Quiz Ping Identity - PT-AM-CPE - The Best Valid Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Dumps Demo

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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which of the following best describes the relationship between users and realms?

- A. Users are never members of a realm
- B. A user can be a member of exactly one realm
- C. Users do not need to be a member of a realm
- D. A user can be a member of one or more realms

Answer: D

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, Realms are the primary organizational units used to group configuration, policies, and identities.13 A common misconception is that a user is "locked" into a single realm. However, according to the "Realms" and "Identity Stores" documentation, the relationship is highly flexible.
A Realm does not actually "contain" users in a physical sense; instead, a realm is configured with one or more Identity Stores (such as an LDAP directory or a database). Multiple realms can be configured to point to the same underlying Identity Store. Therefore, if a user profile exists in an LDAP directory that is shared by "Realm A" and "Realm B," that user is effectively a member of both realms. They can authenticate to either realm and receive different policies or session properties based on the realm-specific configuration.
Key points from the documentation:
Logical Partitioning: Realms provide a way to apply different authentication logic (different trees) to the same set of users.14 Multi-tenancy: An organization can create separate realms for different departments or customer groups, even if they overlap in the back-end user database.
Identity Store Mapping: Because a realm maps to an identity store, and an identity store can be reused across realms, a user's membership is determined by where the realm is "looking" for data.
Thus, Option A is the correct description of the architecture: a user can be a member of one or more realms depending on how the administrator has mapped the identity repositories.
Would you like me to proceed with more questions, or would you like to focus on a specific area such as OAuth2 Grant Flows?

NEW QUESTION # 56
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. The ID token should be validated before making the policy evaluation request
- C. 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
- D. Policy evaluation validates the claims and the ID token. There is no need to validate the ID token before the policy is evaluated

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Sam wants to start a service provider-initiated single sign-on and redirect to their own application, myapp.com. Which of the following URLs is the correct one to perform this action?

- A. http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/spSSOInit.jsp&goto=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com
- B. http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/idpSSOInit.jsp&RelayState=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com
- C. http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/spSSOInit.jsp&RelayState=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com
- D. http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/idpSSOInit.jsp&goto=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com

Answer: C

Explanation:
In SAML 2.0 federation with PingAM 8.0.2, there are two ways to initiate SSO: IdP-Initiated (where the user starts at the Identity Provider) and SP-Initiated (where the user starts at the Service Provider).3 According to the "SAML 2.0 Guide" for PingAM:
SP-Initiated SSO: The correct JSP file for an SP-initiated flow is spSSOInit.jsp. 4This script is used by an SP (in this case, PingAM acting as an SP or a "Fedlet") to generate a SAML AuthnRequest and send it to the IdP.
Redirecting to the Application: In the SAML 2.0 standard, the mechanism used to preserve state (like the final destination URL) across the redirect-heavy SSO process is the RelayState parameter. When the IdP sends the SAML assertion back to the SP, it also returns the RelayState value. The SP then uses this value to redirect the user to the final application.
While PingAM uses the goto parameter for internal redirects (like standard web login), RelayState is the required parameter name for SAML-related JSPs to ensure interoperability with the SAML specification. Therefore, the correct URL is .../spSSOInit.jsp combined with the RelayState parameter (Option D). Using idpSSOInit.jsp (Options A and B) would trigger an IdP-initiated flow, which is not what the question describes. Option C is incorrect because it uses the non-SAML goto parameter in a SAML initialization context.

NEW QUESTION # 58
In order to secure a PingAM deployment with an external configuration data store and user data store using server-side sessions, which of the following should be considered?

- A. Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections, Reducing the privileges of the amAdmin user in production
- B. Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections, Creation of a top-level administrator other than amAdmin
- C. Encrypting the iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie contents, Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections
- D. Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections, Renaming and reducing the assigned privileges of the amAdmin account

Answer: B

Explanation:
Securing a PingAM 8.0.2 environment involves hardening multiple layers of the architecture, particularly when using external data

stores and stateful sessions. According to the "General Security Considerations" and "Hardening PingAM" documentation, several key "Best Practices" must be applied.
Changing the SSO Cookie Name: By default, AM uses iPlanetDirectoryPro. Attackers often scan for this specific cookie name to identify ForgeRock/PingAM installations. Changing it provides "security through obscurity" and prevents some automated attacks.
Using Your Own Keys: PingAM ships with default test keys in the keystore. For production, you must generate your own cryptographic keys for signing and encrypting tokens (SSO, OIDC, SAML) to ensure the integrity of the environment.
Specific Bind Accounts: When connecting to an external PingDS or Active Directory, PingAM should never use a highly privileged account (like cn=Directory Manager). Instead, a dedicated account with limited, specific permissions (ACLs) should be created for AM's use.
Top-Level Administrator Management: The amAdmin account is the "root" of the AM system. In a production environment, it is considered a significant security risk to use this account for daily operations.
Why Option C is the correct answer: The documentation specifically recommends creating a new top-level administrator and then securing or disabling the default amAdmin. This is more effective than simply "renaming" it (Option A) or "reducing privileges" (Options B and D). In PingAM, amAdmin has hardcoded superuser capabilities in many areas; therefore, the best practice is to create a new administrative user with the necessary roles and then protect the amAdmin credentials in a vault. Option B is also incorrect because server-side sessions already store data on the server; the cookie only contains the session ID (the reference), so "encrypting the cookie contents" is redundant for server-side sessions compared to client-side sessions where the entire state is in the cookie.

NEW QUESTION # 59
What is the purpose of the SAML2 account mapper on the service provider (SP) side?

- A. Maps multiple SP user accounts together
- B. Maps remote users to local user profiles
- C. Maps local user attributes to remote users' attributes
- D. Maps multiple identity provider assertions together

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a SAML 2.0 Federation flow, once the Service Provider (SP) receives and validates a SAML Assertion from an Identity Provider (IdP), it must determine which local user account the assertion corresponds to. This is the role of the SAML2 Account Mapper.
According to the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation on "Federate Identities" and the "SAML 2.0 Reference":
The SP-side account mapper (specifically the SPAccountMapper interface or its scripted equivalent) is responsible for mapping the remote user (identified in the SAML assertion) to a local user profile in the SP's identity store.
This mapping can be achieved in several ways:
Account Linking: Finding an existing link between the NameID in the assertion and a local DN.
Attribute Matching: Using an attribute from the assertion (like mail) to search the local directory for a matching user.
Auto-Federation: If configured, creating a link or a new profile automatically based on the incoming data.
If the account mapper cannot find a corresponding local profile, the SP cannot create a local session, and the SSO process will fail, typically with a "User not found" or "Local identity not found" error. Thus, the purpose is strictly the identification of the local subject based on the remote assertion (Option D). Options A and B are incorrect as they describe aggregation or account merging which are not the primary function of the SAML mapper. Option C describes "Attribute Mapping," which is a separate step (handled by the Attribute Mapper) that occurs after the identity has been successfully mapped.

NEW QUESTION # 60
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