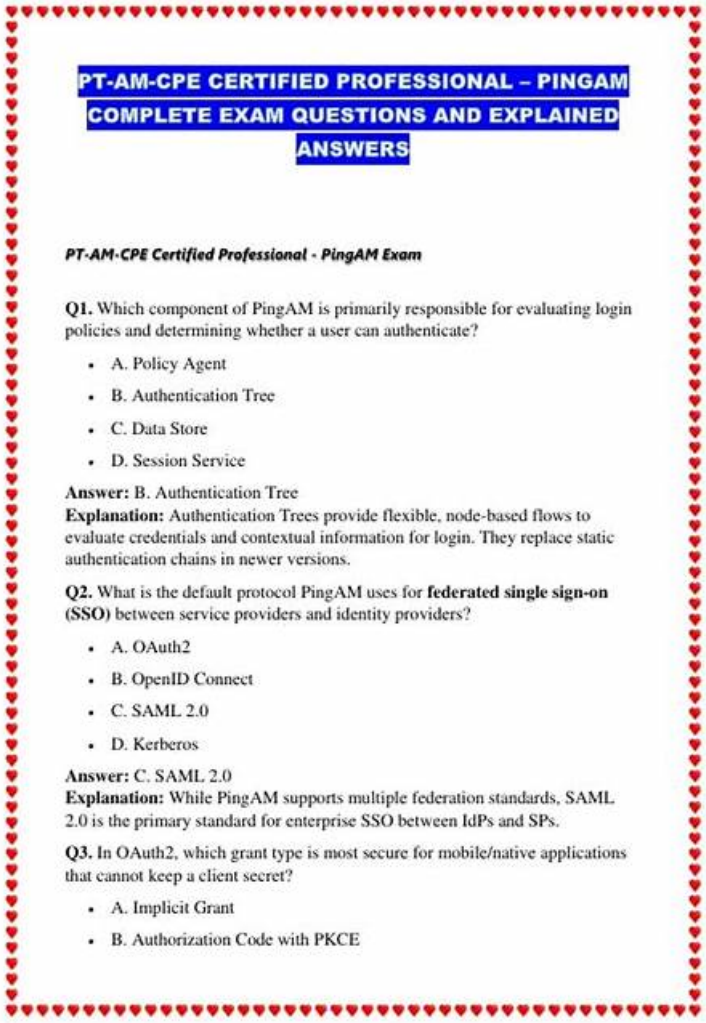
PT-AM-CPE日本語受験教科書 & PT-AM-CPE試験感想


PT-AM-CPE CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL – PINGAM
COMPLETE EXAM QUESTIONS AND EXPLAINED
ANSWERS

PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam

Q1. Which component of PingAM is primarily responsible for evaluating login policies and determining whether a user can authenticate?

- A. Policy Agent
- B. Authentication Tree
- C. Data Store
- D. Session Service

Answer: B. Authentication Tree
Explanation: Authentication Trees provide flexible, node-based flows to evaluate credentials and contextual information for login. They replace static authentication chains in newer versions.

Q2. What is the default protocol PingAM uses for **federated single sign-on (SSO)** between service providers and identity providers?

- A. OAuth2
- B. OpenID Connect
- C. SAML 2.0
- D. Kerberos

Answer: C. SAML 2.0
Explanation: While PingAM supports multiple federation standards, SAML 2.0 is the primary standard for enterprise SSO between IdPs and SPs.

Q3. In OAuth2, which grant type is most secure for mobile/native applications that cannot keep a client secret?

- A. Implicit Grant
- B. Authorization Code with PKCE

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業界の人気トレンドの変化と最新の社会的見解を注視し、時代に対応し、クライアントに最新のPT-AM-CPE学習教材リソースを提供します。私たちのサービス哲学と信条は、お客様が私たちの神であり、お客様のPT-AM-CPEガイド資料に対する満足が私たちの幸福の最大のリソースであるということです。なぜあなたはまだheしたのですか？今すぐPT-AM-CPEガイドの質問を購入してください。 PT-AM-CPEラーニングガイドを使用すると、PT-AM-CPE試験に問題なく合格できます。

PT-AM-CPEテストガイドは、時間の無駄を避けるために、できるだけ早くこれらの資料を学習できることを保証できます。 Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Study Questionは、不明瞭な概念を簡素化することにより、学習方法を最適化するのに役立ちます。 PT-AM-CPE試験問題は、アフターサービスを完璧にするための努力をspareしみません。

>> PT-AM-CPE日本語受験教科書 <<

PT-AM-CPE試験の準備方法｜最高のPT-AM-CPE日本語受験教科書試験｜実用的なCertified Professional - PingAM Exam試験感想

成功する方法を見つけるだけで、失敗する口実をしない。CertShikenの Ping IdentityのPT-AM-CPE試験トレーニング資料は問題と解答を含めて、高度に認証されたIT領域の専門家の経験と創造を含めているものです。うちのPing IdentityのPT-AM-CPE試験トレーニング資料は正確性が高くて、カバー率も広いで、君がPing IdentityのPT-AM-CPE認定試験に合格するのに大変役に立ちます。

Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam 認定 PT-AM-CPE 試験問題 (Q18-Q23):

質問 # 18
Which of the following needs to be configured in order to use social authentication in PingAM?

