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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 3	• Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
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	• Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.

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

NEW QUESTION # 19
What are the possible outcomes of the Push Result Verifier node?

- A. Success, Failure, Waiting, Retry
- B. Success, Failure, Expired, Waiting, Retry
- C. Success, Failure, Expired, Retry
- D. Success, Failure, Expired, Waiting

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Push Result Verifier node is a core component of the "MFA: Push Authentication" journey in PingAM 8.0.2. Its primary function is to check the status of a push notification that was previously dispatched to a user's mobile device (usually via the Push Sender node).22 According to the "Authentication Node Reference" for version 8.0.2, the node evaluates the state of the push request and yields exactly four distinct outcomes:
Success: This path is followed if the user has actively approved the push notification on their registered device using the ForgeRock/Ping Authenticator app.
Failure: This path is taken if the user explicitly denies or rejects the push notification on their device, indicating a potential unauthorized login attempt.
Expired: This outcome occurs if the notification reaches its "Message Timeout" limit (defined in the Push Sender node) without any response from the user.23 In standard trees, this path often loops back to allow the user to try a different MFA method or resend the push.
Waiting: This outcome is triggered if a response has not yet been received but the timeout has not yet been reached. This is used in conjunction with a Push Wait or Polling mechanism to create a "check-and-loop" logic until a final result (Success, Failure, or Expired) is determined.
The Retry outcome (mentioned in other options) is notably absent from this specific node's metadata. While a "Retry" might be implemented in the overall tree logic (for example, by using a Retry Limit Decision node after an Expired outcome), the Push Result Verifier node itself only reports the state of the specific push transaction it is tracking. Understanding these four discrete states is vital for designing resilient authentication journeys that handle user delays or network issues gracefully.

NEW QUESTION # 20
OpenID Connect acr_values map to what component within PingAM?

- A. Authentication trees
- B. Authorization policies
- C. Authentication levels
- D. SAML Circles of Trust

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Authentication Context Class Reference (acr) is a standard parameter in OpenID Connect (OIDC) used by a client (Relying Party) to request a specific level or method of authentication from the OpenID Provider (PingAM 8.0.2).
According to the "OpenID Connect 1.0" and "OAuth2 Provider Service" documentation in PingAM, there is a specific configuration mapping for ACR to Authentication Tree. In the AM console, under the OAuth2 Provider > OpenID Connect tab, administrators define a list of mappings. Each entry consists of an ACR string (e.g., urn:mace:incommon:iap:silver or simply MFA) and its corresponding Authentication Tree name.
When an OIDC client sends a request to the /authorize endpoint containing the acr_values parameter, PingAM performs a lookup: It checks the incoming acr_values against the configured map.
If a match is found, PingAM ignores the default realm authentication configuration and initiates the Authentication Tree mapped to that specific ACR value.
Upon successful completion, the resulting ID Token will contain the acr claim with the requested value, confirming to the client that the specific journey was completed.
This mechanism allows developers to programmatically request "Step-up" or "Social Login" or "MFA" specifically from their application code by leveraging OIDC standard parameters. While ACR values are often related to Authentication Levels (Option D) conceptually, in PingAM's internal architecture, they are directly used to select and trigger a specific Authentication Tree (Option A).

NEW QUESTION # 21
What happens when an end user accesses the following login page: .../XUI/?ForceAuth=true#login?

- A. A screen is presented to the end user suggesting they enable second factor authentication
- B. Nothing. ForceAuth is not a parameter that PingAM knows how to process

- C. The end user will be presented with second factor authentication
- D. Even if the end user is already authenticated, they will be redirected to the login page

Answer: D

Explanation:
The ForceAuth=true parameter is a standard directive used in various authentication protocols (specifically SAML2 and OIDC) and is natively supported by the PingAM 8.0.2 XUI (the modern End-User User Interface).
According to the "Authentication and SSO" documentation:
Normally, if a user has an active, valid session cookie (iPlanetDirectoryPro), and they navigate to the AM login URL, PingAM will recognize the session and automatically redirect the user to their destination (the "Success URL") without prompting for credentials. This is the core benefit of Single Sign-On.
However, when the ForceAuth=true parameter is appended to the query string, it instructs the PingAM authentication engine to bypass the session check for the purpose of re-authentication. The engine will:
Ignore the existing valid session cookie.
Force the user back to the login page (rendering the initial nodes of the configured authentication tree).
Require the user to provide their credentials again.
This is a critical security feature for high-value transactions. For instance, if a user is already logged in but attempts to change their bank transfer details, the application can redirect them to AM with ForceAuth=true to ensure the person sitting at the computer is indeed the authorized user. Option B is incorrect because ForceAuth only forces a re-authentication; whether that includes MFA depends on the tree configuration, not the parameter itself. Option C is incorrect as PingAM explicitly processes this parameter. Therefore, the primary outcome is the redirection to the login page regardless of the current session state.

