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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 (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

Which is the correct simplified TLS handshake sequence needed to authenticate clients using a mutual TLS exchange?

- A. 1. Client sends a request to a server to establish a secure connection
2. The server presents its certificate in a response to the client
3. The client sends its certificate to the server
4. The mutually secure connection is established and the client is authenticated
- B. 1. Client sends a request to a server to establish a secure connection
2. The server requests the client certificate
3. The client sends its certificate and the session key to the server
4. The server sends its certificate to the client if the client certificate and key are valid
5. The mutually secure connection is established and the client is authenticated
- C. 1. Client sends a request to a server to establish a secure connection
2. The client sends its certificate to the server
3. The server presents its certificate in a response to the client
4. The client sends its session key to the server
5. The mutually secure connection is established and the client is authenticated
- D. 1. Client sends a certificate in the request to a server to establish a secure connection
2. The client sends its session key to the server
3. The server presents its certificate in a response to the client
4. The mutually secure connection is established and the client is authenticated

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mutual TLS (mTLS) is a security enhancement where both the client and the server provide X.509 certificates to prove their identities.⁹ In PingAM 8.0.2, mTLS is frequently used for secure "Machine-to-Machine" (M2M) communication, such as between an OAuth2 client and the token endpoint, or between AM and a Directory Server (PingDS).

According to the PingAM documentation on "Secure Network Communication" and "mTLS for OAuth2," the handshake sequence for mTLS follows these logical steps:

Client Hello: The client initiates the request to the server.¹⁰

Server Hello & Certificate: The server responds by presenting its own certificate (verifying the server's identity to the client).¹¹ In an mTLS scenario, the server also includes a CertificateRequest message.¹² Client Certificate & Key Exchange: The client validates the server's certificate. If valid, the client then sends its own Client Certificate to the server, along with the encrypted pre-master secret or key exchange data.

Verification and Establishment: The server validates the client's certificate against its truststore. If the certificate is trusted and the cryptographic signatures match, the mutually secure connection is established.

Option D represents the most accurate "simplified" sequence. Option A is incorrect because the server presents its certificate before the client sends its own certificate. Option B and C are incorrect because the server always responds to the initial "Client Hello" with its own identity (Server Certificate) before the client proceeds with identity submission. This "handshake" ensures that no data is transmitted until both parties have cryptographically verified each other.

NEW QUESTION # 73

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

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

Answer: D

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.⁹

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.¹⁰ 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 # 74

What are the possible outcomes of the Push Result Verifier node?

- A. Success, Failure, Expired, Waiting, Retry
- B. Success, Failure, Expired, Retry
- C. Success, Failure, Expired, Waiting
- D. Success, Failure, Waiting, Retry

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Push Result Verifier node is a core component of the "MFA: Push Authentication" journey in PingAM 8.0.2. Its primary function is to check the status of a push notification that was previously dispatched to a user's mobile device (usually via the Push Sender node).²² According to the "Authentication Node Reference" for version 8.0.2, the node evaluates the state of the push request and yields exactly four distinct outcomes:

Success: This path is followed if the user has actively approved the push notification on their registered device using the ForgeRock/Ping Authenticator app.

Failure: This path is taken if the user explicitly denies or rejects the push notification on their device, indicating a potential unauthorized login attempt.

Expired: This outcome occurs if the notification reaches its "Message Timeout" limit (defined in the Push Sender node) without any response from the user.²³ In standard trees, this path often loops back to allow the user to try a different MFA method or resend the push.

Waiting: This outcome is triggered if a response has not yet been received but the timeout has not yet been reached. This is used in conjunction with a Push Wait or Polling mechanism to create a "check-and-loop" logic until a final result (Success, Failure, or Expired) is determined.

The Retry outcome (mentioned in other options) is notably absent from this specific node's metadata. While a "Retry" might be implemented in the overall tree logic (for example, by using a Retry Limit Decision node after an Expired outcome), the Push Result Verifier node itself only reports the state of the specific push transaction it is tracking. Understanding these four discrete states is vital for designing resilient authentication journeys that handle user delays or network issues gracefully.

NEW QUESTION # 75

Sam wants to start a service provider-initiated single sign-on and redirect to their own application, myapp.com. Which of the following URLs is the correct one to perform this action?

- A. <http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/idpSSOInit.jsp&goto=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com>
- B. <http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/spSSOInit.jsp&goto=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com>
- C. <http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/idpSSOInit.jsp&RelayState=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com>
- D. <http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/spSSOInit.jsp&RelayState=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com>

Answer: D

Explanation:

In SAML 2.0 federation with PingAM 8.0.2, there are two ways to initiate SSO: IdP-Initiated (where the user starts at the Identity Provider) and SP-Initiated (where the user starts at the Service Provider).³ According to the "SAML 2.0 Guide" for PingAM: SP-Initiated SSO: The correct JSP file for an SP-initiated flow is spSSOInit.jsp. ⁴This script is used by an SP (in this case, PingAM acting as an SP or a "Fedlet") to generate a SAML AuthnRequest and send it to the IdP. Redirecting to the Application: In the SAML 2.0 standard, the mechanism used to preserve state (like the final destination URL)

across the redirect-heavy SSO process is the RelayState parameter. When the IdP sends the SAML assertion back to the SP, it also returns the RelayState value. The SP then uses this value to redirect the user to the final application.

While PingAM uses the goto parameter for internal redirects (like standard web login), RelayState is the required parameter name for SAML-related JSPs to ensure interoperability with the SAML specification. Therefore, the correct URL is .../spSSOInit.jsp combined with the RelayState parameter (Option D). Using idpSSOInit.jsp (Options A and B) would trigger an IdP-initiated flow, which is not what the question describes. Option C is incorrect because it uses the non-SAML goto parameter in a SAML initialization context.

NEW QUESTION # 76

Which OAuth2 flow is most appropriate to support the use case of a client application implemented in a browser using a scripted language such as JavaScript?

- A. Authorization code grant flow with PKCE
- B. Client credentials grant flow
- C. Resource owner grant flow
- D. Implicit grant flow

Answer: A

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, the recommended and most secure flow for "Public Clients"-such as Single Page Applications (SPAs) written in JavaScript-is the Authorization Code Grant Flow with PKCE (Proof Key for Code Exchange).

Historically, the Implicit Grant Flow (Option B) was used for browser-based apps because they could not securely store a client_secret. However, the Implicit flow is now considered legacy and insecure due to the risk of access token leakage in the browser history or via referrer headers. The Resource Owner Password Credentials Grant (Option C) is also discouraged as it requires the application to handle user credentials directly, violating the core principle of delegated authorization. Client Credentials (Option D) is reserved strictly for machine-to-machine communication where no user is involved.

The Authorization Code Grant with PKCE addresses the security limitations of public clients by replacing the static client_secret with a dynamically generated "code verifier" and "code challenge." The process works as follows:

Challenge Generation: The JavaScript app creates a cryptographically strong random string (Verifier) and transforms it (Challenge).

Authorization Request: The app sends the challenge to PingAM.21

Code Exchange: After user login, AM returns an authorization code. The app then sends the code and the original verifier to the token endpoint.

Verification: AM verifies that the verifier matches the initial challenge before issuing the Access Token.

This flow ensures that even if an attacker intercepts the authorization code, they cannot exchange it for a token without the original verifier, which never left the browser's execution context. PingAM 8.0.2 fully supports this flow and provides specific configuration options in the OAuth2 Provider settings to enforce PKCE for all public clients.

NEW QUESTION # 77

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