

PT-AM-CPE熱門認證，PT-AM-CPE認證考試

印尼

= 德國萊因TÜV可以提供測試服務



安全

無特別要求



EMC/RF

SDPPI#
轉證(RED)



標籤要求

說明書上添加SDPPI資訊，如

1234/SDPPI/yyyy
123456

泰國



安全 / EMC

無特別要求



Telecom

NTBC Class B
轉證(RED)



標籤要求

需特別購買標籤，如



CLASS B
NTC ID: AAAAAA BB XXXX

越南



安全 / EMC



Telecom

MIC -送樣測試



標籤要求

標籤上添加ICT標誌，如



馬來西亞

= 德國萊因TÜV可以提供測試服務



安全 / EMC

無特別要求



Telecom

SIRIM#
轉證(RED)



標籤要求

標籤上添加MCMC標誌，如



新加坡

= 德國萊因TÜV可以提供測試服務



無特別要求



IMDA#
轉證(RED)



標籤要求

外包装上添加認證資訊，如

Complies with
IMDA Standards
DB123456

澳洲

= 德國萊因TÜV可以提供測試服務



安全 / EMC

無特別要求



Telecom

RCM#
轉證(RED)

標籤要求

標籤上添加RCM標誌，如



P.S. NewDumps在Google Drive上分享了免費的2026 Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE考試題庫：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1lsOR0bwPEtYEn9L05jQ7BFh5jA40xFKO>

為了每位IT認證考試的考生切身利益，我們網站提供NewDumps Ping Identity的PT-AM-CPE考試培訓資料是根據考生的需要而定做的，由我們NewDumps資質深厚的IT專家專門研究出來的，他們的奮鬥結果不僅僅是為了幫助你們通過考試，而且是為了讓你們有一個更好的明天。

Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE認證證書可以加強你的就業前景，可以開發很多好的就業機會。NewDumps是一個很適合參加Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE認證考試考生的網站，不僅能為考生提供Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE認證考試相關的所有資訊，而且還為你提供一次不錯的學習機會。NewDumps能夠幫你簡單地通過Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE認證考試。

>> PT-AM-CPE熱門認證 <<

讓PT-AM-CPE熱門認證幫助您通過Certified Professional - PingAM Exam 考試

NewDumps Ping Identity的PT-AM-CPE認證的培訓工具包是由NewDumps的IT專家團隊設計和準備的，它的設計與當今瞬息萬變的IT市場緊密相連，NewDumps的訓練幫助你利用不斷發展的技術，提高解決問題的能力，並提高你的工作滿意度，我們NewDumps Ping Identity的PT-AM-CPE認證覆蓋率超過計畫的100%，只要你使用我們的試題及答案，我們保證你一次輕鬆的通過考試。

最新的 Ping Identity Certifications PT-AM-CPE 免費考試真題 (Q49-Q54):

問題 #49

Examining the following JSON object, what is a valid value for the type part (shown in bold font) of the claim value in a PingAM implementation?

JSON

JSON

```
"act": {
  "sub": "(type!subject)"
}
```

- A. uid
- **B. usr**
- C. agent
- D. user

答案： B

解題說明:

The JSON object structure provided refers to the Actor (act) claim used in OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange (RFC 8693) within PingAM 8.0.2. This claim is essential for scenarios involving delegation or impersonation, where one entity (the actor) is performing an action on behalf of another (the subject). In PingAM, the sub (subject) field within the act claim follows a specific internal format: (type!subject).

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation regarding Token Exchange Configuration, the type part of this string is a mandatory prefix that identifies the category of the identity acting as the delegate. The documentation explicitly defines two primary valid values for this type field:

usr: This specifies that the subject is a user/identity from an identity store. For instance, if a user is acting on behalf of another user, the claim would appear as "(usr!username)".

age: This specifies that the subject is an OAuth 2.0/OpenID Connect-related agent or client. Examples include an OAuth 2.0 client, a Remote Consent Service agent, or a Web/Java Agent internal client. An example would be "(age!myClientID)".

While "user" and "agent" are the descriptive terms for these categories, the actual technical values recognized and emitted by PingAM in the claim string are the three-letter shorthand codes. Therefore, usr (Option B) is the correct valid value. Choosing "user" (Option D) would be technically incorrect in the context of the exact string format required by the AM engine. This formatting ensures that when the token is introspected or validated, the resource server can correctly parse whether the actor is a human user or a machine client.

問題 #50

A user enters their credentials, but is faced with the error message "user requires profile to login". What is a possible cause of this message?

- A. The realm has not been set to user profile ignore mode
- B. The user has not filled in the required information in their profile
- C. Policies have not been defined to allow a user to access their profile page
- D. The user has not entered the correct credentials

答案: A

解題說明:

This error message is directly related to the User Profile configuration within a specific realm in PingAM 8.0.2. In the "Core Authentication Attributes" of a realm, PingAM defines how it should handle user identities after they have successfully provided valid credentials through an authentication tree or chain.

There are primarily four modes for the User Profile setting:

Required: This is often the default. It specifies that after a user successfully authenticates, PingAM must be able to locate a corresponding user entry in the configured Identity Store. If the user exists in the datastore, the session is created. If the user does not exist, authentication fails with the error message "user requires profile to login" (or a similar profile-related exception in the logs).