- A. A realm policy
- B. A realm service
- C. An OAuth2 client
- D. A data store

正解：C

解説：
Social Authentication in PingAM 8.0.2 allows users to log in using identities from external providers like Google, Apple, or LinkedIn. This process relies on PingAM acting as an OAuth2 Client or OpenID Connect Relying Party (RP) toward the social provider.
According to the PingAM "Social Authentication" and "Social Identity Provider Client Configuration" documentation, for PingAM to successfully hand off authentication to a social provider, you must configure an OAuth2 Client (specifically a Social Identity Provider client) within the PingAM realm. This configuration includes:
Client ID and Client Secret: Obtained from the social provider's developer console (e.g., Google Cloud Console).
Endpoints: The authorization, token, and UserInfo endpoints of the social provider.
Scopes: The permissions PingAM is requesting (e.g., openid, profile, email).
Once this "Social Client" is configured, it is used by a Social Provider Handler node (or the legacy Social Authentication module) within an authentication tree. When the user clicks "Login with Google," PingAM uses these client credentials to initiate the OIDC flow with Google.
Why other options are not the primary requirement:
While a Data Store (A) is eventually used to save the linked user profile, the mechanism of social auth itself is driven by the OAuth2 client configuration.
A realm service (B) is too broad; while social auth is a service within a realm, the specific configuration object required is the client.
A realm policy (D) governs authorization after login, but does not enable the social login process itself. Therefore, the OAuth2 client configuration is the technical prerequisite for establishing the trust relationship with the external provider.

質問 # 19
Which of the following parameters must be provided by the edge client when requesting step-up authentication or transactional authorization?

- A. service and ForceAuth
- B. service, authIndexType, and authIndexValue
- C. ForceAuth, authIndexType, and authIndexValue
- D. authIndexType and authIndexValue

正解：D

解説：
In PingAM 8.0.2, when a client needs to trigger a specific authentication path-such as a higher-level tree for step-up authentication or a specific module for transactional authorization-it must tell the /authenticate endpoint which "Index" to use.
According to the PingAM "Authenticate over REST" and "Session Upgrade" documentation, these are governed by two mandatory parameters:
authIndexType: This defines the category of the authentication mechanism being requested. Valid values include service (for Authentication Trees/Chains), module (for individual modules), or level (to request any mechanism that meets a specific Auth Level).
authIndexValue: This defines the name of the specific instance. For example, if authIndexType is service, the authIndexValue would be the name of the Authentication Tree (e.g., StepUpMFA).
For a step-up or transactional request to succeed, the client must send these two parameters. While service (Option B and D) is a common value for authIndexType, it is not a parameter name itself. ForceAuth (Option C and D) is an optional boolean used to

force a fresh login even if a session exists, but it is not a requirement for the basic routing of the request to the correct tree. Therefore, authIndexType and authIndexValue (Option A) are the fundamental parameters required by the AM engine to identify and initiate the intended authentication journey.7

質問 # 20
Which of the following statements about the PingAM tree designer is not true?

- A. The PingAM tree designer lets you integrate inner trees in the authentication flow
- B. The PingAM tree designer lets you create complex authentication by linking nodes together, creating loops, and nesting nodes within a tree
- C. The PingAM tree designer lets you terminate the tree with a success node, a failure node, or a node linking to another authentication tree
- D. The PingAM tree designer is able to display custom and Ping Identity Marketplace nodes to use together with shipped nodes

