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

**1. Which protocol is primarily used for Single Sign-On (SSO) in enterprise environments?**

- A. FTP
- B. SAML
- C. SMTP
- D. SNMP

**Answer:** B. SAML

**Explanation:** Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is widely used for Single Sign-On (SSO) in enterprise environments, enabling secure exchange of authentication and authorization data between parties.

**2. What does MFA stand for in authentication mechanisms?**

- A. Multi-Factor Authentication
- B. Mandatory File Access
- C. Multi-Frame Allocation
- D. Managed Firewall Access

**Answer:** A. Multi-Factor Authentication

**Explanation:** MFA stands for Multi-Factor Authentication, which enhances security by requiring multiple forms of verification before granting access.

**3. Which of the following is NOT a factor in Multi-Factor Authentication?**

- A. Something you know
- B. Something you have
- C. Something you can see
- D. Something you are

**Answer:** C. Something you can see

**Explanation:** The traditional MFA factors are something you know (e.g., password), something you have (e.g., token), and something you are (e.g., biometrics). "Something you can see" is not a standard MFA factor.

**4. OAuth 2.0 is primarily used for:**

- A. User authentication
- B. Token-based authorization
- C. Encrypting data
- D. Establishing VPN connections

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## Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

### NEW QUESTION # 59

Which of the following components is used to return data to PingGateway or the agent to be included with the policy decision?

- A. Actions
- B. Resources
- C. Subjects
- D. Response attributes

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When PingAM 8.0.2 evaluates an authorization policy, the primary output is a "Permit" or "Deny" decision. However, applications and Policy Enforcement Points (PEPs)-like PingGateway or a Web Agent-often require additional metadata about the user or the session to function correctly (e.g., the user's employee ID, department, or a specific preference).

According to the PingAM documentation on "Policies" and "Requesting Decisions":

The mechanism used to provide this extra information is Response Attributes. When defining a policy in the PingAM UI or via REST, an administrator can configure "Response Attributes" which map internal attributes (from the User Profile or the Session) to keys that are sent back in the policy decision payload.

How it works: If a policy is configured with a response attribute mapping uid to User-ID, when PingGateway asks "Can user X access resource Y?", PingAM responds with "Permit" AND a map containing User-ID: X.

Consumption: PingGateway or the Web Agent can then take these attributes and inject them into HTTP headers (e.g., X-User-ID) so the downstream application can consume them without having to query AM again.

Subjects (Option A), Resources (Option B), and Actions (Option D) are all input components used to define the scope of a policy; they are not used to return data to the enforcer. Only Response Attributes serve the purpose of enriching the decision response with additional context.

### NEW QUESTION # 60

Which multi-factor authentication methods require a separate device and an application?

- A. Open Authentication, Push
- B. Push, WebAuthn, Open Authentication
- C. WebAuthn, Open Authentication
- D. Push, WebAuthn

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

PingAM 8.0.2 supports various Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) methods, each with different hardware and software requirements.<sup>7</sup> The question asks specifically for methods that require both a separate device and a specific application.

Push Authentication: This requires a mobile device (separate from the computer used to log in) and the ForgeRock/Ping Authenticator app (or a custom app using the SDK) to receive and approve the notification.<sup>8</sup> Open Authentication (OATH): This refers to TOTP (Time-based One-Time Password). It requires a separate device (smartphone or hardware token) and an application (like ForgeRock Authenticator, Google Authenticator, or Authy) to generate the 6-digit rotating codes.

Why WebAuthn is excluded: While WebAuthn (Option A, B, and C) can use separate devices (like a YubiKey or a secondary phone), it is specifically designed to work natively with the browser and the operating system (using the FIDO2 standard). It does not require a specific "Authenticator Application" to be installed by the user; instead, it uses the platform's built-in authenticators (like TouchID, FaceID, or Windows Hello) or a hardware key handled directly by the browser's WebAuthn API.

