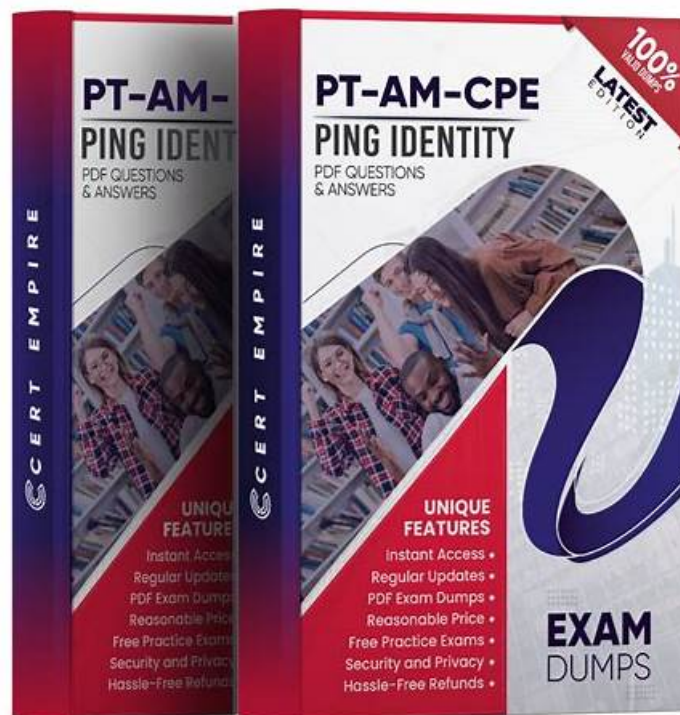


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## Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q43-

## Q48):

### NEW QUESTION # 43

To protect against cross-site request forgery attacks, a default PingAM installation requires that some requests, such as POST requests, include:

- A. X-OpenAM-Username header
- B. X-OpenAM-Password header
- C. If-Match: \_rev header
- **D. X-Requested-With or Accept-API-Version header**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is an attack where a malicious site sends a request to PingAM using the victim's authenticated browser session. Because standard HTML forms and cross-site requests cannot easily set custom HTTP headers, requiring a specific header is an effective defense for REST APIs.

According to the PingAM "Security" documentation and the "REST API" reference:

By default, PingAM 8.0.2 enforces a CSRF filter on its REST endpoints (such as /json/authenticate or /json/users). For any "state-changing" request (like a POST, PUT, or DELETE), the client must prove the request is intentional and not a forged browser-driven request. This is achieved by requiring at least one of the following headers:

X-Requested-With: Commonly used by AJAX libraries like jQuery. Its presence indicates the request was made via a script, which is generally not possible for a standard cross-site CSRF attack.

Accept-API-Version: This header serves two purposes. First, it ensures the client is targeting a specific version of the PingAM REST API (e.g., resource=2.0, protocol=1.0). Second, since custom headers cannot be set in simple cross-site <form> submissions, it acts as a CSRF token.

If a POST request is sent to the REST API without one of these headers, PingAM will reject the request with a 403 Forbidden error, even if the user has a valid session cookie.

Option B (If-Match: \_rev) is used for concurrency control (preventing "lost updates" in IDM or AM configuration), but it is not the primary CSRF defense. Options A and D are headers sometimes used for "Zero-Page Login" or legacy authentication, but they do not provide protection against CSRF for the general REST API. Therefore, the combination of X-Requested-With or Accept-API-Version is the correct answer for default CSRF protection in PingAM 8.0.2.

### NEW QUESTION # 44

In order to support rollback in case of a failed PingAM upgrade in a two server PingDS environment, what PingDS safety measure can be configured?

- A. Stop replication between the two PingDS servers, stop a PingDS instance, upgrade against the active PingDS instance, and simply start up the shutdown PingDS instance
- B. A PingAM upgrade in a two server PingDS environment does not support rollback
- **C. Stop replication between the two PingDS servers, stop a PingDS instance, upgrade against the active PingDS instance, and use the shutdown instance in case of rollback**
- D. Keep both PingDS instances active, upgrade against both PingDS instances, and use the PingDS ./uninstall.sh backout script if required

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Upgrading PingAM 8.0.2 in an environment with multiple PingDS (Directory Server) instances requires a careful strategy to ensure data integrity and to allow for an immediate Rollback if the upgrade fails or introduces instability.<sup>6</sup> According to the PingAM "Plan for Rollback" and "Upgrade in a Replicated Environment" documentation, the recommended safety measure involves isolating one of the data store nodes to act as a "time-capsule" of the pre-upgrade state. The process is as follows:

Stop Replication: Before starting the upgrade, administrators should disable or stop replication between the PingDS nodes. This prevents any schema changes or data modifications performed during the AM upgrade from being propagated to the backup node.

