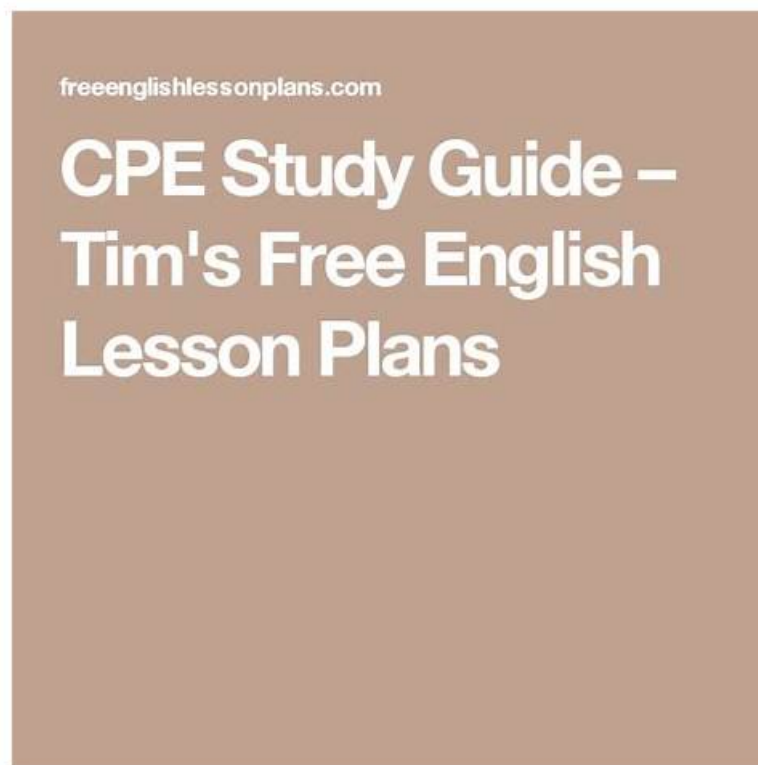


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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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">Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

If PingAM is deployed in Apache Tomcat under /openam, what file system backups should be taken when PingAM needs to be upgraded?

- A. Back up /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/, <home directory>/openam/ and <home directory>/openamcfg/
- B. Execute the PingAM backup script in /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/
- C. No explicit backups are required for PingAM as this is done automatically
- D. Back up /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/ only

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 Upgrade Guide and the "Plan the upgrade" documentation, a successful upgrade and potential rollback strategy rely on capturing the complete state of the application across three distinct locations on the filesystem. When PingAM is deployed in a container like Apache Tomcat, the configuration is not stored within the WAR file itself but is distributed to maintain persistence across redeployments.

The three critical areas that must be backed up are:

The Web Application Directory (/path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/): This contains the expanded binaries, JSPs, and web-level configurations. While the upgrade involves replacing the openam.war file, backing up this folder preserves any manual customizations made to the UI, CSS, or specific library additions (JARs) in the WEB-INF/lib folder.

The Configuration Directory (<home directory>/openam/ or similar): This is the most vital component. By default, PingAM stores its instance-specific configuration, cryptographic keys (keystores), and internal metadata here. For file-based configurations (FBC), this directory holds the entire system state. Even with an external PingDS configuration store, this directory contains the bootstrap file and security secrets required to connect to that store.

The Bootstrap Configuration File (<home directory>/openamcfg/): This hidden directory contains a file (usually named after the deployment path, e.g., am or openam) that tells the PingAM binaries where the actual configuration directory is located. Without this pointer, a restored PingAM instance will behave like a fresh installation and prompt for a new setup.

The documentation explicitly warns: "Always back up your deployment before you upgrade... For AM servers, you can roll back by restoring from a file system backup of the deployed servers and their configuration directories." Relying only on the webapps folder (Option A) or assuming automatic backups (Option B) will lead to data loss or an unrecoverable state.

NEW QUESTION # 18

What does the acronym SAML stand for?

- A. Security Assertion Markup Language
- B. Secure Assertion Markup Language
- C. Strong Assertion Markup Language
- D. Scoped Assertion Markup Language

Answer: A

Explanation:

As defined in the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation under "Introduction to SAML 2.0," the acronym SAML stands for Security Assertion Markup Language. It is an XML-based framework specifically designed for communicating user authentication,

entitlement, and attribute information between distinct entities. In a typical federation scenario, these entities are the Identity Provider (IdP), which asserts the identity of the user, and the Service Provider (SP), which consumes the assertion to grant access to resources.

SAML is governed by OASIS and has become the industry standard for cross-domain Single Sign-On (SSO). The "Security" aspect of the name refers to the cryptographic methods used to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the assertions. "Assertion" refers to the specific statements made by the IdP about a subject (usually a user). These assertions can include Authentication Statements (proving the user logged in), Attribute Statements (providing data like email or group membership), and Authorization Decision Statements (indicating what the user is permitted to do). PingAM 8.0.2 fully supports the SAML 2.0 core specifications, protocols, bindings, and profiles. Understanding this fundamental terminology is essential for administrators configuring "Circle of Trust" (CoT) environments or importing metadata from external partners, as the XML namespaces and schema definitions consistently reference the "urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0" identifier.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following steps must be configured in PingAM to implement mutual TLS using the public key infrastructure (PKI) approach?

