PT-AM-CPE考試重點 - PT-AM-CPE新版題庫上線

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NewDumps是一個優秀的IT認證考試資料網站，在NewDumps您可以找到關於Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE認證考試的考試心得和考試材料。您也可以在NewDumps免費下載部分關於Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE考試的考題和答案。NewDumps還將及時免費為您提供有關Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE考試材料的更新。並且我們的銷售的考試考古題資料都提供答案。我們的IT專家團隊將不斷的利用行業經驗來研究出準確詳細的考試練習題來協助您通過考試。總之，我們將為您提供你所需要的一切關於Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE認證考試的一切材料。

>> PT-AM-CPE考試重點 <<

PT-AM-CPE新版題庫上線 & PT-AM-CPE試題

我們NewDumps配置提供給你最優質的Ping Identity的PT-AM-CPE考試考古題及答案，將你一步一步帶向成功，我們NewDumps Ping Identity的PT-AM-CPE考試認證資料絕對提供給你一個真實的考前準備，我們針對性很強，就如同為你量身定做一般，你一定會成為一個有實力的IT專家，我們NewDumps Ping Identity的PT-AM-CPE考試認證資料將是最適合你也是你最需要的培訓資料，趕緊註冊我們NewDumps網站，相信你會有意外的收穫。

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問題 #33
What is the Default Failure Login URL?

- A. It is the URL value that is populated automatically when adding a Failure URL node to a tree
- B. It is the default value of the gotoOnFail parameter
- C. It is the URL where users are redirected by default in case of failed authentication
- D. It is the default URL of the page that displays authentication error messages

答案：C

解題說明：
In PingAM 8.0.2, the Default Failure Login URL is a global or realm-level configuration attribute that defines the fallback destination for a user whose authentication journey has ended unsuccessfully.
According to the "Core Authentication Attributes" documentation:
When an authentication tree or chain completes with a "Failure" outcome, PingAM needs to know where to send the user's browser. The logic follows a specific hierarchy:
If the initial request included a specific redirect parameter (like gotoOnFail), PingAM will use that.
If the authentication tree ends with a Failure URL node, the URL configured in that specific node will be used.

If no specific instructions are provided at the request or tree level, PingAM reverts to the Default Failure Login URL.
This URL is typically configured to point back to the login page with an error flag (e.g., .../XUI/#login/&error=true) or to a custom help page where the user can find instructions on how to reset their password or contact the helpdesk. It is essentially the "safety net" for the user experience during a failed login attempt. Option A is incorrect because gotoOnFail is a parameter that overrides the default, not the default itself. Option C is incorrect as nodes are configured individually and do not "automatically populate" from global settings. Option D is incorrect because the URL defines the destination of the redirect, not the internal error message display logic itself.

問題 #34
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. The ID token should be validated after making the policy evaluation request
- B. 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
- C. Policy evaluation only validates the claims, not the ID token. The ID token should be validated before making the policy evaluation request
- D. Policy evaluation validates the claims and the ID token. There is no need to validate the ID token before the policy is evaluated

答案：C

解題說明：
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.

問題 #35
Which authentication node checks and validates a recovery code used during a multi-factor authentication challenge sequence?

- A. Recovery Code Verifier node
- B. Recovery Code Display node
- C. Recovery Code Collector Decision node
- D. Recovery Code Comparator node

答案：C

解題說明：
PingAM 8.0.2 provides a "Recovery Code" mechanism as part of its Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) suite. This allows users to regain access to their accounts if they lose their MFA device (such as a smartphone used for Push or OATH).
According to the PingAM "Authentication Node Reference" for version 8.0.2:
The node responsible for the validation of these codes is the Recovery Code Collector Decision node. This node performs a dual function:
Collection: It renders the UI callback to the user (a text input field) asking for the recovery code.
Decision/Validation: Once the user submits a code, the node checks the input against the stored, hashed recovery codes in the user's

profile.
Analysis of the other options:
Recovery Code Display node (Option A): This node is used during the registration phase to show the user their newly generated codes so they can save them. It does not validate them.
Recovery Code Verifier node (Option D): This is a common distractor name. While "Verifier" sounds logical, the actual name in the AM designer is the "Collector Decision" node, reflecting the pattern of nodes that both collect data and make a branching decision.
Recovery Code Comparator node (Option B): Not a standard node in PingAM 8.0.2.
The Recovery Code Collector Decision node typically has two outcomes: Success (code matched and was consumed/removed) or Failure (code was invalid). This node is vital for ensuring that "Account Recovery" journeys remain secure and functional within the Intelligent Access framework.

