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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS  
**DEMO VERSION**  
*(LIMITED CONTENT)*

# Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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An IT administrator attempts to join a ClearPass server to an Active Directory domain. They notice that the system clocks of the ClearPass server and the AD domain are not in sync. The ClearPass server is 10 minutes behind the AD domain. As a best practice, what should the administrator do?

## Options:

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- A- The administrator should manually set the ClearPass server clock to match the AD domain.
- B- The administrator should sync the ClearPass server and the AD domain to the same time source.
- C- The administrator should proceed with the join.

## Answer:

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B

## Explanation:

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Manual time setting is a temporary fix and will inevitably drift. The best practice for any distributed system, especially one relying on Kerberos and Active Directory, is to sync all components to the same NTP (Network Time Protocol) source. By pointing both the ClearPass servers and the Domain Controllers to the same authoritative clock, the administrator ensures that the time difference remains near zero, preventing domain join failures and ensuring certificate validity and log accuracy across the entire infrastructure.

# Question 2

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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An IT administrator is setting up ClearPass servers for a new network environment. They need to ensure that the RADIUS authentication will work seamlessly across all servers in the cluster. What crucial step must they take regarding the certificates?

## Options:

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- A- Share a single RadSec certificate across all servers

- B- Install a single certificate on the publisher server only
- C- Install certificates individually on every ClearPass server

Answer:

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C

Explanation:

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RADIUS certificates (specifically those used for EAP-PEAP or EAP-TLS) are bound to the specific FQDN and identity of each server. In a cluster, each node (Publisher and all Subscribers) acts as an independent RADIUS server. Therefore, the administrator must install a RADIUS certificate on every node individually. While these certificates can be issued by the same CA, they must uniquely identify each server to ensure client devices can establish a secure EAP tunnel regardless of which node they connect to.

## Question 3

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A network engineer is installing a new HTTPS certificate on a ClearPass server to replace the built-in self-signed certificate. They want to ensure the certificate is trusted and properly installed. What critical step must they remember to avoid installation issues?

Options:

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- A- Install the certificate without specifying the subject alternative names
- B- Include the entire certificate bundle with root CA and intermediate CA trusts
- C- Only install the certificate for the publisher

Answer:

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B

Explanation:

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A common cause of certificate errors is a 'broken trust chain'. When uploading a new server certificate, the engineer must include the entire certificate bundle. This bundle should contain the server's certificate, any Intermediate CAs, and the Root CA certificate. This allows the ClearPass server to present the full chain to client browsers, ensuring they can verify the certificate's authenticity back to a trusted source.

## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A network administrator is troubleshooting an issue where a user is unable to log in to the Policy Manager's web interface. The administrator checks the Access Tracker but does not see any relevant logs. What should the administrator do next based on ClearPass's handling of TACACS requests?

### Options:

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- A- Create a new TACACS service in the Policy Manager.
- B- Check the Event Viewer for the TACACS request.
- C- Restart the ClearPass server to reset the logs.

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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While RADIUS requests (for network access) are almost always found in the Access Tracker, TACACS+ requests (for device administration) that fail early in the process---such as those from an unauthorized source IP---may not appear there. In these cases, the Event Viewer is the correct diagnostic tool. The Event Viewer captures system-level errors, including 'Unknown NAD' alerts for TACACS+ attempts, which will help the administrator identify why the request isn't being processed by a service.

## Question 5

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A network administrator is configuring a new Network Access Device (NAD) in ClearPass. They select RadSec for the network device and notice that the PSK field automatically changes to 'radsec' regardless of what is typed. What is the most likely reason for this behavior?

### Options:

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- A- RadSec requires a fixed PSK value for secure communication.

- B- The network device is not compatible with RadSec configuration.
- C- The administrator's user permissions restrict changes to the PSK field.

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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As discussed in Q5, RadSec utilizes TLS for security, which renders the traditional RADIUS MD5 shared secret obsolete. In the ClearPass interface, when RadSec is selected as the protocol, the system automatically defaults the PSK to 'radsec' because the underlying communication is now secured by certificates, not a password. This is a standard behavior of the protocol implementation in HPE Aruba products to indicate that certificate-based trust is now the priority.

## Question 6

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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An organization is expanding its network and needs to manage authentication across multiple sites with a large number of users. They decide to implement a ClearPass cluster to maintain centralized management. Which ClearPass server role is responsible for full read/write access to the configuration database?

### Options:

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- A- Insights Database Manager
- B- Publisher
- C- Log Database Manager

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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In any ClearPass cluster, there is exactly one Publisher. The Publisher is the only node that has full read/write access to the master configuration database. All changes made by administrators are written to the Publisher and then 'pushed' (replicated) to the Subscriber nodes, which have read-only copies of the configuration for processing authentications.

# Question 7

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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An IT administrator needs to quickly identify all devices connected to a specific subnet within their network. They decide to use the search feature to find all IP addresses within the 10.0.0.0/8 subnet. Which search term should they use?

## Options:

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- A- 10.0.0.0/16
- B- 10.
- C- 10.0.0

## Answer:

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B

## Explanation:

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The search bar in the ClearPass Endpoints and Access Tracker views supports partial-string matching. To find all devices in the 10.x.x.x (10/8) range, simply typing '10.' will filter the list to show every entry where the IP address field begins with those two characters. This is the most efficient way to perform broad subnet filtering without using complex query syntax.

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