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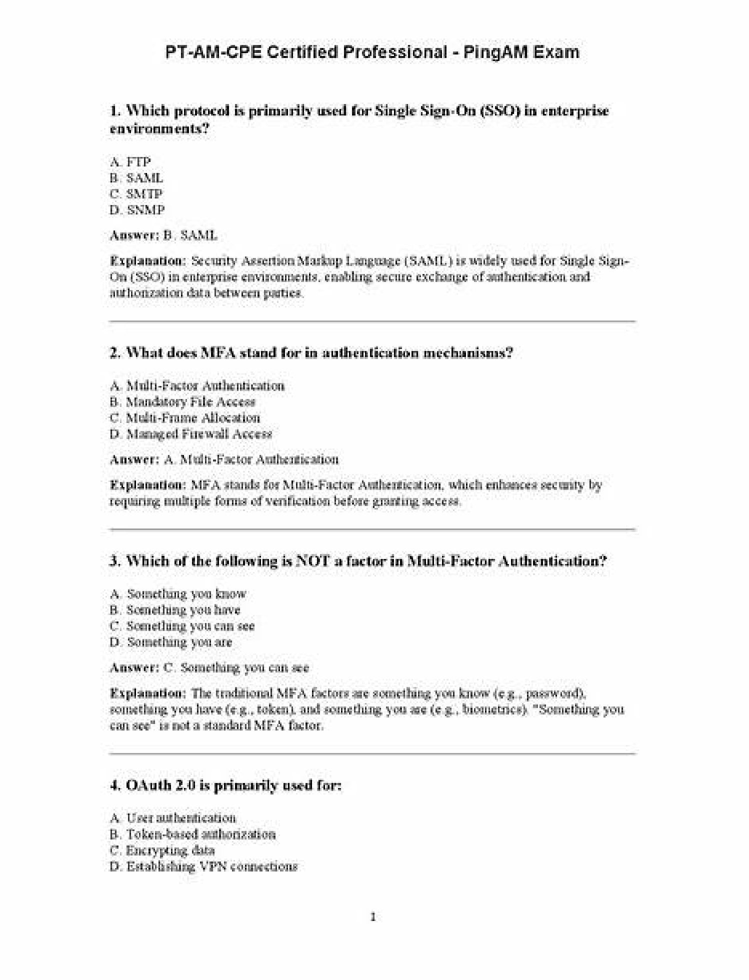

PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam

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.

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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.

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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.

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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 (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83
Which of the following code examples inserts a may_act claim to the resulting token in a PingAM implementation?

- A. var mayAct = /* is a JSON object with may act property data */ token.addMayAct(mayAct)
- B. var mayAct = /* is a JSON object with may act property data */ requestedToken.setMayAct(mayAct)
- C. var mayAct = /* is a JSON object with may act property data */ token.setMayAct(mayAct)
- D. var mayAct = /* is a JSON object with may act property data */ requestedToken.addMayAct(mayAct)

Answer: D

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange (RFC 8693) implementation allows for complex identity delegation scenarios. The may_act claim is a specific claim used to indicate that one entity is authorized to act on behalf of another. When customizing the behavior of token exchange via the OAuth2 Token Exchange Script, developers interact with specific scriptable objects provided by the PingAM engine.
According to the "Scripting API" for OAuth2 and the "Token Exchange" developer guide, the requestedToken object is the primary interface used to modify the structure of the token being issued during the exchange. To insert the may_act claim, the API provides the addMayAct() method.
The may_act claim is technically a JSON object that contains a sub (subject) claim of the entity that is allowed to act as the subject of the token. In the scripting environment:
The requestedToken variable represents the token currently being minted.
The .addMayAct() method is the defined function signature to append this delegation metadata.
Why other options are incorrect:
Options A and D: The object name token is not the standard binding used for the target token in the Token Exchange script context; requestedToken is the correct binding.
Option C: The method name setMayAct is incorrect. The PingAM API uses the add prefix for these types of claims (similar to addActor), reflecting the underlying structure where these claims are added to the claim set of the JWT.
Using the correct syntax requestedToken.addMayAct(mayAct) ensures that the resulting Access Token or ID Token contains the correctly formatted delegation information required by resource servers to validate that the "Actor" has the permission to represent the "Subject."

NEW QUESTION # 84
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. No explicit backups are required for PingAM as this is done automatically
- C. Back up /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/, <home directory>/openam/ and <home directory>/.openamcfg/
- D. Execute the PingAM backup script in /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/

Answer: C

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 # 85
A PingAM administrator wants to deny access to an area of a protected application if the end user has been logged in for more than 10 minutes. How can this be achieved?

