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## HPE6-A78<sup>Q&As</sup>

Aruba Certified Network Security Associate

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## HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q138-Q143):

### NEW QUESTION # 138

Which is a use case for enabling Control Plane Policing on Aruba switches?

- A. to prevent the switch from accepting routing updates from unauthorized users
- B. to prevent unauthorized network devices from sending routing updates
- **C. to mitigate Denial of Service (Dos) attacks on the switch**
- D. to encrypt traffic between tunneled node switches and Mobility Controllers (MCs)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Control Plane Policing (CoPP) on Aruba switches is used to mitigate Denial of Service (DoS) attacks on the switch. CoPP allows network administrators to restrict the impact of control plane traffic on the switch's CPU, thereby protecting network stability and integrity. By setting rate limits and specifying allowed traffic types, administrators can prevent malicious or malformed packets from overwhelming the switch's control plane, which could otherwise lead to a DoS condition and potentially disrupt network operations. This use case of CoPP is detailed in Aruba's network management documentation, where best practices and configurations to protect against DoS attacks are discussed.

### NEW QUESTION # 139

What is a benefit of deploying HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight?

- A. Simpler troubleshooting of ClearPass solutions across an environment with multiple ClearPass Policy Managers
- B. Agent-based analysis of devices' security settings and health status, with the ability to implement quarantining
- C. Visibility into devices' 802.1X supplicant settings and automated certificate deployment
- **D. Highly accurate endpoint classification for environments with many device types, including Internet of Things (IoT)**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight is an advanced profiling solution integrated with ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to enhance endpoint classification. It uses a combination of passive and active profiling techniques, along with machine learning, to identify and categorize devices on the network.

Option A, "Simpler troubleshooting of ClearPass solutions across an environment with multiple ClearPass Policy Managers," is correct. ClearPass Device Insight is designed to provide precise device profiling, especially in complex environments with diverse device types, such as IoT devices (e.g., smart cameras, thermostats). It leverages deep packet inspection (DPI), behavioral analysis, and a vast fingerprint database to accurately classify devices, enabling granular policy enforcement based on device type.

Option B, "Simpler troubleshooting of ClearPass solutions across an environment with multiple ClearPass Policy Managers," is incorrect. ClearPass Device Insight focuses on device profiling, not on troubleshooting ClearPass deployments. Troubleshooting across multiple CPPM instances would involve tools like the Event Viewer or Access Tracker, not Device Insight.

Option C, "Visibility into devices' 802.1X supplicant settings and automated certificate deployment," is incorrect. ClearPass Device Insight does not provide visibility into 802.1X supplicant settings or automate certificate deployment. Those functions are handled by ClearPass Onboard (for certificate deployment) or Access Tracker (for authentication details).

Option D, "Agent-based analysis of devices' security settings and health status, with the ability to implement quarantining," is incorrect. ClearPass Device Insight does not use agents for analysis; it relies on network traffic and active/passive profiling. Agent-based analysis and health status checks are features of ClearPass OnGuard, not Device Insight. Quarantining can be implemented by CPPM policies, but it's not a direct benefit of Device Insight.

The ClearPass Device Insight Data Sheet states:

"ClearPass Device Insight provides highly accurate endpoint classification for environments with many device types, including Internet of Things (IoT) devices. It uses a combination of passive and active profiling techniques, deep packet inspection (DPI), and machine learning to identify and categorize devices with precision, enabling organizations to enforce granular access policies in complex networks." (Page 2, Benefits Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide notes:

"ClearPass Device Insight enhances device profiling by offering highly accurate classification, especially for IoT and other non-traditional devices. It leverages a vast fingerprint database and advanced analytics to identify device types, making it ideal for environments with diverse endpoints." (Page 252, Device Insight Overview Section)

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ClearPass Device Insight Data Sheet, Benefits Section, Page 2.

HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide, Device Insight Overview Section, Page 252.

### NEW QUESTION # 140

What is one practice that can help you to maintain a digital chain of custody in your network?

- A. Enable packet capturing on Instant AP or Mobility Controller (MC) control path on an ongoing basis.
- B. Enable packet capturing on Instant AP or Moodily Controller (MC) datapath on an ongoing basis
- C. Ensure that all network Infrastructure devices use RADIUS rather than TACACS+ to authenticate managers
- **D. Ensure that all network infrastructure devices receive a valid clock using authenticated NTP**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To maintain a digital chain of custody in a network, a crucial practice is to ensure that all network infrastructure devices receive a valid clock using authenticated Network Time Protocol (NTP). Accurate and synchronized time stamps are essential for creating reliable and legally defensible logs. Authenticated NTP ensures that the time being set on devices is accurate and that the time source is verified, which is necessary for correlating logs from different devices and for forensic analysis.

References:

Digital forensics and network security protocols that underscore the importance of accurate timekeeping for maintaining a digital chain of custody.

NTP configuration guidelines for network devices, emphasizing the use of authentication to prevent tampering with clock settings.

### NEW QUESTION # 141

A company has Aruba Mobility Controllers (MCs), Aruba campus APs, and ArubaOS-CX switches. The company plans to use ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to classify endpoints by type. The ClearPass admins tell you that they want to run Network scans as part of the solution. What should you do to configure the infrastructure to support the scans?

