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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

A company wants to implement Virtual Network based Tunneling (VNBT) on a particular group of users and assign those users to an overlay network with VNI 3000.

Assume that an AOS-CX switch is already set up to:

- . Implement 802.1X to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM)
- . Participate in an EVPN VXLAN solution that includes VNI 3000

Which setting should you configure in the users' AOS-CX role to apply VNBT to them when they connect?

- A. Gateway zone set to "vni-3000" with no gateway role set
- B. Gateway zone set to "3000" with no gateway role set
- C. Access VLAN ID set to "3000"
- D. Access VLAN set to the VLAN mapped to VNI 3000

Answer: D

Explanation:

To apply Virtual Network based Tunneling (VNBT) to a particular group of users and assign them to an overlay network with VNI 3000, you should configure the users' AOS-CX role to set the Access VLAN to the VLAN mapped to VNI 3000. This ensures that when users connect, their traffic is tunneled through the specified VNI, integrating seamlessly with the EVPN VXLAN solution.

1. Access VLAN Configuration: Setting the Access VLAN to the VLAN mapped to VNI 3000 ensures that users' traffic is directed to the correct virtual network.

2. EVPN VXLAN Integration: This setup allows the AOS-CX switch to participate in the EVPN VXLAN solution, ensuring that user traffic is properly encapsulated and tunneled.

3. Role-Based Assignment: Configuring the role with the correct VLAN mapping ensures that users are dynamically assigned to the appropriate virtual network based on their role.

NEW QUESTION # 25

The following firewall role is configured on HPE Aruba Networking Central-managed APs:

```
wlan access-rule employees
```

```
index 3
```

```
rule any any match 17 67 67 permit
```

```
rule any any match any 53 53 permit
```

```
rule 10 5 5.0 255.255 255.0 match any any any deny
```

```
rule 10.5 0.0 255.255 0.0 match 6 80 80 permit
```

```
rule 10.5 0.0 255.255.0.0 match 6 443 443 permit
```

```
rule 10.5.0.0 255.255.0.0 match any any any deny
```

```
rule any any match any any any permit
```

A client has authenticated and been assigned to the employees role. The client has IP address 10.2.2.2. Which correctly describes behavior in this policy?

- A. HTTPS traffic from 10.2.2.2 to 10.5.5.5 is denied.
- B. HTTPS traffic from 10.2.2.2 to 203.0.113.12 is denied.
- C. Traffic from 198.51.100.12 in an active HTTP session between 10.2.2.2 and 198.51.100.12 is denied.
- D. Traffic from 10.5.3.3 in an active HTTPS session between 10.2.2.2 and 10.5.3.3 is permitted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Policy Analysis:

* Rule Evaluation Order: Rules are applied in sequential order until a match is found.

* Key Points:

* DHCP traffic (UDP 67) is permitted.

* DNS traffic (UDP 53) is permitted.

* Traffic to 10.5.5.0/24 is explicitly denied.

* HTTP traffic (TCP 80) is allowed only to 10.5.0.0/16.

* HTTPS traffic (TCP 443) is allowed only to 10.5.0.0/16.

* All other traffic to 10.5.0.0/16 is denied.

* Any other traffic not matching the above rules is permitted.

* Scenario Analysis:

* The client IP 10.2.2.2 does not fall within the 10.5.0.0/16 subnet.

* Rule 3 denies traffic to 10.5.5.5, regardless of the source IP.

* Option A: Correct. HTTPS traffic to 10.5.5.5 is explicitly denied by Rule 3.

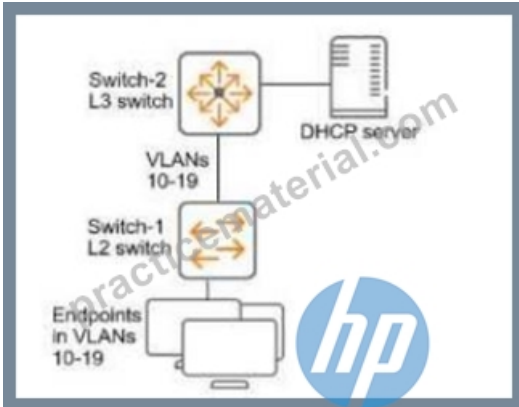
* Option B: Incorrect. Traffic to 203.0.113.12 is permitted due to the final "permit any" rule.

* Option C: Incorrect. The client (10.2.2.2) does not belong to the subnet 10.5.0.0/16, so traffic to 10.5.3.3 is not permitted by Rule 5.

* Option D: Incorrect. HTTP traffic to 198.51.100.12 is allowed by the last "permit any" rule.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Refer to the exhibit.



