

# Echte PT-AM-CPE Fragen und Antworten der PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung



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In den letzten Jahren entwickelt sich die IT-Branche sehr schnell. Viele Leute fangen an, IT-Kenntnisse zu lernen. Sie geben viel Mühe aus, um eine bessere Zukunft zu haben. Die Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine unentbehrliche Zertifizierungsprüfung in der IT-Branche. Viele Leute machen sich große Sorgen um die Prüfung. Heute empfehle ich Ihnen einen gute Methode, nämlich, die Fragenkataloge zur Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung von ExamFragen zu kaufen. Sie können Ihnen helfen, die Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung 100% zu bestehen. Sonst geben wir Ihnen eine volle Rückerstattung. Und Sie würden keine Verluste erleiden.

## Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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>
Thema 2	<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>
Thema 3	<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>
Thema 4	<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>

- **Improving Access Management Security:** This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.

## &gt;&gt; PT-AM-CPE Prüfungsaufgaben &lt;&lt;

## PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam neueste Studie Torrent & PT-AM-CPE tatsächliche prep Prüfung

Um die Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, brauchen Sie eine ausreichende Vorbereitung und eine vollständige Wissensstruktur. Die von ExamFragen gebotenen Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Ressourcen würden Ihre Bedürfnisse sicher abdecken.

### Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam PT-AM-CPE Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q72-Q77):

#### 72. Frage

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

#### Antwort: B

#### Begründung:

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.

#### 73. Frage

Which of the following best describes the relationship between users and realms?

- A. Users do not need to be a member of a realm
- **B. A user can be a member of one or more realms**
- C. Users are never members of a realm
- D. A user can be a member of exactly one realm

#### Antwort: B

Begründung:

In PingAM 8.0.2, Realms are the primary organizational units used to group configuration, policies, and identities.<sup>13</sup> A common misconception is that a user is "locked" into a single realm. However, according to the "Realms" and "Identity Stores" documentation, the relationship is highly flexible.

A Realm does not actually "contain" users in a physical sense; instead, a realm is configured with one or more Identity Stores (such as an LDAP directory or a database). Multiple realms can be configured to point to the same underlying Identity Store. Therefore, if a user profile exists in an LDAP directory that is shared by "Realm A" and "Realm B," that user is effectively a member of both realms. They can authenticate to either realm and receive different policies or session properties based on the realm-specific configuration.

Key points from the documentation:

Logical Partitioning: Realms provide a way to apply different authentication logic (different trees) to the same set of users.<sup>14</sup> Multi-tenancy: An organization can create separate realms for different departments or customer groups, even if they overlap in the back-end user database.

Identity Store Mapping: Because a realm maps to an identity store, and an identity store can be reused across realms, a user's membership is determined by where the realm is "looking" for data.

Thus, Option A is the correct description of the architecture: a user can be a member of one or more realms depending on how the administrator has mapped the identity repositories.

Would you like me to proceed with more questions, or would you like to focus on a specific area such as OAuth2 Grant Flows?

#### 74. Frage

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

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

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.

#### 75. Frage

Which OpenID Connect grant flow is best to use when the relying party knows the user's identifier and wishes to gain consent for an operation from the user by means of a separate authentication device?

- A. Implicit grant
- B. Hybrid grant
- C. Authorization code grant
- **D. Backchannel request grant**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

The scenario described—where a client (Relying Party) already knows who the user is and needs them to authorize an action on a different device—is the primary use case for the Backchannel Request Grant, also known as Client-Initiated Backchannel

Authentication (CIBA).

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation on "OpenID Connect Grant Flows" and "CIBA":

Unlike traditional OIDC flows (Implicit, Authorization Code, Hybrid) that require a browser redirect (front-channel) to the OpenID Provider, CIBA is a back-channel flow. It is designed for "decoupled" authentication.

The Trigger: The RP sends a request directly to PingAM's backchannel authentication endpoint, providing a user identifier (like a username or email).

The Consent: PingAM then reaches out to the user's Authentication Device (usually a smartphone with the ForgeRock Authenticator app) via a Push notification.

The Approval: The user approves the request on their phone.

The Tokens: The RP, which has been polling PingAM or waiting for a callback, receives the ID Token and Access Token.

Common real-world examples include a bank teller initiating a login on their terminal which the customer approves on their mobile banking app, or a call center agent verifying a caller's identity via a push notification. Option D is the only flow that supports this decoupled, separate-device architecture. Options A, B, and C are all "Front-channel" flows that require the user's interaction to happen in the same browser session that initiated the request.

## 76. Frage

A user's SSO token ID is stored in a cookie when they successfully log in. What is the name of the PingAM property used to configure this cookie?

- A. iPlanetDirectoryPro
- B. com.sun.identity.agents.config.cookie.name
- C. **com.iplanet.am.cookie.name**
- D. com.iplanetAmSessionCookieName

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

In PingAM 8.0.2, once a user successfully completes an authentication journey, the server issues a session token. For browser-based clients, this token is typically delivered via an HTTP cookie. The server-side property that defines the name of this specific cookie is `com.iplanet.am.cookie.name`.

According to the "Global Properties" and "System Configuration" documentation, this property is found under the Session service settings. By default, its value is set to `iPlanetDirectoryPro` (Option B). While `iPlanetDirectoryPro` is the default value of the cookie name, the question asks for the name of the property used to configure it.

Administrators often modify this property for security reasons to hide the fact that they are using PingAM or to avoid conflicts with other legacy systems. It is important to note that if this property is changed in the AM server, the corresponding configuration in all Policy Agents (Web or Java Agents) must also be updated to look for the new cookie name, otherwise, the agents will not be able to find the user's session and will redirect them to login repeatedly. Option D refers to an agent-side configuration key, but the central "Source of Truth" for the session cookie name within the AM platform is the server-side property `com.iplanet.am.cookie.name`.

## 77. Frage

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Wenn Sie ExamFragen wählen, versprechen wir Ihnen eine 100%-Pass-Garantie zur Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung. Sonst erstatten wir Ihnen Ihre an uns geleisteten Zahlung.

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