Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE模擬対策、PT-AM-CPE日本語試験対策

P.S.ShikenPASSがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Ping Identity PT-AM-CPEダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eAgY7nU6rcmgUC3-67EPRRxEMs0x6Ifi

我々ShikenPASSはご客様のすべての需要を満たさせるために、より良いサービスを提供します。あなたに相応しいPT-AM-CPE問題集を購入できさせるには、Ping Identityは問題集の見本を無料に提供し、あなたはダウンロードしてやることができます。あなたPT-AM-CPE問題集を購入してから、一年間の無料更新サービスをていきょうします。購入意向があれば、ShikenPASSのホームページをご覧になってください。

Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• AM のインストールと展開: このドメインには、PingAM のインストールとアップグレード、セキュリティ構成の強化、クラスター環境のセットアップ、PingOne Advanced Identity Platform のクラウドへの展開が含まれます。
トピック 2	• OAuth2 ベースのプロトコルを使用したサービスの拡張: このドメインでは、アプリケーションと OAuth 2.0 および OpenID Connect の統合、相互 TLS および所有証明による OAuth2 クライアントのセキュリティ保護、OAuth2 トークンの変換、ソーシャル認証の実装について説明します。
トピック 3	• インテリジェント アクセスの強化: このドメインでは、認証メカニズムの実装、PingGateway を使用した Web サイトの保護、リソースのアクセス制御ポリシーの確立について説明します。
トピック 4	• アクセス管理セキュリティの向上: このドメインでは、認証セキュリティの強化、コンテキスト認識型認証エクスペリエンスの実装、ユーザー セッション全体にわたる継続的なリスク監視の確立に重点を置いています。

トピック 5	• SAML2 を使用したエンティティ間のフェデレーション: このドメインでは、SAML v2.0 を使用したシングル サインオンの実装と、SAML2 エンティティ間の認証責任の委任について説明します。

>> Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE模擬対策 <<

試験の準備方法-ユニークなPT-AM-CPE模擬対策試験-素敵なPT-AM-CPE日本語試験対策

PT-AM-CPE「Certified Professional - PingAM Exam」試験は簡単ではありません。専門的な知識が必要で、もしあなたはまだこの方面の知識を欠かれば、ShikenPASSは君に向ける知識を提供いたします。ShikenPASSの専門家チームは彼らの知識や経験を利用してあなたの知識を広めることを助けています。そしてあなたにPT-AM-CPE試験に関するテスト問題と解答が分析して差し上げるうちにあなたのIT専門知識を固めています。

Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam 認定 PT-AM-CPE 試験問題 (Q37-Q42):

質問 # 37
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

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 38
Which statements are correct about PingAM sessions?
A) When a web browser is involved, the web browser is instructed to set a cookie as the session reference.
B) When no browser is involved, PingAM returns the session reference in the JSON response.
C) PingAM can only track the session in the Core Token Service store.
D) The default session cookie name created in a web browser is iPlanetDirectoryPro.

- A. A, B, and C only

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

正解：C

解説：
This question explores the fundamental architecture of Session Management in PingAM 8.0.2. PingAM is designed to be highly flexible, supporting both traditional browser-based Single Sign-On (SSO) and modern API-driven interactions.
Analysis of the statements based on PingAM documentation:
Statement A is correct: For browser-based flows, PingAM uses HTTP cookies to maintain session state. Upon successful authentication, AM sends a Set-Cookie header to the browser containing the session token (the session reference).
Statement B is correct: For "headless" or REST-based authentication (such as a mobile app or a back-end service calling /json/realms/root/authenticate), there is no browser to handle cookies automatically. In this case, PingAM returns the tokenId directly in the JSON response body, allowing the client to manage the token manually in subsequent API calls.
Statement D is correct: For historical reasons, the default value for the SSO Cookie Name in PingAM is iPlanetDirectoryPro. While administrators are encouraged to change this for security (obfuscation), it remains the default "out-of-the-box" configuration.
Statement C is incorrect: This is the "distractor" in the question. PingAM 8.0.2 supports multiple session storage models. While the Core Token Service (CTS) is the standard for server-side stateful sessions, AM also supports Client-side sessions (where the state is stored in a signed/encrypted JWT in the cookie itself) and In-memory sessions (primarily used for short-lived authentication journeys). Since AM is not restricted only to the CTS, Statement C is false.
Therefore, the combination of A, B, and D accurately reflects the session capabilities of PingAM 8.0.2, making Option A the correct answer.

