Best Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Practice - Latest PT-AM-CPE Exam Question

PT-AM-CPE CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL PINGAM EXAM 2026 ACTUAL TEST PAPER WITH FULL QUESTIONS AND VERIFIED SOLUTIONS

- When using ForgeRock SDK, and you change a journey that is configured for the SDK, what must you do after (if anything)? Answer: None
- How do you configure the Social Provider Settings Answer: Native AM Console
- What role does IG play when using AM for SSO? Answer: If OpenId Connect (OIDC) use case it is the Relying Party

  or

  If Cross Domain Single Sign-on (CDSSO), it is the SSO Enforcement Point
- What kind of cookie does IG send back or use for the client when using CDSSO with AM? Answer: AuthCookie or Cookie containing CDSSO
- What is the logs endpoint? Answer: /monitoring/logs

The bundle has an Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE exam questions and answers, desktop practice software, and web-based software. All the preparation products have been designed carefully with advice from hundreds of professional Ping Identity certified experts. This Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE exam questions preparation material has everything to achieve success in the Certified Professional - PingAM Exam exam on the first attempt. The unique features of PDFVCE PT-AM-CPE Preparation products have been noted. The PT-AM-CPE pdf exam questions by PDFVCE have the most realistic Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE exam questions. This PT-AM-CPE pdf covers all the PT-AM-CPE Exam Questions from the previous exam as well as the upcoming Certified Professional - PingAM Exam exam. You don't need to consult different books for the Ping Identity certification exam with the PDFVCE.

Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
Topic 2	• 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.

Topic 3	• Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.
Topic 4	• Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
Which statements are correct in relation to an OAuth2 token exchange impersonation pattern?
A) The client may want to act as the subject on another service.
B) The client is used by a subject to act on behalf of another subject.
C) The requested token exchange involves a subject token only.
D) The requested token exchange involves a subject and actor token.

- A. B and D only
- B. A and C only
- C. B and C only
- D. A and D only

Answer: D

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange (RFC 8693) supports two primary patterns: delegation and impersonation. Understanding the difference between these is critical for secure microservices architecture.
According to the "Demonstrate Impersonation" section of the PingAM documentation, impersonation is a pattern where a client (the "Actor") acts as another identity (the "Subject") in a way that the downstream resource server sees only the Subject's identity.
Statement A is correct: In an impersonation flow, the client (which has been authorized by the user or is a trusted service) requests a token where it effectively "becomes" the subject to interact with another service. The downstream service treats the request as if it were coming directly from the subject, often with the same set of permissions.
Statement D is correct: To perform a token exchange for impersonation, the client must provide specific parameters to the /oauth2/access_token endpoint. It provides the subject_token (representing the identity to be impersonated) and the actor_token (representing the identity of the client/service that is performing the impersonation). PingAM validates both tokens to ensure the "Actor" has the permission to impersonate the "Subject." Why other statements are incorrect: Statement B describes delegation (where an actor acts on behalf of a subject but maintains their own identity in the act claim). Statement C is incorrect because a token exchange inherently requires proving who the requester is (the actor) and whom they represent (the subject). Without both tokens, the AM server cannot verify the authorization relationship required for impersonation. Therefore, the combination of A and D accurately reflects the impersonation pattern in PingAM 8.0.2.

NEW QUESTION # 51

The Core Token Service (CTS) can be used for storing which of the following?