You have verified that AOS-CX Switch-1 has constructed an IP-to-MAC binding table in VLANs 10-19.

Now you need to enable ARP inspection for the endpoint connected to Switch-1. What must you do first to prevent traffic disruption?

- A. Create a static IP-to-MAC binding on Switch-1 for the DHCP server.
- B. Configure ARP inspection on VLANs 10-19 on Switch-2.
- **C. Configure Switch-1 uplinks as trusted ARP inspection ports.**
- D. Configure DHCP snooping on VLANs 10-19 on Switch-2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI):

- * ARP inspection verifies ARP packets against a trusted IP-to-MAC binding table to prevent ARP spoofing attacks.
- * DHCP snooping is required to construct the IP-to-MAC binding table dynamically.
- * To avoid traffic disruption, uplink ports that connect to trusted switches, DHCP servers, or routers must be explicitly configured as trusted ports for ARP inspection.

Steps to Prevent Traffic Disruption:

- * Trust the Uplinks: ARP inspection must treat uplink ports as trusted to allow ARP traffic from legitimate DHCP servers and upstream switches.
- * Enable DHCP Snooping: DHCP snooping must be enabled on Switch-2 to ensure consistent IP-to-MAC bindings upstream.

Why the Answer is Correct:

- * Option A: Incorrect. ARP inspection on Switch-2 is important but not required first to prevent disruption on Switch-1.
- * Option B: Incorrect. DHCP snooping must be enabled upstream eventually, but this alone will not stop immediate traffic disruption on Switch-1.
- * Option C: Correct. Switch-1 uplinks must be trusted ARP inspection ports first to allow legitimate upstream traffic and prevent ARP disruption.
- * Option D: Incorrect. Static bindings are not required if DHCP snooping is enabled, and they are manual, limiting scalability.

Conclusion:

To avoid traffic disruption, configure Switch-1 uplinks as trusted ARP inspection ports to ensure valid ARP traffic can pass upstream and downstream.

NEW QUESTION # 27

A company needs you to integrate HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) with HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI). What is one task you should do to prepare?

- **A. Enable Insight in the CPPM server configuration settings.**
- B. Install the root CA for CPPM's HTTPS certificate as trusted in the CPDI application.
- C. Configure WMI, SSH, and SNMP external accounts for device scanning on CPPM.
- D. Collect a Data Collector token from HPE Aruba Networking Central.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* ClearPass Device Insight Integration:

- * To integrate ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) with ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM), you must enable the Insight feature in the

CPPM server configuration settings.

* This ensures CPPM can share and receive profiling data with CPDI for device identification.

* Option Analysis:

* Option A: Incorrect. Root CA certificates are not required for this integration.

* Option B: Correct. Enabling Insight on CPPM is essential for the integration to function.

* Option C: Incorrect. WMI, SSH, and SNMP are not part of the CPDI integration prerequisites.

* Option D: Incorrect. The Data Collector token is relevant to Aruba Central, not CPDI integration.

NEW QUESTION # 28

A company wants to enforce these controls on clients assigned to "role1":

DHCP permitted

DNS permitted

All other access to 10.0.0.0/8 denied

All other traffic permitted

You have so far configured these settings:

```
class ip class1
```

```
10 match udp any any eq 67
```

```
20 match udp any any eq 53
```

```
30 match tcp any any eq 53
```

```
class ip class2
```

```
10 match any any 10.0.0.0/255.0.0.0
```

```
port-access policy policy1
```

```
10 class ip class1
```

```
20 class ip class2 action drop
```

```
port-access role role1
```

```
associate policy policy1
```

What change should you make to fulfill the company's requirements?

- A. Add the "action permit" keyword to the end of the "10 class ip class1" rule in "policy1."
- **B. Add a class with this rule, "match any any any," and reference the class at the end of "policy1."**
- C. In "ip class2," change "match any any 10.0.0.0/255.0.0.0" to "ignore any any 10.0.0.0/255.0.0.0."
- D. In "ip class2," change the rule to "match any 10.0.0.0/255.0.0.0 any."

Answer: B

Explanation:

The existing policy permits DHCP and DNS through class1, then drops traffic matching class2, which is traffic destined for 10.0.0.0/8. However, the requirement also says all other traffic must be permitted. To make that policy complete, a final catch-all permit class must be added after the deny rule. A class that matches "any any any" and is referenced at the end of policy1 permits all traffic that did not match the earlier DHCP/DNS or 10.0.0.0/8 rules. Changing class2 to ignore would remove the intended deny behavior.

Reversing source and destination would not meet the stated destination-based requirement. Adding action permit to class1 only affects DHCP and DNS, not all other traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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