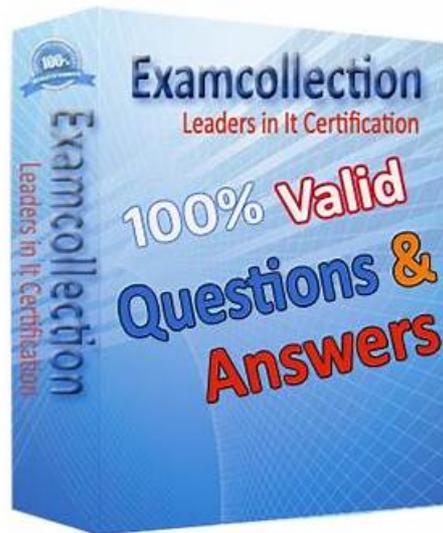


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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

A user's SSO token ID is stored in a cookie when they successfully log in. What is the name of the PingAM property used to configure this cookie?

- A. com.sun.identity.agents.config.cookie.name
- B. com.iplanet.am.cookie.name
- C. iPlanetDirectoryPro
- D. com.iplanetAmSessionCookieName

Answer: B

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, once a user successfully completes an authentication journey, the server issues a session token. For browser-based clients, this token is typically delivered via an HTTP cookie. The server-side property that defines the name of this specific cookie is com.iplanet.am.cookie.name.

According to the "Global Properties" and "System Configuration" documentation, this property is found under the Session service settings. By default, its value is set to iPlanetDirectoryPro (Option B). While iPlanetDirectoryPro is the default value of the cookie name, the question asks for the name of the property used to configure it.

Administrators often modify this property for security reasons to hide the fact that they are using PingAM or to avoid conflicts with other legacy systems. It is important to note that if this property is changed in the AM server, the corresponding configuration in all Policy Agents (Web or Java Agents) must also be updated to look for the new cookie name, otherwise, the agents will not be able to find the user's session and will redirect them to login repeatedly. Option D refers to an agent-side configuration key, but the central "Source of Truth" for the session cookie name within the AM platform is the server-side property com.iplanet.am.cookie.name.

NEW QUESTION # 72

When a user undergoes a session upgrade, what is the outcome?

- A. The session is updated with new properties, but the session token remains the same
- B. A new session is created, and the original session properties are not copied
- C. A new session is created, and the original session is deleted
- D. The session properties are copied to a new session, and a new session token is handed to the client

Answer: D

Explanation:

Session Upgrade in PingAM 8.0.2 is the mechanism by which a user's current authenticated session is "elevated" to a higher authentication level (Auth Level). This is commonly triggered by Step-up Authentication requirements, where a user attempts to access a highly sensitive resource that requires a stronger authentication method (such as MFA) than what was used for their initial login.

According to the PingAM documentation on "Session Upgrade Outcomes," the process is not merely a modification of the existing session. Instead, when a user successfully completes the additional authentication requirements (the "Advice"):

Creation of a New Session: PingAM generates a brand-new authenticated session. This new session is assigned a higher authentication level corresponding to the tree or module just completed.

Property Copying: To ensure a seamless user experience, PingAM copies the session properties (attributes, constants, and other metadata) from the original lower-level session into the new higher-level session. This ensures that information gathered during the initial login remains available to applications.

Token Replacement: Because the session ID is part of the session token (SSO Token), a new session implies a new token. PingAM hands the client a new session token to replace the original one. The client (browser or application) must then use this new token for subsequent requests.

If the realm is configured for server-side sessions, the new session is stored in the Core Token Service (CTS). If configured for client-side sessions, a new signed/encrypted JWT is sent to the client as a cookie. The key distinction is that the token changes, and properties are preserved through copying, which distinguishes Option B as the correct technical description of the internal AM lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION # 73

In order to secure a PingAM deployment with an external configuration data store and user data store using server-side sessions, which of the following should be considered?

- A. Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections, Reducing the privileges of the amAdmin user in production
- B. Encrypting the iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie contents, Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections
- C. Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections, Renaming and reducing the assigned privileges of the amAdmin account
- **D. Changing the default iPlanetDirectoryPro cookie name, Using your own key for signing, Using a specific bind account for LDAP connections, Creation of a top-level administrator other than amAdmin**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Securing a PingAM 8.0.2 environment involves hardening multiple layers of the architecture, particularly when using external data stores and stateful sessions. According to the "General Security Considerations" and "Hardening PingAM" documentation, several key "Best Practices" must be applied.

Changing the SSO Cookie Name: By default, AM uses iPlanetDirectoryPro. Attackers often scan for this specific cookie name to identify ForgeRock/PingAM installations. Changing it provides "security through obscurity" and prevents some automated attacks.

Using Your Own Keys: PingAM ships with default test keys in the keystore. For production, you must generate your own cryptographic keys for signing and encrypting tokens (SSO, OIDC, SAML) to ensure the integrity of the environment.

Specific Bind Accounts: When connecting to an external PingDS or Active Directory, PingAM should never use a highly privileged account (like cn=Directory Manager). Instead, a dedicated account with limited, specific permissions (ACLs) should be created for AM's use.

Top-Level Administrator Management: The amAdmin account is the "root" of the AM system. In a production environment, it is considered a significant security risk to use this account for daily operations.

Why Option C is the correct answer: The documentation specifically recommends creating a new top-level administrator and then securing or disabling the default amAdmin. This is more effective than simply "renaming" it (Option A) or "reducing privileges" (Options B and D). In PingAM, amAdmin has hardcoded superuser capabilities in many areas; therefore, the best practice is to create a new administrative user with the necessary roles and then protect the amAdmin credentials in a vault. Option B is also incorrect because server-side sessions already store data on the server; the cookie only contains the session ID (the reference), so "encrypting the cookie contents" is redundant for server-side sessions compared to client-side sessions where the entire state is in the cookie.

NEW QUESTION # 74

In the OAuth2 Device Flow, which of the following HTTP codes is returned if a user has not yet authorized a client device?

- A. HTTP 401
- **B. HTTP 400**
- C. HTTP 403
- D. HTTP 302

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Device Authorization Grant (Device Flow), defined in RFC 8628 and implemented in PingAM 8.0.2, involves a polling mechanism where the device repeatedly asks the token endpoint for an access token using the device_code it received earlier.¹ According to the PingAM documentation on "Device Authorization Grant" and "OAuth 2.0 Endpoints," during the period when the user is still navigating to the verification URL and entering their user code, the device's polling requests to the /oauth2/access_token endpoint will not result in a successful token issuance. Instead, PingAM returns a 400 Bad Request status code.

It is important to look at the JSON response body accompanying the 400 error. The body contains an error field with the value authorization_pending. This specific error code tells the device that the authorization request is still valid and in progress, but the user has not yet completed their part. The device should continue to poll at the interval specified in the initial response.

Other error codes like 403 Forbidden (Option A) would typically indicate a permanent rejection or that the device is polling too frequently (slow_down). 401 Unauthorized (Option C) is generally reserved for invalid client credentials when the client is confidential. 302 Found (Option D) is a redirect, which is not used in the back-channel polling phase of the Device Flow. Therefore, while a 400 error usually suggests a client error, in the context of the Device Flow, it is the standard protocol-level response used to communicate that the token is not yet ready because the user hasn't finished authorizing.

NEW QUESTION # 75

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. A, B and C
- B. A, B and D
- C. B, C 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 # 76

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