# Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Quizzes & PT-AM-CPE Practice Online


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## Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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 2 | • 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 | • 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 | • 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 5 | • Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources. |

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# Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

**NEW QUESTION # 83**
In the default Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) deployment of the forgeops repository, which pods provide the user interface functionality?

- A. amadmin-ui, idmadmin-ui, login-ui
- B. admin-ui, end-user-ui, login-ui
- C. am-ui, idm-ui, end-user-ui
- D. am-ui, idm-ui, login-ui

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The Cloud Developer Kit (CDK), part of the forgeops repository, represents the modern approach to deploying the Ping Identity Platform (including PingAM 8.0.2) in a containerized, Kubernetes-native environment. According to the PingAM deployment and ForgeOps documentation, the platform has transitioned from a monolithic architecture-where the user interface was embedded within the AM web application-to a decoupled, microservices-aligned architecture. In a standard CDK deployment, the user interface components are separated into their own distinct pods to allow for independent scaling, updates, and management.
The three specific pods that provide user interface functionality in a default CDK environment are:
admin-ui: This pod hosts the administrative console. It is the centralized interface that administrators use to configure realms, manage identity stores, define authentication trees, and oversee the general health of both PingAM and PingIDM. By separating the administrative UI from the core engine, the platform reduces the attack surface and allows for more granular resource allocation.
end-user-ui: This pod serves the self-service portal for end-users. It is responsible for providing the interface where users can manage their own profiles, update passwords, register Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) devices, and manage their consent for OAuth2/UMA applications. This UI interacts with the back-end via REST APIs to ensure a seamless and responsive user experience.
login-ui: This is a specialized pod dedicated to the authentication journey. When a user interacts with an "Intelligent Access" tree, the login-ui pod renders the callbacks (such as username prompts, password fields, or MFA challenges). This pod ensures that the presentation layer of the authentication process is modernized and distinct from the heavy processing logic of the PingAM core.
Collectively, these three pods ensure that the "User Interface" layer of the deployment is modular. This architecture is a prerequisite for high-availability deployments and is the standard configuration verified in the ForgeOps documentation for version 8.0.2 deployments.

**NEW QUESTION # 84**
A SAML2 identity provider (IdP) is configured in a subrealm. Which of the following URLs can be used to export the IdP metadata?

- A. http://myserver.domain.com:8080/openam/saml2/jsp/exportmetadata.jsp?entityid=http://myserver.domain.com:8080/openam&realm=/idprealm
- B. It cannot be exported via a JSP, and the Amster tool has to be used
- C. http://myserver.domain.com:8080/openam/saml2/jsp/exportmetadata.jsp
- D. http://myserver.domain.com:8080/openam/saml2/jsp/exportmetadata.jsp?idp=http://myserver.domain.com:8080/openam&realm=/idprealm

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
To facilitate federation between a SAML2 Identity Provider (IdP) and a Service Provider (SP), metadata must be exchanged. PingAM 8.0.2 provides a built-in utility page, exportmetadata.jsp, specifically for this purpose.
When an IdP is configured within a subrealm (rather than the Top Level Realm), the metadata export URL must be qualified with specific query parameters to ensure the correct entity configuration is retrieved. According to the "SAML 2.0 Reference" and "Exporting SAML 2.0 Metadata" documentation:
entityid: This parameter is mandatory when there are multiple entities configured. It specifies the unique URI of the IdP (e.g., http://myserver.domain.com:8080/openam). This tells the JSP which specific provider's metadata to generate.
realm: This parameter is crucial for subrealm deployments. By default, the JSP looks in the root realm (/). If the IdP resides in a subrealm named /idprealm, the URL must explicitly include &realm=/idprealm.
Option D is the correct technical string. Option B is incorrect as it lacks parameters and would only attempt to export default root-level metadata. Option C is incorrect because the parameter name is entityid, not idp. While Amster (Option A) can indeed be used to export configuration, the exportmetadata.jsp remains the standard and most common method for generating the XML-formatted metadata required by external partners.

**NEW QUESTION # 85**
Consider the following LDAP connection string:
DS1.example.com:389|01, DS2.example.com:389|01, DS2.example.com:389|02, DS1.example.com:389|02 This connection string can be used in:
A . Identity Store
B . Core Token Service
C . Configuration Data Store
Which of the above options are correct?

