100% Pass 2026 Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE: Fantastic Authorized Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Test Dumps

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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 2	• Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.

Pdf PT-AM-CPE Files & PT-AM-CPE Exam Bible

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

NEW QUESTION # 100
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, B, and E
- B. A, B, and C
- C. A, C, and E
- D. B, C, and D

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 101
Which statement does not reflect best practice when configuring a PingAM cluster for secure communication with external servers?

- A. Create a new truststore using a copy of the JVM container truststore and add the PingDS instances certificates to the new truststore
- B. Create a new truststore with the certificates needed in the environment, and configure the container to use it
- C. Don't add PingDS instances certificates to the JVM container truststore
- D. Create the new truststore as a copy of the JVM container truststore to isolate the PingAM truststore from changes to the JVM container's truststore when the JVM container's truststore is updated

Answer: D

Explanation:
When configuring secure communication (LDAPS, HTTPS) in PingAM 8.0.2, managing the Truststore is a critical security task. The truststore contains the public certificates (trust anchors) of the servers PingAM needs to communicate with, such as PingDS or external Identity Providers.
The PingAM "Secure Network Communication" documentation outlines several best practices:
Avoid Modifying the JVM Truststore: One should not add internal certificates (like those for PingDS) to the default JVM cacerts file (Option D is a best practice). This prevents pollution of the system-wide Java environment.
Use a Dedicated Truststore: Creating a fresh, minimal truststore containing only necessary certificates (Option B and C) ensures a "least privilege" approach to trust.
Why Statement A is NOT a best practice: Statement A suggests that you should copy the JVM truststore to isolate it from changes made to the JVM container's truststore. In a production security context, this is a dangerous anti-pattern. The JVM's default truststore (e.g., cacerts) is frequently updated by Java maintainers and OS vendors to include new Root CAs and, more importantly, to remove/revoke compromised or untrustworthy CAs. By making a static copy to "isolate" AM from these updates, an administrator inadvertently keeps obsolete or insecure certificates in AM's trust list while missing out on critical security updates provided by the platform.
Best practice dictates that AM should point to a truststore that is intentionally managed. If isolation is needed, it should be achieved by creating a new store for internal certificates and potentially using the -Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore property to manage the hierarchy, rather than cloning the system-wide CA bundle to avoid "changes." Therefore, Option A is the correct answer as it describes a maintenance and security risk.

NEW QUESTION # 102
Which multi-factor authentication methods require a separate device and an application?

- A. Push, WebAuthn
- B. Push, WebAuthn, Open Authentication
- C. Open Authentication, Push
- D. WebAuthn, Open Authentication

Answer: C

Explanation:
PingAM 8.0.2 supports various Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) methods, each with different hardware and software requirements.7 The question asks specifically for methods that require both a separate device and a specific application.
Push Authentication: This requires a mobile device (separate from the computer used to log in) and the ForgeRock/Ping Authenticator app (or a custom app using the SDK) to receive and approve the notification.8 Open Authentication (OATH): This refers to TOTP (Time-based One-Time Password). It requires a separate device (smartphone or hardware token) and an application (like ForgeRock Authenticator, Google Authenticator, or Authy) to generate the 6-digit rotating codes.
Why WebAuthn is excluded: While WebAuthn (Option A, B, and C) can use separate devices (like a YubiKey or a secondary phone), it is specifically designed to work natively with the browser and the operating system (using the FIDO2 standard). It does not require a specific "Authenticator Application" to be installed by the user; instead, it uses the platform's built-in authenticators (like TouchID, FaceID, or Windows Hello) or a hardware key handled directly by the browser's WebAuthn API.
Therefore, the two methods that strictly fit the "Separate Device + App" criteria in the PingAM ecosystem are Open Authentication and Push, making Option D the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 103
A non-authenticated user requests a resource protected by PingGateway or a Web Agent. Put the following events of the authentication lifecycle in chronological order:
User answers the "questions asked" (callbacks) by PingAM.
User tries to access a resource protected by PingGateway or a Web Agent.
Session reaches a timeout value or user logs out.
PingGateway or the Web Agent validates the session.
User is redirected to the authentication user interface of PingAM.
User is redirected to the resource.

- A. 2-1-4-3-5-6
- B. 2-1-5-6-4-3
- C. 2-5-1-6-4-3
- D. 2-5-1-6-3-4

Answer: C

Explanation:
The authentication lifecycle in a Ping Identity environment follows a strict sequence to ensure that only authorized users can access protected resources. This process is governed by the interaction between a Policy Enforcement Point (PEP), such as a Web Agent or PingGateway, and the Policy Decision Point (PDP), which is PingAM.
Following the chronological flow according to the PingAM 8.0.2 "Introduction to Authentication" and "Web Agent User Guide":
Step 2: The process begins when an unauthenticated user attempts to access a protected URL.
Step 5: The Agent/PingGateway intercepts the request, detects the absence of a valid session cookie, and redirects the user to the PingAM login URL (the UI).
Step 1: The user interacts with the AM UI, providing the necessary credentials or answering the "callbacks" (username, password, MFA) defined in the authentication tree.
Step 6: Upon successful authentication, PingAM issues a session token and redirects the user back to the original resource they were trying to access.
Step 4: The Agent/PingGateway receives the request again, but this time it contains a session token. The agent then validates the session with PingAM to ensure it is still active and possesses the correct permissions.
Step 3: Finally, the lifecycle ends when the session expires due to inactivity (Idle Timeout), reaches its Max Session Time, or the user explicitly logs out.
Sequence 2-5-1-6-4-3 (Option B) accurately captures this "Round-Trip" nature of modern web authentication. Options A and D are incorrect because they place the callback interaction before the initial redirect or the resource access. Option C is incorrect because it suggests the session reaches a timeout before the agent has a chance to validate the session for the current request.

NEW QUESTION # 104
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. Environment and system property secret store
- B. Hardware Security Module secret store
- C. Filesystem secret store
- D. Keystore secret store

Answer: C

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 # 105
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