Import the trusted certificates into the trust store used by the PingAM web container.

Create a secret store in the realm that maps the appropriate secret ID with the certificate alias in the trust store.18 Select `tls_client_auth` as the authentication method in the client profile.

Select `self_signed_tls_client_auth` as the authentication method in the client profile.19 Provide the certificate subject distinguished name in the client profile.20 Configure a revocation check in the client profile.

Register the X.509 certificate in the client profile.

- A. 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
- B. 1, 2, 4, and 7 only
- C. 1, 2, 4, and 6 only
- D. 1, 2, 4, and 5 only

Answer: A

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, there are two distinct ways to implement Mutual TLS (mTLS) for OAuth2 client authentication: the PKI Approach (CA-signed) and the Self-Signed Approach.21 According to the documentation on "Mutual TLS using PKI":

The PKI approach relies on a chain of trust. The steps required are:

Step 1 (Trust): You must import the CA certificates that signed the client certificates into the truststore of the web container (Tomcat) or the AM Secret Store.22 This allows AM to verify the signature of the client's certificate during the TLS handshake.

Step 2 (Mapping): You must configure a Secret Store and map the `am.services.oauth2.tls.client.cert.authentication` secret label to the trusted CA aliases.23 Step 3 (Authentication Method): In the OAuth2 Client Profile, you must select `tls_client_auth`. 24This is the specific OIDC standard string for CA-based mTLS. (In contrast, `self_signed_tls_client_auth` (Step 4) is used only when you trust individual certificates directly without a CA).25 Step 5 (Identity Mapping): Because multiple clients might have certificates signed by the same CA, you must provide the Subject Distinguished Name (DN) (e.g., `CN=myClientApp`) in the client profile. PingAM uses this to ensure that the certificate presented by the client during the handshake actually belongs to that specific Client ID.

Why other steps are excluded: Step 7 (Registering the certificate) is only required for the Self-Signed approach, as the PKI approach validates against the CA. Step 6 (Revocation check) is a global provider setting or an optional enhancement, but not a fundamental "must-configure" step for the basic PKI identity mapping logic. Thus, the correct sequence for the PKI approach is 1, 2, 3, and 5, making Option C the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 20

The Core Token Service (CTS) can be used for storing which of the following?

- A. OAuth2 tokens
- B. Kerberos tokens
- C. Configuration
- D. Users

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Core Token Service (CTS) is a high-performance persistence layer in PingAM 8.0.2 designed to store short-lived, stateful data. Unlike the Configuration Store (which holds static system settings) or the Identity Store (which holds user profiles), the CTS is

optimized for "token-like" data that is frequently created, updated, and deleted.

According to the "Core Token Service (CTS) Overview" in the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation, the primary purpose of the CTS is to provide a centralized repository for:

Session Tokens: For server-side sessions, the session state is stored in the CTS.

OAuth 2.0 Tokens: This includes Access Tokens, Refresh Tokens, and Authorization Codes. When an OAuth2 client requests a token, AM generates it and, if configured for server-side storage, persists it in the CTS so that any node in an AM cluster can validate it.

SAML 2.0 Tokens: Used for tracking assertions and managing Single Logout (SLO) states.

UMA (User-Managed Access) Labels and Resources: Various state information for the UMA protocol.

The documentation explicitly clarifies that the CTS is not a general-purpose database. Configuration (Option A) is strictly stored in the Configuration Data Store (usually a dedicated PingDS instance). Users (Option B) are stored in an Identity Store such as Active Directory or PingDS. Kerberos tokens (Option C) are part of a challenge-response handshake that is typically handled at the protocol layer and not stored as persistent records in the CTS. Therefore, OAuth2 tokens are the definitive type of data managed by the CTS among the choices provided. Utilizing the CTS for OAuth2 tokens is a prerequisite for supporting features like token revocation and refresh token persistence across multiple AM instances in a high-availability deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 21

After installing a PingAM instance with the configuration directory path set to /home/forgerock/am, where is the default directory that contains the debug log files?

- A. /home/forgerock/am/var/debug
- B. /home/forgerock/am/var/logs
- C. /home/forgerock/am/logs
- D. /home/forgerock/am/debug

Answer: D

Explanation:

When PingAM is installed, it creates a specific directory structure within its Configuration Directory (also known as the AM_HOME or .openamcfg pointer target). This structure is standardized across versions to ensure that administrators and automated scripts can locate critical files.

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 "File System Reference" and "Debug Logging" documentation:

The primary directory for engine-level troubleshooting files (debug logs) is named debug. This directory is located immediately within the root of the configuration directory. Therefore, if the configuration path is explicitly set to /home/forgerock/am, the resulting path for debug files will be /home/forgerock/am/debug (Option D).

It is important to distinguish between Audit Logs and Debug Logs:

Audit Logs: (e.g., access.audit.json) are usually found in the .../openam/log or .../openam/logs directory (making Option A a common distractor).

Debug Logs: (e.g., amAuth, amSession, amCore) are strictly stored in the debug directory.

The var directory (Options B and C) is a convention used in some ForgeRock "ForgeOps" containerized deployments (like those in Kubernetes) to separate variable data from static config. However, in a standard standalone installation as described in the question, the direct .../debug path is the verified default behavior of the PingAM installation wizard and configurator tool.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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