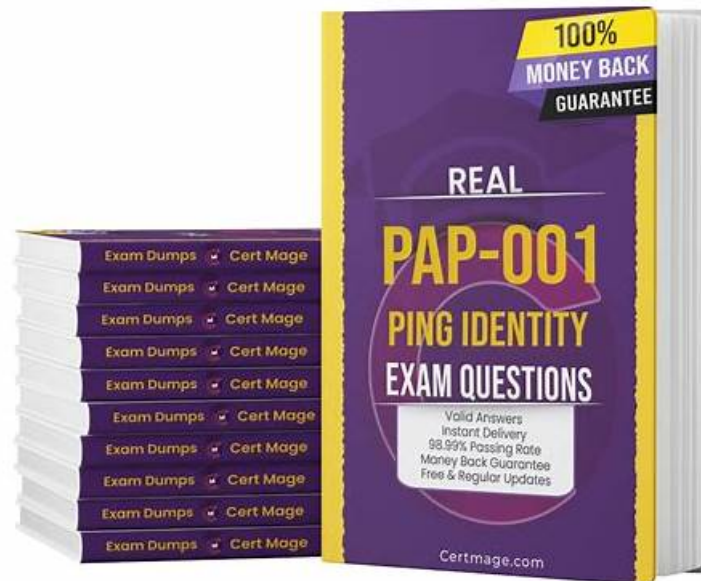


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Ping Identity PAP-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Security: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and highlights how to manage certificates and certificate groups. It covers the association of certificates with virtual hosts or listeners and the use of administrator roles for authentication management.
Topic 2	General Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and introduces the different object types within PingAccess such as applications, virtual hosts, and web sessions. It explains managing application resource properties, creating web sessions, configuring identity mappings, and navigating the administrative console effectively.
Topic 3	General Maintenance and File System: This section of the exam measures the skills of System Engineers and addresses maintenance tasks such as license management, backups, configuration imports or exports, auditing, and product upgrades. It also includes the purpose of log files and an overview of the PingAccess file system structure with important configuration files.
Topic 4	Integrations: This section of the exam measures skills of System Engineers and explains how PingAccess integrates with token providers, OAuth and OpenID Connect configurations, and site authenticators. It also includes the use of agents and securing web, API, and combined applications through appropriate integration settings.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAccess Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

An administrator is integrating a new PingAccess Proxied Application for which the target site uses a certificate issued by a publicly trusted Certificate Authority.

How should the administrator configure PingAccess to trust the target site?

- A. Import the certificate chain into Key Pairs and add it to a Trusted Certificate Group
- B. Drop the certificate chain into a Trusted Certificate Group
- C. Import the certificate chain into Key Pairs
- **D. Configure the PingAccess Site to use the Java Trust Store Certificate Group**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Publicly trusted Certificate Authorities are already included in the Java Trust Store Certificate Group, which PingAccess can use directly. This avoids importing the certificate manually.

Exact Extract:

"If the target site uses a certificate from a well-known public CA, configure the site to use the Java Trust Store Certificate Group."

* Option A is incorrect - Key Pairs store private keys for SSL termination, not public CA trust anchors.

* Option B is correct - Java Trust Store already contains trusted public CAs.

* Option C is incorrect - again, Key Pairs are not used for trust validation.

* Option D is unnecessary for public CAs - only internal/self-signed certs must be imported.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Trusted Certificate Groups

NEW QUESTION # 57

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 publicly trusted Certificate Authority
- C. Go to the Key Pairs section and import the PKCS#12 file provided by the customer's internal 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 # 58

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

Answer: C

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 # 59

A PingAccess administrator needs to configure PingAccess to validate tokens. Which two options can the administrator use? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Kerberos
- B. Common OIDC provider
- C. PingAuthorize
- D. Common SAML provider
- E. PingFederate

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

PingAccess validates access tokens using Access Token Managers, which are typically backed by PingFederate or a generic OIDC provider.

Exact Extract:

"PingAccess validates tokens through Access Token Managers, which can be configured against PingFederate or a common OIDC provider."

- * Option A (PingFederate) is correct - the most common token provider.
- * Option B (Kerberos) is not supported for token validation.
- * Option C (SAML provider) is incorrect - PingAccess does not natively consume SAML assertions.
- * Option D (Common OIDC provider) is correct - tokens can be validated against any OIDC-compliant IdP.
- * Option E (PingAuthorize) is an authorization engine, not a token provider.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Access Token Managers

NEW QUESTION # 60

Where in the administrative console should an administrator make user attributes available as HTTP request headers?

- A. Identity Mappings
- B. Web Sessions
- C. HTTP Requests
- D. Site Authenticators

Answer: A

Explanation:

PingAccess uses Identity Mappings to take identity attributes provided by the authentication source (e.g., PingFederate, OpenID Connect) and map them into HTTP request headers for back-end applications.

Exact Extract:

"An identity mapping allows you to map identity attributes from the user's session to HTTP headers, cookies, or query parameters that are then forwarded to the target application."

* Option A (Site Authenticators) is incorrect because Site Authenticators configure how PingAccess communicates with applications requiring authentication, not how attributes are inserted into headers.

* Option B (Identity Mappings) is correct - this is the feature designed specifically to expose user attributes to applications via HTTP headers.

* Option C (Web Sessions) manages how sessions are stored and validated, but not the mapping of attributes into requests.

* Option D (HTTP Requests) refers to request/response processing rules, but attributes are not mapped here.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Identity Mapping

NEW QUESTION # 61

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