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## PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam

**1. Which protocol is primarily used for Single Sign-On (SSO) in enterprise environments?**

- A. FTP
- B. SAML
- C. SMTP
- D. SNMP

**Answer:** B. SAML

**Explanation:** Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is widely used for Single Sign-On (SSO) in enterprise environments, enabling secure exchange of authentication and authorization data between parties.

**2. What does MFA stand for in authentication mechanisms?**

- A. Multi-Factor Authentication
- B. Mandatory File Access
- C. Multi-Frame Allocation
- D. Managed Firewall Access

**Answer:** A. Multi-Factor Authentication

**Explanation:** MFA stands for Multi-Factor Authentication, which enhances security by requiring multiple forms of verification before granting access.

**3. Which of the following is NOT a factor in Multi-Factor Authentication?**

- A. Something you know
- B. Something you have
- C. Something you can see
- D. Something you are

**Answer:** C. Something you can see

**Explanation:** The traditional MFA factors are something you know (e.g., password), something you have (e.g., token), and something you are (e.g., biometrics). "Something you can see" is not a standard MFA factor.

**4. OAuth 2.0 is primarily used for:**

- A. User authentication
- B. Token-based authorization
- C. Encrypting data
- D. Establishing VPN connections

Both practice exams (web-based & desktop) give a Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE real exam feeling and identify your mistakes so you can overcome your weaknesses before the PT-AM-CPE final test. The desktop Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Practice Test software works on Windows after software installation. You can take the web-based Certified Professional - PingAM Exam PT-AM-CPE practice exam via any operating system.

## Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Extending Services Using OAuth2-Based Protocols: This domain addresses integrating applications with OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect, securing OAuth2 clients with mutual TLS and proof-of-possession, transforming OAuth2 tokens, and implementing social authentication.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Installing and Deploying AM: This domain encompasses installing and upgrading PingAM, hardening security configurations, setting up clustered environments, and deploying PingOne Advanced Identity Platform to the cloud.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Improving Access Management Security:</b> This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.</li> </ul>
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### Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

#### NEW QUESTION # 11

When the OATH Registration node's OATH Algorithm property is set to TOTP in an authentication tree, which node needs to have the same value set?

- A. OATH Device Storage node13
- B. Recovery Code Collector Decision node11
- C. MFA Registration Options node12
- **D. OATH Token Verifier node**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) using the OATH standard supports two primary algorithms: TOTP (Time-based One-Time Password) and HOTP (HMAC-based One-Time Password).<sup>14</sup> For an authentication journey to function correctly, the "Registration" phase (where the user's device and AM agree on a secret and algorithm) and the "Verification" phase (where AM checks the submitted code) must be perfectly synchronized.

According to the "Authentication Node Reference" for the OATH Token Verifier node and OATH Registration node: Both nodes contain a configuration property named OATH Algorithm.<sup>15</sup> This property determines how the six- or eight-digit code is generated and validated. If the OATH Registration node is configured to set up a user for TOTP, it will generate a QR code containing the TOTP parameters for the user's authenticator app.

When that user later attempts to log in, the OATH Token Verifier node (Option A) must also be set to TOTP.<sup>16</sup> If the verifier is accidentally set to HOTP (which uses a counter rather than a time step), the validation will consistently fail because the server will be looking for a counter-based value while the app is providing a time-based value.

Other nodes like the Recovery Code Collector Decision node (Option B) or OATH Device Storage node (Option D) handle subsequent or separate tasks (like account recovery or writing the final profile to LDAP) and do not directly participate in the real-time OATH mathematical validation logic. Thus, the OATH Token Verifier is the mandatory counterpart that must match the registration's algorithm setting.

#### NEW QUESTION # 12

An administrator has a requirement to reconfigure the attribute used to search for users in a LDAP Data Store. What Data Store configuration attribute would they need to change?

- A. LDAP Users Bind Attribute
- B. LDAP Users Find Attribute
- C. LDAP Users Index Attribute
- **D. LDAP Users Search Attribute**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When integrating PingAM 8.0.2 with an external LDAP directory (such as PingDS or Active Directory), the Identity Store configuration defines how AM interacts with that directory. A common task is defining which LDAP attribute should be used when a user attempts to log in with a username.

According to the "Identity Store Configuration Reference," the property LDAP Users Search Attribute is the correct attribute to modify. This field defines the LDAP attribute name that AM uses in its search filter to find a matching user entry. For example, if this property is set to uid, AM will execute a search like (&(objectClass=person)(uid=username)). If the requirement changes such that users should log in using their email addresses, the administrator would update this property to mail.

LDAP Users Search Attribute (Option A): Directly controls the attribute used in the user lookup query.

LDAP Users Bind Attribute (Option C): This is used to specify which attribute forms the Distinguished Name (DN) during a bind operation, but the initial "finding" of the user is governed by the Search Attribute.

