HPE7-A02시험덤프자료, HPE7-A02시험패스덤프공부자료

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>> HPE7-A02시험덤프자료 <<

HPE7-A02시험덤프자료 시험준비에 가장 좋은 기출문제 모음 자료

만약 HP인증 HPE7-A02시험을 통과하고 싶다면, Pass4Tes의 선택을 추천합니다. Pass4Tes선택은 가장 적은 투자로 많은 이익을 가져올 수 있죠, Pass4Tes에서 제공하는 HP인증 HPE7-A02시험덤프로 시험패스는 문제없습니다. Fast2test는 전문적으로 it인증시험관련문제와 답을 만들어내는 제작팀이 있으며, Pass4Tes 이미지 또한 업계에서도 이름이 있답니다

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최신 HP ACNSP HPE7-A02 무료샘플문제 (Q108-Q113):

질문 # 108
A company assigns a different block of VLAN IDs to each of its access layer AOS-CX switches. The switches run version 10.07. The IDs are used for standard purposes, such as for employees, VoIP phones, and cameras. The company wants to apply 802.1X authentication to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) and then steer clients to the correct VLANs for local forwarding.
What can you do to simplify setting up this solution?

- A. Change the VLAN IDs across the AOS-CX switches so that they are consistent.
- B. Avoid configuring the VLAN in the role; use trunk VLANs to assign multiple VLANs to the port instead.
- C. Use the trunk allowed VLAN setting to assign multiple VLAN IDs to the same role.
- D. Assign consistent names to VLANs of the same type across the AOS-CX switches and have user-roles reference names.

정답：D

설명：
To simplify the setup of 802.1X authentication with HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) and ensure clients are steered to the correct VLANs for local forwarding, you should assign consistent names to VLANs of the same type across the AOS-CX switches and have user-roles reference these names. This approach allows for a more straightforward configuration and management process, as the user roles can apply consistent policies based on VLAN names rather than specific IDs. It also helps in maintaining clarity and reducing errors in VLAN assignments across different switches.

질문 # 109
A company has an HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass cluster with several servers. ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) is set up to:
. Update client attributes based on Syslog messages from third-party appliances
. Have the clients reauthenticate and apply new profiles to the clients based on the updates To ensure that the correct profiles apply, what is one step you should take?

- A. Set the cluster's Endpoint Context Servers polling interval to a value of 5 seconds or less.
- B. Configure a CoA action for all tag updates in the ClearPass Device Insight integration settings.
- C. Tune the CoA delay on the ClearPass servers to a value of 5 seconds or greater.
- D. Configure the cluster to periodically clean up (delete) unknown endpoints.

정답：C

설명：
To ensure that the correct profiles apply after client attributes are updated based on Syslog messages, you should tune the Change of Authorization (CoA) delay on the ClearPass servers to a value of 5 seconds or greater. This delay allows sufficient time for the attribute updates to be processed and for the reauthentication to occur correctly, ensuring that the updated profiles are accurately applied to the clients.
1.CoA Delay: Adjusting the CoA delay ensures that the system has enough time to update client attributes and reauthenticate them properly before applying new profiles.
2.Profile Accuracy: This delay helps in preventing premature reauthentication and ensures that the most recent attribute updates are considered when applying profiles.
3.System Synchronization: Ensures synchronization between the attribute update and the reauthentication process.
Reference: ClearPass documentation on CoA settings and best practices provides guidelines on tuning CoA delays to ensure accurate and timely application of updated profiles.

질문 # 110

Refer to Exhibit:

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

정답：B

설명：

Why MD5 Authentication on Lag 1 is Preferred:

* Lag 1 is the primary link between Switch-2 and Switch-1, both of which are Layer 3 switches running OSPF.

* By enabling MD5 authentication, OSPF routers exchange authenticated packets, preventing unauthorized or rogue OSPF routers from forming adjacencies or injecting routes.

* MD5 is a secure authentication method and ensures the integrity and authenticity of OSPF communications.

Other Options Analysis:

* A. Configure OSPF authentication on VLANs 10-19 in password mode: While configuring authentication on VLAN interfaces could secure VLAN-specific OSPF traffic, it is less effective because the main threat of rogue OSPF comes from unauthorized L3 devices connected via the backbone (Lag 1).

* C. Disable OSPF entirely on VLANs 10-19: Disabling OSPF on these VLANs is not a preferred solution because OSPF is needed to route traffic in this design.

* D. Configure passive-interface as the OSPF default and disable OSPF passive on Lag 1: While passive interfaces prevent OSPF from forming adjacencies, it does not directly prevent rogue routers. Passive mode only limits OSPF advertisements on specific interfaces.

질문 # 111

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

정답：B

설명：

For a company that wants to apply a standard configuration to all AOS-CX switch ports and dynamically adjust their configuration based on the identity of the user or device that connects, the best approach is to have the switches download user-roles from HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM).

This method centralizes the configuration of identity-based settings in CPPM, allowing it to dynamically assign roles and policies to switch ports based on authentication and authorization results. This ensures consistent and secure network access control tailored to each user or device.

질문 # 112

A company has HPE Aruba Networking APs managed by HPE Aruba Networking Central. You have set up a WLAN to enforce WPA3 with 802.1X authentication.

What happens if the client fails authentication?

- A. The AP assigns the client to the WLAN's default role.
- B. The AP drops the client because authentication aborts.

- C. The AP assigns the client to the WLAN's initial role.
- D. The AP assigns the client to the WLAN's critical role.

정답：B

설명：

When WPA3 with 802.1X authentication is enforced on an HPE Aruba Networking WLAN, the authentication process strictly adheres to security standards. Here's how the process works:

1. 802.1X Authentication Workflow in WPA3

* The client must provide valid credentials (such as certificates or username/password) to authenticate with the RADIUS server via 802.1X.

* If the client fails authentication (e.g., due to invalid credentials or lack of proper configuration), the 802.1X handshake fails, and the AP terminates the connection.

2. Role Assignment in WLANs

* Default Role: The role assigned to authenticated clients after a successful 802.1X authentication. It is not applied to unauthenticated clients.

* Critical Role: This is a fallback role applied when there are issues communicating with the RADIUS server, not when authentication fails.

* Initial Role: A temporary role assigned to clients before authentication completes. However, this role is removed once the authentication process determines failure.

3. Behavior Upon Authentication Failure

* In the case of an authentication failure, the client does not get assigned to any role (default, critical, or initial) because it does not meet the conditions for network access.

* The client is dropped immediately, and no further communication is allowed until reauthentication is attempted.

Explanation of Each Option

* A. The AP assigns the client to the WLAN's default role:

* Incorrect: The default role applies only after successful authentication, not in case of authentication failure.

* B. The AP drops the client because authentication aborts:

* Correct: If the client fails authentication, the AP terminates the connection without assigning any roles.

* C. The AP assigns the client to the WLAN's critical role:

* Incorrect: The critical role is used when the AP cannot reach the RADIUS server, not when authentication fails.

* D. The AP assigns the client to the WLAN's initial role:

* Incorrect: The initial role is applied during the authentication process, but it is not retained after a failed authentication.

References

* Aruba Central WLAN Configuration Guide.

* WPA3 and 802.1X Authentication Best Practices in Aruba Networks.

* Aruba AP Role Assignment Workflow Documentation.

질문 # 113

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