

# Pursue Certifications PT-AM-CPE Exam Training Exam Questions

**PT-AM-CPE CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL – PINGAM**  
**COMPLETE EXAM QUESTIONS AND EXPLAINED**  
**ANSWERS**

**PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam**

**Q1.** Which component of PingAM is primarily responsible for evaluating login policies and determining whether a user can authenticate?

- A. Policy Agent
- B. Authentication Tree
- C. Data Store
- D. Session Service

**Answer:** B. Authentication Tree  
**Explanation:** Authentication Trees provide flexible, node-based flows to evaluate credentials and contextual information for login. They replace static authentication chains in newer versions.

**Q2.** What is the default protocol PingAM uses for **federated single sign-on (SSO)** between service providers and identity providers?

- A. OAuth2
- B. OpenID Connect
- C. SAML 2.0
- D. Kerberos

**Answer:** C. SAML 2.0  
**Explanation:** While PingAM supports multiple federation standards, SAML 2.0 is the primary standard for enterprise SSO between IdPs and SPs.

**Q3.** In OAuth2, which grant type is most secure for mobile/native applications that cannot keep a client secret?

- A. Implicit Grant
- B. Authorization Code with PKCE

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## Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

### NEW QUESTION # 45

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

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 46

OpenID Connect acr\_values map to what component within PingAM?

- A. Authentication trees
- B. SAML Circles of Trust
- C. Authentication levels
- D. Authorization policies

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Authentication Context Class Reference (acr) is a standard parameter in OpenID Connect (OIDC) used by a client (Relying Party) to request a specific level or method of authentication from the OpenID Provider (PingAM 8.0.2).

According to the "OpenID Connect 1.0" and "OAuth2 Provider Service" documentation in PingAM, there is a specific configuration mapping for ACR to Authentication Tree. In the AM console, under the OAuth2 Provider > OpenID Connect tab, administrators define a list of mappings. Each entry consists of an ACR string (e.g., urn:mace:incommon:iap:silver or simply MFA) and its corresponding Authentication Tree name.

When an OIDC client sends a request to the /authorize endpoint containing the acr\_values parameter, PingAM performs a lookup: It checks the incoming acr\_values against the configured map.

If a match is found, PingAM ignores the default realm authentication configuration and initiates the Authentication Tree mapped to that specific ACR value.

Upon successful completion, the resulting ID Token will contain the acr claim with the requested value, confirming to the client that the specific journey was completed.

This mechanism allows developers to programmatically request "Step-up" or "Social Login" or "MFA" specifically from their application code by leveraging OIDC standard parameters. While ACR values are often related to Authentication Levels (Option D) conceptually, in PingAM's internal architecture, they are directly used to select and trigger a specific Authentication Tree (Option A).

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

For Proof of Possession OAuth2 tokens, in addition to the access token, what must be presented to the authorization server?

- A. Nonce
- B. State
- C. Client private certificate
- D. Client JSON Web Key (JWK)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Proof of Possession (PoP) tokens, specifically Certificate-Bound Access Tokens as defined in RFC 8705 and supported by PingAM 8.0.2, are designed to prevent token misuse by binding the access token to a specific client's cryptographic material.<sup>9</sup> According to the PingAM documentation on "Certificate-Bound Proof-of-Possession," when an OAuth2 client requests a token, PingAM retrieves the client's public key (either from a provided certificate or a JWK) and embeds a thumbprint (the cnf claim) of that material into the issued token. When the client subsequently presents this token to the Resource Server (or the Authorization Server's introspection endpoint), it must also provide "Proof" that it possesses the private key corresponding to that thumbprint. In the Mutual TLS (mTLS) approach, this proof is provided by the Client private certificate presented during the TLS handshake.<sup>10</sup> The server verifies that the certificate used to establish the secure connection matches the one bound to the token. Without presenting the certificate (Option D), the token is considered "unbound" or invalid, even if the token itself is otherwise well-formed. This mechanism effectively "pins" the token to the client, ensuring that if the token is stolen, it cannot be used by any other entity that does not possess the matching private key. Nonce and State (Options A and C) are used during the initial authorization request for different security purposes (replay protection and CSRF), and while a JWK (Option B) can be used to define the public key, the actual presentation of proof during an mTLS transaction is the certificate.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

Which authentication node checks and validates a recovery code used during a multi-factor authentication challenge sequence?

- A. Recovery Code Collector Decision node
- B. Recovery Code Display node
- C. Recovery Code Comparator node
- D. Recovery Code Verifier node

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

PingAM 8.0.2 provides a "Recovery Code" mechanism as part of its Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) suite. This allows users to regain access to their accounts if they lose their MFA device (such as a smartphone used for Push or OATH).

According to the PingAM "Authentication Node Reference" for version 8.0.2:

The node responsible for the validation of these codes is the Recovery Code Collector Decision node. This node performs a dual function:

Collection: It renders the UI callback to the user (a text input field) asking for the recovery code.

Decision/Validation: Once the user submits a code, the node checks the input against the stored, hashed recovery codes in the user's profile.

Analysis of the other options:

Recovery Code Display node (Option A): This node is used during the registration phase to show the user their newly generated codes so they can save them. It does not validate them.

Recovery Code Verifier node (Option D): This is a common distractor name. While "Verifier" sounds logical, the actual name in the AM designer is the "Collector Decision" node, reflecting the pattern of nodes that both collect data and make a branching decision.

Recovery Code Comparator node (Option B): Not a standard node in PingAM 8.0.2.

The Recovery Code Collector Decision node typically has two outcomes: Success (code matched and was consumed/removed) or Failure (code was invalid). This node is vital for ensuring that "Account Recovery" journeys remain secure and functional within the Intelligent Access framework.

### NEW QUESTION # 49

Which OAuth2 web endpoint is used to validate a token?

- A. /oauth2/userinfo
- B. /oauth2/validate
- C. /oauth2/introspect
- D. /oauth2/access\_token

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

While several endpoints in PingAM 8.0.2 interact with tokens, only one is explicitly designed for the purpose of checking the metadata and validity of an opaque or structured OAuth2 token.

According to the "OAuth 2.0 Endpoints" and "Token Introspection" documentation:

/oauth2/introspect (Option B): This is the RFC 7662-compliant endpoint. It is used by resource servers (or other authorized clients) to determine the "activeness" of a token. When a token is sent to this endpoint, PingAM returns a JSON object indicating if the token is valid, its scope, its expiration time, and the subject it represents. This is the standard way to validate tokens that are not self-validated (like opaque tokens stored in the CTS).

Why other options are incorrect:

/oauth2/userinfo (Option A): This endpoint is part of OpenID Connect. While it requires a valid token to function, its purpose is to return user claims, not to provide a "valid/invalid" metadata check of the token itself.

/oauth2/validate (Option C): This is a legacy endpoint used in older versions of the product. In PingAM 8.0.2, introspection is the standardized replacement.

/oauth2/access\_token (Option D): This is the Token Endpoint used to issue tokens, not to validate them.

Using the /oauth2/introspect endpoint is a best practice for security because it allows the authorization server (PingAM) to verify that a token has not been revoked in the Core Token Service (CTS) before a resource server grants access.

### NEW QUESTION # 50

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