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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 PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which statements are correct about push notification authentication implemented with PingAM?

- A . The user must have a device with a camera and install the Authenticator app.
- B . The registration and authentication steps must be part of the same authentication tree.
- C . To register a device the user scans a barcode with the Authenticator installed on their device.1 D . During subsequent authentication processes, PingAM instructs the push server to send a notification to the registered device, and waits for the user to use the Authenticator app to approve the request.2 Options:

- A, A, B, and C only
- B, A and B only
- C, B, C, and D only
- D, A and D only

Answer: D

Explanation:

Push authentication in PingAM 8.0.2 utilizes the ForgeRock/Ping Authenticator app to provide a seamless, out-of-band multi-factor authentication (MFA) experience.3 To understand the correct statements, we must look at the technical requirements and the authentication lifecycle defined in the "MFA: Push Authentication" documentation.

Statement A is correct: For the initial setup, a device with a camera is required because the registration process involves scanning a QR code generated by PingAM. Additionally, the user must install the specific Authenticator app (available for iOS and Android) to handle the cryptographic exchange and receive push notifications.4 Statement D is correct: This accurately describes the runtime flow of a push journey. When a user reaches a Push Sender node, PingAM communicates with the Push Notification Service (Apple APNs or Google FCM).5 The user's device receives the notification, and PingAM enters a "waiting" state (via the Push Result Verifier node) until the user either approves or denies the request within the app.6 Why other statements are incorrect:

Statement B is incorrect because registration and authentication are typically handled by separate trees. Best practice dictates a "Device Registration" tree for the initial onboarding and a "Login/MFA" tree for day-to-day access. Forcing them into the same tree would be inefficient and create a poor user experience.

Statement C is a common point of confusion; while the user scans a code, the documentation refers to it as a QR code, not a standard barcode. In technical certification contexts, this distinction is often strictly enforced. Therefore, only statements A and D represent the verified facts of the Push implementation in version 8.0.2, making Option C the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following statements are correct regarding session upgrades in PingAM?

- A) An authenticated user is required to authenticate again either to the same or a different authentication service.
- B) The user must not change for the session upgrade to succeed.
- C) The only PingAM mechanism to do a session upgrade is the ForceAuth=true request parameter.
- D) A session upgrade is PingAM's mechanism to perform what is called step-up authentication.¹

- A, A, C, and D
- B, A, B, and C
- **C, A, B, and D**
- D, B, C, and D

Answer: C

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, Session Upgrade (often referred to as Step-up Authentication) is the process of increasing the "Authentication Level" (Auth Level) associated with a user's session.² This is common when a user has logged in with a basic method (like username/password) but attempts to access a resource that requires a stronger method (like MFA).

Regarding the statements:

Statement A is correct: To upgrade a session, PingAM requires the user to satisfy the requirements of an authentication tree or module that has a higher Auth Level than the current session.³ This technically involves a "re-authentication" event specifically for the higher-level requirement.

Statement B is correct: Crucially, the identity authenticated during the upgrade must match the identity of the existing session. If a different user attempts to authenticate during an upgrade process, PingAM will reject the upgrade to prevent session hijacking or identity swapping.⁴ Statement D is correct: Session upgrade is indeed the technical implementation of the industry-standard "step-up authentication" concept.

Statement C is incorrect because ForceAuth=true is not the only mechanism for a session upgrade. While ForceAuth=true (in SAML2 or OIDC) or the prompt=login parameter can force a fresh authentication, PingAM also supports upgrades via Policy Advice.⁵ When a policy engine determines that a resource requires a higher Auth Level, it sends an "advice" to the client, triggering a session upgrade journey.⁶ Additionally, authentication trees can be configured to perform upgrades natively using the Session Upgrade configuration in the realm settings. Therefore, since A, B, and D are technically accurate descriptions of the AM 8.0.2 lifecycle, Option C is the correct choice.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 19

An administrator has a requirement to reconfigure the attribute used to search for users in a LDAP Data Store. What Data Store configuration attribute would they need to change?

- A. LDAP Users Find Attribute
- **B. LDAP Users Search Attribute**
- C. LDAP Users Bind Attribute
- D. LDAP Users Index Attribute

Answer: B

Explanation:

When integrating PingAM 8.0.2 with an external LDAP directory (such as PingDS or Active Directory), the Identity Store configuration defines how AM interacts with that directory. A common task is defining which LDAP attribute should be used when a user attempts to log in with a username.

According to the "Identity Store Configuration Reference," the property LDAP Users Search Attribute is the correct attribute to modify. This field defines the LDAP attribute name that AM uses in its search filter to find a matching user entry. For example, if this property is set to uid, AM will execute a search like (&(objectClass=person)(uid=username)). If the requirement changes such that users should log in using their email addresses, the administrator would update this property to mail.

LDAP Users Search Attribute (Option A): Directly controls the attribute used in the user lookup query.

LDAP Users Bind Attribute (Option C): This is used to specify which attribute forms the Distinguished Name (DN) during a bind operation, but the initial "finding" of the user is governed by the Search Attribute.

Option B and D: These are not standard property names within the PingAM Data Store configuration UI.

Understanding this mapping is essential for aligning PingAM with the existing schema of an organization's directory. This setting is typically found under Realms > [Realm Name] > Identity Stores > [Store Name] > LDAP Secondary Configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which token transformation is not supported by the REST security token service?

- A. PingAM SessionToken -> SAML2
- B. Username token -> SAML2
- **C. OpenID Connect -> SAML2**
- D. Kerberos -> SAML2

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Security Token Service (STS) in PingAM 8.0.2 acts as a broker that translates security tokens from one format to another, allowing for interoperability between different security domains (e.g., translating a web-based session into a SOAP-based SAML assertion).

According to the PingAM "Security Token Service (STS)" documentation and the "Rest-Based STS" reference, the service supports a specific set of input and output token types. Supported input (source) tokens typically include Username Tokens, SAML2 Tokens, X.509 Certificates, Kerberos Tokens, and the internal PingAM Session Token (SSOToken). The service can transform these into output (target) tokens such as SAML2 Assertions or OIDC ID Tokens.

Analysis of the options:

Option A (Username token -> SAML2): Supported. This is a common use case where a client provides a username and password (WS-Security format) and receives a SAML2 assertion.

Option B (Kerberos -> SAML2): Supported. Used in Windows Desktop SSO environments where a SPNEGO/Kerberos token is exchanged for a SAML2 assertion for cloud applications.

Option D (PingAM SessionToken -> SAML2): Supported. This allows a user who already has a valid AM session to obtain a SAML2 token for a back-end web service.

Option C (OpenID Connect -> SAML2): Not supported by the REST STS implementation in version 8.0.2. While PingAM supports OIDC and SAML2 federation generally, the specialized STS service does not list an OIDC ID Token as a valid input token type for transformation into a SAML2 assertion within its specific state machine. OIDC to SAML "bridging" is typically

handled via the standard Federation service rather than the STS broker.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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