正解：B

解説：
The Tree Designer in PingAM 8.0.2 is a visual, drag-and-drop tool used to build sophisticated login journeys. While it is highly flexible, it follows specific structural rules to ensure the authentication engine can execute the logic predictably.
Analysis of the statements:
Statement A is true: Trees must terminate in an outcome. Success and Failure nodes are standard. Additionally, the Inner Tree Evaluator node allows one tree to hand off processing to another "child" tree.
Statement C is true: The designer is extensible. Administrators can develop their own Java or Scripted nodes, and the Ping Identity Marketplace provides a wide range of third-party nodes (e.g., for biometric providers or specialized risk engines) that appear in the designer palette once installed.
Statement D is true: "Inner trees" are a supported concept, allowing for modularity where common logic (like MFA) can be built once and called from multiple parent trees.
Statement B is the "not true" statement. While the designer allows for complex logic and loops (e.g., looping back to a username prompt if a password is wrong), it does not support nesting nodes within a tree. In PingAM architecture, nodes are atomic components placed on a flat canvas. You cannot "nest" a node inside another node's configuration in the visual designer. Complexity is achieved through the branching and linking of these atomic nodes. If logic needs to be "nested" or grouped, it is done by creating a separate tree and calling it as an Inner Tree. Understanding this structural limitation is key for architects designing modular authentication frameworks.

質問 # 21
Which of the following multi-factor authentication protocols are supported by PingAM?
A) Open authentication
B) Security questions
C) Web authentication
D) Universal 2nd factor authentication
E) Push authentication

- A. A, C, and E
- B. A, B, and E
- C. A, B, and C
- D. B, C, and D

正解：A

解説：
PingAM 8.0.2 provides a robust framework for Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) centered around modern, secure protocols and the Intelligent Access (Authentication Trees) engine. When discussing supported "protocols" in the context of MFA in PingAM documentation, the focus is on standardized methods for secondary verification.
The primary supported MFA pillars in PingAM 8.0.2 are:
Open Authentication (OATH): AM supports the OATH standards, specifically TOTP (Time-based One-Time Password) and HOTP (HMAC-based One-Time Password). This is implemented through the "OATH" authentication nodes, allowing users to use apps like ForgeRock Authenticator, Google Authenticator, or YubiKeys in OATH mode.
Web Authentication (WebAuthn): This is the implementation of the FIDO2 standard. It allows for passwordless and secure second-

factor authentication using biometrics (like TouchID/FaceID) or hardware security keys (like YubiKeys). It is the successor to older standards and is natively supported via WebAuthn nodes.
Push Authentication: This is a proprietary but highly secure protocol used specifically with the ForgeRock/Ping Authenticator app. It allows a "Push" notification to be sent to a registered mobile device, which the user then approves or denies.
Why others are excluded from the selection: While PingAM supports Security Questions (KBA) and Universal 2nd Factor (U2F), they are often categorized differently in the 8.0.2 documentation. Security Questions are considered a "User Self-Service" or "Legacy" validation method rather than a modern MFA protocol. U2F is technically superseded by and included within the WebAuthn framework in PingAM 8.0.2. Thus, the most accurate grouping of distinct, core MFA protocols supported in the current version is A, C, and E, making Option C the correct answer.

質問 # 22
If PingAM is deployed in Apache Tomcat under /openam, what file system backups should be taken when PingAM needs to be upgraded?

- A. Back up /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/, <home directory>/openam/ and <home directory>/.openamcfg/
- B. Back up /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/ only
- C. No explicit backups are required for PingAM as this is done automatically
- D. Execute the PingAM backup script in /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/

正解：A

解説：
According to the PingAM 8.0.2 Upgrade Guide and the "Plan the upgrade" documentation, a successful upgrade and potential rollback strategy rely on capturing the complete state of the application across three distinct locations on the filesystem. When PingAM is deployed in a container like Apache Tomcat, the configuration is not stored within the WAR file itself but is distributed to maintain persistence across redeployments.
The three critical areas that must be backed up are:
The Web Application Directory (/path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/): This contains the expanded binaries, JSPs, and web-level configurations. While the upgrade involves replacing the openam.war file, backing up this folder preserves any manual customizations made to the UI, CSS, or specific library additions (JARs) in the WEB-INF/lib folder.
The Configuration Directory (<home directory>/openam/ or similar): This is the most vital component. By default, PingAM stores its instance-specific configuration, cryptographic keys (keystores), and internal metadata here. For file-based configurations (FBC), this directory holds the entire system state. Even with an external PingDS configuration store, this directory contains the bootstrap file and security secrets required to connect to that store.
The Bootstrap Configuration File (<home directory>/.openamcfg/): This hidden directory contains a file (usually named after the deployment path, e.g., am or openam) that tells the PingAM binaries where the actual configuration directory is located. Without this pointer, a restored PingAM instance will behave like a fresh installation and prompt for a new setup.
The documentation explicitly warns: "Always back up your deployment before you upgrade... For AM servers, you can roll back by restoring from a file system backup of the deployed servers and their configuration directories." Relying only on the webapps folder (Option A) or assuming automatic backups (Option B) will lead to data loss or an unrecoverable state.

質問 # 23
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