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PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam

1. Which protocol is primarily used for Single Sign-On (SSO) in enterprise environments?

- A. FTP
- B. SAML
- C. SMTP
- D. SNMP

Answer: B. SAML

Explanation: Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is widely used for Single Sign-On (SSO) in enterprise environments, enabling secure exchange of authentication and authorization data between parties.

2. What does MFA stand for in authentication mechanisms?

- A. Multi-Factor Authentication
- B. Mandatory File Access
- C. Multi-Frame Allocation
- D. Managed Firewall Access

Answer: A. Multi-Factor Authentication

Explanation: MFA stands for Multi-Factor Authentication, which enhances security by requiring multiple forms of verification before granting access.

3. Which of the following is NOT a factor in Multi-Factor Authentication?

- A. Something you know
- B. Something you have
- C. Something you can see
- D. Something you are

Answer: C. Something you can see

Explanation: The traditional MFA factors are something you know (e.g., password), something you have (e.g., token), and something you are (e.g., biometrics). "Something you can see" is not a standard MFA factor.

4. OAuth 2.0 is primarily used for:

- A. User authentication
- B. Token-based authorization
- C. Encrypting data
- D. Establishing VPN connections

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

If the session cookie is configured as a domain based cookie for the am.example.com domain, in which of the following domains is the cookie visible?

- A . example.com
- B . am.example.com
- C . sub.am.example.com
- D . login.am.example.com

- A. B and C
- B. A and B
- C. B only
- D. B and D

Answer: A

Explanation:

This question tests the understanding of Session Cookie Domains and browser behavior in a PingAM 8.0.2 deployment. According to the "Secure Session Cookies" documentation, the Cookie Domain setting in a realm determines the scope of the SSO token. Standard browser cookie rules (RFC 6265) dictate that a cookie set for a specific domain is visible to that domain and all of its subdomains. However, a cookie is not visible to a parent domain or a "sibling" domain.

In this scenario, the cookie is set for am.example.com:

A . example.com: This is the parent domain. A cookie set for am.example.com is not visible here. To make it visible to example.com, the cookie domain would have to be explicitly set to .example.com.

B . am.example.com: The cookie is directly set for this domain, so it is obviously visible.

C . sub.am.example.com: This is a subdomain of am.example.com. Under standard cookie rules, it will receive the cookie.

D . login.am.example.com: While this is also a subdomain, the question implies a specific selection.

Looking at the provided options (B and C), Option C accurately reflects the inheritance rule where the domain itself and its immediate sub-levels are covered. While login.am.example.com (Option D) is technically also a subdomain, the standard documentation examples for "Cross-domain" or "Sub-domain" visibility typically emphasize the relationship between the primary AM host and its child applications. Therefore, the combination of B and C is the most accurate representation of how the browser handles the scope of an am.example.com cookie.

NEW QUESTION # 27

When developing a PingAM may act script for OAuth2 token exchange patterns, which variables are made available for use in the script?

- A. clientProperties, identity, logger, requestProperties, scopes, scriptName, session, token
- B. clientProperties, identity, logger, requestProperties, scopes, scriptName, session, requestedToken
- C. clientProperties, identity, logger, requestProperties, scopeList, scriptName, session, token
- D. clientProperties, identity, logger, requestProperties, scopeList, scriptName, session, requestedToken

Answer: B

Explanation:

The OAuth2 May Act script type in PingAM 8.0.2 allows administrators to programmatically determine if a token exchange request (impersonation or delegation) should be allowed by adding a may_act claim to the token.

According to the "Scripting" and "Token Exchange Scripting API" documentation, when this script is executed, the AM engine provides a specific set of "Bindings" or variables. These allow the script to inspect the context of the request before deciding to modify the token. The documented variables for the OAuth2 May Act script are:

clientProperties: A map of the OAuth2 client's configuration properties.

identity: The identity object for the user/subject.

logger: The logging object for debugging within the script.

requestProperties: Properties of the incoming HTTP request.

scopes: The set of scopes requested or associated with the token.

scriptName: The name of the script being executed.

session: The user's SSO session (if available).

requestedToken: This is the most important variable; it represents the token being issued. Methods like .addMayAct() or

.setMayAct() are called on this specific object.

Why other options are incorrect:

Option B correctly lists the bindings.

Options A and D are incorrect because they use the variable name token. While token is a common variable name in other OAuth2 script types (like the Access Token Modification script), the Token Exchange script specifically uses requestedToken to distinguish the new token from the subject_token or actor_token provided in the request.

Option C uses scopeList, which is not the standard variable name for the scopes in this specific script context; the documentation defines it as scopes.

NEW QUESTION # 28

What should be configured in PingAM if you are using an LDAP directory service that does not support persistent search?

