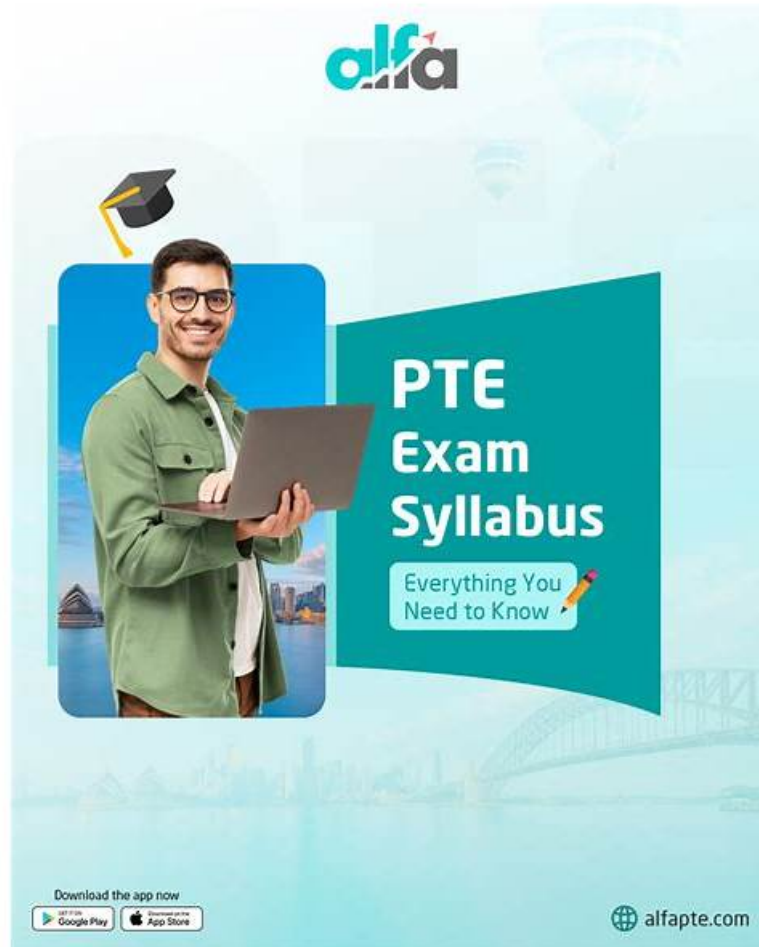


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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which statements are correct in relation to an OAuth2 token exchange impersonation pattern?

- A) The client may want to act as the subject on another service.
- B) The client is used by a subject to act on behalf of another subject.
- C) The requested token exchange involves a subject token only.
- D) The requested token exchange involves a subject and actor token.

- A. A and D only
- B. B and D only
- C. B and C only
- D. A and C only

Answer: A

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange (RFC 8693) supports two primary patterns: delegation and impersonation. Understanding the difference between these is critical for secure microservices architecture.

According to the "Demonstrate Impersonation" section of the PingAM documentation, impersonation is a pattern where a client (the "Actor") acts as another identity (the "Subject") in a way that the downstream resource server sees only the Subject's identity. Statement A is correct: In an impersonation flow, the client (which has been authorized by the user or is a trusted service) requests a token where it effectively "becomes" the subject to interact with another service. The downstream service treats the request as if it were coming directly from the subject, often with the same set of permissions.

Statement D is correct: To perform a token exchange for impersonation, the client must provide specific parameters to the /oauth2/access_token endpoint. It provides the subject_token (representing the identity to be impersonated) and the actor_token (representing the identity of the client/service that is performing the impersonation). PingAM validates both tokens to ensure the "Actor" has the permission to impersonate the "Subject." Why other statements are incorrect: Statement B describes delegation (where an actor acts on behalf of a subject but maintains their own identity in the act claim). Statement C is incorrect because a token exchange inherently requires proving who the requester is (the actor) and whom they represent (the subject). Without both tokens, the AM server cannot verify the authorization relationship required for impersonation. Therefore, the combination of A and D accurately reflects the impersonation pattern in PingAM 8.0.2.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which of the following tab pages in the PingAM admin UI can be used to configure the OAuth2 and OpenID Connect may act scripts used for token exchange requests?

- A) The OAuth2 provider service > Advanced tab page
- B) The OAuth2 provider service > Core tab page
- C) The OAuth2 client profile > Advanced tab page
- D) The OAuth2 client profile > OAuth2 Provider Overrides tab page

- A. A and D only
- B. B and D only
- C. B and C only
- D. A and C only

Answer: A

Explanation:

The May Act script is a critical component of the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange implementation in PingAM 8.0.2. It allows for the validation of impersonation or delegation requests. Because token exchange can be configured both globally for all clients and specifically for individual applications, the script can be attached at two different levels in the Administrative UI.

OAuth2 Provider Service > Advanced Tab (A): This is the global configuration level. If you want to apply a standard "May Act" validation script across the entire realm for any client performing a token exchange, you configure it here. This script will be the default unless specifically overridden.

OAuth2 Client Profile > OAuth2 Provider Overrides Tab (D): PingAM allows for granular control per client. If a specific "Confidential Client" (like a backend microservice) requires unique logic for determining who it can act as, you can specify a different script or override the global setting. This is done in the "OAuth2 Provider Overrides" tab within that specific client's configuration

profile.

