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HP HPE7-A02, also known as the Aruba Certified Network Security Professional exam, is a certification exam designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals working in the field of network security. HPE7-A02 exam is focused on assessing the candidate's ability to design, implement, and manage secure network solutions using Aruba products and technologies.

HP HPE7-A02 exam, also known as the Aruba Certified Network Security Professional (ACNSP) exam, is designed to test the knowledge and skills of IT professionals in the field of network security. Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam certification is targeted towards individuals who are responsible for designing, implementing, and managing secure wireless networks. HPE7-A02 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including network security technologies, authentication and encryption protocols, firewall management, and intrusion detection and prevention systems.

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The Aruba Certified Network Security Professional exam is a comprehensive test that covers a wide range of topics. These topics include network security fundamentals, wireless security, VPN technologies, and security protocols. HPE7-A02 Exam also covers the best practices for securing enterprise networks, including designing secure networks, implementing secure access control, and monitoring network security.

HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q89-Q94):

NEW QUESTION # 89

A company wants to apply role-based access control lists (ACLs) on AOS-CX switches, which are implementing authentication to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). The company wants to centralize configuration as much as possible.

Which correctly describes your options?

- A. You can configure the role and its policy on CPPM; however, the classes referenced in the policy must be configured locally on the switch.
- B. You can configure the role, its policy, and the classes referenced in the policy all on CPPM.
- C. You can configure the role name on CPPM; however, the role settings, including policy and classes, must be configured locally on the switch.
- **D. You can configure the role on CPPM; however, the CPPM role must reference a policy name that is configured on the switch.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Centralized Role Configuration on CPPM:

* CPPM can assign roles to clients dynamically during authentication.

* However, the actual ACL policies (e.g., firewall policies) must already exist and be referenced locally on the switch.

* CPPM cannot directly configure ACL details on AOS-CX switches.

* Option Analysis:

* Option A: Correct. The role is defined on CPPM, but it references a policy pre-configured on the switch.

* Option B: Incorrect. This does not align with Aruba's centralized role-based access control design.

* Option C: Incorrect. CPPM cannot configure the ACL policies and classes directly; they must exist locally.

* Option D: Incorrect. Policies can be referenced centrally but not fully configured on CPPM.

NEW QUESTION # 90

What role can Internet Key Exchange (IKE)/IKEv2 play in an HPE Aruba Networking client-to-site VPN?

- A. It helps remote clients download IPsec profiles for later use.
- B. It provides an alternative to IPsec that is suitable for legacy clients.
- **C. It helps to negotiate the IPsec SA automatically and securely.**
- D. It provides a more modern and secure alternative to IPsec.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Internet Key Exchange (IKE)/IKEv2 plays a crucial role in an HPE Aruba Networking client-to-site VPN by helping to negotiate the IPsec Security Association (SA) automatically and securely. IKE/IKEv2 handles the authentication and key exchange processes, ensuring that both the client and the VPN gateway can establish a secure IPsec tunnel.

1. SA Negotiation: IKE/IKEv2 automates the negotiation of the Security Association, which defines the parameters for the secure IPsec tunnel.

2. Secure Authentication: It provides a secure method for authenticating the communicating parties and exchanging cryptographic keys.

3. Efficiency: Using IKE/IKEv2 simplifies the setup and maintenance of secure VPN connections, enhancing the overall security and reliability of the VPN.

NEW QUESTION # 91

A company has HPE Aruba Networking APs running AOS-10 that connect to AOS-CX switches. The APs will:

. Authenticate as 802.1X supplicants to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM)

. Be assigned to the "APs" role on the switches

. Have their traffic forwarded locally

What information do you need to help you determine the VLAN settings for the "APs" role?

- A. Whether the APs have static or DHCP-assigned IP addresses
- **B. Whether the APs bridge or tunnel traffic on their SSIDs**
- C. Whether the switches have established tunnels with an HPE Aruba Networking gateway
- D. Whether the switches are using local user-roles (LURs) or downloadable user-roles (DURs)

Answer: B

Explanation:

To determine the VLAN settings for the "APs" role on AOS-CX switches, it is crucial to know whether the APs bridge or tunnel traffic on their SSIDs. If the APs are bridging traffic, the VLAN settings on the switch need to align with the VLANs used by the SSIDs. If the APs are tunneling traffic to a controller or gateway, the VLAN settings might differ as the traffic is encapsulated and forwarded through the tunnel. Understanding this aspect ensures that the VLAN configuration on the switches correctly supports the traffic forwarding method employed by the APs.

NEW QUESTION # 92

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

To prevent rogue OSPF routers in the network shown in the exhibit, the preferred configuration on Switch-2 is to configure OSPF authentication on Lag 1 in MD5 mode. This setup enhances security by ensuring that only routers with the correct MD5 authentication credentials can participate in the OSPF routing process. This method protects the OSPF sessions against unauthorized devices that might attempt to introduce rogue routing information into the network.

1. OSPF Authentication: Implementing MD5 authentication on Lag 1 ensures that OSPF updates are secured with a cryptographic hash. This prevents unauthorized OSPF routers from establishing peering sessions and injecting potentially malicious routing information.

2. Secure Communication: MD5 authentication provides a higher level of security compared to simple password authentication, as it uses a more robust hashing algorithm.

3. Applicability: Lag 1 is the primary link between Switch-1 and Switch-2, and securing this link helps protect the integrity of the OSPF routing domain.

Reference: Aruba's AOS-CX switch documentation and OSPF configuration guides detail how to set up MD5 authentication for OSPF to enhance network security against rogue devices.

NEW QUESTION # 93

(Note that the HPE Aruba Networking Central interface shown here might look slightly different from what you see in your HPE Aruba Networking Central interface as versions change; however, similar concepts continue to apply.) An HPE Aruba Networking 9x00 gateway is part of an HPE Aruba Networking Central group that has the settings shown in the exhibit. What would cause the gateway to drop traffic as part of its IDPS settings?

- A. Traffic showing anomalous behavior
- B. Its site-to-site VPN connections failing
- **C. Traffic matching a rule in the active ruleset**
- D. Its IDPS engine failing

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the exhibit, the HPE Aruba Networking Central settings for the 9x00 gateway show that traffic inspection is enabled, and the gateway is set to operate in IDS (Intrusion Detection System) mode with the fail strategy set to "Block". This configuration means that the gateway will drop traffic if it matches a rule in the active ruleset.

1. Active Ruleset: The ruleset version 9861 is active, and the gateway is configured to automatically update the ruleset daily.

2. Traffic Matching Rules: When traffic matches a rule in the active ruleset, it is flagged as suspicious or malicious.

3. Block Mode: Since the fail strategy is set to "Block", any traffic that matches a rule in the active ruleset will be dropped to prevent potential threats.

NEW QUESTION # 94

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