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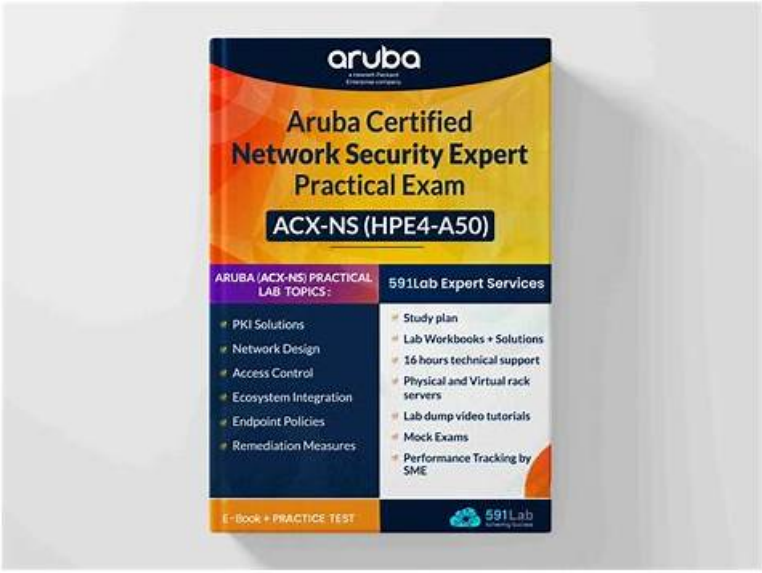

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To become certified as an Aruba Certified Network Security Professional, candidates must pass the HPE7-A02 Exam, which consists of 60 multiple-choice questions to be completed in 90 minutes. HPE7-A02 exam is administered in a proctored environment and can be taken at any Pearson VUE testing center worldwide. Upon passing the exam, candidates will receive a certificate that represents their mastery of the concepts and skills required to implement and manage network security solutions using Aruba technology.

HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions

(Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
Refer to the Exhibit:
These packets have been captured from VLAN 10. which supports clients that receive their IP addresses with DHCP.
What can you interpret from the packets that you see here?
These packets have been captured from VLAN 10, which supports clients that receive their IP addresses with DHCP. What can you interpret from the packets that you see here?

- A. Someone is possibly implementing a MAC spoofing attack to gain unauthorized access.
- B. Someone is possibly implementing an ARP poisoning and MITM attack.
- C. The mirroring session that captured the packets was likely misconfigured and captured duplicate traffic.
- D. An admin has likely misconfigured two clients to use the same DHCP settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit reveals duplicate IP addresses detected for 10.1.140.6, associated with two different MAC addresses:
* 88:56:56:ab:c6:89
* 88:13:30:a3:02:00
Key observations:
* Duplicate IP Address Detection:
* The message "Duplicate IP address detected for 10.1.140.6" clearly indicates two devices claiming the same IP address.
* This typically occurs when one device spoofs the MAC address of another device to intercept or disrupt traffic.
* MAC Spoofing Context:
* MAC spoofing is a tactic used to impersonate another device's hardware address to gain unauthorized access to a network.
* By spoofing a legitimate IP-MAC pairing, an attacker can bypass security mechanisms or cause denial-of-service conditions.
* Why the Other Options are Incorrect:
* Option B (Mirroring Misconfigured): While mirroring misconfiguration can duplicate traffic, it does not lead to a "duplicate IP detected" alert.
* Option C (Misconfigured DHCP): Misconfigurations usually result in DHCP conflicts, but they do not typically involve two different MAC addresses for the same IP.
* Option D (ARP Poisoning/MITM): ARP poisoning involves falsified ARP tables, but it does not directly trigger duplicate IP address detection. Instead, ARP packets flood the network.
Conclusion:
The evidence strongly suggests MAC spoofing, as two different MAC addresses are claiming the same IP address (10.1.140.6). This behavior is typical of attempts to gain unauthorized access or disrupt network operations.

NEW QUESTION # 31
What correctly describes an HPE Aruba Networking AP's Device (TPM) certificate?

- A. It works well as a captive portal certificate for guest SSIDs.
- B. It is signed by an HPE Aruba Networking CA and is trusted by many HPE Aruba Networking solutions.
- C. It is installed on APs after they connect to and are provisioned by HPE Aruba Networking Central.
- D. It is a self-signed certificate that should not be used in production.

