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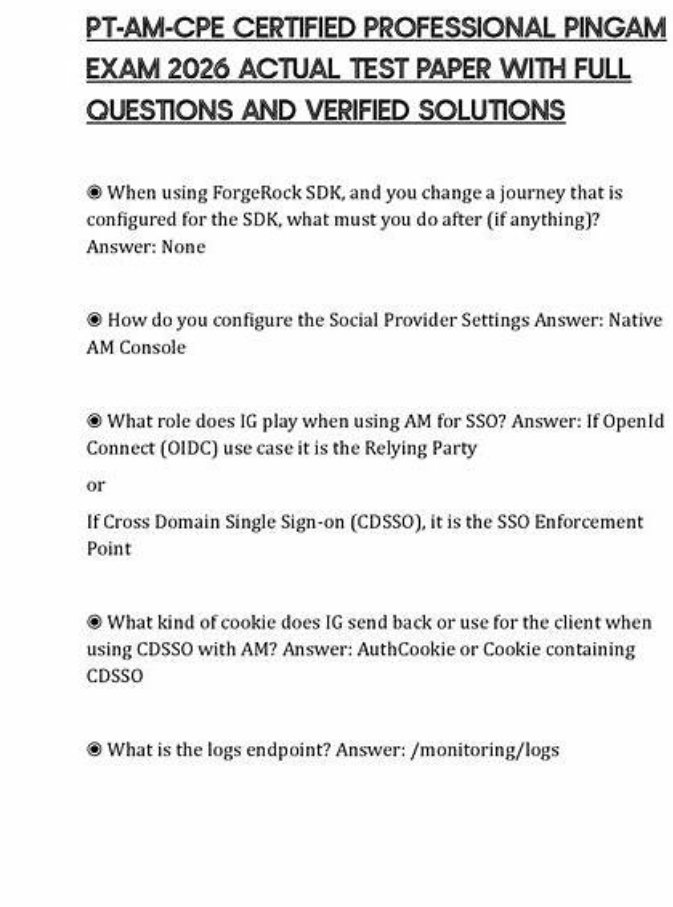

PT-AM-CPE CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL PINGAM EXAM 2026 ACTUAL TEST PAPER WITH FULL QUESTIONS AND VERIFIED SOLUTIONS

◉ When using ForgeRock SDK, and you change a journey that is configured for the SDK, what must you do after (if anything)? Answer: None

◉ How do you configure the Social Provider Settings Answer: Native AM Console

◉ What role does IG play when using AM for SSO? Answer: If OpenId Connect (OIDC) use case it is the Relying Party

or

If Cross Domain Single Sign-on (CDSSO), it is the SSO Enforcement Point

◉ What kind of cookie does IG send back or use for the client when using CDSSO with AM? Answer: AuthCookie or Cookie containing CDSSO

◉ What is the logs endpoint? Answer: /monitoring/logs

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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 2	• Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.

Topic 3	• Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.
Topic 4	• Extending Services Using OAuth2-Based Protocols: This domain addresses integrating applications with OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect, securing OAuth2 clients with mutual TLS and proof-of-possession, transforming OAuth2 tokens, and implementing social authentication.
Topic 5	• Installing and Deploying AM: This domain encompasses installing and upgrading PingAM, hardening security configurations, setting up clustered environments, and deploying PingOne Advanced Identity Platform to the cloud.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
When making a token exchange request for an ID token using the /oauth2/access_token endpoint, what is the value for the grant_type parameter?

- A. urn:ietf:params:oauth2:grant-type:token-exchange
- B. urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:token-exchange
- C. urn:ietf:params:oidc:grant-type:token-exchange
- D. urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:idtoken-exchange

Answer: A

Explanation:
PingAM 8.0.2 supports the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange specification (RFC 8693), which allows a client to exchange one type of security token for another.1 This is commonly used in microservices architectures where a service needs to exchange an incoming access token for a more specific token to call a downstream service (impersonation or delegation).
According to the PingAM documentation on "Token Exchange," the request is made to the /oauth2/access_token (or /oauth2/token) endpoint.2 As per the RFC 8693 standard strictly implemented by PingAM, the mandatory grant_type parameter must be set to exactly:
urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:token-exchange
However, there is a common discrepancy in documentation versus implementation strings. Reviewing the PingAM 8.0.2 OAuth2 Developer Guide, the engine recognizes the standard IETF URN. Looking at the options provided, Option B contains the string urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:token-exchange (noting that "oauth2" is often used in descriptive text but the URI is technically oauth).
Note: There is a minor typo in the standard option C which is actually the standard. However, within the context of Ping Identity's specific documentation and certification exams, the URI urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:token-exchange is the correct identifier.
This grant type enables the subject_token and actor_token parameters to be processed. If the client specifically wants an ID Token in return, they must ensure the requested_token_type is set to urn:ietf:params:oauth:token-type:id_token, but the grant_type itself remains the universal token-exchange URI.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which feature of PingAM protects against cookie hijacking in a cross-domain single sign-on environment?