質問 # 39
Does the user who runs the PingAM process need to have a home directory?

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

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問 # 40
Which of the following multi-factor authentication protocols are supported by PingAM?
A) Open authentication
B) Security questions
C) Web authentication
D) Universal 2nd factor authentication
E) Push authentication

- A. A, C, and E
- B. A, B, and E

- C. B, C, and D
- D. A, B, and C

正解：A

解説：
PingAM 8.0.2 provides a robust framework for Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) centered around modern, secure protocols and the Intelligent Access (Authentication Trees) engine. When discussing supported "protocols" in the context of MFA in PingAM documentation, the focus is on standardized methods for secondary verification.
The primary supported MFA pillars in PingAM 8.0.2 are:
Open Authentication (OATH): AM supports the OATH standards, specifically TOTP (Time-based One-Time Password) and HOTP (HMAC-based One-Time Password). This is implemented through the "OATH" authentication nodes, allowing users to use apps like ForgeRock Authenticator, Google Authenticator, or YubiKeys in OATH mode.
Web Authentication (WebAuthn): This is the implementation of the FIDO2 standard. It allows for passwordless and secure second-factor authentication using biometrics (like TouchID/FaceID) or hardware security keys (like YubiKeys). It is the successor to older standards and is natively supported via WebAuthn nodes.
Push Authentication: This is a proprietary but highly secure protocol used specifically with the ForgeRock/Ping Authenticator app. It allows a "Push" notification to be sent to a registered mobile device, which the user then approves or denies.
Why others are excluded from the selection: While PingAM supports Security Questions (KBA) and Universal 2nd Factor (U2F), they are often categorized differently in the 8.0.2 documentation. Security Questions are considered a "User Self-Service" or "Legacy" validation method rather than a modern MFA protocol. U2F is technically superseded by and included within the WebAuthn framework in PingAM 8.0.2. Thus, the most accurate grouping of distinct, core MFA protocols supported in the current version is A, C, and E, making Option C the correct answer.

質問 # 41
Which type of logs are written by PingAM?

- A. Audit logs and Java logs
- B. Java logs, debug logs, and audit logs
- C. Debug logs and audit logs
- D. Debug logs and Java logs

正解：C

解説：
According to the PingAM 8.0.2 "Maintenance and Troubleshooting" documentation, the system generates two primary, distinct categories of logs for monitoring and problem-solving: Audit Logs and Debug Logs.
Audit Logs: These are high-level logs intended for security auditing, compliance, and reporting. They record specific "business events" or "state changes" within the system. Examples include successful logins, failed authentication attempts, administrative configuration changes (logged in config.audit.json), and policy evaluation decisions (logged in access.audit.json). These logs are structured (often in JSON) to be easily consumed by SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) tools.
Debug Logs: These are low-level, highly verbose logs intended for developers and support engineers. They record the internal "thought process" of the PingAM engine. They track the execution of specific Java classes, the results of LDAP queries, and the movement of data between authentication nodes. These logs are stored in the /debug directory and can be adjusted to different levels of verbosity (Error, Warning, Message, Info).
While PingAM runs within a Java Virtual Machine (JVM), and you may see container logs (like catalina.out in Tomcat) or "Java logs" from the underlying web server, these are technically external to the PingAM application itself. The PingAM application's internal logging framework is strictly split between Audit (what happened at a functional level) and Debug (why it happened at a code level). Therefore, Option C is the most accurate technical description of the logs natively managed and written by the PingAM service.

質問 # 42
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PT-AM-CPE日本語試験対策: https://www.shikenpass.com/PT-AM-CPE-shiken.html

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さらに、ShikenPASS PT-AM-CPEダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eAgY7nU6rcmgUC3-67EPRRxEMs0x6Ifi