Answer: B

Explanation:
An HPE Aruba Networking AP's Device (TPM) certificate is signed by an HPE Aruba Networking Certificate Authority (CA) and is trusted by many HPE Aruba Networking solutions. This certificate is used for secure communications and device authentication within the Aruba network ecosystem.
1.CA-Signed Certificate: The Device (TPM) certificate is signed by a trusted Aruba CA, ensuring its authenticity and integrity.
2.Trust Across Solutions: Because it is signed by an Aruba CA, it is recognized and trusted by various Aruba solutions, facilitating secure interactions and communications.
3.Security: Using a CA-signed certificate enhances the security of the network by preventing unauthorized access and ensuring that communications are secure.

NEW QUESTION # 32
A company wants to turn on Wireless IDS/IPS infrastructure and client detection at the high level on HPE Aruba Networking APs. The company does not want to enable any prevention settings.
What should you explain about HPE Aruba Networking recommendations?

- A. HPE Aruba Networking recommends using hybrid AP mode, as opposed to Air Monitors (AMs), when implementing detection without prevention.
- B. HPE Aruba Networking recommends turning on both wired and wireless prevention whenever you enable detection at high.
- C. HPE Aruba Networking recommends configuring infrastructure and client detection at a custom level and disabling or tuning some of the settings that are likely to produce false positives.
- D. HPE Aruba Networking recommends disabling client detection when you configure infrastructure detection at high, as infrastructure detection includes all the client checks and more.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When enabling Wireless IDS/IPS infrastructure and client detection at a high level on HPE Aruba Networking APs without enabling prevention settings, HPE Aruba Networking recommends configuring detection at a custom level and adjusting settings to minimize false positives. This approach allows for effective monitoring while reducing the risk of unnecessary alerts and maintaining the accuracy of detections.
1.Custom Level Configuration: By customizing the detection settings, you can tailor the system to your specific environment, ensuring that only relevant threats are detected and reducing false positives.
2.False Positive Reduction: Disabling or tuning settings that are likely to produce false positives helps in maintaining the reliability of the detection system and prevents alert fatigue.
3.Focused Detection: Custom configuration ensures that the IDS/IPS focuses on critical detections, improving overall security posture.

NEW QUESTION # 33
A company has AOS-CX switches. The company wants to make it simpler and faster for admins to detect denial of service (DoS) attacks, such as ping or ARP floods, launched against the switches.
What can you do to support this use case?

- A. Configure the switches to implement RADIUS accounting to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass and enable HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Insight.
- B. Implement ARP inspection on all VLANs that support end-user devices.
- C. Deploy an NAE agent on the switches to monitor control plane policing (CoPP).
- D. Enabling debugging of security functions on the switches.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To support the detection of denial of service (DoS) attacks on AOS-CX switches, deploying an NAE (Network Analytics Engine) agent to monitor control plane policing (CoPP) is the best approach.NAE agents provide real-time analytics and monitoring capabilities, allowing administrators to detect anomalies and potential DoS attacks, such as ping or ARP floods, more quickly and efficiently. Control plane policing helps protect the switch's CPU from unnecessary or malicious traffic, and the NAE agent can alert administrators when thresholds are exceeded, providing a proactive measure to detect and mitigate DoS attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 34
You are using OpenSSL to obtain a certificate signed by a Certification Authority (CA). You have entered this command:
openssl req -new -out file1.pem -newkey rsa:3072 -keyout file2.pem
Enter PEM pass phrase: **********
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase: **********
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:US
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:California
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Sunnyvale
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:example.com
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Infrastructure
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:radius.example.com

What is one guideline for continuing to obtain a certificate?

- A. You should concatenate file1.pem and file2.pem into a single file, and submit that to the desired CA to sign.
- B. You should submit file2.pem, but not file1.pem, to the desired CA to sign.
- C. You should submit file1.pem, but not file2.pem, to the desired CA to sign.
- D. You should use a third-party tool to encrypt file2.pem before sending it and file1.pem to the CA.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When using OpenSSL to obtain a certificate signed by a Certification Authority (CA), you should submit the Certificate Signing Request (CSR) file, which is file1.pem, to the CA. The CSR contains the information about the entity requesting the certificate and the public key, but not the private key, which is in file2.pem.
The CA uses the information in the CSR to create and sign the certificate.
1.CSR Submission: The CSR (file1.pem) includes the public key and the entity information required by the CA to issue a certificate.
2.Private Key Security: The private key (file2.pem) should never be sent to the CA or shared; it remains securely stored on the requestor's server.
3.Certificate Issuance: After the CA signs the CSR, the resulting certificate can be used with the private key to establish secure communications.

NEW QUESTION # 35
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