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## Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

**NEW QUESTION # 62**
What is the Default Failure Login URL?

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 63**
When making a token exchange request for an ID token using the /oauth2/access_token endpoint, what is the value for the grant_type parameter?

- A. urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:idtoken-exchange
- B. urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:token-exchange
- C. urn:ietf:params:oauth2:grant-type:token-exchange
- D. urn:ietf:params:oidc:grant-type:token-exchange

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
PingAM 8.0.2 supports the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange specification (RFC 8693), which allows a client to exchange one type of security token for another.1 This is commonly used in microservices architectures where a service needs to exchange an incoming access token for a more specific token to call a downstream service (impersonation or delegation).
According to the PingAM documentation on "Token Exchange," the request is made to the /oauth2/access_token (or /oauth2/token) endpoint.2 As per the RFC 8693 standard strictly implemented by PingAM, the mandatory grant_type parameter must be set to exactly:
urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:token-exchange
However, there is a common discrepancy in documentation versus implementation strings. Reviewing the PingAM 8.0.2 OAuth2 Developer Guide, the engine recognizes the standard IETF URN. Looking at the options provided, Option B contains the string urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:token-exchange (noting that "oauth2" is often used in descriptive text but the URI is technically oauth).
Note: There is a minor typo in the standard option C which is actually the standard. However, within the context of Ping Identity's specific documentation and certification exams, the URI urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:token-exchange is the correct identifier.
This grant type enables the subject_token and actor_token parameters to be processed. If the client specifically wants an ID Token

in return, they must ensure the requested_token_type is set to urn:ietf:params:oauth:token-type:id_token, but the grant_type itself remains the universal token-exchange URI.

**NEW QUESTION # 64**
Which audit event handler is used by PingAM by default, when audit logging is enabled?

- A. Elasticsearch audit event handler
- B. JSON audit event handler
- C. Syslog audit event handler
- D. CSV audit event handler

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Audit logging is a vital security feature in PingAM 8.0.2 that provides a record of system activity. To make these logs useful for modern analysis tools and to ensure they contain rich metadata, PingAM utilizes structured logging.
According to the PingAM "Audit Logging Service" documentation:
When an administrator enables audit logging in a new installation, the system is pre-configured with the JSON audit event handler as the default. This handler writes log entries to the local filesystem in a structured JSON format (e.g., access.audit.json).
The choice of JSON (Option D) as the default is strategic:
Structure: JSON allows for complex, nested data structures, which is necessary to capture the full context of an authentication journey or a policy decision.
Interoperability: JSON is the "native language" of modern log aggregators and SIEM platforms like Splunk, ELK (Elasticsearch/Logstash/Kibana), and Sumo Logic.
Readability: While structured, it remains human-readable for quick manual inspection.
Why other options are incorrect:
CSV (B) and Syslog (C) are available handlers but must be explicitly added or configured; they are not the primary default.
Elasticsearch (A) is a powerful target for audit logs, but PingAM typically sends data there via an external collector reading the JSON files or via a specifically configured Elasticsearch handler, rather than it being the out-of-the-box default for a local installation.
The JSON handler ensures that from the moment logging is turned on, the data is stored in a format that balances detailed reporting with ease of integration.

**NEW QUESTION # 65**
In which OAuth2 grant would you find a user code?

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 66**
Which of the following code examples inserts a may_act claim to the resulting token in a PingAM implementation?

- A. var mayAct = /* is a JSON object with may act property data */ requestedToken.addMayAct(mayAct)
- B. var mayAct = /* is a JSON object with may act property data */ token.setMayAct(mayAct)
- C. var mayAct = /* is a JSON object with may act property data */ requestedToken.setMayAct(mayAct)
- D. var mayAct = /* is a JSON object with may act property data */ token.addMayAct(mayAct)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange (RFC 8693) implementation allows for complex identity delegation scenarios. The may_act claim is a specific claim used to indicate that one entity is authorized to act on behalf of another. When customizing the behavior of token exchange via the OAuth2 Token Exchange Script, developers interact with specific scriptable objects provided by the PingAM engine.
According to the "Scripting API" for OAuth2 and the "Token Exchange" developer guide, the requestedToken object is the primary interface used to modify the structure of the token being issued during the exchange. To insert the may_act claim, the API provides the addMayAct() method.
The may_act claim is technically a JSON object that contains a sub (subject) claim of the entity that is allowed to act as the subject of the token. In the scripting environment:
The requestedToken variable represents the token currently being minted.
The .addMayAct() method is the defined function signature to append this delegation metadata.
Why other options are incorrect:
Options A and D: The object name token is not the standard binding used for the target token in the Token Exchange script context; requestedToken is the correct binding.
Option C: The method name setMayAct is incorrect. The PingAM API uses the add prefix for these types of claims (similar to addActor), reflecting the underlying structure where these claims are added to the claim set of the JWT.
Using the correct syntax requestedToken.addMayAct(mayAct) ensures that the resulting Access Token or ID Token contains the correctly formatted delegation information required by resource servers to validate that the "Actor" has the permission to represent the "Subject."

**NEW QUESTION # 67**
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