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For the recognition of skills and knowledge, more career opportunities, professional development, and higher salary potential, the Ping Identity PAP-001 certification exam is the proven way to achieve these tasks quickly. Overall, we can say that with the Certified Professional - PingAccess (PAP-001) exam you can gain a competitive edge in your job search and advance your career in the tech industry.

Ping Identity PAP-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• General Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and introduces the different object types within PingAccess such as applications, virtual hosts, and web sessions. It explains managing application resource properties, creating web sessions, configuring identity mappings, and navigating the administrative console effectively.
Topic 2	• General Maintenance and File System: This section of the exam measures the skills of System Engineers and addresses maintenance tasks such as license management, backups, configuration imports or exports, auditing, and product upgrades. It also includes the purpose of log files and an overview of the PingAccess file system structure with important configuration files.
Topic 3	• Security: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and highlights how to manage certificates and certificate groups. It covers the association of certificates with virtual hosts or listeners and the use of administrator roles for authentication management.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAccess Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32
The application team is requesting step-up authentication only for a few specific resources while maintaining previous authentication for other resources. What change would the administrator need to make?

- A. Change the Context Root
- B. Manual Resource Ordering
- C. Authentication Challenge Policy
- D. Use context root as reserved resource base path

Answer: C

Explanation:
To enforce step-up authentication for selected resources, PingAccess uses Authentication Challenge Policies
. These policies allow different challenge methods to be applied depending on the resource.
Exact Extract:
"Authentication challenge policies define how PingAccess challenges users for authentication and are often applied when step-up authentication is required for specific resources."
* Option A (Authentication Challenge Policy) is correct - it ensures only certain resources trigger step- up MFA.
* Option B is incorrect; the reserved resource base path is unrelated to authentication.
* Option C is incorrect; changing the context root just changes the URL path prefix.
* Option D is incorrect; manual ordering of resources is unrelated to enforcing MFA.
Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide -Authentication Challenge Policies

NEW QUESTION # 33
For a Web Application, the id_token must be transmitted through a back channel with the OIDC standards- based approach. Which action should the administrator perform in the Web Session to meet this requirement?

- A. Set the login type to code
- B. Set the request preservation to POST
- C. Set the request preservation to None
- D. Set the login type to POST

Answer: A

Explanation:
To transmit the id_token via a back channel according to OIDC best practices, the application must use the Authorization Code
Flow (login type = code). This ensures tokens are retrieved securely via the back channel instead of being exposed in the browser.
Exact Extract:
"For back-channel transmission of ID tokens, configure the OIDC login type as Authorization Code."
* Option A is correct - setting login type to code ensures back-channel delivery.
* Option B is incorrect - request preservation concerns request method persistence, not OIDC flow.
* Option C is incorrect - POST is not a valid login type; only Code, Implicit, or Hybrid.
* Option D is incorrect - request preservation has no bearing on token delivery.
Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide -Configuring OIDC Web Sessions

NEW QUESTION # 34
A company has removed the requirement to record back-channel requests from PingAccess to PingFederate in the audit log.
Where should the administrator update this behavior without affecting existing applications?

- A. Web Sessions
- B. Token Validation
- C. Token Provider
- D. Sites

Answer: B

Explanation:
PingAccess can be configured to log or suppress back-channel requests that occur during token validation with an OAuth/OpenID Connect provider such as PingFederate. These requests happen when PingAccess calls PingFederate to validate access tokens or retrieve key material.
* Exact Extract from PingAccess documentation:
"Back-channel requests are logged during token validation by default. To prevent these requests from being written to the audit log, update the Token Validation settings in PingAccess." This makes Token Validation the correct location for changing the behavior without modifying application- specific configurations.
Why other options are wrong:
* B. Web Sessions
* Incorrect. Web Sessions control user session management and cookie handling, not back-channel token validation traffic.
* C. Sites
* Incorrect. Sites are the definitions of backend servers that PingAccess proxies to. This setting does not affect back-channel logging to PingFederate.
* D. Token Provider
* Incorrect. The Token Provider defines the OIDC/OAuth server (e.g., PingFederate) and its endpoints, but the logging of back-channel requests is not controlled here.
Thus, the correct answer is A. Token Validation.
Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide-Managing Token Validation section.

NEW QUESTION # 35
An administrator is integrating a new PingAccess Proxied Application. The target site uses a certificate issued by an internal Certificate Authority hosted by the customer. Prior to assigning the certificate group in the Site configuration, which action should the administrator take to configure PingAccess to trust the certificate?

- A. Import the certificate chain into Key Pairs and assign it to a new engine listener.
- B. Configure the PingAccess Site to use the Java Trust Store Certificate Group.
- C. Import the certificate chain and add it to the Trusted Certificate Group.
- D. Import the certificate chain into Key Pairs and add it to the Trusted Certificate Group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
PingAccess must trust the back-end site's certificate to establish TLS. For internally issued certificates, the administrator imports the certificate chain into a Trusted Certificate Group.
Exact Extract:
"When a target site uses an internal CA, import the certificate or chain into a Trusted Certificate Group and assign that group to the site."
* Option A is incorrect - the Java trust store does not contain the internal CA by default.
* Option B is incorrect - Key Pairs store private keys for SSL termination, not trusted CA certs.
* Option C is incorrect - engine listeners use key pairs for inbound SSL, not site trust.
* Option D is correct - the certificate must be imported into Trusted Certificate Groups.
Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide -Trusted Certificate Groups

NEW QUESTION # 36
An auto parts company wants to protect the path/parts/suspension/struts/manufacturer. Resources appear under an applicationContext Root of/partswith default ordering.
Which resource will the policy engine select?

- A. ///manufacturer
- B. //struts/manufacturer
- C. /suspension/struts/manufacturer

- D. //manufacturer

Answer: C

Explanation:
Because the application context root is/parts, resource paths are defined relative to it. The correct relative path is:
* /suspension/struts/manufacturer
Exact Extract:
"Resource matching begins at the context root. The most specific matching path is selected."
* Option Ais incorrect -/*/struts/manufacturerdoes not match because it starts with a wildcard, not the defined path.
* Option Bis incorrect -/*/manufacturerwould match less specifically and at a different depth.
* Option Cis correct - exact match relative to/parts.
* Option Dis incorrect - too generic and not the best match.
Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide -Resource Path Matching and Ordering

NEW QUESTION # 37

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