- A. OAuth2 tokens
- B. Users
- C. Kerberos tokens
- D. Configuration

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Core Token Service (CTS) is a high-performance persistence layer in PingAM 8.0.2 designed to store short-lived, stateful data. Unlike the Configuration Store (which holds static system settings) or the Identity Store (which holds user profiles), the CTS is optimized for "token-like" data that is frequently created, updated, and deleted.
According to the "Core Token Service (CTS) Overview" in the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation, the primary purpose of the CTS is to provide a centralized repository for:
Session Tokens: For server-side sessions, the session state is stored in the CTS.
OAuth 2.0 Tokens: This includes Access Tokens, Refresh Tokens, and Authorization Codes. When an OAuth2 client requests a token, AM generates it and, if configured for server-side storage, persists it in the CTS so that any node in an AM cluster can validate it.
SAML 2.0 Tokens: Used for tracking assertions and managing Single Logout (SLO) states.
UMA (User-Managed Access) Labels and Resources: Various state information for the UMA protocol.
The documentation explicitly clarifies that the CTS is not a general-purpose database. Configuration (Option A) is strictly stored in the Configuration Data Store (usually a dedicated PingDS instance). Users (Option B) are stored in an Identity Store such as Active Directory or PingDS. Kerberos tokens (Option C) are part of a challenge-response handshake that is typically handled at the protocol layer and not stored as persistent records in the CTS. Therefore, OAuth2 tokens are the definitive type of data managed by the CTS among the choices provided. Utilizing the CTS for OAuth2 tokens is a prerequisite for supporting features like token revocation and refresh token persistence across multiple AM instances in a high-availability deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 52
Which authentication node checks and validates a recovery code used during a multi-factor authentication challenge sequence?

- A. Recovery Code Comparator node
- B. Recovery Code Collector Decision node
- C. Recovery Code Verifier node
- D. Recovery Code Display node

Answer: B

Explanation:
PingAM 8.0.2 provides a "Recovery Code" mechanism as part of its Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) suite. This allows users to regain access to their accounts if they lose their MFA device (such as a smartphone used for Push or OATH).
According to the PingAM "Authentication Node Reference" for version 8.0.2:
The node responsible for the validation of these codes is the Recovery Code Collector Decision node. This node performs a dual function:
Collection: It renders the UI callback to the user (a text input field) asking for the recovery code.
Decision/Validation: Once the user submits a code, the node checks the input against the stored, hashed recovery codes in the user's profile.
Analysis of the other options:
Recovery Code Display node (Option A): This node is used during the registration phase to show the user their newly generated codes so they can save them. It does not validate them.
Recovery Code Verifier node (Option D): This is a common distractor name. While "Verifier" sounds logical, the actual name in the AM designer is the "Collector Decision" node, reflecting the pattern of nodes that both collect data and make a branching decision.
Recovery Code Comparator node (Option B): Not a standard node in PingAM 8.0.2.
The Recovery Code Collector Decision node typically has two outcomes: Success (code matched and was consumed/removed) or Failure (code was invalid). This node is vital for ensuring that "Account Recovery" journeys remain secure and functional within the Intelligent Access framework.

NEW QUESTION # 53
What is a SAML2 artifact?

- A. The SAML2 binding name
- B. A value sent by the service provider to retrieve the assertion
- C. The SAML2 assertion
- D. The name of a specific attribute in the assertion

Answer: B

Explanation:
In SAML 2.0, an Artifact is a reference (a "pointer" or "ticket") used in the SAML Artifact Binding.5 This is an alternative to the more common POST or Redirect bindings where the actual XML assertion is sent through the user's browser.
According to the PingAM "SAML 2.0 Bindings" documentation:
When using the Artifact binding, the Identity Provider (IdP) does not send the full SAML Assertion through the browser.6 Instead, it sends a small, opaque string called the Artifact to the Service Provider (SP).
Issuance: The IdP stores the real assertion in its own local memory/cache and sends the Artifact to the SP via the browser redirect.
Resolution: The Service Provider receives the Artifact and then makes a direct, secure back-channel call (SOAP over HTTPS) to the IdP's Artifact Resolution Endpoint.
Exchange: The SP presents the Artifact, and the IdP returns the actual SAML Assertion.
Therefore, the Artifact is the value sent to retrieve the assertion (Option D). It is not the assertion itself (Option A), nor is it a binding name or an attribute name. The Artifact binding is often used for security reasons, as it prevents the sensitive assertion data from ever passing through the user's browser, thus mitigating certain types of interception attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which of the following best describes the relationship between users and realms?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, Realms are the primary organizational units used to group configuration, policies, and identities.13 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.14 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?

NEW QUESTION # 55
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