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**PT-AM-CPE CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL - PINGAM**  
**COMPLETE EXAM QUESTIONS AND EXPLAINED**  
**ANSWERS**

**PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam**

**Q1.** Which component of PingAM is primarily responsible for evaluating login policies and determining whether a user can authenticate?

- A. Policy Agent
- B. Authentication Tree
- C. Data Store
- D. Session Service

**Answer:** B. Authentication Tree  
**Explanation:** Authentication Trees provide flexible, node-based flows to evaluate credentials and contextual information for login. They replace static authentication chains in newer versions.

**Q2.** What is the default protocol PingAM uses for federated single sign-on (SSO) between service providers and identity providers?

- A. OAuth2
- B. OpenID Connect
- C. SAML 2.0
- D. Kerberos

**Answer:** C. SAML 2.0  
**Explanation:** While PingAM supports multiple federation standards, SAML 2.0 is the primary standard for enterprise SSO between IdPs and SPs.

**Q3.** In OAuth2, which grant type is most secure for mobile/native applications that cannot keep a client secret?

- A. Implicit Grant
- B. Authorization Code with PKCE

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## Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

### NEW QUESTION # 29

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

**Answer: B**

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).<sup>3</sup> According to the "SAML 2.0 Guide" for PingAM: SP-Initiated SSO: The correct JSP file for an SP-initiated flow is spSSOInit.jsp. <sup>4</sup>This 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 # 30

What is a SAML2 artifact?

- A. The SAML2 binding name
- B. The SAML2 assertion
- C. The name of a specific attribute in the assertion
- D. A value sent by the service provider to retrieve the assertion

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In SAML 2.0, an Artifact is a reference (a "pointer" or "ticket") used in the SAML Artifact Binding.<sup>5</sup> This is an alternative to the more common POST or Redirect bindings where the actual XML assertion is sent through the user's browser.

According to the PingAM "SAML 2.0 Bindings" documentation:

When using the Artifact binding, the Identity Provider (IdP) does not send the full SAML Assertion through the browser.<sup>6</sup> Instead, it sends a small, opaque string called the Artifact to the Service Provider (SP).

Issuance: The IdP stores the real assertion in its own local memory/cache and sends the Artifact to the SP via the browser redirect.

Resolution: The Service Provider receives the Artifact and then makes a direct, secure back-channel call (SOAP over HTTPS) to the IdP's Artifact Resolution Endpoint.

Exchange: The SP presents the Artifact, and the IdP returns the actual SAML Assertion.

Therefore, the Artifact is the value sent to retrieve the assertion (Option D). It is not the assertion itself (Option A), nor is it a binding name or an attribute name. The Artifact binding is often used for security reasons, as it prevents the sensitive assertion data from ever passing through the user's browser, thus mitigating certain types of interception attacks.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

Which of the following actions can be specified in a policy by default?

- A. UPDATE
- **B. HEAD**
- C. INSERT
- D. CREATE

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, Authorization Policies define who can perform what actions on a specific resource. These "Actions" are defined within a Resource Type. When you create a new policy, you must select which actions are allowed or denied.

According to the "Resource Types" documentation, PingAM includes several "Default" resource types (such as URL, RPC, and others).<sup>9</sup> For the most common resource type, the URL Resource Type, PingAM defines a set of standard HTTP-related actions by default:

GET

POST

PUT

DELETE

HEAD

OPTIONS

PATCH

HEAD (Option A) is a standard HTTP method and is included in the default list for URL-based policies.

INSERT, CREATE, and UPDATE (Options B, C, and D) are not provided by default in the standard URL resource type. While an administrator can certainly create a Custom Resource Type and define "INSERT" or "UPDATE" as valid actions (common for database or API-specific policies), they are not present in the "default" out-of-the-box configuration for web-based resources.

Understanding the default action set is important for administrators when quickly securing web applications without the need for custom schema development.

### NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following needs to be configured in order to use social authentication in PingAM?

- A. A data store
- B. A realm service
- **C. An OAuth2 client**
- D. A realm policy

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Social Authentication in PingAM 8.0.2 allows users to log in using identities from external providers like Google, Apple, or LinkedIn. This process relies on PingAM acting as an OAuth2 Client or OpenID Connect Relying Party (RP) toward the social provider.

According to the PingAM "Social Authentication" and "Social Identity Provider Client Configuration" documentation, for PingAM to successfully hand off authentication to a social provider, you must configure an OAuth2 Client (specifically a Social Identity Provider client) within the PingAM realm. This configuration includes:

Client ID and Client Secret: Obtained from the social provider's developer console (e.g., Google Cloud Console).

Endpoints: The authorization, token, and UserInfo endpoints of the social provider.

Scopes: The permissions PingAM is requesting (e.g., openid, profile, email).

Once this "Social Client" is configured, it is used by a Social Provider Handler node (or the legacy Social Authentication module) within an authentication tree. When the user clicks "Login with Google," PingAM uses these client credentials to initiate the OIDC flow with Google.

Why other options are not the primary requirement:

While a Data Store (A) is eventually used to save the linked user profile, the mechanism of social auth itself is driven by the OAuth2 client configuration.

A realm service (B) is too broad; while social auth is a service within a realm, the specific configuration object required is the client.

A realm policy (D) governs authorization after login, but does not enable the social login process itself. Therefore, the OAuth2 client configuration is the technical prerequisite for establishing the trust relationship with the external provider.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Examining the following JSON object, what is a valid value for the type part (shown in bold font) of the claim value in a PingAM implementation?

JSON

JSON

```
"act": {  
  "sub": "(type!subject)"  
}
```

- A. uid
- B. user
- **C. usr**
- D. agent

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The JSON object structure provided refers to the Actor (act) claim used in OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange (RFC 8693) within PingAM 8.0.2. This claim is essential for scenarios involving delegation or impersonation, where one entity (the actor) is performing an action on behalf of another (the subject). In PingAM, the sub (subject) field within the act claim follows a specific internal format: (type!subject).

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation regarding Token Exchange Configuration, the type part of this string is a mandatory prefix that identifies the category of the identity acting as the delegate. The documentation explicitly defines two primary valid values for this type field:

usr: This specifies that the subject is a user/identity from an identity store. For instance, if a user is acting on behalf of another user, the claim would appear as "(usr!username)".

age: This specifies that the subject is an OAuth 2.0/OpenID Connect-related agent or client. Examples include an OAuth 2.0 client, a Remote Consent Service agent, or a Web/Java Agent internal client. An example would be "(age!myClientID)".

While "user" and "agent" are the descriptive terms for these categories, the actual technical values recognized and emitted by PingAM in the claim string are the three-letter shorthand codes. Therefore, usr (Option B) is the correct valid value. Choosing "user" (Option D) would be technically incorrect in the context of the exact string format required by the AM engine. This formatting ensures that when the token is introspected or validated, the resource server can correctly parse whether the actor is a human user or a machine client.

### NEW QUESTION # 34

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