Ignored: In this mode, PingAM issues an SSO session token immediately upon successful credential validation, regardless of whether a user profile exists in the back-end repository. This is useful for temporary or guest access where no permanent record is needed.

Dynamic: AM attempts to find the user; if the user is not found, it automatically creates a new profile in the identity store.

Dynamic with User Alias: Similar to dynamic creation but supports aliasing.

If an administrator sees the "user requires profile to login" error, it confirms that the credentials themselves were technically correct (the user passed the authentication nodes), but the realm is currently in Required mode (it has not been set to Ignore or Dynamic) and no matching entry exists in the identity store. This frequently happens in migration scenarios or when using external identity providers (like Social IDPs) where the "Link" or "Provisioning" step has not been properly configured in the authentication journey. To resolve this, the administrator must either pre-provision the user, set the mode to Ignore, or implement a Create Object node within the authentication tree to handle dynamic provisioning.

問題 #51

Which OpenID Connect grant flow is best to use when the relying party knows the user's identifier and wishes to gain consent for an operation from the user by means of a separate authentication device?

- A. Backchannel request grant
- B. Hybrid grant
- C. Implicit grant
- D. Authorization code grant

答案: A

解題說明:

The scenario described-where a client (Relying Party) already knows who the user is and needs them to authorize an action on a different device-is the primary use case for the Backchannel Request Grant, also known as Client-Initiated Backchannel Authentication (CIBA).

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation on "OpenID Connect Grant Flows" and "CIBA":

Unlike traditional OIDC flows (Implicit, Authorization Code, Hybrid) that require a browser redirect (front-channel) to the OpenID Provider, CIBA is a back-channel flow. It is designed for "decoupled" authentication.

The Trigger: The RP sends a request directly to PingAM's backchannel authentication endpoint, providing a user identifier (like a username or email).

The Consent: PingAM then reaches out to the user's Authentication Device (usually a smartphone with the ForgeRock Authenticator app) via a Push notification.

The Approval: The user approves the request on their phone.

The Tokens: The RP, which has been polling PingAM or waiting for a callback, receives the ID Token and Access Token.

Common real-world examples include a bank teller initiating a login on their terminal which the customer approves on their mobile banking app, or a call center agent verifying a caller's identity via a push notification. Option D is the only flow that supports this decoupled, separate-device architecture. Options A, B, and C are all "Front-channel" flows that require the user's interaction to happen in the same browser session that initiated the request.

問題 #52

Which of the following parameters must be provided by the edge client when requesting step-up authentication or transactional authorization?

- A. service and ForceAuth
- B. service, authIndexType, and authIndexValue
- C. ForceAuth, authIndexType, and authIndexValue
- D. authIndexType and authIndexValue

答案: D

解題說明:

In PingAM 8.0.2, when a client needs to trigger a specific authentication path-such as a higher-level tree for step-up authentication or a specific module for transactional authorization-it must tell the /authenticate endpoint which "Index" to use.

According to the PingAM "Authenticate over REST" and "Session Upgrade" documentation, these are governed by two mandatory parameters:

authIndexType: This defines the category of the authentication mechanism being requested. Valid values include service (for Authentication Trees/Chains), module (for individual modules), or level (to request any mechanism that meets a specific Auth Level).

authIndexValue: This defines the name of the specific instance. For example, if authIndexType is service, the authIndexValue would be the name of the Authentication Tree (e.g., StepUpMFA).

For a step-up or transactional request to succeed, the client must send these two parameters. While service (Option B and D) is a common value for authIndexType, it is not a parameter name itself. ForceAuth (Option C and D) is an optional boolean used to force a fresh login even if a session exists, but it is not a requirement for the basic routing of the request to the correct tree.

Therefore, authIndexType and authIndexValue (Option A) are the fundamental parameters required by the AM engine to identify and initiate the intended authentication journey.⁷

問題 #53

Does the user who runs the PingAM process need to have a home directory?

- A. No, not at all
- B. Yes, because otherwise the process cannot listen on a port below 1024
- C. Yes, because this is where PingAM stores a pointer to the configuration
- D. Yes, because this is where PingAM stores some of the configuration

答案: C

解題說明:

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 Installation Guide, the user account on the operating system that runs the web application container (such as Apache Tomcat) must have a home directory. This requirement is critical for the "Bootstrap" process of the application.

When PingAM starts for the first time or after a restart, the binaries need to know where the configuration data resides. PingAM

looks for a hidden directory in the user's home directory named .openamcfg (or a similar name based on the deployment path). Inside this directory, AM creates and reads a file that contains the absolute path to the actual configuration directory (e.g., /home/tomcat/openam). This file acts as the pointer or "bootstrap" record.

If the user running the process does not have a home directory, the AM application will fail to initialize because it cannot create this bootstrap pointer. This often results in a "Configuration failed" error or the application reverting to an "unconfigured" state upon every restart. While it is possible to override the location of the configuration directory using JVM system properties (like -Dcom.sun.identity.configuration.directory), the default behavior and best practice documented for standard deployments assume the existence of a home directory for the service user. This ensures that configuration remains persistent and isolated from the web container's temporary application files. Option C is incorrect as port listening restrictions are handled by the OS kernel/root privileges, not the existence of a home directory.

問題 #54

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PT-AM-CPE認證考試: <https://www.newdumpspdf.com/PT-AM-CPE-exam-new-dumps.html>

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PT-AM-CPE熱門認證 - 保證高通過率

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