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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 5	<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.

Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

If the session cookie is configured as a domain based cookie for the am.example.com domain, in which of the following domains is the cookie visible?

- A . example.com
- B . am.example.com
- C . sub.am.example.com
- D . login.am.example.com

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

This question tests the understanding of Session Cookie Domains and browser behavior in a PingAM 8.0.2 deployment. According to the "Secure Session Cookies" documentation, the Cookie Domain setting in a realm determines the scope of the SSO token. Standard browser cookie rules (RFC 6265) dictate that a cookie set for a specific domain is visible to that domain and all of its subdomains. However, a cookie is not visible to a parent domain or a "sibling" domain.

In this scenario, the cookie is set for am.example.com:

- A . example.com: This is the parent domain. A cookie set for am.example.com is not visible here. To make it visible to example.com, the cookie domain would have to be explicitly set to .example.com
- B . am.example.com: The cookie is directly set for this domain, so it is obviously visible.
- C . sub.am.example.com: This is a subdomain of am.example.com. Under standard cookie rules, it will receive the cookie.
- D . login.am.example.com: While this is also a subdomain, the question implies a specific selection.

Looking at the provided options (B and C), Option C accurately reflects the inheritance rule where the domain itself and its immediate sub-levels are covered. While login.am.example.com (Option D) is technically also a subdomain, the standard documentation examples for "Cross-domain" or "Sub-domain" visibility typically emphasize the relationship between the primary AM host and its child applications. Therefore, the combination of B and C is the most accurate representation of how the browser handles the scope of an am.example.com cookie.

NEW QUESTION # 72

To protect against cross-site request forgery attacks, a default PingAM installation requires that some requests, such as POST requests, include:

- A. X-Requested-With or Accept-API-Version header
- B. If-Match: _rev header
- C. X-OpenAM-Password header
- D. X-OpenAM-Username header

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is an attack where a malicious site sends a request to PingAM using the victim's authenticated browser session. Because standard HTML forms and cross-site requests cannot easily set custom HTTP headers, requiring a specific header is an effective defense for REST APIs.

According to the PingAM "Security" documentation and the "REST API" reference:

By default, PingAM 8.0.2 enforces a CSRF filter on its REST endpoints (such as /json/authenticate or /json/users). For any "state-changing" request (like a POST, PUT, or DELETE), the client must prove the request is intentional and not a forged browser-driven request. This is achieved by requiring at least one of the following headers:

X-Requested-With: Commonly used by AJAX libraries like jQuery. Its presence indicates the request was made via a script, which is generally not possible for a standard cross-site CSRF attack.

Accept-API-Version: This header serves two purposes. First, it ensures the client is targeting a specific version of the PingAM REST API (e.g., resource=2.0, protocol=1.0). Second, since custom headers cannot be set in simple cross-site <form> submissions, it acts as a CSRF token.

If a POST request is sent to the REST API without one of these headers, PingAM will reject the request with a 403 Forbidden error, even if the user has a valid session cookie.

Option B (If-Match: _rev) is used for concurrency control (preventing "lost updates" in IDM or AM configuration), but it is not the primary CSRF defense. Options A and D are headers sometimes used for "Zero-Page Login" or legacy authentication, but they do not provide protection against CSRF for the general REST API. Therefore, the combination of X-Requested-With or Accept-API-Version is the correct answer for default CSRF protection in PingAM 8.0.2.

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which feature of PingAM protects against cookie hijacking in a cross-domain single sign-on environment?