- A. Use a policy with an Active session time environment condition
- B. Use a policy with a Current session properties environment condition
- C. Use a policy with a Scripted environment condition
- D. Use a policy with a Time environment condition

Answer: C

Explanation:
To enforce complex authorization logic based on session duration, PingAM 8.0.2 administrators must move beyond the static "Out-of-the-Box" conditions.
Analysis of the options based on the "Policy Conditions" documentation:
Time Condition (Option A): This condition is used to restrict access based on the clock time of day or day of the week (e.g., "Allow access only between 9 AM and 5 PM"). It does not track the elapsed time of a specific user session.
Current Session Properties (Option B): This condition checks for the presence of specific key-value pairs in a session. While a session contains a startTime property, this condition is designed for matching static values (like department=HR), not for performing mathematical time calculations.
Active Session Time (Option D): This is not a standard default condition name in the PingAM 8.0.2 policy engine.
The Correct Approach (Option C): A Scripted Policy Condition is required for this use case. Within a Policy Condition script, the administrator has access to the session object. The script can retrieve the startTime (or creationTime) of the session and compare it against the current system time (currentTime).
Example logic in the script:
var sessionStartTime = session.getProperty("startTime");
var maxDuration = 10 * 60 * 1000; // 10 minutes in milliseconds
if ((currentTime - sessionStartTime) > maxDuration) { authorized = false; } By using a script, PingAM can dynamically calculate the age of the session at the moment of the access request and return a "Deny" decision if the 10-minute threshold has been exceeded.
This provides the granular control needed for high-security environments where "session freshness" is a requirement for specific sensitive resources.

NEW QUESTION # 86
Which of the following are existing script types in PingAM?
A) Decision node script for authentication trees
B) End User user interface theme script
C) OpenID Connect claims script
D) Policy condition script

- A. B, C and D
- B. A, B and C
- C. A, B and D
- D. A, C and D

Answer: D

Explanation:
PingAM 8.0.2 is highly extensible through its Scripting Engine, which supports Groovy and JavaScript. However, scripts can only be applied to specific "hooks" or "extension points" defined by the platform.
According to the "Scripting" and "Script Types" reference in the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation, the standard supported script types

are:
Decision node script (A): Used within Authentication Trees via the "Scripted Decision Node." These scripts allow for complex logic, such as checking user attributes, calling external APIs, or evaluating risk before deciding which path a user should take in their journey.
OpenID Connect claims script (C): This script type is used to customize the claims returned in OIDC ID Tokens or at the UserInfo endpoint. It allows administrators to transform internal LDAP attributes into the specific JSON format required by OIDC clients.
Policy condition script (D): Used within Authorization Policies. These scripts define custom logic for granting or denying access (e.g., "Allow access only if the user is connecting from a specific IP range and it is between 9 AM and 5 PM").
Why Statement B is incorrect: There is no such thing as an "End User user interface theme script" in the PingAM scripting engine. UI customization (Themeing) in PingAM 8.0.2 is handled through the XUI framework using CSS, HTML templates, and configuration JSON files, or by building a custom UI using the Ping SDKs. It does not use the server-side Groovy/JavaScript scripting engine that governs authentication and authorization logic. Therefore, the valid script types are A, C, and D, making Option D the correct choice.

NEW QUESTION # 87
A user enters their credentials, but is faced with the error message "user requires profile to login". What is a possible cause of this message?

- A. The realm has not been set to user profile ignore mode
- B. The user has not entered the correct credentials
- C. The user has not filled in the required information in their profile
- D. Policies have not been defined to allow a user to access their profile page

Answer: A

Explanation:
This error message is directly related to the User Profile configuration within a specific realm in PingAM 8.0.2. In the "Core Authentication Attributes" of a realm, PingAM defines how it should handle user identities after they have successfully provided valid credentials through an authentication tree or chain.
There are primarily four modes for the User Profile setting:
Required: This is often the default. It specifies that after a user successfully authenticates, PingAM must be able to locate a corresponding user entry in the configured Identity Store. If the user exists in the datastore, the session is created. If the user does not exist, authentication fails with the error message "user requires profile to login" (or a similar profile-related exception in the logs).
Ignored: In this mode, PingAM issues an SSO session token immediately upon successful credential validation, regardless of whether a user profile exists in the back-end repository. This is useful for temporary or guest access where no permanent record is needed.
Dynamic: AM attempts to find the user; if the user is not found, it automatically creates a new profile in the identity store.
Dynamic with User Alias: Similar to dynamic creation but supports aliasing.
If an administrator sees the "user requires profile to login" error, it confirms that the credentials themselves were technically correct (the user passed the authentication nodes), but the realm is currently in Required mode (it has not been set to Ignore or Dynamic) and no matching entry exists in the identity store. This frequently happens in migration scenarios or when using external identity providers (like Social IDPs) where the "Link" or "Provisioning" step has not been properly configured in the authentication journey.
To resolve this, the administrator must either pre-provision the user, set the mode to Ignore, or implement a Create Object node within the authentication tree to handle dynamic provisioning.

NEW QUESTION # 88
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