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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAccess Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

All access requests to the existing/adminresource must be captured in the audit log. How should this be accomplished?

- A. Setlog4j2.xmlaudit logging for/admin
- B. Set Splunk audit logging for/admin
- C. Enable the Audit option for the/adminresource
- D. Enable the Audit option for the/*resource

Answer: C

Explanation:

PingAccess resources have anAudit flag. When enabled, all access attempts (allowed or denied) are recorded in the audit logs.

Exact Extract:

"To audit access requests to a specific resource, enable the Audit option on that resource in the application configuration."

* Option A is correct - enabling audit for/adminensures its access requests are logged.

- * Option Bis incorrect - enabling audit for/*is overly broad and logs everything, not just/admin.
 - * Option Cis incorrect - Splunk integration is for log forwarding, not per-resource auditing
 - * Option Dis incorrect -log4j2.xmlcontrols log destinations/levels, not resource-specific auditing.
- Reference:PingAccess Administration Guide -Resource Audit Logging

NEW QUESTION # 62

What is the purpose of the Mutual TLS Site Authenticator?

- A. Allows PingAccess to authenticate to the token provider
- **B. Allows PingAccess to authenticate to the backend server**
- C. Allows the backend server to authenticate to PingAccess
- D. Allows the user to authenticate to the backend server

Answer: B

Explanation:

Mutual TLS (mTLS) is used to establish two-way authentication where both the client and the server present certificates to prove their identity. In the case of PingAccess, a Mutual TLS Site Authenticator is configured when PingAccess acts as a reverse proxy making requests to a backend (target) server.

* Exact Extract from PingAccess documentation:

"Mutual TLS site authenticators provide client certificate authentication when PingAccess connects to a backend site. This allows PingAccess to present its certificate to the target server during the TLS handshake." This means the purpose is for PingAccess (client) to authenticate itself to the backend server (target resource) when establishing a secure connection.

Why other options are wrong:

- * A. Allows the backend server to authenticate to PingAccess
 - * Incorrect. That's normal server-side TLS authentication (the server presents a cert to the client), not mutual TLS initiated by PingAccess.
 - * B. Allows the user to authenticate to the backend server
 - * Incorrect. End users do not directly use this setting; this is between PingAccess and the backend application server.
 - * C. Allows PingAccess to authenticate to the backend server
 - * Correct. This is exactly the definition of a Mutual TLS Site Authenticator in PingAccess.
 - * D. Allows PingAccess to authenticate to the token provider
 - * Incorrect. That would involve OIDC/OAuth token exchange and possibly TLS trust, but it's not the role of the Site Authenticator.
- Thus, the correct answer is C. Allows PingAccess to authenticate to the backend server.
- Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Configuring Site Authenticators (Mutual TLS).

NEW QUESTION # 63

Refer to the following applications:

- * hr.company.com
- * finance.company.com
- * customer.order.company.com

Which action should be taken to allow these applications to share the same web session?

- **A. Set Cookie Domain option**
- B. Set Audience option
- C. Use Rewrite Cookie Domain rule
- D. Use Rewrite Cookie Path rule

Answer: A

Explanation:

For multiple subdomains to share the same PingAccess session, the Cookie Domain must be configured so that the session cookie is valid across all listed applications.

Exact Extract:

"Set the Cookie Domain in the web session configuration to a parent domain (for example, .company.com) to enable applications in different subdomains to share the same session."

- * Option A (Set Audience option) applies to OAuth token validation, not cookie sharing.
- * Option B (Set Cookie Domain option) is correct - e.g., setting company.com allows session cookies to be shared.
- * Option C (Rewrite Cookie Domain rule) modifies upstream cookies for back-end applications, not PingAccess session cookies.

* Option D (Rewrite Cookie Path rule) is unrelated; it modifies paths for cookies, not domains.
Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Web Session Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 64

An administrator is integrating a new PingAccess Proxied Application. The application will temporarily need a self-signed certificate during the POC/demo phase. PingAccess is terminating SSL and is responsible for loading the SSL certificate for the application. What initial action must the administrator take in PingAccess in this situation?

- **A. Go to the Key Pairs section and create a new certificate**
- B. Go to the Key Pairs section and import the PKCS#12 file provided by the customer's internal Certificate Authority
- C. Go to the Key Pairs section and import the PKCS#12 file provided by the publicly trusted Certificate Authority
- D. Go to the Certificates section and create a new certificate

Answer: A

Explanation:

For SSL termination, PingAccess requires a Key Pair (certificate + private key). During a POC/demo, when a self-signed certificate is used, the administrator can create it directly in the Key Pairs section of the console.

Exact Extract:

"Use the Key Pairs section to create self-signed certificates for testing or proof-of-concept deployments. For production, import a PKCS#12 file containing a certificate chain and private key."

- * Option A is incorrect - Certificates store trust anchors (CAs), not SSL termination certs.
- * Option B is incorrect - an internal CA-signed cert requires PKCS#12 import, not self-signed creation.
- * Option C is incorrect - a publicly trusted CA is not used for a demo phase.
- * Option D is correct - creating a new certificate in Key Pairs generates a self-signed cert suitable for demos.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Key Pairs and Certificates

NEW QUESTION # 65

An administrator configures the following:

- * HTTP Request Parameter Rule for "can_read=yes"
- * Web Session Attribute Rule for Opt-in = yes
- * Web Session Attribute Rule for group = customerService
- * Rule Set A (ALL) # includes (HTTP Request Parameter Rule)
- * Rule Set B (ANY) # includes (Opt-in yes, group customerService)
- * Rule Set Group C (ALL) # includes (Rule Set A, Rule Set B) Assigned to the web application.

Which set of conditions must be met to be able to access the application?

- A. The request requires a parameter called can_read with a value of yes unless the authenticated user is in either customer service or has the opt-in attribute set to yes.
- **B. The request requires a parameter called can_read with a value of yes. The authenticated user must be either in customer service or have the opt-in attribute set to yes.**
- C. The request requires a parameter called can_read with a value of yes. Additionally, the authenticated user must be in customer service and have the opt-in attribute set to yes.
- D. The request requires a parameter called can_read with a value of yes unless the authenticated user is in customer service and the opt-in attribute set to yes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Rule Set Group C (ALL) requires both Rule Set A and Rule Set B to evaluate to true.

- * Rule Set A (ALL) requires can_read=yes.
- * Rule Set B (ANY) requires either Opt-in=yes OR group=customerService.
- * Together in Rule Set Group C (ALL), both conditions must hold:
- * can_read=yes must be present in the request.
- * User must have either opt-in=yes or be in the customerService group.

This matches Option D exactly.

- * Option A is incorrect; it requires both attributes in Rule Set B, but B is ANY (either is sufficient).
- * Option B is incorrect; the "unless" wording is misleading - the parameter is always required because Rule Set A uses ALL.
- * Option C is incorrect; same reasoning as above, B is ANY not AND.

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