- A. Restricted tokens
- B. Bound tokens
- C. Random tokens
- D. Lockout tokens

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Cross-Domain Single Sign-On (CDSSO) environment, PingAM must manage session cookies across multiple distinct DNS domains.² By default, a standard SSO token could potentially be stolen and reused by a malicious actor to gain access to other domains within the same realm.³ To mitigate this specific threat, PingAM 8.0.2 utilizes Restricted Tokens.⁴ According to the documentation on "Securing CDSSO session cookies," a restricted token is a unique SSO token issued for each specific application or policy agent after successful user authentication.⁵ When CDSSO is active with cookie hijacking protection enabled, PingAM issues a "master" SSO token for the domain where AM resides and separate restricted tokens for the other fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) where web or Java agents are located.⁶ The restricted token is "restricted" because it is inextricably linked to the specific agent and application that initiated the redirection. Internally, AM stores a correlation between the master session and these restricted tokens.⁷ If an attacker attempts to hijack a restricted token and use it to access a different application or a different domain, the AM server performs a validation check on the constraint associated with the token (such as the agent's DN or IP). If the request does not originate from the authorized entity, a security violation is triggered, and access is denied. This mechanism ensures that even if a cookie is stolen in one domain, its utility is confined strictly to that domain and cannot be used for "lateral movement" across the enterprise's other protected resources. It is important to note that restricted tokens require server-side sessions to function; they are not supported for client-side (JWT-based) sessions.⁸

NEW QUESTION # 74

In PingAM, which OpenID Connect endpoint can be used to validate an unencrypted ID token?

- A. /oauth2/idthokeninfo
- B. /oauth2/tokeninfo
- C. /oauth2/userinfo
- D. /oauth2/introspect

Answer: A

Explanation:

While OpenID Connect (OIDC) is built on top of OAuth2, it introduces specific endpoints for handling ID Tokens (the identity layer). In PingAM 8.0.2, when a client receives an ID Token, it is recommended to validate it locally using the provider's public keys. However, PingAM also provides a convenience endpoint for validation.

According to the "OpenID Connect 1.0 Endpoints" documentation:

/oauth2/idthokeninfo (Option A): This is the dedicated endpoint designed to receive an ID Token as a parameter.⁸ It validates the token's signature, checks the expiration and audience, and returns the claims contained within the token in a JSON format. This is specifically used for unencrypted ID tokens.

/oauth2/userinfo (Option B): This endpoint returns claims about the authenticated user but requires a valid Access Token in the authorization header, not an ID Token.⁹

/oauth2/introspect (Option C): This is a standard OAuth2 endpoint (RFC 7662) used to check the metadata and "activeness" of Access Tokens or Refresh Tokens, not the internal identity claims of an OIDC ID Token.¹⁰

/oauth2/tokeninfo (Option D): This is a legacy/non-standard endpoint that was used in older versions for Access Token validation and is not the primary OIDC validation endpoint in version 8.0.2.¹¹ Therefore, for the specific task of validating an ID Token and retrieving its claims, /oauth2/idthokeninfo is the correct and authoritative endpoint in the PingAM 8.0.2 OIDC implementation.

NEW QUESTION # 75

Which of the following approaches can be used to configure a basic installation of PingAM?

- A. A command-line program
- B. There is no basic configuration needed
- C. Either the graphical user interface in a browser, or a command-line program
- D. The graphical user interface in a browser

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 Installation Guide, once the am.war file has been deployed into a web container (such as Apache Tomcat), the administrator must perform an initial configuration to set up the configuration store and the primary administrative user (amAdmin). PingAM provides two primary pathways for this "basic" configuration to accommodate different environment needs:

GUI-based Configuration (Interactive): By accessing the AM deployment URL (e.g., <https://auth.example.com:8443/am>) in a standard web browser, the administrator is presented with an interactive setup wizard. This wizard guides the user through the license agreement, setting the amAdmin password, and defining the connection details for the Configuration Store (typically PingDS). This is the preferred method for single-instance setups or initial trials.

Command-Line Configuration (Automated/Passive): For DevOps-centric deployments, headless environments, or automated scripts, PingAM provides the configurator.jar (often used for "Passive" installations). Additionally, for version 8 deployments, Amster is the primary command-line interface (CLI) tool. Amster allows administrators to import a full configuration state from JSON files, bypassing the GUI entirely. This is crucial for CI/CD pipelines and Kubernetes-based deployments (like the ForgeOps CDK/CDP).

The flexibility to use either the browser-based GUI or command-line tools ensures that PingAM can be deployed efficiently across diverse infrastructures, from traditional on-premises servers to modern cloud-native orchestration platforms. Therefore, Option C is the correct answer as it recognizes both valid administrative interfaces for the initial setup.

NEW QUESTION # 76

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