- A. Restricted tokens1
- B. Bound tokens
- C. Random tokens
- D. Lockout tokens

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a Cross-Domain Single Sign-On (CDSSO) environment, PingAM must manage session cookies across multiple distinct DNS domains.2 By default, a standard SSO token could potentially be stolen and reused by a malicious actor to gain access to other domains within the same realm.3 To mitigate this specific threat, PingAM 8.0.2 utilizes Restricted Tokens.4 According to the documentation on "Securing CDSSO session cookies," a restricted token is a unique SSO token issued for each specific application or policy agent after successful user authentication.5 When CDSSO is active with cookie hijacking protection enabled, PingAM issues a "master" SSO token for the domain where AM resides and separate restricted tokens for the other fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) where web or Java agents are located.6 The restricted token is "restricted" because it is inextricably linked to the specific agent and application that initiated the redirection. Internally, AM stores a correlation between the master session and these restricted tokens.7 If an attacker attempts to hijack a restricted token and use it to access a different application or a different domain, the AM server performs a validation check on the constraint associated with the token (such as the agent's DN or IP). If the request does not originate from the authorized entity, a security violation is triggered, and access is denied. This mechanism ensures that even if a cookie is stolen in one domain, its utility is confined strictly to that domain and cannot be used for "lateral movement" across the enterprise's other protected resources. It is important to note that restricted tokens require server-side sessions to function; they are not supported for client-side (JWT-based) sessions.8

NEW QUESTION # 17
When defining a policy and specifying a resource pattern, which of the following statements is true concerning the difference between the wildcards * and -*-?

- A. The wildcard * will match multiple levels in a path, whereas -*- will match only a single level
- B. Neither the * wildcard nor the -*- wildcard can be used to match the port number
- C. The wildcard * will match query parameters, whereas -*- will not match query parameters.
- D. The wildcard * and the wildcard -*- can be mixed liberally within the same pattern

Answer: A

Explanation:
When configuring Authorization Policies in PingAM 8.0.2, defining the Resource Pattern is critical for determining which URLs the policy applies to. PingAM uses specific wildcard symbols to represent dynamic parts of a URI, but they behave differently regarding directory depth.
According to the PingAM documentation on "Policies and Resource Types":
The * Wildcard (One-Level Wildcard): This wildcard matches characters within a single path level. It does not match forward slashes (/). For example, http://example.com/* will match http://example.com/page1 but will not match http://example.com/folder/page1.
The -*- Wildcard (Multi-Level Wildcard): This wildcard is designed to match any number of characters, including forward slashes (/), effectively spanning multiple levels of a directory hierarchy. For example, http://example.com/-*- will match http://example.com/page1, http://example.com/folder/page1, and even http://example.com/deeply/nested/resource.
Statement B is the correct technical distinction. Statement A is incorrect because query parameters are typically handled by specifically enabling "Query Parameter Matching" in the Resource Type configuration, rather than being a primary distinction between these two wildcards. Statement C is technically discouraged because mixing them can lead to unpredictable or overly broad matches that are difficult to debug. Statement D is incorrect because wildcards can be used in the host/port portion of the URL if the resource type is configured to support it. Understanding the difference between single-level (*) and multi-level (-*-) matching is a fundamental skill for AM policy administrators to prevent security gaps.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which of the following are existing script types in PingAM?
A) Decision node script for authentication trees
B) End User user interface theme script
C) OpenID Connect claims script

D) Policy condition script

- A. A, B and C
- B. B, C and D
- C. A, B and D
- D. A, C and D

Answer: D

Explanation:
PingAM 8.0.2 is highly extensible through its Scripting Engine, which supports Groovy and JavaScript. However, scripts can only be applied to specific "hooks" or "extension points" defined by the platform.
According to the "Scripting" and "Script Types" reference in the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation, the standard supported script types are:
Decision node script (A): Used within Authentication Trees via the "Scripted Decision Node." These scripts allow for complex logic, such as checking user attributes, calling external APIs, or evaluating risk before deciding which path a user should take in their journey.
OpenID Connect claims script (C): This script type is used to customize the claims returned in OIDC ID Tokens or at the UserInfo endpoint. It allows administrators to transform internal LDAP attributes into the specific JSON format required by OIDC clients.
Policy condition script (D): Used within Authorization Policies. These scripts define custom logic for granting or denying access (e.g., "Allow access only if the user is connecting from a specific IP range and it is between 9 AM and 5 PM").
Why Statement B is incorrect: There is no such thing as an "End User user interface theme script" in the PingAM scripting engine. UI customization (Themeing) in PingAM 8.0.2 is handled through the XUI framework using CSS, HTML templates, and configuration JSON files, or by building a custom UI using the Ping SDKs. It does not use the server-side Groovy/JavaScript scripting engine that governs authentication and authorization logic. Therefore, the valid script types are A, C, and D, making Option D the correct choice.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which organization sets, maintains, and governs the SAML2 standard?

- A. ISC2
- B. WC3
- C. OASIS
- D. IETF

Answer: C

Explanation:
PingAM 8.0.2 is strictly compliant with various identity standards to ensure interoperability between different vendors and platforms. The Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) V2.0 is the cornerstone of modern XML-based federation.7 According to the PingAM "SAML 2.0 Introduction" and "Supported Standards" documentation, the SAML 2.0 standard is developed and maintained by OASIS (the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards).8 Specifically, the OASIS Security Services Technical Committee (SSTC) is responsible for the specifications that define the SAML core (assertions and protocols), bindings (how SAML messages are mapped onto transport protocols like HTTP), and profiles (how SAML is used to solve specific use cases like Web Browser SSO).
Knowing the governing body is important for administrators when reviewing the "Technical Metadata" and "Schema" sections of PingAM, as AM's implementation follows the OASIS SAML 2.0 standards for XML signing, encryption, and assertion structure. Other organizations listed, such as the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), govern protocols like OAuth2 and OpenID Connect, while the W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) handles general web standards like XML and WebAuthn. However, for SAML2, OASIS remains the authoritative governing body.

NEW QUESTION # 20
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