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Ping Identity PAP-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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.

Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAccess Sample Questions (Q28-

Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

An administrator needs to support SLO (Single Logout) for a protected web application. What must be configured in a PingAccess Web Session in this situation?

- A. Validate Session
- B. Idle timeout
- C. SLO scope
- D. Refresh User Attributes

Answer: C

Explanation:

To enableSingle Logout (SLO), theSLO scopemust be defined in the PingAccess Web Session configuration. This determines which sessions are ended when a logout request occurs.

Exact Extract:

"The SLO scope option in a web session specifies which applications are included in a logout event when Single Logout is triggered."

* Option A (SLO scope)is correct; it explicitly enables SLO support by linking session termination across apps.
* Option B (Idle timeout)is unrelated; this controls session expiration, not SLO.
* Option C (Validate Session)ensures session state is synchronized but does not configure SLO.
* Option D (Refresh User Attributes)is unrelated; it only controls whether attributes are reloaded.

Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide -Configuring Web Sessions

NEW QUESTION # 29

What information must be provided when setting the PingFederate Standard Token Provider for the Runtime engines?

- A. Client ID
- B. Host
- C. Port
- D. Issuer

Answer: B

Explanation:

When configuring PingAccess to use PingFederate as theStandard Token Providerfor runtime engines, PingAccess must know how to contact PingFederate. The configuration requires theHost(PingFederate base URL).

Exact Extract:

"When configuring the Standard Token Provider, specify the PingFederate host to which PingAccess engines will connect for token validation."

* Option A (Issuer)is part of OIDC metadata but not required explicitly in this configuration.
* Option B (Client ID)is needed for OAuth clients but not when defining the token provider connection itself.
* Option C (Host)is correct - this is required to connect to PingFederate.
* Option D (Port)may be included within the host definition (host:port) but is not the required field.

Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide -Configuring PingFederate as a Token Provider

NEW QUESTION # 30

An administrator is setting up a new PingAccess cluster with the following:
* Administrative node hostname: pa-admin.company.com
* Replica administrative node hostname: pa-admin2.company.com
Which two options in the certificate would be valid for the administrative node key pair? (Choose 2.)

- A. Issuer = pa-admin.company.com
- B. Subject = pa-admin2.company.com
- C. Subject = pa-admin.company.com
- D. Subject Alternative Names = pa-admin.company.com, pa-admin2.company.com
- E. Subject = *.company.com

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Exact Extract (from PingAccess documentation):
"The key pair that you create for theCONFIG QUERYlistener must include both the administrative node and the replica administrative node. To make sure the replica administrative node is included, you can eitheruse a wildcard certificateordefine subject alternative namesin the key pair that use the replica administrative node's DNS name." Why B and D are correct:
* *B. Subject = .company.com- A wildcard certificate for *.company.com is valid for both pa-admin.
company.com and pa-admin2.company.com, satisfying the documented requirement that the key pair include both hostnames for the CONFIG QUERY listener.
* D. Subject Alternative Names = pa-admin.company.com, pa-admin2.company.com- Explicitly placing both DNS names in the SAN extension also satisfies the requirement that the certificate cover both the administrative node and the replica administrative node.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. Issuer = pa-admin.company.com- TheIssuerfield identifies the certificate authority (CA) that signed the certificate, not the service hostname. Setting the issuer to a host value is not how X.509 server certificates are validated and would not meet the hostname#matching requirement.
* C. Subject = pa-admin.company.com- While this covers the administrative node, itdoes not include the replica administrative node. Without a wildcard or SAN entries, it fails the requirement that the key pair include both hostnames.
* E. Subject = pa-admin2.company.com- Similarly, this would only cover the replica administrative node andnotthe primary administrative node, failing the requirement.
Reference:
Configuring replica administrative nodes(PingAccess User Interface Reference Guide) Configuring a PingAccess cluster(PingAccess documentation) Certificates(PingAccess User Interface Reference Guide)

NEW QUESTION # 31
PingAccess will terminate SSL for multiple proxied applications that share thecustomer.comURL domain.
The administrator needs different ways to minimize the number of SSL certificates to manage these user- facing applications.
What are two ways this requirement can be met? (Choose 2 answers.)

- A. Assign unique Key Pairs to each Virtual Host
- B. Assign a Subject Alternative Name Certificate to the Engine Listener
- C. Assign a wildcard certificate to the Agent Listener
- D. Assign a wildcard certificate to the Engine Listener
- E. Assign a Subject Alternative Name Certificate to the Agent Listener

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
PingAccess usesEngine Listenersfor SSL termination of proxied applications. To minimize the number of certificates, administrators can:
* Use awildcard certificate(e.g.,*.customer.com) on the engine listener.
* Use aSubject Alternative Name (SAN) certificatethat covers multiple FQDNs under thecustomer.
comdomain.
Exact Extract:
"PingAccess engine listeners can use certificates containing either wildcard entries or Subject Alternative Names to secure multiple applications under a single domain."
* Option Ais incorrect - assigning unique key pairs increases, not decreases, certificate management overhead.
* Option Bis correct - a wildcard certificate covers all subdomains (e.g.,app1.customer.com,app2.
customer.com).
* Option Cis correct - a SAN certificate lists multiple FQDNs explicitly.
* Option Dis incorrect - agent listeners don't handle SSL termination for proxied apps.
* Option Eis incorrect for the same reason - agent listeners aren't used for SSL.
Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide -Certificates and Engine Listeners

NEW QUESTION # 32
An application requires MFA for URLs that are considered high risk. Which action should the administrator take to meet this requirement?

- A. Apply a Web Session Attribute rule to the resource.
- B. Apply an HTTP Request Parameter rule to the resource.
- C. Apply an Authentication Requirements rule to the resource.
- D. Create an Authentication Requirement named MFA_Required.

Answer: C

Explanation:
PingAccess allows fine-grained authentication enforcement by applyingAuthentication Requirement rulesat the resource level. These rules can invoke MFA flows based on request context or policy.
Exact Extract:
"Authentication requirement rules determine whether PingAccess challenges a user to authenticate again (for example, with MFA) before allowing access to a protected resource."
* Option Ais incomplete. Creating a requirement does nothing unless it is applied.
* Option Bis correct because applying the Authentication Requirement rule to thespecific resource (URL)enforces MFA only for that resource.
* Option Cis incorrect; Web Session Attribute rules are about evaluating existing session attributes, not triggering MFA.
* Option Dis incorrect; HTTP Request Parameter rules are used to evaluate request data, not enforce MFA policies.
Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide -Authentication Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 33

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