Therefore, the two methods that strictly fit the "Separate Device + App" criteria in the PingAM ecosystem are Open Authentication and Push, making Option D the correct answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 61

Examine the following JWT client assertion in JSON format. From the subset of claims listed below, which claim can be optional?

JSON

JSON

{

```
"iss": "myClient",
"sub": "myClient",
"aud": "https://am.example.com/login/oauth2/access_token",
"jti": "id012345",
"exp": 1633363568,
"iat": 1633356368
}
```

- A. aud
- B. iss
- C. jti
- D. sub

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When an OAuth2 client uses Private Key JWT or Client Secret JWT for authentication at the PingAM 8.0.2 token endpoint, it must present a JWT (JSON Web Token) containing specific claims that identify and authorize the client. This is governed by the OIDC and OAuth2 JWT Profile specifications (RFC 7523).

According to the PingAM documentation on "OAuth 2.0 Client Authentication" and the "JWT Profile for Client Authentication":  
iss (Issuer): Mandatory. This must be the client\_id of the OAuth2 client.

sub (Subject): Mandatory. This must also be the client\_id of the OAuth2 client (as the client is the subject of the authentication).

aud (Audience): Mandatory. This must be the URL of the PingAM OAuth2 service (the token endpoint) or the issuer URL.

exp (Expiration Time): Mandatory. This protects against the long-term use of intercepted assertions.

The jti (JWT ID) (Option A) provides a unique identifier for the token. In the context of standard JWT validation, jti is used to prevent replay attacks by ensuring that a specific token is only processed once. While highly recommended for security hardening, the PingAM 8.0.2 technical reference for OAuth2 client assertions marks jti as optional unless the server is explicitly configured to require it for replay detection. Without a jti, PingAM will still validate the iss, sub, aud, and exp claims to authenticate the client. Therefore, among the choices provided, jti is the claim that can be omitted without inherently violating the base OAuth2 JWT authentication request requirements.

## NEW QUESTION # 62

What is the Default Failure Login URL?

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

**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

Which of the following options represents best practice for an implementation that configures an ID token in a subject condition for

policies validating the token's claims?

- A. Policy evaluation validates the claims and the ID token. There is no need to validate the ID token before the policy is evaluated
- B. Policy evaluation only validates the claims, not the ID token. The ID token should be validated after making the policy evaluation request
- C. Policy evaluation only validates the claims, not the ID token. There is no need to validate the ID token that was obtained before the policy is evaluated
- **D. Policy evaluation only validates the claims, not the ID token. The ID token should be validated before making the policy evaluation request**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, Authorization Policies can be configured to use complex conditions to determine if access should be granted. When a policy uses a Subject Condition based on an OpenID Connect (OIDC) ID Token, the policy engine looks for specific claims within that token (such as group membership or a specific user ID).

According to the "Authorization and Policy Evaluation" best practices, it is crucial to understand the separation of concerns between the Policy Decision Point (PDP) and the client. The PingAM policy engine is designed to evaluate logic-it checks if claimX == valueY. However, the policy engine typically does not perform a full cryptographic validation of the ID token's signature every time it evaluates a condition, especially if the token is passed as a string in the evaluation request.

Therefore, the best practice is as follows:

The client application or the PEP (Policy Enforcement Point) must validate the ID token (ensuring it is signed by a trusted provider, has not expired, and contains the correct audience) before sending the claims to the AM policy service for evaluation. If an unvalidated or forged token is used to supply claims for a policy request, and the policy engine assumes the input is "trusted," it could result in unauthorized access.

By validating the token first (Option C), the implementation ensures that only legitimate identity data is processed by the authorization logic. Option D is incorrect because the policy engine's primary role is decision-making based on presented attributes, not act as a full OIDC validation service during a REST evaluation call. Option B is a security risk as it ignores the necessity of cryptographic proof of identity.

## NEW QUESTION # 64

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