1. Preserving Bindings: Saving IP-to-MAC bindings to external storage ensures that these critical security tables are not lost during a reboot, maintaining network integrity.

2. Security Continuity: This practice helps to quickly restore security features like DHCP snooping and ARP inspection, minimizing the window of vulnerability.

3. Operational Efficiency: By preserving these bindings, the switch can resume normal operations faster, reducing disruption to network services.

Reference: Aruba's AOS-CX configuration guides and best practices for DHCP snooping and ARP inspection detail the importance of saving IP-to-MAC bindings for maintaining network security across reboots.

질문 # 82

You need to create a rule in an HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) role mapping policy that references a ClearPass Device Insight Tag.

Which Type (namespace) should you specify for the rule?

- **A. Endpoint**
- B. Tips
- C. Application
- D. Device

정답: A

설명:

When creating a rule in an HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) role mapping policy that references a ClearPass Device Insight Tag, you should specify the "Endpoint" Type (namespace) for the rule. This ensures that the policy can properly reference and utilize the tags assigned to endpoints by ClearPass Device Insight for making role mapping decisions.

1. Endpoint Tags: ClearPass Device Insight assigns tags to endpoints based on their characteristics and behaviors. These tags are stored in the "Endpoint" namespace.

2. Role Mapping: By referencing the "Endpoint" type, the rule can accurately match endpoints with the specified tags and apply the appropriate role mappings based on the device's profile.

3. Policy Consistency: Ensuring that the correct namespace is used maintains consistency and accuracy in role assignment policies.

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HPE7-A02최신버전 공부문제: <https://www.dumptop.com/HP/HPE7-A02-dump.html>

- DumpTOP HPE7-A02 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
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