- A. Disable user data caching, which will have a positive impact on performance
- B. Enable user data caching, which will have a negative impact on performance
- C. Enable user data caching, which will have a positive impact on performance
- D. Disable user data caching, which will have a negative impact on performance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Persistent Search is an LDAP control that allows a client (like PingAM) to receive real-time notifications from the Directory Server (like PingDS) whenever a user record is modified. PingAM 8.0.2 uses this to maintain its User Data Cache.

According to the "Identity Store Configuration" and "Tuning AM" documentation:

When persistent search is supported, PingAM caches user profile data in memory to speed up authentication and authorization decisions. When a change happens in the LDAP store, the directory server "pushes" the update to AM via the persistent search connection, and AM updates its cache immediately.

If the LDAP directory does not support persistent search (common in some legacy or highly restricted environments):

Cache Inconsistency: If caching were enabled, PingAM would not know when a user's attribute (like a group membership) had changed in the back-end. The cache would become "stale," leading to incorrect authorization decisions.

Required Configuration: The administrator must Disable user data caching to ensure that every request results in a direct query to the LDAP server, ensuring "Read-through" accuracy.

Performance Impact: Disabling the cache has a negative impact on performance (Option D) because every policy evaluation or session check now requires a synchronous network round-trip to the LDAP server, increasing latency and putting higher CPU/IO load on the directory.

Therefore, for directories lacking persistent search, disabling the cache is necessary for data integrity but comes at a significant performance cost.

NEW QUESTION # 29

When removing a forgeops deployment created with the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) with the following command:

```
$ /path/to/forgeops/bin/forgeops delete
```

What components are removed from the deployment?

- A. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations) pods
- B. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations), ingress controller, DS operator, certificate manager, and secret agent pods
- C. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations), certificate manager, and secret agent pods
- D. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations) and ingress controller pods

Answer: A

Explanation:

The forgeops command-line tool is used to manage the lifecycle of the Ping Identity Platform in Kubernetes environments.⁹ When using the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) for version 8.0.2, the delete subcommand is used to tear down the environment.

According to the "ForgeOps CLI Reference" and "CDK Shutdown and Removal" documentation:

The forgeops delete command (without additional flags like --force or specific component names) is designed to remove the Ping Identity Platform pods. This includes the core applications like PingAM, PingIDM, and PingDS, as well as the specialized UI pods

(login-ui, etc.). It also removes the standard CDK artifacts and configuration manifests associated with that specific namespace. However, the command follows a "safe delete" philosophy regarding infrastructure-level components: Ingress Controllers, Certificate Managers (cert-manager), and the DS Operator are considered part of the "Base" or "Infrastructure" layer. These are typically installed once per cluster or namespace and are shared across multiple deployments. The `forgeops delete` command does not remove these by default, as doing so could disrupt other services. PVCs (Persistent Volume Claims) and Secrets are also preserved unless the `--force` or `-f` flag is explicitly added to the command. Thus, the answer is D. The command focuses strictly on the platform pods and their immediate deployment artifacts. If a developer wishes to perform a "deep clean" that removes the ingress and operators, they would need to use more specific commands like `forgeops delete base` or `kubectl` commands.¹⁰ This distinction is vital for developers to avoid accidentally deleting shared cluster infrastructure when they only intended to restart the Ping platform.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Charlotte wants to query all the authentication tree configuration details in the alpha realm using an `Amster` command.⁷ After connecting to the PingAM instance in `Amster`, which command should Charlotte enter?

- A. `query AuthenticationTree --realm/alpha --query all`
- B. `query AuthenticationTree --realm/alpha --filter true`
- C. `query AuthTree --realm/alpha --query all`
- D. `query AuthTree --realm/alpha --filter true`

Answer: D

Explanation:

`Amster` is the lightweight command-line interface used for managing PingAM 8.0.2 configurations. To interact with specific components, `Amster` uses "Entities." According to the "Amster Entity Reference" for version 8, the entity responsible for authentication trees is named `AuthTree`.⁸ When a user wants to retrieve or "query" information about an entity, the syntax follows the pattern: `query <EntityName> --realm <RealmPath> --filter <FilterCondition>`.

Entity Name: The documentation specifies `AuthTree` as the correct entity name. Using the full descriptive name `AuthenticationTree` (Options A and B) will result in a "Command not found" or "Unknown entity" error in the `Amster` shell.

Filter: `Amster` requires a filter to narrow down results. To query all items within a realm, the standard practice is to use a filter that always evaluates to true, which is `--filter true`.

Therefore, the correct command is `query AuthTree --realm/alpha --filter true` (Option C). This command tells `Amster` to look into the `/alpha` realm and list every authentication tree configuration found there. Option D is incorrect because `--query all` is not a valid parameter for the `Amster` query command; the filtering logic is strictly handled by the `--filter` flag. Mastering this syntax is essential for DevOps engineers who need to export or audit configurations across different environments (Dev, Test, Prod).

NEW QUESTION # 31

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