Why other options are incorrect: The Core tab (B) is used for basic settings like issuer names and token lifetimes, not for advanced scripting hooks. The Advanced tab of the Client Profile (C) contains settings like TTLs and Logout URLs, but the specific ability to override "Provider" level logic (like the May Act script) is moved to the specialized Overrides tab to keep the interface organized. Therefore, the correct locations are A and D, as identified in the "Token Exchange Configuration" guide for version 8.0.2.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which type of logs are written by PingAM?

- A. Audit logs and Java logs
- B. Java logs, debug logs, and audit logs
- C. Debug logs and Java logs
- **D. Debug logs and audit logs**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 "Maintenance and Troubleshooting" documentation, the system generates two primary, distinct categories of logs for monitoring and problem-solving: Audit Logs and Debug Logs.

Audit Logs: These are high-level logs intended for security auditing, compliance, and reporting. They record specific "business events" or "state changes" within the system. Examples include successful logins, failed authentication attempts, administrative configuration changes (logged in `config.audit.json`), and policy evaluation decisions (logged in `access.audit.json`). These logs are structured (often in JSON) to be easily consumed by SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) tools.

Debug Logs: These are low-level, highly verbose logs intended for developers and support engineers. They record the internal "thought process" of the PingAM engine. They track the execution of specific Java classes, the results of LDAP queries, and the movement of data between authentication nodes. These logs are stored in the `/debug` directory and can be adjusted to different levels of verbosity (Error, Warning, Message, Info).

While PingAM runs within a Java Virtual Machine (JVM), and you may see container logs (like `catalina.out` in Tomcat) or "Java logs" from the underlying web server, these are technically external to the PingAM application itself. The PingAM application's internal logging framework is strictly split between Audit (what happened at a functional level) and Debug (why it happened at a code level). Therefore, Option C is the most accurate technical description of the logs natively managed and written by the PingAM service.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which of the following environment conditions are needed in an authentication policy created as part of the prerequisites for step-up authentication?

- A) Authentication Level (greater than or equal to)
- B) Authentication by Service
- C) Authentication by Module Instance (authentication modules only)
- D) Authentication to a Realm

- A. A, C, or D
- B. A, B, or D
- **C. A, B, or C**
- D. B, C, or D

Answer: C

Explanation:

To implement Step-up Authentication in PingAM 8.0.2, you typically use Authorization Policies that include "Environment Conditions."¹⁴ These conditions check the "quality" of the user's current session. If the session does not meet the specified condition, PingAM generates an Advice, which triggers the step-up process.

According to the "Condition Types" reference in the PingAM 8 documentation, the conditions used specifically to evaluate how a user authenticated are:

Authentication Level (greater than or equal to): This is the most common condition for step-up. It checks if the session's Auth Level is at least a certain value (e.g., Level 2). If the user only has a Level 1 session, the policy fails and triggers an upgrade.

Authentication by Service: This condition checks if the user authenticated using a specific Authentication Tree or Chain (e.g., the user must have used the "SecureBankMFA" tree).

Authentication by Module Instance: This is used for legacy deployments where individual modules are used instead of trees. It

verifies that the user successfully completed a specific module (e.g., the "DataStore" module).

Authentication to a Realm (Option D) is generally not a condition used for step-up authentication. While a policy exists within a realm, the "step-up" logic is focused on the method or level of authentication within that realm, not the fact that they are in the realm itself (which is already a prerequisite for reaching the policy engine). Therefore, the combination of A, B, and C (Option B) represents the specific environment conditions designed to evaluate the authentication context for step-up or "Quality of Service" (QoS) requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 72

If PingAM is deployed in Apache Tomcat under /openam, what file system backups should be taken when PingAM needs to be upgraded?

- A. Back up /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/ only
- B. Execute the PingAM backup script in /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/
- C. No explicit backups are required for PingAM as this is done automatically
- D. Back up /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/, <home directory>/openam/ and <home directory>/openamcfg/

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 Upgrade Guide and the "Plan the upgrade" documentation, a successful upgrade and potential rollback strategy rely on capturing the complete state of the application across three distinct locations on the filesystem. When PingAM is deployed in a container like Apache Tomcat, the configuration is not stored within the WAR file itself but is distributed to maintain persistence across redeployments.

The three critical areas that must be backed up are:

The Web Application Directory (/path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/): This contains the expanded binaries, JSPs, and web-level configurations. While the upgrade involves replacing the openam.war file, backing up this folder preserves any manual customizations made to the UI, CSS, or specific library additions (JARs) in the WEB-INF/lib folder.

The Configuration Directory (<home directory>/openam/ or similar): This is the most vital component. By default, PingAM stores its instance-specific configuration, cryptographic keys (keystores), and internal metadata here. For file-based configurations (FBC), this directory holds the entire system state. Even with an external PingDS configuration store, this directory contains the bootstrap file and security secrets required to connect to that store.

The Bootstrap Configuration File (<home directory>/openamcfg/): This hidden directory contains a file (usually named after the deployment path, e.g., am or openam) that tells the PingAM binaries where the actual configuration directory is located. Without this pointer, a restored PingAM instance will behave like a fresh installation and prompt for a new setup.

The documentation explicitly warns: "Always back up your deployment before you upgrade... For AM servers, you can roll back by restoring from a file system backup of the deployed servers and their configuration directories." Relying only on the webapps folder (Option A) or assuming automatic backups (Option B) will lead to data loss or an unrecoverable state.

NEW QUESTION # 73

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