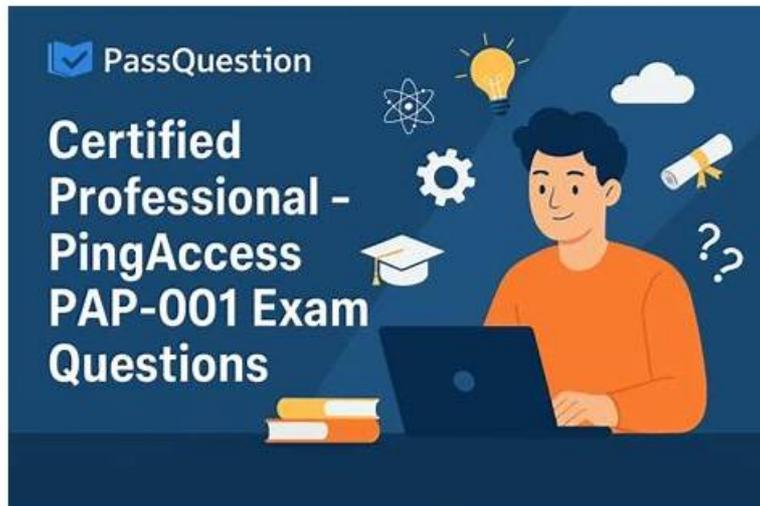


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Ping Identity PAP-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installation and Initial Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of System Engineers and reviews installation prerequisites, methods of installing or removing PingAccess, and securing configuration database passwords. It explains the role of run.properties entries and outlines how to set up a basic on-premise PingAccess cluster.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Rules: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Administrators and focuses on how PingAccess evaluates paths for applying policies and resources. It covers the role of different rule types, their configuration, and the implementation of rule sets and rule set groups for consistent policy enforcement.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product Overview: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and focuses on understanding PingAccess features, functionality, and its primary use cases. It also covers how PingAccess integrates with other Ping products to support secure access management solutions.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and highlights how to manage certificates and certificate groups. It covers the association of certificates with virtual hosts or listeners and the use of administrator roles for authentication management.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrations: This section of the exam measures skills of System Engineers and explains how PingAccess integrates with token providers, OAuth and OpenID Connect configurations, and site authenticators. It also includes the use of agents and securing web, API, and combined applications through appropriate integration settings.

Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAccess Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

An auto parts company wants to protect the path/parts/suspension/struts/manufacturer. Resources appear under an applicationContext Root of/partswith default ordering.

Which resource will the policy engine select?

- A. //manufacturer
- B. //manufacturer
- C. /suspension/struts/manufacturere
- D. //struts/manufacturere

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because the application context root is/parts, resource paths are defined relative to it. The correct relative path is:

* /suspension/struts/manufacturere

Exact Extract:

"Resource matching begins at the context root. The most specific matching path is selected."

* Option A is incorrect -/*/struts/manufacturere does not match because it starts with a wildcard, not the defined path.

* Option B is incorrect -/*/manufacturere would match less specifically and at a different depth.

* Option C is correct - exact match relative to/parts.

* Option D is incorrect - too generic and not the best match.

Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide -Resource Path Matching and Ordering

NEW QUESTION # 37

An administrator is integrating a new PingAccess Proxied Application. The target site uses a certificate issued by an internal Certificate Authority hosted by the customer. Prior to assigning the certificate group in the Site configuration, which action should the administrator take to configure PingAccess to trust the certificate?

- A. Import the certificate chain into Key Pairs and assign it to a new engine listener.
- B. Import the certificate chain into Key Pairs and add it to the Trusted Certificate Group.
- C. Configure the PingAccess Site to use the Java Trust Store Certificate Group.
- D. Import the certificate chain and add it to the Trusted Certificate Group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

PingAccess must trust the back-end site's certificate to establish TLS. For internally issued certificates, the administrator imports the certificate chain into a Trusted Certificate Group.

Exact Extract:

"When a target site uses an internal CA, import the certificate or chain into a Trusted Certificate Group and assign that group to the site."

- * Option A is incorrect - the Java trust store does not contain the internal CA by default.
- * Option B is incorrect - Key Pairs store private keys for SSL termination, not trusted CA certs.
- * Option C is incorrect - engine listeners use key pairs for inbound SSL, not site trust.
- * Option D is correct - the certificate must be imported into Trusted Certificate Groups.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Trusted Certificate Groups

NEW QUESTION # 38

The performance testing team finds that an API hosted in a remote datacenter is experiencing higher response times compared to similar APIs hosted onsite. Which option in PingAccess can be used to improve performance in this scenario?

- A. Reduce the number of attributes in the ID Token
- **B. Enable Cache Token on the OAuth Resource Server**
- C. Move the API to a separate Virtual Host
- D. Reduce the Key Roll Interval on the web session

Answer: B

Explanation:

When APIs are remote, latency is introduced by frequent token validation requests. Enabling Cache Token on the OAuth Resource Server reduces repeated validation calls and improves performance.

Exact Extract:

"The OAuth Resource Server configuration includes a Cache Token option that improves performance by reducing round trips for token validation."

- * Option A is incorrect - key rolling affects cryptographic keys, not API latency.
- * Option B is incorrect - virtual hosts control external FQDNs, not performance.
- * Option C is incorrect - token attribute size does not significantly affect remote latency.
- * Option D is correct - caching tokens reduces validation overhead.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - OAuth Resource Server Settings

NEW QUESTION # 39

All style sheets should be accessible to all users without authentication across all applications. Which configuration option should the administrator use?

- A. Define Authentication Challenge Policy of none for the resource.
- B. Define a Protocol Source for the resource.
- **C. Define Global Unprotected Resources for the resource.**
- D. Define a Default Availability Profile of on-demand for the resource.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct way to ensure resources such as CSS files, images, or JavaScript are accessible without authentication across all applications is to configure Global Unprotected Resources.

Exact Extract:

"Global unprotected resources define resources that do not require authentication and are accessible to all clients across applications."

- * Option A is incorrect; Protocol Sources define back-end host connections, not authentication.
- * Option B would apply only per-resource, not across all applications.
- * Option C is correct - Global Unprotected Resources are designed for this exact purpose.
- * Option D (Availability Profile) is related to application health checks and availability, not authentication.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Global Unprotected Resources

