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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87
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. Create static IP-to-MAC bindings for the DHCP and DNS servers.
- D. Configure the IP helper address on this switch, rather than a core routing switch.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 88
A company uses HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) as a TACACS+ server to authenticate managers on its AOS-CX switches. You want to assign managers to groups on the AOS-CX switch by name.
How do you configure this setting in a CPPM TACACS+ enforcement profile?

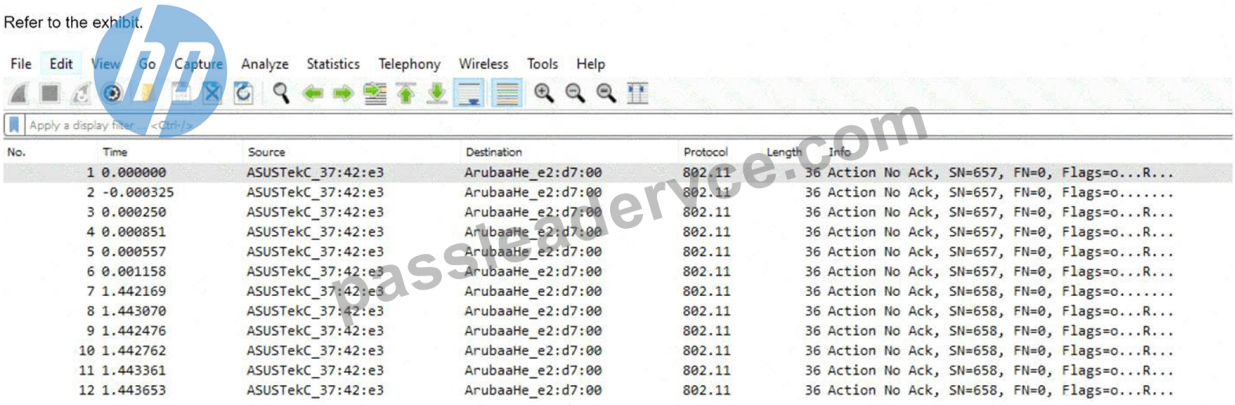
- A. Add the Aruba:Common service and set Aruba-Admin-Role to the group name.
- B. Add the Aruba:Common service and set Aruba-Priv-Admin-User to the group name.
- C. Add the Shell service and set priv-lvl to the group name.
- D. Add the Shell service and set autocmd to the group name.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To assign managers to groups on the AOS-CX switch by name using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) as a TACACS+ server, you should add the Aruba service to the TACACS+ enforcement profile and set the Aruba-Admin-Role to the group name. This configuration ensures that the appropriate administrative roles are assigned to managers based on their group membership, allowing for role-based access control on the AOS-CX switches.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Refer to the exhibit.



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=657, FN=0, Flags=o...R...
2	-0.000325	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=657, FN=0, Flags=o.....
3	0.000250	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=657, FN=0, Flags=o...R...
4	0.000851	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=657, FN=0, Flags=o...R...
5	0.000557	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=657, FN=0, Flags=o...R...
6	0.001158	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=657, FN=0, Flags=o...R...
7	1.442169	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=658, FN=0, Flags=o.....
8	1.443070	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=658, FN=0, Flags=o...R...
9	1.442476	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=658, FN=0, Flags=o...R...
10	1.442762	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=658, FN=0, Flags=o...R...
11	1.443361	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=658, FN=0, Flags=o...R...
12	1.443653	ASUSTekC_37:42:e3	ArubaaHe_e2:d7:00	802.11		36 Action No Ack, SN=658, FN=0, Flags=o...R...

You have downloaded a packet capture that you generated on HPE Aruba Networking Central. When you open the capture in Wireshark, you see the output shown in the exhibit.
What should you do in Wireshark so that you can better interpret the packets?

- A. Edit the Enabled Protocols and make sure that 802.11, GRE, and Aruba_ERM are enabled.
- B. Choose to decode UDP port 5555 packets as ARUBA_ERM and set the Aruba ERM Type to 0.
- C. Edit preferences for IEEE 802.11 and chose to ignore the Protection bit with IV.
- D. Apply the following display filter: wlan.fc.type == 1.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To better interpret the packets shown in the Wireshark capture, you should choose to decode UDP port 5555 packets as ARUBA_ERM and set the Aruba ERM Type to 0. This configuration will allow Wireshark to properly decode and display the Aruba-specific encapsulated remote mirroring (ERM) packets, providing a clearer understanding of the traffic.
1.Decoding Protocols: Selecting the correct protocol decoding in Wireshark ensures that the captured packets are interpreted correctly, displaying the relevant information.
2.Aruba ERM: The packets in the capture are likely encapsulated remote mirroring (ERM) packets specific to Aruba, which require proper decoding settings in Wireshark.
3.Clear Interpretation: By setting the Aruba ERM Type to 0 and decoding the packets as ARUBA_ERM, you can view the encapsulated data accurately.
Reference: Wireshark documentation and Aruba network packet analysis guides provide instructions on setting protocol decoding options to accurately interpret specific types of network traffic, such as Aruba ERM packets.

NEW QUESTION # 90
What is one use case for implementing user-based tunneling (UBT) on AOS-CX switches?

- A. Tunneling traffic directly to a third-party firewall in a client data center
- B. Adding 802.1X while continuing to use the existing VLAN and ACL structure in the Ethernet network
- C. Applying enhanced security features such as deep packet inspection (DPI) to wired traffic
- D. Centralizing the distribution of wired traffic without requiring HPE Aruba Networking gateways

Answer: C

Explanation:
Implementing user-based tunneling (UBT) on AOS-CX switches is beneficial for applying enhanced security features such as deep packet inspection (DPI) to wired traffic. UBT allows the traffic from specific users or devices to be tunneled to a central controller or security appliance where advanced security policies, including DPI, can be applied. This approach ensures that even wired traffic benefits from the same level of security and inspection typically available for wireless traffic, thus enhancing overall network security.
Reference: Aruba's documentation on UBT and AOS-CX configuration guides detail how to set up user-based tunneling and the benefits of applying advanced security features like DPI to tunneled traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 91
You are setting up HPE Aruba Networking SSE. Which use case requires you to apply a non-default device posture in a rule?

- A. Applying threat inspection to users when they access certain websites

- B. Integrating with HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass OnGuard
- C. Redirecting compromised clients to a remediation server
- D. Checking whether a client has antivirus software as a condition for receiving access to resources

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
A non-default device posture is applied in scenarios where specific checks on a device's compliance or security state (posture) are required to grant or deny access. The correct answer is:
* B. Checking whether a client has antivirus software as a condition for receiving access to resources.
* This use case explicitly requires device posture assessment, which involves evaluating the device for attributes like antivirus software, patch levels, or other compliance criteria.
* Non-default device posture rules are configured to assess these conditions and enforce the appropriate policy based on the device's state.
Other Options:
* A. Applying threat inspection: Threat inspection rules operate independently of device posture and apply based on traffic content, not device compliance.
* C. Redirecting compromised clients: This action is typically triggered based on a security event or threat detection, not directly related to device posture evaluation.
* D. Integrating with ClearPass OnGuard: While OnGuard can contribute to posture assessment, it does not require a non-default device posture in the SSE rule directly.
References
* HPE Aruba SSE Posture-Based Access Control documentation.
* Aruba ClearPass and SSE Integration Deployment Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 92
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