問題 #36
What is session denylisting used for?

- A. Keeping track of absolute session timeouts
- B. Keeping track of logged out sessions
- C. Keeping track of restricted sessions
- D. Keeping track of session inactivity

答案：B

解題說明：
Session Denylisting is a critical security feature in PingAM 8.0.2, primarily used when a realm is configured for client-side sessions.9 In a client-side session model, the session state is stored in a signed and encrypted JWT within the user's browser cookie rather than in the server's memory or the Core Token Service (CTS).10 Because the server does not "own" the session state, a logout event typically only involves deleting the cookie from the browser. However, if a malicious actor had previously copied that cookie, they could still use it until it naturally expires.
To solve this, PingAM uses Session Denylisting to keep track of logged out sessions.11 When a user logs out, or when a session is invalidated (e.g., during a session upgrade or administrative action), AM records the session identifier in a denylist stored within the Core Token Service (CTS).12 For every subsequent request, AM checks the incoming client-side session token against this denylist.13 If the session ID is found in the denylist, AM rejects the token as invalid, even if the cryptographic signature is correct and the expiration time has not passed.
The documentation emphasizes that this feature is essential for "tracking session logouts across multiple AM servers" in a cluster. Without denylisting, there would be no way to perform a "global logout" for client-side sessions that is immediately effective across all nodes.14 Administrators can configure properties such as the Denylist Purge Delay (to account for clock skew) and the Denylist Poll Interval (to balance security speed with system performance).15 By effectively managing the lifecycle of revoked tokens, session denylisting ensures that a logout is a cryptographically and operationally certain event.

問題 #37
When removing a forgeops deployment created with the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) with the following command:
$ /path/to/forgeops/bin/forgeops delete
What components are removed from the deployment?

- A. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations), certificate manager, and secret agent pods
- B. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations) and ingress controller pods
- C. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations), ingress controller, DS operator, certificate manager, and secret agent pods
- D. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations) pods

答案：D

解題說明：
The forgeops command-line tool is used to manage the lifecycle of the Ping Identity Platform in Kubernetes environments.9 When using the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) for version 8.0.2, the delete subcommand is used to tear down the environment.
According to the "ForgeOps CLI Reference" and "CDK Shutdown and Removal" documentation:
The forgeops delete command (without additional flags like --force or specific component names) is designed to remove the Ping

Identity Platform pods. This includes the core applications like PingAM, PingIDM, and PingDS, as well as the specialized UI pods (login-ui, etc.). It also removes the standard CDK artifacts and configuration manifests associated with that specific namespace.
However, the command follows a "safe delete" philosophy regarding infrastructure-level components:
Ingress Controllers, Certificate Managers (cert-manager), and the DS Operator are considered part of the "Base" or "Infrastructure" layer. These are typically installed once per cluster or namespace and are shared across multiple deployments. The forgeops delete command does not remove these by default, as doing so could disrupt other services.
PVCs (Persistent Volume Claims) and Secrets are also preserved unless the --force or -f flag is explicitly added to the command.
Thus, the answer is D. The command focuses strictly on the platform pods and their immediate deployment artifacts. If a developer wishes to perform a "deep clean" that removes the ingress and operators, they would need to use more specific commands like forgeops delete base or kubectl commands.10 This distinction is vital for developers to avoid accidentally deleting shared cluster infrastructure when they only intended to restart the Ping platform.

問題 #38
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