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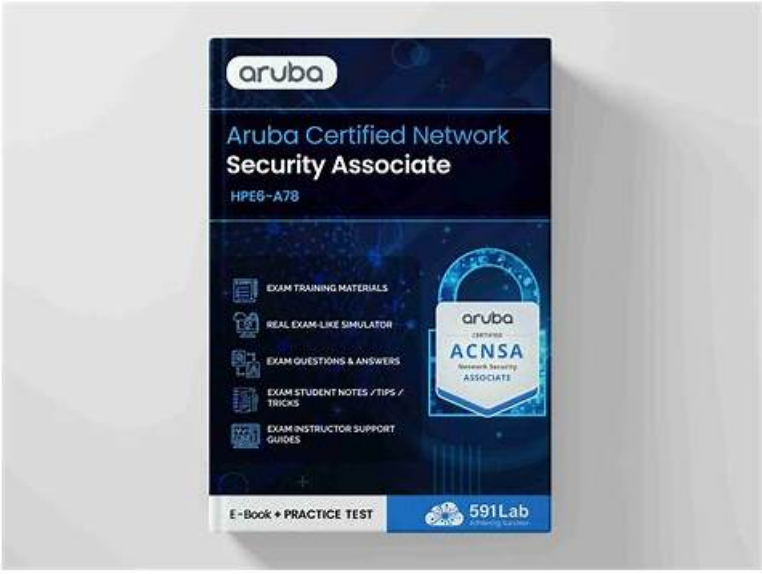

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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions

(Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
What is a difference between passive and active endpoint classification?

- A. Passive classification analyzes traffic that endpoints send as part of their normal functions; active classification involves sending requests to endpoints.
- B. Passive classification refers exclusively to MAC OUI-based classification, while active classification refers to any other classification method.
- C. Passive classification classifies endpoints based on entries in dictionaries, while active classification uses admin-defined rules to classify endpoints.
- D. Passive classification is only suitable for profiling endpoints in small business environments, while enterprises should use active classification exclusively.

Answer: A

Explanation:
HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) uses endpoint classification (profiling) to identify and categorize devices on the network, enabling policy enforcement based on device type, OS, or other attributes. CPPM supports two primary profiling methods: passive and active classification.
Passive Classification: This method involves observing network traffic that endpoints send as part of their normal operation, without CPPM sending any requests to the device. Examples include DHCP fingerprinting (analyzing DHCP Option 55), HTTP User-Agent string analysis, and TCP fingerprinting (analyzing TTL and window size). Passive classification is non-intrusive and does not generate additional network traffic.
Active Classification: This method involves CPPM sending requests to the endpoint to gather information. Examples include SNMP scans (to query device details), WMI scans (for Windows devices), and SSH scans (to gather system information). Active classification is more intrusive and may require credentials or network access to the device.
Option A, "Passive classification refers exclusively to MAC OUI-based classification, while active classification refers to any other classification method," is incorrect. Passive classification includes more than just MAC OUI-based classification (e.g., DHCP fingerprinting, TCP fingerprinting). MAC OUI (Organizationally Unique Identifier) analysis is one passive method, but not the only one. Active classification specifically involves sending requests, not just "any other method." Option B, "Passive classification classifies endpoints based on entries in dictionaries, while active classification uses admin-defined rules to classify endpoints," is incorrect. Both passive and active classification use CPPM's fingerprint database (not "dictionaries") to match device attributes. Admin-defined rules are used for policy enforcement, not classification, and apply to both methods.
Option C, "Passive classification is only suitable for profiling endpoints in small business environments, while enterprises should use active classification exclusively," is incorrect. Passive classification is widely used in enterprises because it is non-intrusive and scalable. Active classification is often used in conjunction with passive methods to gather more detailed information, but enterprises do not use it exclusively.
Option D, "Passive classification analyzes traffic that endpoints send as part of their normal functions; active classification involves sending requests to endpoints," is correct. This accurately describes the fundamental difference between the two methods: passive classification observes existing traffic, while active classification actively queries the device.
The HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide states:
"Passive classification analyzes traffic that endpoints send as part of their normal functions, such as DHCP requests, HTTP traffic, or TCP packets, without ClearPass sending any requests to the device. Examples include DHCP fingerprinting and TCP fingerprinting. Active classification involves ClearPass sending requests to the endpoint to gather information, such as SNMP scans, WMI scans, or SSH scans, which may require credentials or network access." (Page 246, Passive vs. Active Profiling Section) Additionally, the ClearPass Device Insight Data Sheet notes:
"Passive classification observes network traffic generated by endpoints during normal operation, such as DHCP or HTTP traffic, to identify devices without generating additional traffic. Active classification, in contrast, sends requests to endpoints (e.g., SNMP or WMI scans) to gather detailed information, which can be more intrusive but provides deeper insights." (Page 3, Profiling Methods Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide, Passive vs. Active Profiling Section, Page 246.
ClearPass Device Insight Data Sheet, Profiling Methods Section, Page 3.

NEW QUESTION # 47
You are deploying an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC). What is a best practice for setting up secure management access to the ArubaOS Web UP

- A. Avoid using external manager authentication tor the Web UI.

- B. Make sure to enable HTTPS for the Web UI and select the self-signed certificate Installed in the factory.
- C. Install a CA-signed certificate to use for the Web UI server certificate.
- D. Change the default 4343 port tor the web UI to TCP 443.

