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Ping Identity PAP-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Product Overview: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and focuses on understanding PingAccess features, functionality, and its primary use cases. It also covers how PingAccess integrates with other Ping products to support secure access management solutions.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Installation and Initial Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of System Engineers and reviews installation prerequisites, methods of installing or removing PingAccess, and securing configuration database passwords. It explains the role of run.properties entries and outlines how to set up a basic on-premise PingAccess cluster.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Integrations: This section of the exam measures skills of System Engineers and explains how PingAccess integrates with token providers, OAuth and OpenID Connect configurations, and site authenticators. It also includes the use of agents and securing web, API, and combined applications through appropriate integration settings.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Policies and Rules: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Administrators and focuses on how PingAccess evaluates paths for applying policies and resources. It covers the role of different rule types, their configuration, and the implementation of rule sets and rule set groups for consistent policy enforcement.

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(PAP-001) exam and the registration fee for the exam is high, between \$100 and \$1000. Therefore, candidates will never risk their precious time and money.

Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAccess Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

An administrator needs to configure a protected web application using the Authorization Code login flow.

Which two configuration parameters must be set? (Choose 2 answers.)

- A. OAuth Client ID
- B. OpenID Connect Login Type
- C. OpenID Connect Issuer
- D. OAuth Token Introspection Endpoint
- E. Virtual Host

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

When using the Authorization Code Flow for authentication, PingAccess must be configured with:

- * An OAuth Client ID that identifies the application to the IdP.
- * The OpenID Connect Login Type set to Authorization Code.

Exact Extract:

"When configuring an OIDC web session, specify the OAuth client ID and select the OpenID Connect login type (Authorization Code, Hybrid, or Implicit)."

- * Option A (OAuth Token Introspection Endpoint) is not required for Authorization Code flow - token introspection is used in other cases.
- * Option B (OAuth Client ID) is correct - required for OIDC authorization requests.
- * Option C (OpenID Connect Issuer) is discovered automatically via metadata when you configure the token provider.
- * Option D (Virtual Host) is required for application exposure but not specific to OIDC flow.
- * Option E (OpenID Connect Login Type) is correct - must be set to "Authorization Code." Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Configuring OIDC Web Sessions

NEW QUESTION # 59

All style sheets should be accessible to all users without authentication across all applications. Which configuration option should the administrator use?

- A. Define Authentication Challenge Policy of none for the resource.
- B. Define Global Unprotected Resources for the resource.
- C. Define a Protocol Source for the resource.
- D. Define a Default Availability Profile of on-demand for the resource.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct way to ensure resources such as CSS files, images, or JavaScript are accessible without authentication across all applications is to configure Global Unprotected Resources.

Exact Extract:

"Global unprotected resources define resources that do not require authentication and are accessible to all clients across applications."

- * Option A is incorrect; Protocol Sources define back-end host connections, not authentication.
- * Option B would apply only per-resource, not across all applications.
- * Option C is correct - Global Unprotected Resources are designed for this exact purpose.
- * Option D (Availability Profile) is related to application health checks and availability, not authentication.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Global Unprotected Resources

NEW QUESTION # 60

A business requires logs to be written to a centralized Oracle database. Which two actions must the PingAccess administrator take

to enable this? (Choose 2 answers.)

- A. Import the database certificate into the Trusted Certificate Group.
- B. Remove the logs located in PA_HOME/log.
- C. Configure log4j2.xml and log4j2.db.properties.
- D. Copy the database driver JAR file to the PA_HOME/lib directory.
- E. Enable the Audit flag in the Resource.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

PingAccess supports logging directly to a relational database using Log4j database appenders. To enable this:

- * Configure log4j2.xml to use a JDBC Appender.
- * Configure log4j2.db.properties with the database connection information.
- * Provide the appropriate database driver in the PA_HOME/lib directory.

Exact Extract:

"To log to a database, configure log4j2.xml and log4j2.db.properties, and place the JDBC driver JAR file in PA_HOME/lib."

- * Option A is correct - both files must be configured.
- * Option B is incorrect - existing logs do not need removal.
- * Option C is incorrect - enabling audit is unrelated to database logging.
- * Option D is correct - the Oracle JDBC driver must be installed in PA_HOME/lib.
- * Option E is incorrect unless TLS is used to connect to the DB, but it is not required for standard DB logging setup.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Log Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which two variables should be set in order for the PingAccess service script to start? (Choose 2 answers.)

- A. PA_HOME
- B. J2EE_HOME
- C. PA_PATH
- D. JAVA_PATH
- E. JAVA_HOME

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

PingAccess service scripts depend on knowing:

- * Where the Java runtime is installed (JAVA_HOME)
- * Where PingAccess itself is installed (PA_HOME)

Exact Extract:

"The PingAccess startup scripts require the JAVA_HOME environment variable to locate the JDK/JRE and the PA_HOME variable to locate the PingAccess installation directory."

- * Option A (J2EE_HOME) is irrelevant to PingAccess.
- * Option B (JAVA_HOME) is correct - needed for Java execution.
- * Option C (PA_PATH) is not a standard variable.
- * Option D (PA_HOME) is correct - required to point to the PingAccess installation root.
- * Option E (JAVA_PATH) is not valid; PATH can include Java, but JAVA_HOME is the correct environment variable.

Reference: PingAccess Installation Guide - Environment Variables

NEW QUESTION # 62

An administrator is setting up PingAccess to terminate SSL for a proxied application. What action must the administrator take to configure an existing certificate for that application?

- A. Set the secure flag to Yes in the Site configuration
- B. Assign the Key Pair to the Virtual Host
- C. Assign the Key Pair to the Agent Listener
- D. Enable Require HTTPS in the Application configuration

Answer: B

Explanation:

PingAccess terminates SSL at the Virtual Host level. To configure an existing certificate, the administrator must assign the appropriate Key Pair (which contains the certificate and private key) to the Virtual Host.

Exact Extract:

"SSL termination occurs on the engine listener through virtual hosts. Assign the certificate's key pair to the virtual host to secure proxied applications."

- * Option A is correct - assign the key pair to the Virtual Host for SSL termination.
- * Option B is incorrect - Require HTTPS enforces secure access but does not configure SSL termination.
- * Option C is incorrect - Agent Listener is for PingAccess Agents, not proxied apps.
- * Option D is incorrect - secure flag affects cookie settings, not SSL certificates.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Virtual Hosts and Key Pairs

NEW QUESTION # 63

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