- A. Create a TA profile on the ArubaOS-Switches with the root CA certificate for ClearPass's HTTPS certificate
- B. Create remote mirrors on the ArubaOS-Switches that collect traffic on edge ports, and mirror it to CPPM's IP address.
- C. Create device fingerprinting profiles on the ArubaOS-Switches that include SNMP, and apply the profiles to edge ports
- **D. Create SNMPv3 users on ArubaOS-CX switches, and make sure that the credentials match those configured on CPPM**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To configure the infrastructure to support network scans as part of the ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) solution, creating SNMPv3 users on ArubaOS-CX switches is necessary. Ensuring that the credentials for these SNMPv3 users match those configured on CPPM is crucial for enabling CPPM to perform network scans effectively. SNMPv3 provides a secure method for network management by offering authentication and encryption, which are essential for safely conducting scans that classify endpoints by type. This configuration allows CPPM to communicate securely with the switches and gather necessary data without compromising network security.

References:

ArubaOS-CX configuration manuals that discuss SNMP settings.

Network management and security guidelines that emphasize the importance of secure SNMP configurations for network scanning

and monitoring.

#### NEW QUESTION # 142

You are deploying a new wireless solution with an HPE Aruba Networking Mobility Master (MM), Mobility Controllers (MCs), and campus APs (CAPs). The solution will include a WLAN that uses Tunnel for the forwarding mode and WPA3-Enterprise for the security option.

You have decided to assign the WLAN to VLAN 301, a new VLAN. A pair of core routing switches will act as the default router for wireless user traffic.

Which links need to carry VLAN 301?

- A. All links in the campus LAN to ensure seamless roaming
- **B. Only links between MC ports and the core routing switches**
- C. Only links on the path between APs and the core routing switches
- D. Only links on the path between APs and the MC

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In an HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 architecture with a Mobility Master (MM), Mobility Controllers (MCs), and campus APs (CAPs), the WLAN is configured to use Tunnel forwarding mode and WPA3-Enterprise security. In Tunnel mode, all user traffic from the APs is encapsulated in a GRE tunnel and sent to the MC, which then forwards the traffic to the appropriate VLAN. The WLAN is assigned to VLAN 301, and the core routing switches act as the default router for wireless user traffic.

**Tunnel Forwarding Mode:** In this mode, the AP does not directly place user traffic onto the wired network. Instead, the AP tunnels all user traffic to the MC over a GRE tunnel. The MC then decapsulates the traffic and places it onto the wired network in the specified VLAN (VLAN 301 in this case). This means the VLAN tagging for user traffic occurs at the MC, not at the AP.

**VLAN 301 Assignment:** Since the WLAN is assigned to VLAN 301, the MC will tag user traffic with VLAN 301 when forwarding it to the wired network. The core routing switches, acting as the default router, need to receive this traffic on VLAN 301 to route it appropriately.

Therefore, VLAN 301 needs to be carried on the links between the MC ports and the core routing switches, as this is where the MC forwards the user traffic after decapsulating it from the GRE tunnel.

Option A, "Only links on the path between APs and the core routing switches," is incorrect because, in Tunnel mode, the APs do not directly forward user traffic to the wired network. The traffic is tunneled to the MC, so the links between the APs and the core switches do not need to carry VLAN 301 for user traffic (though they may carry other VLANs for AP management).

Option B, "Only links on the path between APs and the MC," is incorrect for the same reason. The GRE tunnel between the AP and MC carries encapsulated user traffic, and VLAN 301 tagging occurs at the MC, not on the AP-to-MC link.

Option C, "All links in the campus LAN to ensure seamless roaming," is incorrect because VLAN 301 only needs to be present where the MC forwards user traffic to the wired network (i.e., between the MC and the core switches). Extending VLAN 301 to all links is unnecessary and could introduce security or scalability issues.

Option D, "Only links between MC ports and the core routing switches," is correct because the MC places user traffic onto VLAN 301 and forwards it to the core switches, which act as the default router.

The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide states:

"In Tunnel forwarding mode, the AP encapsulates all user traffic in a GRE tunnel and sends it to the Mobility Controller (MC). The MC decapsulates the traffic and forwards it to the wired network on the VLAN assigned to the WLAN. For example, if the WLAN is assigned to VLAN 301, the MC tags the user traffic with VLAN 301 and sends it out of its wired interface to the upstream switch. Therefore, the VLAN must be configured on the links between the MC and the upstream switch or router that acts as the default gateway for the VLAN." (Page 275, Tunnel Forwarding Mode Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Wireless LAN Design Guide notes:

"When using Tunnel mode, the VLAN assigned to the WLAN must be carried on the wired links between the Mobility Controller and the default router for the VLAN. The links between the APs and the MC do not need to carry the user VLAN, as all traffic is tunneled to the MC, which handles VLAN tagging." (Page 52, VLAN Configuration Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Tunnel Forwarding Mode Section, Page 275.

HPE Aruba Networking Wireless LAN Design Guide, VLAN Configuration Section, Page 52.

#### NEW QUESTION # 143

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