Answer: C

Explanation:
For securing management access to the ArubaOS Web UI of an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC), it is a best practice to install a certificate signed by a Certificate Authority (CA). This ensures that communications between administrators and the MC are secured with trusted encryption, which greatly reduces the risk of man-in-the-middle attacks. Using a CA-signed certificate enhances the trustworthiness of the connection over self-signed certificates, which do not offer the same level of assurance.
:
ArubaOS documentation on management access security.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Refer to the exhibit:
port-access role role1 vlan access 11
port-access role role2 vlan access 12
port-access role role3 vlan access 13
port-access role role4 vlan access 14
aaa authentication port-access dot1x authenticator
enable
interface 1/1/1
no shutdown
no routing
vlan access 1
aaa authentication port-access critical-role role1
aaa authentication port-access preauth-role role2
aaa authentication port-access auth-role role3
interface 1/1/2
no shutdown
no routing
vlan access 1
aaa authentication port-access critical-role role1
aaa authentication port-access preauth-role role2
aaa authentication port-access auth-role role3
The exhibit shows the configuration on an AOS-CX switch.
Client1 connects to port 1/1/1 and authenticates to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). CPPM sends an Access-Accept with this VSA: Aruba-User-Role: role4.
Client2 connects to port 1/1/2 and does not attempt to authenticate.
To which roles are the users assigned?

- A. Client1 = role3; Client2 = role1
- B. Client1 = role4; Client2 = role1
- C. Client1 = role4; Client2 = role2
- D. Client1 = role3; Client2 = role2

Answer: C

Explanation:
The scenario involves an AOS-CX switch configured for 802.1X port-access authentication. The configuration defines several roles and their associated VLANs:
port-access role role1 vlan access 11: Role1 assigns VLAN 11.
port-access role role2 vlan access 12: Role2 assigns VLAN 12.
port-access role role3 vlan access 13: Role3 assigns VLAN 13.
port-access role role4 vlan access 14: Role4 assigns VLAN 14.
The switch has 802.1X authentication enabled globally (aaa authentication port-access dot1x authenticator enable). Two ports are configured:
Interface 1/1/1:
vlan access 1: Default VLAN is 1.

aaa authentication port-access critical-role role1: If the RADIUS server is unavailable, assign role1 (VLAN 11).
aaa authentication port-access preauth-role role2: Before authentication, assign role2 (VLAN 12).
aaa authentication port-access auth-role role3: After successful authentication, assign role3 (VLAN 13) unless overridden by a VSA.
Interface 1/1/2: Same configuration as 1/1/1.
Client1 on port 1/1/1:
Client1 authenticates successfully, and CPPM sends an Access-Accept with the VSA Aruba-User-Role: role4.
In AOS-CX, the auth-role (role3) is applied after successful authentication unless the RADIUS server specifies a different role via the Aruba-User-Role VSA. Since CPPM sends Aruba-User-Role: role4, and role4 exists on the switch, Client1 is assigned role4 (VLAN 14), overriding the default auth-role (role3).
Client2 on port 1/1/2:
Client2 does not attempt to authenticate (i.e., does not send 802.1X credentials).
In AOS-CX, if a client does not attempt authentication and no other authentication method (e.g., MAC authentication) is configured, the client is placed in the preauth-role (role2, VLAN 12). This role is applied before authentication or when authentication is not attempted, allowing the client limited access (e.g., to perform authentication or access a captive portal).
Option A, "Client1 = role3; Client2 = role2," is incorrect because Client1 should be assigned role4 (from the VSA), not role3.
Option B, "Client1 = role4; Client2 = role1," is incorrect because Client2 should be assigned the preauth-role (role2), not the critical-role (role1), since the RADIUS server is reachable (Client1 authenticated successfully).
Option C, "Client1 = role4; Client2 = role2," is correct. Client1 gets role4 from the VSA, and Client2 gets the preauth-role (role2) since it does not attempt authentication.
Option D, "Client1 = role3; Client2 = role1," is incorrect for the same reasons as Option A and Option B.
The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide states:
"After successful 802.1X authentication, the AOS-CX switch assigns the client to the auth-role configured for the port (e.g., aaa authentication port-access auth-role role3). However, if the RADIUS server returns an Aruba-User-Role VSA (e.g., Aruba-User-Role: role4), and the specified role exists on the switch, the client is assigned that role instead of the auth-role. If a client does not attempt authentication and no other authentication method is configured, the client is assigned the preauth-role (e.g., aaa authentication port-access preauth-role role2), which provides limited access before authentication." (Page 132, 802.1X Authentication Section) Additionally, the guide notes:
"The critical-role (e.g., aaa authentication port-access critical-role role1) is applied only when the RADIUS server is unavailable. The preauth-role is applied when a client connects but does not attempt 802.1X authentication." (Page 134, Port-Access Roles Section)
:
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, 802.1X Authentication Section, Page 132.
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, Port-Access Roles Section, Page 134.

NEW QUESTION # 49
What is a use case for tunneling traffic between an Aruba switch and an AruDa Mobility Controller (MC)?

- A. simplifying network infrastructure management by using the MC to push configurations to the switches
- B. applying firewall policies and deep packet inspection to wired clients
- C. enhancing the security of communications from the access layer to the core with data encryption
- D. securing the network infrastructure control plane by creating a virtual out-of-band-management network

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 50
What is a Key feature of me ArubaOS firewall?

- A. The firewall Includes application layer gateways (ALGs). which it uses to filter Web traffic based on the reputation of the destination web site.
- B. The firewall is designed to fitter traffic primarily based on wireless 802.11 headers, making it ideal for mobility environments
- C. The firewall is stateful which means that n can track client sessions and automatically allow return traffic for permitted sessions
- D. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ArubaOS firewall is a stateful firewall, meaning that it can track the state of active sessions and can make decisions based on the context of the traffic. This stateful inspection capability allows it to automatically allow return traffic for sessions that it has permitted, thereby enabling seamless two-way communication for authorized users while maintaining the security posture of the network.References:
ArubaOS firewall documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 51
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