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Ping Identity PAP-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installation and Initial Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of System Engineers and reviews installation prerequisites, methods of installing or removing PingAccess, and securing configuration database passwords. It explains the role of run.properties entries and outlines how to set up a basic on-premise PingAccess cluster.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Product Overview: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and focuses on understanding PingAccess features, functionality, and its primary use cases. It also covers how PingAccess integrates with other Ping products to support secure access management solutions.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and highlights how to manage certificates and certificate groups. It covers the association of certificates with virtual hosts or listeners and the use of administrator roles for authentication management.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and introduces the different object types within PingAccess such as applications, virtual hosts, and web sessions. It explains managing application resource properties, creating web sessions, configuring identity mappings, and navigating the administrative console effectively.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrations: This section of the exam measures skills of System Engineers and explains how PingAccess integrates with token providers, OAuth and OpenID Connect configurations, and site authenticators. It also includes the use of agents and securing web, API, and combined applications through appropriate integration settings.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAccess Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

An administrator is integrating a new PingAccess Proxied Application. The target site uses a certificate issued by an internal Certificate Authority hosted by the customer. Prior to assigning the certificate group in the Site configuration, which action should the administrator take to configure PingAccess to trust the certificate?

- A. Configure the PingAccess Site to use the Java Trust Store Certificate Group.
- **B. Import the certificate chain and add it to the Trusted Certificate Group.**
- C. Import the certificate chain into Key Pairs and add it to the Trusted Certificate Group.
- D. Import the certificate chain into Key Pairs and assign it to a new engine listener.

Answer: B

Explanation:

PingAccess must trust the back-end site's certificate to establish TLS. For internally issued certificates, the administrator imports the certificate chain into a Trusted Certificate Group.

Exact Extract:

"When a target site uses an internal CA, import the certificate or chain into a Trusted Certificate Group and assign that group to the site."

- * Option A is incorrect - the Java trust store does not contain the internal CA by default.
- * Option B is incorrect - Key Pairs store private keys for SSL termination, not trusted CA certs.
- * Option C is incorrect - engine listeners use key pairs for inbound SSL, not site trust.
- * Option D is correct - the certificate must be imported into Trusted Certificate Groups.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Trusted Certificate Groups

NEW QUESTION # 25

A business requires logs to be written to a centralized Oracle database. Which two actions must the PingAccess administrator take to enable this? (Choose 2 answers.)

- **A. Copy the database driver JAR file to the PA_HOME/lib directory.**
- B. Enable the Audit flag in the Resource.
- C. Remove the logs located in PA_HOME/log.
- **D. Configure log4j2.xml and log4j2.db.properties.**
- E. Import the database certificate into the Trusted Certificate Group.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

PingAccess supports logging directly to a relational database using Log4j database appenders. To enable this:

- * Configure log4j2.xml to use a JDBC Appender.
- * Configure log4j2.db.properties with the database connection information.
- * Provide the appropriate database driver in the PA_HOME/lib directory.

Exact Extract:

"To log to a database, configure log4j2.xml and log4j2.db.properties, and place the JDBC driver JAR file in PA_HOME/lib."

- * Option A is correct - both files must be configured.
- * Option B is incorrect - existing logs do not need removal.
- * Option C is incorrect - enabling audit is unrelated to database logging.
- * Option D is correct - the Oracle JDBC driver must be installed in PA_HOME/lib.
- * Option E is incorrect unless TLS is used to connect to the DB, but it is not required for standard DB logging setup.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Log Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 26

Users report the following about access to an application:

- * Inconsistent behavior depending on the browser used
- * Denied access
- * Prompt to accept a security exception

Which configuration option should the administrator adjust?

- **A. SameSite Cookie**
- B. Request Preservation
- C. Validate Session
- D. Enable PKCE

Answer: A

Explanation:

Modern browsers enforce stricter cookie handling rules. If cookies are not configured correctly with the SameSite attribute, behavior can differ across browsers, leading to inconsistent authentication and access denials. Security exceptions may appear when session cookies are blocked.

Exact Extract:

"The SameSite cookie setting defines how browsers send cookies in cross-site requests. Misconfigured SameSite values can lead to inconsistent application behavior across browsers."

* Option A (Enable PKCE) is related to OAuth flow security, not browser cookie behavior.

* Option B (SameSite Cookie) is correct - this directly explains the inconsistent browser issues.

* Option C (Request Preservation) ensures query parameters are kept, not related to cross-browser session handling.

* Option D (Validate Session) checks session state but does not address browser inconsistencies.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Web Session Cookie Settings

NEW QUESTION # 27

What is the purpose of the `admin.auth` configuration setting?

- **A. To override the SSO configuration for the administrative user interface.**
- B. To configure SSO for the administrative user interface.
- C. To enable automatic authentication to the PingAccess administrative console.
- D. To define the method to use for authenticating to the administrative API.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `admin.auth` setting in the `run.properties` file is used to specify a fallback authentication method for the administrative console.

Exact Extract from official documentation:

"To define a fallback administrator authentication method if the OIDC token provider is unreachable, enable the `admin.auth=`native property in the `run.properties` file. This overrides any configured administrative authentication to basic authentication." This makes it clear that the purpose of `admin.auth` is to override any configured SSO for the admin UI and enforce native (basic) authentication instead.

* Option A is incorrect because the `admin.auth` setting does not configure SSO. SSO for the admin UI is configured separately.

* Option B is incorrect because this setting does not apply to the administrative API; it specifically applies to the admin UI console.

* Option C is correct because it directly reflects the documented behavior: `admin.auth` overrides SSO configuration for the administrative UI and enables native authentication.

* Option D is incorrect because the setting does not enable automatic authentication. It still requires credentials, but falls back to basic auth.

Reference: PingAccess User Interface Reference Guide - Configuring Admin UI SSO Authentication

NEW QUESTION # 28

During a business review of an application, the administrator needs to change the Resource Authentication to anonymous. What are the two effects of making this change to the resource? (Choose 2 answers.)

- A. The resource requires no further authentication, and all Access Control rules still apply.
- B. Requests to this resource are not logged, and Identity Mappings are applied.
- C. The resource requires no further authentication, and no rules will apply.

