

Die neuesten PT-AM-CPE echte Prüfungsfragen, Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE originale fragen

PT-AM-CPE CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL – PINGAM
COMPLETE EXAM QUESTIONS AND EXPLAINED
ANSWERS

PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam

Q1. Which component of PingAM is primarily responsible for evaluating login policies and determining whether a user can authenticate?

- A. Policy Agent
- B. Authentication Tree
- C. Data Store
- D. Session Service

Answer: B. Authentication Tree
Explanation: Authentication Trees provide flexible, node-based flows to evaluate credentials and contextual information for login. They replace static authentication chains in newer versions.

Q2. What is the default protocol PingAM uses for **federated single sign-on (SSO)** between service providers and identity providers?

- A. OAuth2
- B. OpenID Connect
- C. SAML 2.0
- D. Kerberos

Answer: C. SAML 2.0
Explanation: While PingAM supports multiple federation standards, SAML 2.0 is the primary standard for enterprise SSO between IdPs and SPs.

Q3. In OAuth2, which grant type is most secure for mobile/native applications that cannot keep a client secret?

- A. Implicit Grant
- B. Authorization Code with PKCE

P.S. Kostenlose 2026 Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von ZertPruefung verfügbar: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NiUq0pM6pbb2msDDHiYFoO_idkKFfvR

Die zielgerichteten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung sind sehr beliebt. Mit den Materialien von ZertPruefung können Sie nicht nur neue Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen gewinnen, sondern sich auch genügend auf die Prüfung vorbereiten. Obwohl die Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung schwer ist, würden Sie mehr Selbstbewusstsein für die Prüfung haben, nachdem Sie diese Fragenkataloge gekauft haben. Wählen Sie die effizienten Fragenkataloge von ZertPruefung ganz beruhigt, um sich genügend auf die Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE (Certified Professional - PingAM Exam) Zertifizierungsprüfung vorzubereiten.

Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.

Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Thema 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.

>> PT-AM-CPE Online Tests <<

PT-AM-CPE Test Dumps, PT-AM-CPE VCE Engine Ausbildung, PT-AM-CPE aktuelle Prüfung

Die IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen sind heutzutage immer wichtiger geworden als je zuvor in der konkurrenzfähigen Welt. Das alles bedeutet eine ganz verschiedene Zukunft. Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Prüfung wird ein Meilenstein in Ihrer Karriere sein und kann Ihnen neue Chancen eröffnen, aber wie kann man die Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Prüfung bestehen? Machen Sie sich darum keine Sorgen, die Hilfe ist da. Mit ZertPruefung brauchen Sie sich nicht mehr zu fürchten. Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Prüfungsfragen und Antworten von ZertPruefung ist der Pionier bei Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Prüfungsvorbereitung.

Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam PT-AM-CPE Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q67-Q72):

67. Frage

Which one of the default PingAM audit log file contains messages related to changes made to sessions by end users?

- A. activity.audit.json
- B. authentication.audit.json
- C. access.audit.json
- D. config.audit.json

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In PingAM 8.0.2, the audit logging service is designed to provide a comprehensive record of events for security, compliance, and troubleshooting. The audit logs are categorized by the type of event they record. According to the "Audit Logging Reference," PingAM generates several default log files, typically in JSON format.

The access.audit.json file is the primary log for events related to the lifecycle of a session and access to resources. This includes:

Session Creation: When a user successfully authenticates and a new session is established.

Session Termination: When a user logs out or a session expires.

Session Updates: Any changes made to the session, such as a Session Upgrade or modification of session properties by the end user or an application.

Policy Evaluations: Records of when a user requests access to a protected resource and the resulting permit or deny decision.

By contrast, the config.audit.json (Option B) records administrative changes to the system configuration (e.g., modifying a realm or a node). The authentication.audit.json (Option C) focuses specifically on the steps within an authentication tree, such as which nodes were visited and whether they succeeded or failed. While session changes happen after or as a result of authentication, the resulting session management event is logged in the access audit. The activity.audit.json (Option D) is generally used for internal system tasks and background processes. Therefore, for monitoring end-user session modifications, the access.audit.json is the correct authoritative source defined in the PingAM 8 documentation.

68. Frage

Which multi-factor authentication methods require a separate device and an application?

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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.

69. Frage

What is session denylisting used for?

- A. Keeping track of restricted sessions
- B. Keeping track of logged out sessions
- C. Keeping track of session inactivity
- D. Keeping track of absolute session timeouts

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Session Denylisting is a critical security feature in PingAM 8.0.2, primarily used when a realm is configured for client-side sessions.⁹ In a client-side session model, the session state is stored in a signed and encrypted JWT within the user's browser cookie rather than in the server's memory or the Core Token Service (CTS).¹⁰ Because the server does not "own" the session state, a logout event typically only involves deleting the cookie from the browser. However, if a malicious actor had previously copied that cookie, they could still use it until it naturally expires.

