実用的なPing Identity PT-AM-CPE: Certified Professional - PingAM Exam日本語復習赤本 -人気のあるFast2test PT-AM-CPE最速合格

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>> PT-AM-CPE日本語復習赤本 <<

検証するPT-AM-CPE日本語復習赤本試験-試験の準備方法-最新のPT-AM-CPE最速合格

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam 認定 PT-AM-CPE 試験

問題 (Q77-Q82):

質問 # 77
Which OAuth2 flow is most appropriate for a microservice requesting an access token?

- A. Authorization code flow
- B. Resource owner flow
- C. Implicit grant flow
- D. Client credentials flow

正解：D

解説：
In PingAM 8.0.2, choosing the correct OAuth2 grant flow depends entirely on the type of client and the nature of the resource access. For a microservice (a machine-to-machine scenario), the Client Credentials Flow (defined in RFC 6749) is the industry-standard and documented best practice.
A microservice is categorized as a Confidential Client because it runs on a secure server where it can safely store its own credentials (client_id and client_secret). In a microservice-to-microservice interaction, there is no "end-user" present to provide consent or enter a password. Instead, the microservice authenticates as itself to the PingAM token endpoint.
According to the PingAM "OAuth 2.0 Grant Flows" documentation:
The microservice sends a POST request to the /oauth2/access_token endpoint.
The request includes the grant_type=client_credentials parameter along with the client's own authentication (such as Basic Auth with secret, or mTLS).
PingAM validates the client's credentials and scopes.
Since this is a machine-to-machine flow, PingAM bypasses the user authorization (consent) step and issues an Access Token directly to the service.
Why other options are incorrect:
Implicit flow (A) and Authorization code flow (B) are designed for scenarios where a human user is present to authenticate and authorize access.
Resource owner flow (D) (also known as the Password grant) requires the service to handle a user's cleartext credentials, which is a major security risk and is deprecated in modern security architectures.
The Client Credentials flow ensures that microservices can securely obtain the tokens necessary to communicate with other protected APIs within the ecosystem without requiring human intervention.

質問 # 78
Which of the following options represents best practice for an implementation that configures an ID token in a subject condition for policies validating the token's claims?

- A. Policy evaluation only validates the claims, not the ID token. There is no need to validate the ID token that was obtained before the policy is evaluated
- B. Policy evaluation only validates the claims, not the ID token. The ID token should be validated before making the policy evaluation request
- C. Policy evaluation validates the claims and the ID token. There is no need to validate the ID token before the policy is evaluated
- D. Policy evaluation only validates the claims, not the ID token. The ID token should be validated after making the policy evaluation request

正解：B

解説：
In PingAM 8.0.2, Authorization Policies can be configured to use complex conditions to determine if access should be granted. When a policy uses a Subject Condition based on an OpenID Connect (OIDC) ID Token, the policy engine looks for specific claims within that token (such as group membership or a specific user ID).
According to the "Authorization and Policy Evaluation" best practices, it is crucial to understand the separation of concerns between the Policy Decision Point (PDP) and the client. The PingAM policy engine is designed to evaluate logic-it checks if claimX == valueY. However, the policy engine typically does not perform a full cryptographic validation of the ID token's signature every time it evaluates a condition, especially if the token is passed as a string in the evaluation request.
Therefore, the best practice is as follows:
The client application or the PEP (Policy Enforcement Point) must validate the ID token (ensuring it is signed by a trusted provider, has not expired, and contains the correct audience) before sending the claims to the AM policy service for evaluation. If an

unvalidated or forged token is used to supply claims for a policy request, and the policy engine assumes the input is "trusted," it could result in unauthorized access.
By validating the token first (Option C), the implementation ensures that only legitimate identity data is processed by the authorization logic. Option D is incorrect because the policy engine's primary role is decision-making based on presented attributes, not act as a full OIDC validation service during a REST evaluation call. Option B is a security risk as it ignores the necessity of cryptographic proof of identity.

質問 # 79
Why should module-based authentication be disabled in production?