NEW QUESTION # 22
In order to secure a PingAM deployment with an external configuration data store and user data store using server-side sessions, which of the following should be considered?

- A. Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections, Creation of a top-level administrator other than amAdmin
- B. Encrypting the iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie contents, Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections
- C. Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections, Reducing the privileges of the amAdmin user in production
- D. Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections, Renaming and reducing the assigned privileges of the amAdmin account

Answer: A

Explanation:
Securing a PingAM 8.0.2 environment involves hardening multiple layers of the architecture, particularly when using external data stores and stateful sessions. According to the "General Security Considerations" and "Hardening PingAM" documentation, several key "Best Practices" must be applied.
Changing the SSO Cookie Name: By default, AM uses iPlanetDirectoryPro. Attackers often scan for this specific cookie name to identify ForgeRock/PingAM installations. Changing it provides "security through obscurity" and prevents some automated attacks.
Using Your Own Keys: PingAM ships with default test keys in the keystore. For production, you must generate your own cryptographic keys for signing and encrypting tokens (SSO, OIDC, SAML) to ensure the integrity of the environment.
Specific Bind Accounts: When connecting to an external PingDS or Active Directory, PingAM should never use a highly privileged account (like cn=Directory Manager). Instead, a dedicated account with limited, specific permissions (ACLs) should be created for AM's use.
Top-Level Administrator Management: The amAdmin account is the "root" of the AM system. In a production environment, it is considered a significant security risk to use this account for daily operations.
Why Option C is the correct answer: The documentation specifically recommends creating a new top-level administrator and then securing or disabling the default amAdmin. This is more effective than simply "renaming" it (Option A) or "reducing privileges" (Options B and D). In PingAM, amAdmin has hardcoded superuser capabilities in many areas; therefore, the best practice is to create a new administrative user with the necessary roles and then protect the amAdmin credentials in a vault. Option B is also incorrect because server-side sessions already store data on the server; the cookie only contains the session ID (the reference), so "encrypting the cookie contents" is redundant for server-side sessions compared to client-side sessions where the entire state is in the cookie.

NEW QUESTION # 23
A non-authenticated user requests a resource protected by PingGateway or a Web Agent. Put the following events of the authentication lifecycle in chronological order:
User answers the "questions asked" (callbacks) by PingAM.
User tries to access a resource protected by PingGateway or a Web Agent.
Session reaches a timeout value or user logs out.
PingGateway or the Web Agent validates the session.
User is redirected to the authentication user interface of PingAM.
User is redirected to the resource.

- A. 2-1-4-3-5-6
- B. 2-5-1-6-3-4
- C. 2-1-5-6-4-3
- D. 2-5-1-6-4-3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The authentication lifecycle in a Ping Identity environment follows a strict sequence to ensure that only authorized users can access protected resources. This process is governed by the interaction between a Policy Enforcement Point (PEP), such as a Web Agent or PingGateway, and the Policy Decision Point (PDP), which is PingAM.
Following the chronological flow according to the PingAM 8.0.2 "Introduction to Authentication" and "Web Agent User Guide":
Step 2: The process begins when an unauthenticated user attempts to access a protected URL.
Step 5: The Agent/PingGateway intercepts the request, detects the absence of a valid session cookie, and redirects the user to the PingAM login URL (the UI).
Step 1: The user interacts with the AM UI, providing the necessary credentials or answering the "callbacks" (username, password, MFA) defined in the authentication tree.
Step 6: Upon successful authentication, PingAM issues a session token and redirects the user back to the original resource they were trying to access.
Step 4: The Agent/PingGateway receives the request again, but this time it contains a session token. The agent then validates the session with PingAM to ensure it is still active and possesses the correct permissions.
Step 3: Finally, the lifecycle ends when the session expires due to inactivity (Idle Timeout), reaches its Max Session Time, or the user explicitly logs out.
Sequence 2-5-1-6-4-3 (Option B) accurately captures this "Round-Trip" nature of modern web authentication. Options A and D are incorrect because they place the callback interaction before the initial redirect or the resource access. Option C is incorrect because it suggests the session reaches a timeout before the agent has a chance to validate the session for the current request.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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