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CA SiteMinder r12 Administrator Exam

CA Technologies CAT-160

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which objects can be configured within a CA SiteMinder policy domain? (Choose three)

A. Realms

B. Rules

C. Responses

D. Trusted hosts

E. Agent Configuration Objects

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Realms, rules, and responses are policy-domain objects. A realm identifies the resources that are protected and the authentication scheme to use. A rule identifies one or more resource actions that can be authorized, and a response specifies information or an action to be returned when the applicable policy grants access.

An Agent Configuration Object is an agent-management object, while a trusted host represents a registered host that can communicate with the Policy Server. See the Broadcom SiteMinder documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

When multiple Policy Servers are configured to process requests for the same protected applications, which configuration elements must be shared or consistent to support common policy evaluation and session processing? (Choose two)

A. A common policy store

B. Compatible shared key material

C. The same physical host

D. The same Web Agent trace file

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The Policy Servers must use the same policy store so that each server evaluates the same realms, rules, policies, and responses. They must also use compatible shared key material so that a server can decrypt and validate SiteMinder cookies or other protected data issued by another server.

The Policy Servers do not have to run on the same host or use the same Web Agent trace file. High-availability deployments normally use separate hosts to avoid a single point of failure. See the Broadcom SiteMinder documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

If you are an administrator, but not a superuser administrator, you can: (Choose two)

A. Create superuser administrators

B. Access CA SiteMinder objects, tools, and features

C. Change rules, policies, and responses in various domains

D. Instruct the Policy Server to set upa default administrator account

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

A non-superuser CA SiteMinder administrator can work with the CA SiteMinder objects, tools, and product features that are made available through the administrator's assigned administrative privileges. Administrative access is governed by administrative policies, which define both the domains an administrator can administer and the tasks that the administrator is authorized to perform. Consequently, an administrator who has the appropriate domain and object permissions can access CA SiteMinder objects, tools, and features needed to perform delegated administration.

With suitable permissions, that delegated administration includes maintaining policy components in the authorized domains. The administrator can change rules, policies, and responses in various domains when the relevant administrative policy grants the necessary rights for those domains. This delegation model allows organizations to assign policy-maintenance duties to separate administrators while retaining central control over administrator management and the full policy store. The effective scope is therefore determined by the administrative policies assigned to the administrator, rather than by unrestricted global authority. Broadcom's SiteMinder documentation describes administrative users, administrative policies, and delegated access controls in its SiteMinder Administration documentation and Policy Server configuration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which tool do you use to determine the identifiers of objects for a granular export or import by exploring a list of applications or domains?

A. XPSConfig

B. XPSImport

C. XPSExport

D. XPSExplorer

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

XPSExplorer is the correct tool because it lets a SiteMinder administrator browse policy-store objects and obtain the object identifiers required for selective, or granular, migration operations. Rather than exporting or importing an entire policy store, an administrator can use XPSExplorer to explore the hierarchy of domains and applications, identify the specific object to be moved, and capture its XID. That identifier can then be supplied to the appropriate export or import operation so that the action is scoped to the selected object and its relevant configuration rather than the complete store.

This is especially useful when promoting a limited set of policy configuration changes between environments, such as moving one application or domain from development to test. XPSExplorer is installed with the SiteMinder administrative tools and is intended for viewing and navigating policy-store contents; its output supports the granular object-selection workflow used with the XPS utilities. Broadcom's SiteMinder documentation describes the policy-store management utilities and their use in configuration migration: Manage the Policy Store. Product documentation is available through the Broadcom SiteMinder documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which component collects user credentials for an HTML Forms authentication scheme?

A. Forms Credential Collector (FCC)

B. Agent Configuration Object (ACO)

C. Host Configuration Object (HCO)

D. Policy Server Management Console

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The **Forms Credential Collector (FCC)** collects credentials for an HTML Forms authentication scheme. When an unauthenticated user requests a protected resource, the Web Agent redirects the user to an FCC page. The FCC collects the credentials and submits them to SiteMinder for authentication before the original request is resumed.

The FCC is distinct from the authentication scheme itself. The authentication scheme defines how credentials are validated, while the FCC provides the web form through which the user supplies those credentials. See the Broadcom SiteMinder documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

What is the primary role of a CA SiteMinder Policy Server when processing a request from a Web Agent?

A. Evaluates policies and returns access decisions to the Web Agent

B. Serves protected application content to the browser

C. Stores all user credentials in browser cookies

D. Replaces the web server for protected applications

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Policy Server evaluates SiteMinder policy information and returns authentication and authorization decisions to the Web Agent. The Web Agent intercepts the request at the web server, while the Policy Server centrally evaluates whether the resource is protected, whether the user is authenticated, and whether the user is authorized for the requested action.

The Policy Server does not serve protected web pages or replace the web server. It provides the policy decision capability that the Web Agent enforces. See the Broadcom SiteMinder documentation.