- A. Module-based authentication allows users to authenticate in any realm
- B. Module-based authentication allows a user to bypass steps in an authentication chain
- C. Module-based authentication allows a user to select any authentication level
- D. Module-based authentication allows a user to authenticate with the amAdmin account

正解：B

解説：
In PingAM 8.0.2, there is a critical distinction between Tree-based (or Chain-based) authentication and Module-based authentication. Module-based authentication is a legacy feature that allows a user to target an individual authentication module directly (e.g., .../UI/Login?module=DataStore).
According to the "Security Considerations" and "Hardening PingAM" documentation, module-based authentication poses a significant security risk and should be disabled in production. This is because it allows a user to bypass steps in an authentication chain (Option C).
If an administrator has designed a secure "Chain" that requires both a DataStore (password) check AND a One-Time Password (MFA) check, the intention is for these to be inseparable. However, if module-based authentication is enabled, a malicious user or a tester could bypass the MFA requirement by crafting a URL that calls only the "DataStore" module. This effectively circumvents the multi-factor security logic intended by the administrator.
To mitigate this, PingAM provides a global and realm-level setting to "Disable Module-based Authentication." Once disabled, PingAM will only process authentication requests that target a named Authentication Tree or Chain, ensuring that the user is forced through the entire sequence of nodes and logic defined by the security architect.

質問 # 80
Which set of Directory Server stores can be enabled for affinity in a PingAM cluster configuration?

- A. Core Token Service Store, Identity Stores, Configuration Store, Application Data Store
- B. Identity Store, Configuration Store, Policy Data Store, Application Data Store
- C. Core Token Service Store, Identity Store, Policy Data Store, Application Data Store
- D. Core Token Service Store, Identity Stores, Configuration Store, Policy Data Store

正解：D

解説：
In a high-availability PingAM 8.0.2 cluster, Affinity Load Balancing is a mechanism used to ensure that requests related to a specific session or configuration are routed to the same Directory Server (DS) instance to avoid issues with replication lag. This is particularly important for stores where data changes frequently or where consistent reads are required immediately after a write.
According to the PingAM documentation on "Load Balancing" and "External Data Stores," affinity can be configured for the following primary stores:
Core Token Service (CTS) Store: This is the most critical area for affinity. Since the CTS handles stateful data like session tokens and OAuth2 tokens that are updated constantly, ensuring that an AM server consistently communicates with a specific DS node (using the HOST:PORT|SERVERID|SITEID syntax) prevents "token not found" errors that might occur if a request reached a DS node before the token was replicated.
Configuration Store: This store holds the central configuration for the AM deployment. In multi-server environments, affinity ensures that configuration changes are read consistently across the cluster.
Identity Stores: These hold the user profiles. While often read-heavy, affinity is used here to improve caching efficiency and ensure that profile updates (like password changes or attribute updates) are reflected immediately in subsequent authentication steps within the same cluster.
Policy Data Store: This stores authorization policies. Similar to configuration, affinity ensures consistent policy evaluation.
Option D is the correct answer because it includes the Core Token Service, Identity Stores, Configuration Store, and Policy Data

Store. The "Application Data Store" (mentioned in other options) is often logically grouped with or replaced by the Policy Data Store in many 8.0.2 configurations, but the four stores listed in Option D are the specific ones explicitly called out in the "External Data Stores" secondary configuration documentation for supporting affinity settings.

質問 # 81
Which token transformation is not supported by the REST security token service?

- A. Kerberos -> SAML2
- B. Username token -> SAML2
- C. PingAM SessionToken -> SAML2
- D. OpenID Connect -> SAML2

正解：D

解説：
The Security Token Service (STS) in PingAM 8.0.2 acts as a broker that translates security tokens from one format to another, allowing for interoperability between different security domains (e.g., translating a web-based session into a SOAP-based SAML assertion).
According to the PingAM "Security Token Service (STS)" documentation and the "Rest-Based STS" reference, the service supports a specific set of input and output token types. Supported input (source) tokens typically include Username Tokens, SAML2 Tokens, X.509 Certificates, Kerberos Tokens, and the internal PingAM Session Token (SSOToken). The service can transform these into output (target) tokens such as SAML2 Assertions or OIDC ID Tokens.
Analysis of the options:
Option A (Username token -> SAML2): Supported. This is a common use case where a client provides a username and password (WS-Security format) and receives a SAML2 assertion.
Option B (Kerberos -> SAML2): Supported. Used in Windows Desktop SSO environments where a SPNEGO/Kerberos token is exchanged for a SAML assertion for cloud applications.
Option D (PingAM SessionToken -> SAML2): Supported. This allows a user who already has a valid AM session to obtain a SAML2 token for a back-end web service.
Option C (OpenID Connect -> SAML2): Not supported by the REST STS implementation in version 8.0.2. While PingAM supports OIDC and SAML2 federation generally, the specialized STS service does not list an OIDC ID Token as a valid input token type for transformation into a SAML2 assertion within its specific state machine. OIDC to SAML "bridging" is typically handled via the standard Federation service rather than the STS broker.

質問 # 82
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