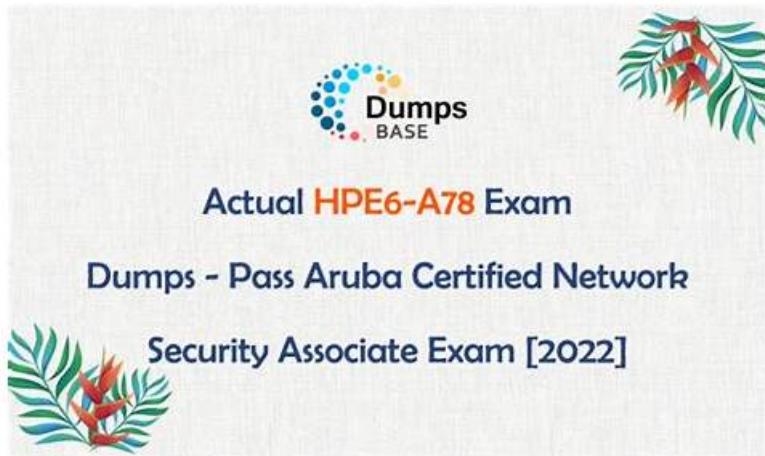


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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

What is one way that WPA3-PerSonal enhances security when compared to WPA2-Personal?

- A. WPA3-Personal prevents eavesdropping on other users' wireless traffic by a user who knows the passphrase for the WLAN.
- B. WPA3-Personal is more complicated to deploy because it requires a backend authentication server
- C. WPA3-Personal is more resistant to passphrase cracking Because it requires passphrases to be at least 12 characters
- D. WPA3-Personal is more secure against password leaking Because all users have their own username and password

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 51

You are configuring ArubaOS-CX switches to tunnel client traffic to an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC). What should you do to enhance security for control channel communications between the switches and the MC?

- A. Create one UBT zone for control traffic and a second UBT zone for clients.
- B. Make sure that the UBT client vlan is assigned to the interface on which the switches reach the MC and only that interface.
- **C. Configure a long, random PAPI security key that matches on the switches and the MC.**
- D. install certificates on the switches, and make sure that CPsec is enabled on the MC

Answer: C

Explanation:

When configuring ArubaOS-CX switches to tunnel client traffic to an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC), securing the control channel communications is crucial to prevent unauthorized access and ensure data integrity. Option B is the correct answer as it involves configuring a long, random PAPI security key that matches on both the switches and the MC. The PAPI (Policy Access Point Interface) protocol is used for secure communication between Aruba devices, and employing a robust, randomized security key significantly enhances the security of the control channel. This setup prevents potential interception or manipulation of the control traffic between the devices.

References:

ArubaOS-CX Security Configuration Guide

Aruba Networks Official Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 52

An MC has a WLAN that enforces WPA3-Enterprise with authentication to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM). The WLAN's default role is set to guest. A Mobility Controller (MC) has these roles configured on it:

authenticated

denyal

guest

general-access

guest-logon

logon

stateful-dot1x

switch-logon

voice

A client authenticates. CPPM returns an Access-Accept with an Aruba-User-Role VSA set to general_access. What role does the client receive?

- A. logon
- B. guest
- C. authenticated
- **D. general-access**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an AOS-8 Mobility Controller (MC) environment, a WLAN is configured with WPA3-Enterprise security, using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) for authentication. The WLAN's default role is set to "guest," which would be applied if no specific role is assigned after authentication. The MC has several roles configured, including "general-access" (note the underscore in the question : "general_access").

The client successfully authenticates, and CPPM sends an Access-Accept message with an Aruba-User-Role Vendor-Specific Attribute (VSA) set to "general_access." In AOS-8, the Aruba-User-Role VSA is used to assign a specific role to the client, overriding the default role configured on the WLAN. The role specified in the VSA must match a role that exists on the MC. Since "general-access" (or "general_access" as written in the question) is listed among the roles configured on the MC, the MC will apply this role to the client.

The underscore in "general_access" in the VSA versus the hyphen in "general-access" in the MC's role list is likely a typographical inconsistency in the question. In practice, AOS-8 role names are case-insensitive and typically use hyphens, not underscores, but for the purpose of this question, we assume "general_access" matches "general-access" as the intended role.

Option A, "guest," is incorrect because the guest role is the default 802.1X role for the WLAN, but it is overridden by the Aruba-User-Role VSA specifying "general_access." Option B, "logon," is incorrect because the logon role is typically applied during the authentication process (e.g., to allow access to DNS or RADIUS servers), not after successful authentication when a specific role is

assigned.

Option C, "general-access," is correct because the MC applies the role specified in the Aruba-User-Role VSA ("general_access"), which matches the "general-access" role configured on the MC.

Option D, "authenticated," is incorrect because the "authenticated" role is not specified in the VSA, and there is no indication that it is the default role for successful authentication in this scenario.

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

"When a client authenticates successfully via 802.1X, the Mobility Controller checks for an Aruba-User-Role VSA in the RADIUS Access-Accept message. If the VSA is present and the specified role exists on the controller, the controller assigns that role to the client, overriding the default 802.1X role configured for the WLAN. For example, if the VSA specifies 'general-access' and this role is configured on the controller, the client will be assigned the 'general-access' role." (Page 305, Role Assignment Section)

Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide notes:

"The Aruba-User-Role VSA allows ClearPass to assign a specific role to a client on an Aruba Mobility Controller. The role name sent in the VSA must match a role configured on the controller, and the controller will apply this role to the client session, ignoring the default role for the WLAN." (Page 289, RADIUS Enforcement Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, Role Assignment Section, Page 305.

HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 User Guide, RADIUS Enforcement Section, Page 289.

NEW QUESTION # 53

What is one difference between EAP-Tunneled Layer security (EAP-TLS) and Protected EAP (PEAP)?

- A. EAP-TLS creates a TLS tunnel for transmitting user credentials securely while PEAP protects user credentials with TKIP encryption.
- B. EAP-TLS begins with the establishment of a TLS tunnel, but PEAP does not use a TLS tunnel as part of its process
- C. EAP-TLS requires the supplicant to authenticate with a certificate, but PEAP allows the supplicant to use a username and password.
- D. EAP-TLS creates a TLS tunnel for transmitting user credentials, while PEAP authenticates the server and supplicant during a TLS handshake.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 54

What is a guideline for deploying Aruba ClearPass Device Insight?

- A. Deploy a Device Insight Collector at every site in the corporate WAN to reduce the impact on WAN links.
- B. For companies with multiple sites, deploy a pair of Device Insight Collectors at the HQ or the central data center.
- C. Configure remote mirroring on access layer Aruba switches, using Device Insight Analyzer as the destination IP.
- D. Make sure that Aruba devices trust the root CA certificate for the ClearPass Device Insight Analyzer's HTTPS certificate.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For deploying Aruba ClearPass Device Insight effectively, especially in environments with multiple sites, it is recommended to deploy a pair of Device Insight Collectors at the headquarters or the central data center. This deployment strategy helps in centralizing the data collection and analysis, which simplifies management and enhances performance by reducing the data load on the WAN links connecting different sites. Centralizing the collectors at a major site or data center allows for better scalability and reliability of the network management system. This configuration also aids in achieving a more consistent and comprehensive monitoring and analysis of the devices across the network, ensuring that the security and management policies are uniformly applied. This recommendation is based on best practices for network architecture design, particularly those discussed in Aruba's deployment guides and network management strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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