# Exam Dumps PT-AM-CPE Demo - Valid PT-AM-CPE Exam Duration

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

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# Don't Know Where to Start Your Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam

# Preparation? We've Got You Covered

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## Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

### NEW QUESTION # 46
In which OAuth2 grant would you find a user code?

- A. Client credentials grant
- B. Authorization code grant
- C. Device flow
- D. Resource owner password credentials grant

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
The Device Authorization Grant (commonly referred to as the Device Flow, RFC 8628) is a specialized OAuth 2.0 grant flow supported by PingAM 8.0.2. It is designed for internet-connected devices that either lack a browser or have limited input capabilities (e.g., Smart TVs, IoT devices, or CLI tools).
In this flow, the interaction is split between the "Device" and a "Secondary Device" (like a smartphone or laptop) that has a full browser. The User Code is a fundamental component of this process:
Device Request: The device requests a code from PingAM.
PingAM Response: AM returns a Device Code (for the device) and a User Code (a short, human-readable string like BCDF-GHJK).
User Action: The device displays the User Code and a verification URL to the user.
Authorization: The user navigates to the URL on their smartphone, logs into PingAM, and enters the User Code.
Token Issuance: Once the user authorizes the request, the device (which has been polling AM using the Device Code) receives the Access and Refresh tokens.
The User Code is unique to the Device Flow (Option D). It is not used in the Client Credentials Grant (which is machine-to-machine), the Authorization Code Grant (which uses a redirect-based code), or the Resource Owner Password Credentials Grant (which uses direct username/password submission). In PingAM 8.0.2, administrators can configure the length, character set, and expiration time of these user codes within the OAuth2 Provider settings.

### NEW QUESTION # 47
Examining the following JSON object, what is a valid value for the type part (shown in bold font) of the claim value in a PingAM implementation?
JSON
JSON
"act": {
"sub": "(type!subject)"
}

- A. user
- B. usr
- C. agent
- D. uid

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The JSON object structure provided refers to the Actor (act) claim used in OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange (RFC 8693) within PingAM 8.0.2. This claim is essential for scenarios involving delegation or impersonation, where one entity (the actor) is performing an action on behalf of another (the subject). In PingAM, the sub (subject) field within the act claim follows a specific internal format: (type!subject).

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation regarding Token Exchange Configuration, the type part of this string is a mandatory prefix that identifies the category of the identity acting as the delegate. The documentation explicitly defines two primary valid values for this type field:

usr: This specifies that the subject is a user/identity from an identity store. For instance, if a user is acting on behalf of another user, the claim would appear as "(usr!username)".

age: This specifies that the subject is an OAuth 2.0/OpenID Connect-related agent or client. Examples include an OAuth 2.0 client, a Remote Consent Service agent, or a Web/Java Agent internal client. An example would be "(age!myClientID)".

While "user" and "agent" are the descriptive terms for these categories, the actual technical values recognized and emitted by PingAM in the claim string are the three-letter shorthand codes. Therefore, usr (Option B) is the correct valid value. Choosing "user" (Option D) would be technically incorrect in the context of the exact string format required by the AM engine. This formatting ensures that when the token is introspected or validated, the resource server can correctly parse whether the actor is a human user or a machine client.

## NEW QUESTION # 48

When making a request to the /oauth2/access_token endpoint using the JWT profile client authentication method, which parameter is used to provide the JWT value?

- A. client_id
- B. client_assertion
- C. client_token_value
- D. client_credentials

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

PingAM 8.0.2 supports advanced client authentication methods defined in the OpenID Connect and OAuth 2.0 specifications, including private_key_jwt and client_secret_jwt. These methods allow a client to authenticate without sending a static password/secret in the request. Instead, the client generates and signs a JSON Web Token (JWT).

According to the "OAuth 2.0 Client Authentication" and "JWT Profile for Client Authentication" (RFC 7523) documentation, when a client sends this JWT to the /oauth2/access_token endpoint, it must use the client_assertion parameter.

The request must also include the client_assertion_type parameter, which must be set to the constant value: urn:ietf:params:oauth:client-assertion-type:jwt-bearer.

Option A (client_credentials) is a grant type, not a parameter for providing a JWT.

Option B (client_token_value) is not a standard OAuth2 parameter name.

Option C (client_id) is often included in the request, but it is the identifier of the client, not the container for the cryptographic assertion itself.

When PingAM receives a request with a client_assertion, it extracts the JWT, verifies the signature using the client's public key (stored in the client's profile or retrieved via a JWKS URI), and validates the standard claims (iss, sub, aud, exp). This method is significantly more secure than simple secrets because it proves the client possesses the private key and limits the window for replay attacks through the token's expiration claim.

## NEW QUESTION # 49

Which organization sets, maintains, and governs the SAML2 standard?

- A. WC3
- B. IETF
- C. OASIS
- D. ISC2

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

PingAM 8.0.2 is strictly compliant with various identity standards to ensure interoperability between different vendors and platforms. The Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) V2.0 is the cornerstone of modern XML-based federation.7 According to the PingAM "SAML 2.0 Introduction" and "Supported Standards" documentation, the SAML 2.0 standard is developed and maintained by OASIS (the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards).8 Specifically, the OASIS Security Services Technical Committee (SSTC) is responsible for the specifications that define the SAML core (assertions and protocols), bindings (how SAML messages are mapped onto transport protocols like HTTP), and profiles (how SAML is used to solve specific use cases like Web Browser SSO).

Knowing the governing body is important for administrators when reviewing the "Technical Metadata" and "Schema" sections of PingAM, as AM's implementation follows the OASIS SAML 2.0 standards for XML signing, encryption, and assertion structure. Other organizations listed, such as the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), govern protocols like OAuth2 and OpenID Connect, while the W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) handles general web standards like XML and WebAuthn. However, for SAML2, OASIS remains the authoritative governing body.

## NEW QUESTION # 50

When the OATH Registration node's OATH Algorithm property is set to TOTP in an authentication tree, which node needs to have the same value set?

- A. MFA Registration Options node12
- B. OATH Device Storage node13
- C. Recovery Code Collector Decision node11
- D. OATH Token Verifier node

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) using the OATH standard supports two primary algorithms: TOTP (Time-based One-Time Password) and HOTP (HMAC-based One-Time Password).14 For an authentication journey to function correctly, the "Registration" phase (where the user's device and AM agree on a secret and algorithm) and the "Verification" phase (where AM checks the submitted code) must be perfectly synchronized.
According to the "Authentication Node Reference" for the OATH Token Verifier node and OATH Registration node:
Both nodes contain a configuration property named OATH Algorithm.15 This property determines how the six- or eight-digit code is generated and validated. If the OATH Registration node is configured to set up a user for TOTP, it will generate a QR code containing the TOTP parameters for the user's authenticator app.
When that user later attempts to log in, the OATH Token Verifier node (Option A) must also be set to TOTP.16 If the verifier is accidentally set to HOTP (which uses a counter rather than a time step), the validation will consistently fail because the server will be looking for a counter-based value while the app is providing a time-based value.
Other nodes like the Recovery Code Collector Decision node (Option B) or OATH Device Storage node (Option D) handle subsequent or separate tasks (like account recovery or writing the final profile to LDAP) and do not directly participate in the real-time OATH mathematical validation logic. Thus, the OATH Token Verifier is the mandatory counterpart that must match the registration's algorithm setting.

## NEW QUESTION # 51

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