

PAP-001 Study Guide Pdf–The Latest Practice Online for Ping Identity PAP-001: Certified Professional - PingAccess



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The language of our PAP-001 qualification test guide is simple. The learners may come from many social positions and their abilities to master our PAP-001 test materials are varied. Based on this consideration we apply the most simple and easy-to-be-understood language to help the learners no matter he or she is the students or the in-service staff, the novice or the experienced employee which have worked for many years. PAP-001 Certification guide use the simple language to explain the answers and detailed knowledge points to help pass the PAP-001 exam.

Ping Identity PAP-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	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 3	General Maintenance and File System: This section of the exam measures the skills of System Engineers and addresses maintenance tasks such as license management, backups, configuration imports or exports, auditing, and product upgrades. It also includes the purpose of log files and an overview of the PingAccess file system structure with important configuration files.
Topic 4	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.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAccess Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

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. Validate Session
- C. Request Preservation
- 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 # 57

How many administrators are supported using HTTP Basic Authentication in the Administrative Console?

- **A. 0**
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

When using HTTP Basic Authentication (admin.auth=native), PingAccess only supports a single administrative account (the default admin user). For multiple administrators, SSO integration (e.g., OIDC) is required.

Exact Extract:

"When admin authentication is set to native (HTTP Basic), only one administrative user is supported. For multiple admins, configure UI authentication with an OIDC provider."

- * Option A (1000) is incorrect.
- * Option B (1) is correct - only one basic auth admin account.
- * Option C (10) and Option D (100) are incorrect.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Admin Authentication

NEW QUESTION # 58

An administrator is setting up a new PingAccess cluster with the following:

- * Administrative node hostname: pa-admin.company.com

* Replica administrative node hostname: pa-admin2.company.com

Which two options in the certificate would be valid for the administrative node key pair? (Choose 2.)

- A. Subject = pa-admin2.company.com
- B. Issuer = pa-admin.company.com
- C. Subject Alternative Names = pa-admin.company.com, pa-admin2.company.com
- D. Subject = *.company.com
- E. Subject = pa-admin.company.com

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Exact Extract (from PingAccess documentation):

"The key pair that you create for the CONFIG QUERY listener must include both the administrative node and the replica administrative node. To make sure the replica administrative node is included, you can either use a wildcard certificate or define subject alternative names in the key pair that use the replica administrative node's DNS name." Why B and D are correct:

* B. Subject = *.company.com- A wildcard certificate for *.company.com is valid for both pa-admin.

company.com and pa-admin2.company.com, satisfying the documented requirement that the key pair include both hostnames for the CONFIG QUERY listener.

* D. Subject Alternative Names = pa-admin.company.com, pa-admin2.company.com- Explicitly placing both DNS names in the SAN extension also satisfies the requirement that the certificate cover both the administrative node and the replica administrative node.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. Issuer = pa-admin.company.com- The Issuer field identifies the certificate authority (CA) that signed the certificate, not the service hostname. Setting the issuer to a host value is not how X.509 server certificates are validated and would not meet the hostname matching requirement.

* C. Subject = pa-admin.company.com- While this covers the administrative node, it does not include the replica administrative node. Without a wildcard or SAN entries, it fails the requirement that the key pair include both hostnames.

* E. Subject = pa-admin2.company.com- Similarly, this would only cover the replica administrative node and not the primary administrative node, failing the requirement.

Reference:

Configuring replica administrative nodes (PingAccess User Interface Reference Guide) Configuring a PingAccess cluster (PingAccess documentation) Certificates (PingAccess User Interface Reference Guide)

NEW QUESTION # 59

A business application must be accessible via two FQDNs. Which PingAccess functionality should an administrator use to meet this requirement?

- A. Web Sessions
- B. Applications
- C. Virtual Hosts
- D. Sites

Answer: C

Explanation:

Virtual Hosts in PingAccess define the external FQDNs (and ports) through which applications are accessed.

An application can be bound to multiple virtual hosts to allow access via multiple FQDNs.

Exact Extract:

"A virtual host specifies the fully qualified domain name and port number through which an application is accessed."

* Option A (Virtual Hosts) is correct - multiple FQDNs can be supported by assigning multiple virtual hosts.

* Option B (Applications) define resource protection but do not manage FQDN binding.

* Option C (Sites) define back-end targets, not the public-facing FQDN.

* Option D (Web Sessions) handle authentication state, unrelated to hostnames.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Virtual Hosts

NEW QUESTION # 60

An administrator needs to configure a signed JWT identity mapping for an application that expects to be able to validate the signature. Which endpoint does the application need to access to validate the signature?

- [illegible]

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