- A. A, B, and C are correct
- B. Only A is correct
- C. Only B is correct
- D. Only C is correct

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
The connection string format HOST:PORT|SERVERID|SITEID is a specific syntax used in PingAM 8.0.2 for Affinity Load Balancing, a feature almost exclusively associated with the Core Token Service (CTS). In high-volume deployments, the CTS handles thousands of session updates per second. To avoid replication lag issues-where an AM server might try to read a session token from a directory server (DS) before the update has replicated from another DS node-PingAM uses "Affinity."16 According to the "CtsDataStoreProperties" and "CTS Deployment Architectures" documentation, this specialized string allows the AM instance to prioritize connections based on the Server ID and Site ID.17 The pipe (|) characters signify the optional affinity parameters:
01/02: These represent the Server IDs of the underlying Directory Servers.
Affinity Logic: By providing these IDs, PingAM can ensure that it always routes requests for the same CTS token to the same directory server node.18 While standard Identity Stores (Option A) and the Configuration Data Store (Option C) use LDAP connection strings, they typically utilize a comma-separated list of host:port pairs or rely on a hardware load balancer. The specific use of server and site IDs within the connection string itself to manage LDAP request routing is a hallmark of the CTS affinity configuration.19 The documentation explicitly states that "Each connection string is composed as follows: HOST:PORT[|SERVERID[|SITEID]]" within the context of CTS external store configuration.20 Therefore, this complex string is specifically designed for the Core Token Service to ensure data consistency and high performance in clustered environments.

**NEW QUESTION # 86**
What is the Default Failure Login URL?

- A. It is the URL where users are redirected by default in case of failed authentication
- B. It is the URL value that is populated automatically when adding a Failure URL node to a tree
- C. It is the default URL of the page that displays authentication error messages
- D. It is the default value of the gotoOnFail parameter

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, the Default Failure Login URL is a global or realm-level configuration attribute that defines the fallback destination

for a user whose authentication journey has ended unsuccessfully.
According to the "Core Authentication Attributes" documentation:
When an authentication tree or chain completes with a "Failure" outcome, PingAM needs to know where to send the user's browser.
The logic follows a specific hierarchy:
If the initial request included a specific redirect parameter (like gotoOnFail), PingAM will use that.
If the authentication tree ends with a Failure URL node, the URL configured in that specific node will be used.
If no specific instructions are provided at the request or tree level, PingAM reverts to the Default Failure Login URL.
This URL is typically configured to point back to the login page with an error flag (e.g., .../XUI/#login/&error=true) or to a custom help page where the user can find instructions on how to reset their password or contact the helpdesk. It is essentially the "safety net" for the user experience during a failed login attempt. Option A is incorrect because gotoOnFail is a parameter that overrides the default, not the default itself. Option C is incorrect as nodes are configured individually and do not "automatically populate" from global settings. Option D is incorrect because the URL defines the destination of the redirect, not the internal error message display logic itself.

**NEW QUESTION # 87**
A PingAM administrator wants to deny access to an area of a protected application if the end user has been logged in for more than 10 minutes. How can this be achieved?

- A. Use a policy with a Time environment condition
- B. Use a policy with an Active session time environment condition
- C. Use a policy with a Scripted environment condition
- D. Use a policy with a Current session properties environment condition

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
To enforce complex authorization logic based on session duration, PingAM 8.0.2 administrators must move beyond the static "Out-of-the-Box" conditions.
Analysis of the options based on the "Policy Conditions" documentation:
Time Condition (Option A): This condition is used to restrict access based on the clock time of day or day of the week (e.g., "Allow access only between 9 AM and 5 PM"). It does not track the elapsed time of a specific user session.
Current Session Properties (Option B): This condition checks for the presence of specific key-value pairs in a session. While a session contains a startTime property, this condition is designed for matching static values (like department=HR), not for performing mathematical time calculations.
Active Session Time (Option D): This is not a standard default condition name in the PingAM 8.0.2 policy engine.
The Correct Approach (Option C): A Scripted Policy Condition is required for this use case. Within a Policy Condition script, the administrator has access to the session object. The script can retrieve the startTime (or creationTime) of the session and compare it against the current system time (currentTime).
Example logic in the script:
var sessionStartTime = session.getProperty("startTime");
var maxDuration = 10 * 60 * 1000; // 10 minutes in milliseconds
if ((currentTime - sessionStartTime) > maxDuration) { authorized = false; } By using a script, PingAM can dynamically calculate the age of the session at the moment of the access request and return a "Deny" decision if the 10-minute threshold has been exceeded.
This provides the granular control needed for high-security environments where "session freshness" is a requirement for specific sensitive resources.

**NEW QUESTION # 88**
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