Option B and D: These are not standard property names within the PingAM Data Store configuration UI.

Understanding this mapping is essential for aligning PingAM with the existing schema of an organization's directory. This setting is typically found under Realms > [Realm Name] > Identity Stores > [Store Name] > LDAP Secondary Configuration.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

Which statement differentiates the ForgeOps Cloud Deployment Model (CDM) from the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) deployment?

- A. Deployment generates random secrets
- B. Fully integrated PingAM, PingIDM, and PingDS installations
- C. Provides replicated directory services
- D. Supports deployment with Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS), or Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In the Ping Identity ForgeOps methodology for version 8.0.2, there are two primary deployment patterns used in Kubernetes: the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) and the Cloud Deployment Model (CDM).

CDK (Cloud Developer Kit): This is intended for development and demonstration purposes. It is a "minimized" version of the platform. Crucially, in the CDK, the PingDS (directory service) is typically deployed as a single instance. It lacks the redundancy and replication required for production, as the goal is to reduce resource consumption on a developer's machine or a small test cluster.

CDM (Cloud Deployment Model): This is the reference architecture for production-grade environments. The CDM is designed for high availability and scale. According to the "ForgeOps Documentation," the primary differentiator is that the CDM provides replicated directory services. In a CDM deployment, PingDS is deployed in a multi-instance, replicated state (using a Kubernetes StatefulSet) to ensure that if one DS pod fails, the session and configuration data remain available.

While both models support major cloud providers like GKE, EKS, and AKS (Option B), generate random secrets (Option A), and provide integrated AM/IDM/DS stacks (Option D), the presence of multi-node replication in the directory layer is the definitive technical boundary between the "Developer" kit and the "Production" model.

### NEW QUESTION # 14

In a default PingAM configuration, what type of keystore stores the secret ID named storepass, which contains the encrypted password of the default-keystore secret store?

- A. Filesystem secret store
- B. Keystore secret store
- C. Hardware Security Module secret store
- D. Environment and system property secret store

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, the management of sensitive data such as passwords and cryptographic keys is handled through a unified Secret Store framework. This framework abstracts the source of the secret from the component that consumes it using Secret IDs. One of the most critical secret IDs in a standard installation is storepass.

The storepass secret ID is specifically used by the default-keystore (which is typically a "Keystore secret store" pointing to keystore.jks or keystore.p12). Before AM can access the keys within the default-keystore to sign tokens or encrypt data, it must first unlock the keystore itself using the password mapped to the storepass secret ID.

According to the PingAM "Secrets, certificates, and keys" documentation, in a default file-based configuration, PingAM initializes a Filesystem secret store as its primary global store. This store is configured to look into a specific directory within the AM configuration path (usually `.../openam/secrets/`). Inside this directory, AM expects to find files named after the secret IDs they contain. For the storepass ID, there is typically a corresponding file (such as `storepass` or `.storepass`) containing the cleartext or encrypted password required to open the primary keystore.

While AM can be configured to use an Environment and system property secret store (Option B) for high-portability cloud deployments, the "out-of-the-box" default behavior during a standard installation relies on the filesystem. Option A is incorrect because the storepass is the key to the keystore, not a secret inside it, and Option D refers to specialized hardware integrations not used in a default software-only setup. Therefore, the Filesystem secret store is the correct technical answer for the default location of the storepass.

### NEW QUESTION # 15

After installing a PingAM instance with the configuration directory path set to `/home/forgerock/am`, where is the default directory that contains the debug log files?

- A. `/home/forgerock/am/var/logs`
- B. `/home/forgerock/am/logs`
- C. `/home/forgerock/am/var/debug`
- D. `/home/forgerock/am/debug`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When PingAM is installed, it creates a specific directory structure within its Configuration Directory (also known as the `AM_HOME` or `.openamcfg` pointer target). This structure is standardized across versions to ensure that administrators and automated scripts can locate critical files.

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 "File System Reference" and "Debug Logging" documentation:

The primary directory for engine-level troubleshooting files (debug logs) is named `debug`.<sup>17</sup> This directory is located immediately within the root of the configuration directory. Therefore, if the configuration path is explicitly set to `/home/forgerock/am`, the resulting path for debug files will be `/home/forgerock/am/debug` (Option D).

It is important to distinguish between Audit Logs and Debug Logs:

Audit Logs: (e.g., `access.audit.json`) are usually found in the `.../openam/log` or `.../openam/logs` directory (making Option A a common distractor).

Debug Logs: (e.g., `amAuth`, `amSession`, `amCore`) are strictly stored in the debug directory.

The `var` directory (Options B and C) is a convention used in some ForgeRock "ForgeOps" containerized deployments (like those in Kubernetes) to separate variable data from static config. However, in a standard standalone installation as described in the question, the direct `.../debug` path is the verified default behavior of the PingAM installation wizard and configurator tool.

### NEW QUESTION # 16

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