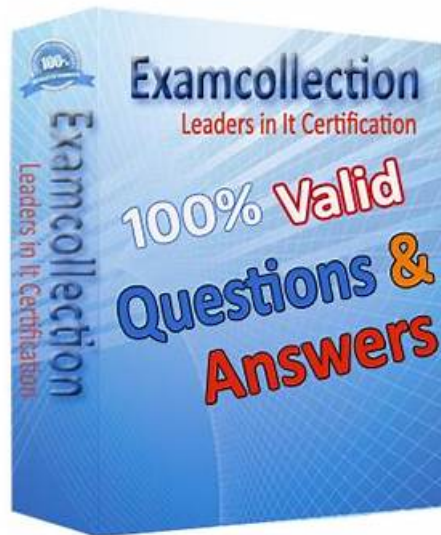


# Latest PT-AM-CPE Exam Book, Examcollection PT-AM-CPE Free Dumps



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## Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.</li></ul>
Topic 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>

Topic 4	<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>
Topic 5	<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>

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## Examcollection PT-AM-CPE Free Dumps - New PT-AM-CPE Test Format

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### Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of the following would be a possible combination of fields in the JSON body when making a policy evaluation via REST?

- A. resources, application, advices
- B. resources, subject, advices
- C. subject, application, advices
- D. resources, subject, application

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, requesting policy decisions via the REST API involves sending a POST request to the policies endpoint with the `_action=evaluate` parameter. To receive an accurate decision, the request body must provide the context of the access attempt.

According to the "Request policy decisions over REST" documentation, the JSON body typically includes the following core fields:

**resources:** (Required) An array of strings representing the URIs the user is attempting to access.

**application:** (Required) This field specifies the name of the Policy Set (formerly known as the application) that contains the relevant policies for the evaluation.

**subject:** (Optional, but usually required for user-specific policies) This object identifies the user or entity requesting access. It can include the user's `ssoToken` or a set of claims if using JWT-based subjects.

Why other options are incorrect: Advices (Options A and C) are not inputs for a policy evaluation request. Instead, advices are returned by PingAM in the response if a policy condition fails (e.g., an `AuthLevelConditionAdvice` requesting the user to provide MFA). A request cannot "evaluate" an advice; it triggers one. Option D is incorrect because the `resources` field is a mandatory requirement for any evaluation; without a target resource, the engine has nothing to compare against the defined policy rules.

Therefore, the combination of `resources`, `subject`, and `application` represents the standard, valid structure for a policy decision request in PingAM 8.0.2.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

Consider the following LDAP connection string:

`DS1.example.com:389|01, DS2.example.com:389|01, DS2.example.com:389|02, DS1.example.com:389|02` This connection string can be used in:

- A . Identity Store
- B . Core Token Service
- C . Configuration Data Store

Which of the above options are correct?

- A. Only B is correct
- B. Only C is correct

- C. A, B, and C are correct
- D. Only A is correct

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The connection string format HOST:PORT|SERVERID|SITEID is a specific syntax used in PingAM 8.0.2 for Affinity Load Balancing, a feature almost exclusively associated with the Core Token Service (CTS). In high-volume deployments, the CTS handles thousands of session updates per second. To avoid replication lag issues—where an AM server might try to read a session token from a directory server (DS) before the update has replicated from another DS node—PingAM uses "Affinity."<sup>16</sup> According to the "CtsDataStoreProperties" and "CTS Deployment Architectures" documentation, this specialized string allows the AM instance to prioritize connections based on the Server ID and Site ID.<sup>17</sup> The pipe (|) characters signify the optional affinity parameters: 01/02: These represent the Server IDs of the underlying Directory Servers.

Affinity Logic: By providing these IDs, PingAM can ensure that it always routes requests for the same CTS token to the same directory server node.<sup>18</sup> While standard Identity Stores (Option A) and the Configuration Data Store (Option C) use LDAP connection strings, they typically utilize a comma-separated list of host:port pairs or rely on a hardware load balancer. The specific use of server and site IDs within the connection string itself to manage LDAP request routing is a hallmark of the CTS affinity configuration.<sup>19</sup> The documentation explicitly states that "Each connection string is composed as follows: HOST:PORT|[SERVERID|[SITEID]]" within the context of CTS external store configuration.<sup>20</sup> Therefore, this complex string is specifically designed for the Core Token Service to ensure data consistency and high performance in clustered environments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

Which of the following tab pages in the PingAM admin UI can be used to configure the OAuth2 and OpenID Connect may act scripts used for token exchange requests?