To solve this, PingAM uses Session Denylisting to keep track of logged out sessions.¹¹ When a user logs out, or when a session is invalidated (e.g., during a session upgrade or administrative action), AM records the session identifier in a denylist stored within the Core Token Service (CTS).¹² For every subsequent request, AM checks the incoming client-side session token against this denylist.¹³ If the session ID is found in the denylist, AM rejects the token as invalid, even if the cryptographic signature is correct and the expiration time has not passed.

The documentation emphasizes that this feature is essential for "tracking session logouts across multiple AM servers" in a cluster. Without denylisting, there would be no way to perform a "global logout" for client-side sessions that is immediately effective across all nodes.¹⁴ Administrators can configure properties such as the Denylist Purge Delay (to account for clock skew) and the Denylist Poll Interval (to balance security speed with system performance).¹⁵ By effectively managing the lifecycle of revoked tokens, session denylisting ensures that a logout is a cryptographically and operationally certain event.

70. Frage

Which of the following best represents the information that is typically contained in the debug output?

- A. A header with the time and date, The running thread ID, The debug level, A general message, Optional stack trace
- B. The component that created the debug entry, A header with the time and date, The running thread ID, The debug level, A general message, Optional stack trace
- C. The component that created the debug entry, A header with the time and date, The debug level, A general message, Optional stack trace

- D. The component that created the debug entry, A header with the time and date, The running thread ID, A general message, Optional stack trace

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In PingAM 8.0.2, troubleshooting complex issues often requires moving beyond audit logs to Debug Logs. These logs capture the internal operations of the AM engine and its various components (e.g., Authentication, Core Token Service, Session Management).⁷

According to the "Debug Logging" section of the PingAM 8.0.2 Maintenance Guide, the standard format for a debug log entry is designed to provide maximum context for support engineers and developers. A typical entry includes:

Time and Date Header: Precise timestamp of when the event occurred.

The Component (Category): Identifies which part of the code issued the message (e.g., amAuth, amSession, amOAuth2).

The Debug Level: Indicates the verbosity/severity, such as ERROR, WARNING, INFO, MESSAGE, or OFF.

The Thread ID: Crucial for multi-threaded environments like Tomcat, allowing administrators to trace a single user's request across multiple log entries.

The Message: A descriptive string explaining the internal operation or the error encountered.

Stack Trace: If the entry is recording an exception, a full Java stack trace is optionally included to pinpoint the exact line of code where the failure occurred.

Option A is the most complete and accurate representation of this structured output. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they omit essential troubleshooting fields like the Thread ID or the Component name, which are necessary for correlating logs in a high-concurrency production environment. Understanding this structure is fundamental for any administrator using tools like ssoadm or the REST API to capture and analyze troubleshooting information.

71. Frage

When removing a forgeops deployment created with the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) with the following command:

```
$ /path/to/forgeops/bin/forgeops delete
```

What components are removed from the deployment?

- A. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations), certificate manager, and secret agent pods
- B. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations), ingress controller, DS operator, certificate manager, and secret agent pods
- **C. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations) pods**
- D. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations) and ingress controller pods

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The forgeops command-line tool is used to manage the lifecycle of the Ping Identity Platform in Kubernetes environments.⁹ When using the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) for version 8.0.2, the delete subcommand is used to tear down the environment.

According to the "ForgeOps CLI Reference" and "CDK Shutdown and Removal" documentation:

The forgeops delete command (without additional flags like --force or specific component names) is designed to remove the Ping Identity Platform pods. This includes the core applications like PingAM, PingIDM, and PingDS, as well as the specialized UI pods (login-ui, etc.). It also removes the standard CDK artifacts and configuration manifests associated with that specific namespace.

However, the command follows a "safe delete" philosophy regarding infrastructure-level components:

Ingress Controllers, Certificate Managers (cert-manager), and the DS Operator are considered part of the "Base" or "Infrastructure" layer. These are typically installed once per cluster or namespace and are shared across multiple deployments. The forgeops delete command does not remove these by default, as doing so could disrupt other services.

PVCs (Persistent Volume Claims) and Secrets are also preserved unless the --force or -f flag is explicitly added to the command.

Thus, the answer is D. The command focuses strictly on the platform pods and their immediate deployment artifacts. If a developer wishes to perform a "deep clean" that removes the ingress and operators, they would need to use more specific commands like forgeops delete base or kubectl commands.¹⁰ This distinction is vital for developers to avoid accidentally deleting shared cluster infrastructure when they only intended to restart the Ping platform.

72. Frage

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Der Traum von IT ist immer gering in Wirklichkeit. Aber der Traum, die Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, ist absolut in reichweite, wenn Sie ZertPruefung benutzen. Wir ZertPruefung bietet Ihnen hochwertigen Sevice, und die Genauigkeit der Fragenkataloge zur Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung ist so hoch, dass die Bestehensrate der Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung 100% beträgt. Solange Sie ZertPruefung wählen, können wir Ihnen versprechen, dass Sie die Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Zertifizierungsprüfung bestimmt bestehen!

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