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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
A company uses HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) (the standalone application option). In the details for a generic device cluster, you see a recommendation for "Windows 8/10" with 70% accuracy.

What does this mean?

- A. CPDI has used MAC OUI to group these devices together. The average device's MAC address matches 70% of the "Windows 8/10" OUI.
- B. CPDI has detected that these devices match about 70% of the system rule for defining "Windows 8/10" devices.
- C. CPDI has matched these devices against several, conflicting system rules. 70% of those rules are for "Windows 8/10" devices.
- D. CPDI has grouped this cluster with similar classified devices. 70% of those classified devices are "Windows 8/10."

Answer: B

Explanation:
When HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) shows a recommendation for "Windows 8 /10" with 70% accuracy for a generic device cluster, it means that CPDI has detected that these devices match about 70% of the system rule criteria for defining "Windows 8/10" devices. This percentage indicates the confidence level based on the observed characteristics and behavior of the devices, helping administrators understand the likelihood that these devices are indeed running Windows 8 or 10.
Reference: ClearPass Device Insight documentation provides details on how device classification and accuracy percentages are determined, explaining the matching process against system rules.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Refer to Exhibit:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
1. IDPS Mode Configuration Overview
The exhibit shows the HPE Aruba Networking Central settings for the Gateway IDS/IPS configuration:
* Mode: Configured for Intrusion Prevention System (IPS), meaning that the gateway actively blocks traffic identified as threats.
* Fail Strategy: Configured to Block, meaning that if the gateway cannot determine the traffic's nature due to a system issue, it will block the traffic.
* Ruleset: The gateway uses a predefined set of intrusion detection/prevention rules (ruleset version 9861), which is updated automatically every day.
2. Traffic Evaluation in IPS Mode
In IPS mode, the gateway analyzes traffic against the active ruleset:
* If traffic matches a rule in the ruleset and is deemed malicious, the gateway will drop the traffic as part of its prevention mechanism.
* The ruleset defines specific conditions (e.g., signatures of known attacks, protocol anomalies) under which traffic should be blocked.
3. Explanation of Each Option
* A. Its site-to-site VPN connections failing:
* Incorrect:
* Site-to-site VPN connection issues do not directly trigger traffic drops under IDPS settings.
* IDPS is focused on detecting and preventing malicious activity, not general connectivity issues.
* B. Traffic matching a rule in the active ruleset:
* Correct:
* In IPS mode, the gateway drops traffic that matches any predefined rules in the active ruleset.
* For example, if traffic matches the signature of a known exploit or attack, it is immediately blocked.
* C. Its IDPS engine failing:
* Incorrect:
* The fail strategy determines how the gateway behaves in the event of an IDPS engine failure.
* In this case, the fail strategy is set to Block, but this applies only if the engine itself fails, not as a proactive traffic drop mechanism.
* D. Traffic showing anomalous behavior:

* Incorrect:
* While anomalous behavior may be logged or flagged, it does not necessarily lead to traffic drops unless it matches a specific rule in the active ruleset.
* Anomaly detection alone is not sufficient for IPS action without explicit rule matches.
Final Outcome:
Traffic is dropped only when it matches a rule in the active ruleset, ensuring targeted prevention of malicious activity.
References
* Aruba Gateway IDS/IPS Configuration Guide.
* Aruba Central Ruleset Management Documentation.
* Best Practices for Configuring Fail Strategies in IPS Mode.

NEW QUESTION # 56
What is a benefit of Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)?

- A. It lets a device query whether a single certificate is revoked or not.
- B. It lets a device dynamically renew its certificate before the certificate expires.
- C. It lets a device download all the serial numbers for certificates revoked by a CA at once.
- D. It lets a device determine whether to trust a certificate without needing any root certificates installed.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The benefit of the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) is that it allows a device to query whether a single certificate is revoked or not. OCSP provides a real-time mechanism for checking the revocation status of an individual certificate, enabling devices to verify the validity of certificates quickly and efficiently.
1.Certificate Status Query: OCSP enables devices to send a query to an OCSP responder to check the revocation status of a specific certificate.
2.Real-Time Verification: This protocol offers real-time responses, ensuring that the most up-to-date status of the certificate is obtained.
3.Efficiency: OCSP is more efficient than downloading an entire Certificate Revocation List (CRL), as it only queries the status of one certificate at a time.

NEW QUESTION # 57
A company has HPE Aruba Networking APs and AOS-CX switches, as well as HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass. The company wants CPPM to have HTTP User- Agent strings to use in profiling devices.
What can you do to support these requirements?

- A. Configure mirror sessions on the APs and switches to copy client HTTP traffic to CPPM.
- B. On the APs and switches, configure a redirect to ClearPass Guest in the role for devices being profiled.
- C. Add the CPPM server's IP address to the IP helper list in all client VLANs on routing switches.
- D. Schedule periodic subnet scans of all client subnets on CPPM.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To support the requirement for HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to have HTTP User-Agent strings for profiling devices, you should add the CPPM server's IP address to the IP helper list in all client VLANs on routing switches. This configuration ensures that DHCP requests and other relevant client traffic are forwarded to CPPM, allowing it to capture HTTP User-Agent strings and use them for device profiling.
1.IP Helper Configuration: Adding CPPM to the IP helper list ensures that the switch forwards DHCP and other client traffic to CPPM, enabling it to gather necessary information for profiling.
2.User-Agent Strings: By receiving client traffic, CPPM can analyze HTTP headers and capture User-Agent strings, which provide valuable information about the client's device and browser.
3.Profiling Support: This approach supports the comprehensive profiling of devices, allowing CPPM to apply appropriate policies based on detailed device information.
Reference: Aruba ClearPass and AOS-CX switch configuration guides detail the process of setting up IP helper addresses and the benefits of forwarding client traffic to CPPM for enhanced profiling and policy enforcement.

NEW QUESTION # 58

A company needs to enforce 802.1X authentication for its Windows domain computers to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). The company needs the computers to authenticate as both machines and users in the same session. Which authentication method should you set up on CPPM?

- A. EAP-TTLS
- B. EAP-TLS
- C. PEAP MSCHAPv2
- D. TEAP

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enforce 802.1X authentication for Windows domain computers to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) and have the computers authenticate as both machines and users in the same session, you should set up TEAP (Tunneled EAP) as the authentication method. TEAP supports both machine and user authentication within a single 802.1X session, making it suitable for scenarios where both types of authentication are required simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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