- A) The OAuth2 provider service > Advanced tab page
- B) The OAuth2 provider service > Core tab page
- C) The OAuth2 client profile > Advanced tab page
- D) The OAuth2 client profile > OAuth2 Provider Overrides tab page

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The May Act script is a critical component of the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange implementation in PingAM 8.0.2. It allows for the validation of impersonation or delegation requests. Because token exchange can be configured both globally for all clients and specifically for individual applications, the script can be attached at two different levels in the Administrative UI.

OAuth2 Provider Service > Advanced Tab (A): This is the global configuration level. If you want to apply a standard "May Act" validation script across the entire realm for any client performing a token exchange, you configure it here. This script will be the default unless specifically overridden.

OAuth2 Client Profile > OAuth2 Provider Overrides Tab (D): PingAM allows for granular control per client. If a specific "Confidential Client" (like a backend microservice) requires unique logic for determining who it can act as, you can specify a different script or override the global setting. This is done in the "OAuth2 Provider Overrides" tab within that specific client's configuration profile.

Why other options are incorrect: The Core tab (B) is used for basic settings like issuer names and token lifetimes, not for advanced scripting hooks. The Advanced tab of the Client Profile (C) contains settings like TTLs and Logout URLs, but the specific ability to override "Provider" level logic (like the May Act script) is moved to the specialized Overrides tab to keep the interface organized. Therefore, the correct locations are A and D, as identified in the "Token Exchange Configuration" guide for version 8.0.2.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

What happens when an end user accesses the following login page: .../XUI/?ForceAuth=true#login?

- A. Nothing. ForceAuth is not a parameter that PingAM knows how to process
- B. A screen is presented to the end user suggesting they enable second factor authentication
- **C. Even if the end user is already authenticated, they will be redirected to the login page**
- D. The end user will be presented with second factor authentication

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The ForceAuth=true parameter is a standard directive used in various authentication protocols (specifically SAML2 and OIDC) and is natively supported by the PingAM 8.0.2 XUI (the modern End-User User Interface).

According to the "Authentication and SSO" documentation:

Normally, if a user has an active, valid session cookie (iPlanetDirectoryPro), and they navigate to the AM login URL, PingAM will recognize the session and automatically redirect the user to their destination (the "Success URL") without prompting for credentials. This is the core benefit of Single Sign-On.

However, when the ForceAuth=true parameter is appended to the query string, it instructs the PingAM authentication engine to bypass the session check for the purpose of re-authentication. The engine will:

Ignore the existing valid session cookie.

Force the user back to the login page (rendering the initial nodes of the configured authentication tree).

Require the user to provide their credentials again.

This is a critical security feature for high-value transactions. For instance, if a user is already logged in but attempts to change their bank transfer details, the application can redirect them to AM with ForceAuth=true to ensure the person sitting at the computer is indeed the authorized user. Option B is incorrect because ForceAuth only forces a re-authentication; whether that includes MFA depends on the tree configuration, not the parameter itself. Option C is incorrect as PingAM explicitly processes this parameter. Therefore, the primary outcome is the redirection to the login page regardless of the current session state.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

Which of the following actions can be specified in a policy by default?

- A. CREATE
- B. UPDATE
- C. HEAD
- D. INSERT

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, Authorization Policies define who can perform what actions on a specific resource. These "Actions" are defined within a Resource Type. When you create a new policy, you must select which actions are allowed or denied.

According to the "Resource Types" documentation, PingAM includes several "Default" resource types (such as URL, RPC, and others).<sup>9</sup> For the most common resource type, the URL Resource Type, PingAM defines a set of standard HTTP-related actions by default:

GET

POST

PUT

DELETE

HEAD

OPTIONS

PATCH

HEAD (Option A) is a standard HTTP method and is included in the default list for URL-based policies.

INSERT, CREATE, and UPDATE (Options B, C, and D) are not provided by default in the standard URL resource type. While an administrator can certainly create a Custom Resource Type and define "INSERT" or "UPDATE" as valid actions (common for database or API-specific policies), they are not present in the "default" out-of-the-box configuration for web-based resources.

Understanding the default action set is important for administrators when quickly securing web applications without the need for custom schema development.

#### NEW QUESTION # 50

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