Isolate a Node: One PingDS instance is shut down or taken out of the load balancer rotation. This instance remains in its original, healthy state.

Perform the Upgrade: The PingAM upgrade is performed against the remaining active PingDS instance. If the upgrade involves schema updates (which is common when moving to version 8.0.2), only the active node's data is modified.

Rollback Path: If the upgrade fails, the administrator can simply shut down the "corrupted" upgraded environment and restart the isolated PingDS instance along with the original PingAM WAR file. Because replication was stopped, the isolated node still contains

the original configuration and user data.

Option D is the only answer that correctly identifies this "safety-net" architecture. Option A is risky because a failed upgrade would corrupt both instances. Option C is incomplete because simply "starting up" the shutdown instance after an upgrade doesn't account for how you handle the discrepancy between the upgraded and non-upgraded nodes. The goal is to keep the shutdown instance as a valid, un-touched recovery point.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of the following is an incorrect statement about session upgrade outcomes?

- A. In a client-side session configuration, PingAM replaces the client's original session token with a new session token
- B. In a server-side session configuration, when using the ForceAuth parameter and an authentication tree, PingAM issues a new session token to a user who reauthenticates, even if the current session already meets the security requirements
- C. In a server-side or client-side session configuration, PingAM issues a new session token to a user who reauthenticates, only when the current session does not meet the security requirements
- D. In a server-side session configuration, when using advices, PingAM copies the session properties to a new session and replaces the client's original session token with a new session token

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, a Session Upgrade occurs when a user is required to authenticate at a higher security level (Auth Level). The outcomes of these upgrades depend on the session storage (server-side vs. client-side) and the parameters used.

Statement B is incorrect because it claims that a new token is issued only when the current session does not meet requirements. In reality, if a request explicitly includes a parameter like ForceAuth=true or prompt=login, PingAM will force a re-authentication and issue a new session token regardless of the current session's state.

According to the "Session Upgrade" and "Step-up Authentication" documentation:

Statement A is correct: When ForceAuth=true is used, the AM engine ignores the existing session's Auth Level and forces the user through the tree. A new session/token is generated upon success.

Statement C is correct: This describes the standard "Advice" flow (e.g., from a policy). AM creates a new session, copies existing properties from the old one, and replaces the token.

Statement D is correct: In client-side sessions, since the state is in a JWT cookie, any change (like an Auth Level increase) requires the issuance of a brand-new signed JWT to replace the old one.

Therefore, because PingAM allows for forced re-authentication even when requirements are met, the restrictive "only when" condition in Statement B makes it the incorrect (and thus the target) answer. This behavior is key for security scenarios where a fresh proof of presence is required regardless of previous activity.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

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

- A. am-ui, idm-ui, end-user-ui
- B. admin-ui, end-user-ui, login-ui
- C. am-ui, idm-ui, login-ui
- D. amadmin-ui, idmadmin-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 # 47

What does the acronym SAML stand for?

- A. Security Assertion Markup Language
- B. Secure Assertion Markup Language
- C. Strong Assertion Markup Language
- D. Scoped Assertion Markup Language

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

As defined in the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation under "Introduction to SAML 2.0," the acronym SAML stands for Security Assertion Markup Language. It is an XML-based framework specifically designed for communicating user authentication, entitlement, and attribute information between distinct entities. In a typical federation scenario, these entities are the Identity Provider (IdP), which asserts the identity of the user, and the Service Provider (SP), which consumes the assertion to grant access to resources.

SAML is governed by OASIS and has become the industry standard for cross-domain Single Sign-On (SSO). The "Security" aspect of the name refers to the cryptographic methods used to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the assertions. "Assertion" refers to the specific statements made by the IdP about a subject (usually a user). These assertions can include Authentication Statements (proving the user logged in), Attribute Statements (providing data like email or group membership), and Authorization Decision Statements (indicating what the user is permitted to do). PingAM 8.0.2 fully supports the SAML 2.0 core specifications, protocols, bindings, and profiles. Understanding this fundamental terminology is essential for administrators configuring "Circle of Trust" (CoT) environments or importing metadata from external partners, as the XML namespaces and schema definitions consistently reference the "urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0" identifier.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

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