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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 5	• 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.

Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
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 D
- C. B, C, and D
- D. A, B, and C

Answer: B

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 # 20
Which authentication nodes can be used for risk analysis related to device context?
A) Device Profile Collector node1

B) Device GeoFencing node2
C) Device Profile Save node3
D) Device Tampering Verification node
E) Device Location Match node4
F) Device Match node
Multiple Choice Options:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, the Intelligent Access framework categorizes authentication nodes based on their primary function. While nodes like the Device Profile Collector (A) and Device Profile Save (C) are essential for the device context workflow, they are considered "Utility" or "Data Collection/Persistence" nodes. They do not perform analysis or branching logic based on risk scores or comparisons themselves; they simply gather metadata or write it to the user's profile.
According to the "Authentication Node Reference," Risk Analysis related to device context is performed by nodes that compare real-time data against a baseline or a set of rules. These nodes include:
Device Geofencing node (B): Analyzes the current device's location against a set of predefined "trusted" coordinates to determine if the user is within a permitted geographical area.5 Device Tampering Verification node (D): Assesses the integrity of the device (typically for mobile) to detect if it has been rooted, jailbroken, or otherwise compromised.6 Device Location Match node (E): Compares the current device's location with the user's historical location data stored in their profile to identify anomalies.7 Device Match node (F): Evaluates the current device's hardware and software signatures against a list of "trusted devices" previously registered by the user.8 Nodes B, D, E, and F all provide branching outcomes (e.g., True/False, Inside/Outside, Success/Failure) based on a risk evaluation of the device context. This makes Option B the correct selection. Understanding the distinction between a "Collector" and an "Evaluator" is vital for designing effective authentication journeys that can trigger step-up authentication or deny access when device-based risk signals are detected.

NEW QUESTION # 21
A customer wishes to customize the OpenID Connect (OIDC) id_token JSON Web Token (JWT) to include the subject's employee number. Which of the following scripts should be customized to meet this requirement?

- A. OIDC attributes script
- B. OIDC claims script
- C. OIDC parameters script
- D. OIDC JWT script

Answer: B

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, the OpenID Connect (OIDC) Claims Script is the specific extensibility point designed to govern how user information is mapped and transformed into claims within an OIDC ID token or the UserInfo response. While PingAM supports standard scopes like profile and email out of the box, specialized business requirements-such as including an "employee number" which might be stored as employeenumber in an LDAP directory-require a custom transformation.
According to the "OIDC Claims Script" reference in the PingAM documentation:
The script acts as a bridge between the Identity Store (the source of truth) and the OIDC Provider (the issuer). When a client requests a token, PingAM executes this script, providing it with a claimObjects map and the userProfile. The developer can then write Groovy or JavaScript logic to retrieve the employeeNumber attribute from the user's profile and add it to the resulting claims set.
The script typically follows this logical flow:
Identify the requested claims from the OIDC scope.
Fetch the corresponding raw attributes from the Identity Store (e.g., PingDS or AD).
Format and name the claim as per the OIDC specification or the specific client requirement (e.g., mapping LDAP employeenumber to OIDC claim emp_id).
Return the claims to be signed and embedded into the JWT.
Why other options are incorrect: Options A, C, and D reference script types that do not exist under those specific names in the standard PingAM 8.0.2 scripting engine. While there are "Access Token Modification" scripts and "Client Registration" scripts, the

OIDC Claims Script is the only one authorized and designed to manage the payload of the id_token.

NEW QUESTION # 22
The OAuth2 authorize endpoint supports the CSRF parameter. What is CSRF?

- A. Cross Site Request Forgery
- B. Cross System Rest Federation
- C. Cross Script Response Feature
- D. Cross Site Request Forgery

Answer: A

Explanation:
CSRF stands for Cross-Site Request Forgery.8 It is a common web security vulnerability where an attacker tricks a victim's browser into performing an unwanted action on a different website where the victim is currently authenticated.9 In the context of PingAM 8.0.2 and the OAuth 2.0 /authorize endpoint, CSRF protection is vital.10 If an attacker can forge an authorization request, they might be able to inject their own authorization code into a victim's session or link a victim's account to an attacker-controlled client.
To mitigate this, the OAuth 2.0 protocol uses a parameter (often named state in the RFC, but referred to in PingAM's security configuration and logging as a CSRF-related check) to ensure that the request returning to the client is the same one that the client initiated.11 PingAM's "Security Considerations" documentation explains that the server enforces Cross-Site Request Forgery protection by verifying that requests originate from trusted sources and include unpredictable tokens that an external malicious site could not guess or recreate.12 In AM 8.0.2, you can configure the "CSRF Protection Filter" which can be applied to various endpoints to prevent unauthorized state-changing commands.13 This is particularly important for the administration UI and the authentication endpoints where a user's session is active. Understanding that CSRF stands for Cross-Site Request Forgery is a fundamental requirement for any security professional working with identity protocols and PingAM hardening.

NEW QUESTION # 23
If there is a need to reset a registered device over the REST API, which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Administrators can call the REST API to reset a device that is out of sync, where the HOTP counter exceeds the HOTP threshold window and requires a reset
- B. Administrators can call the REST API to reset a user's device profile
- C. Only administrator accounts, not user accounts, have the ability to use the REST API for resetting a device profile
- D. Administrators can provide authenticated users with a self-service page to reset their devices via the REST API

Answer: C

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, device management is a critical part of the Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) lifecycle. When a user registers a device for Push, OATH, or WebAuthn, that information is stored as a part of their identity profile. There are many scenarios where a device might need to be reset-for example, if a phone is lost, if the ForgeRock/Ping Authenticator app is reinstalled, or if an HOTP (HMAC-based One-Time Password) counter becomes desynchronized beyond the allowed window.
According to the PingAM documentation on "Managing Devices for MFA" and the "REST API for Device Management":
Administrator Capabilities: Administrators have the authority to manage device profiles for any user. They can list, rename, or delete (reset) device profiles using the /json/realms/root/realms/[realm]/users/[username]/devices endpoint. This is vital for helpdesk scenarios (Option D and B).
User Self-Service (The Incorrect Statement C): Statement C is technically incorrect because PingAM's REST API specifically supports self-service device management. An authenticated end-user has the permission to manage their own devices. They can call the /json/realms/root/realms/[realm]/users/[username]/devices endpoint using their own valid SSO token to delete their own registered devices. This allows organizations to build self-service portals where users can "Unpair" a lost device without calling support (Option A).
The internal security of PingAM ensures that while a regular user can only access their own device sub-resource, an administrator with the appropriate amAdmin or Delegate Admin privileges can access the resources of all users. Therefore, the claim that only administrator accounts can use the REST API for these actions is false and contradicts the "User Self-Service" philosophy built into the PingAM 8 API architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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