

TOP Exam PT-AM-CPE Topic - Trustable Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Valid Test Pdf: Certified Professional - PingAM Exam



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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which statements are correct in relation to an OAuth2 token exchange impersonation pattern?

- A) The client may want to act as the subject on another service.
- B) The client is used by a subject to act on behalf of another subject.
- C) The requested token exchange involves a subject token only.
- D) The requested token exchange involves a subject and actor token.

- A. A and D only
- B. B and D only
- C. B and C only
- D. A and C only

Answer: A

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange (RFC 8693) supports two primary patterns: delegation and impersonation.

Understanding the difference between these is critical for secure microservices architecture.

According to the "Demonstrate Impersonation" section of the PingAM documentation, impersonation is a pattern where a client (the "Actor") acts as another identity (the "Subject") in a way that the downstream resource server sees only the Subject's identity.

Statement A is correct: In an impersonation flow, the client (which has been authorized by the user or is a trusted service) requests a token where it effectively "becomes" the subject to interact with another service. The downstream service treats the request as if it were coming directly from the subject, often with the same set of permissions.

Statement D is correct: To perform a token exchange for impersonation, the client must provide specific parameters to the /oauth2/access_token endpoint. It provides the subject_token (representing the identity to be impersonated) and the actor_token (representing the identity of the client/service that is performing the impersonation). PingAM validates both tokens to ensure the "Actor" has the permission to impersonate the "Subject." Why other statements are incorrect: Statement B describes delegation (where an actor acts on behalf of a subject but maintains their own identity in the act claim). Statement C is incorrect because a token exchange inherently requires proving who the requester is (the actor) and whom they represent (the subject). Without both tokens, the AM server cannot verify the authorization relationship required for impersonation. Therefore, the combination of A and D accurately reflects the impersonation pattern in PingAM 8.0.2.

NEW QUESTION # 26

When removing a forgeops deployment created with the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) with the following command:

\$ /path/to/forgeops/bin/forgeops delete

What components are removed from the deployment?

- A. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations), ingress controller, DS operator, certificate manager, and secret agent pods
- B. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations) pods
- C. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations) and ingress controller pods
- D. The Ping Identity Platform (CDK artifacts, PVCs, and the Access Management and Identity Management configurations), certificate manager, and secret agent pods

Answer: B

Explanation:

The forgeops command-line tool is used to manage the lifecycle of the Ping Identity Platform in Kubernetes environments.⁹ When using the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) for version 8.0.2, the delete subcommand is used to tear down the environment.

According to the "ForgeOps CLI Reference" and "CDK Shutdown and Removal" documentation:

The forgeops delete command (without additional flags like --force or specific component names) is designed to remove the Ping Identity Platform pods. This includes the core applications like PingAM, PingIDM, and PingDS, as well as the specialized UI pods (login-ui, etc.). It also removes the standard CDK artifacts and configuration manifests associated with that specific namespace.

However, the command follows a "safe delete" philosophy regarding infrastructure-level components:

Ingress Controllers, Certificate Managers (cert-manager), and the DS Operator are considered part of the "Base" or "Infrastructure" layer. These are typically installed once per cluster or namespace and are shared across multiple deployments. The forgeops delete command does not remove these by default, as doing so could disrupt other services.

PVCs (Persistent Volume Claims) and Secrets are also preserved unless the --force or -f flag is explicitly added to the command. Thus, the answer is D. The command focuses strictly on the platform pods and their immediate deployment artifacts. If a developer

wishes to perform a "deep clean" that removes the ingress and operators, they would need to use more specific commands like `forgeops delete base` or `kubectl` commands.¹⁰ This distinction is vital for developers to avoid accidentally deleting shared cluster infrastructure when they only intended to restart the Ping platform.

NEW QUESTION # 27

In an authentication tree process, considering best practice, where can the collected context data for mobile devices be persisted for subsequent risk analysis?

- A. In a browser cookie
- B. In shared node state
- C. With the user profile
- D. In the session state

Answer: B

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, the Intelligent Access engine (Authentication Trees) uses a specific data-passing mechanism to move information between individual nodes within a single journey. When a journey involves collecting context-such as device metadata (OS, version, screen resolution), location data (IP, geofencing), or risk signals-this information must be stored temporarily while the tree evaluates the next steps.

According to the "Authentication Node Development" and "Nodes and Trees" documentation, PingAM uses two primary transient storage objects during the authentication flow:

Shared State: This is the primary map used to share data between nodes in the same tree. Contextual data collected by nodes like the Device Profile Collector or Browser Capabilities nodes is stored here. It exists only for the duration of the authentication journey.

Transient State: Similar to shared state, but often used for sensitive data that should not be visible to certain types of nodes or scripts.

The documentation identifies Shared Node State (Option B) as the best practice for persisting collected context during the tree process.

Session State (Option A) is only available after the authentication is successful and a session has been created. It is not suitable for data needed by nodes within the tree to make a decision (like a risk engine node).

User Profile (Option C) is for long-term persistence (LDAP/PingDS). Storing transient device context there would cause unnecessary database write overhead and privacy concerns.

Browser Cookies (Option D) are limited in size and pose security risks if used to store raw device data that could be tampered with by the client.

Therefore, for real-time risk analysis within a journey, nodes write data to the shared state, where subsequent nodes (like a Scripted Decision Node or Adaptive Risk Node) can retrieve and analyze it.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following best describes the relationship between users and realms?

- A. A user can be a member of exactly one realm
- B. Users do not need to be a member of a realm
- C. A user can be a member of one or more realms
- D. Users are never members of a realm

Answer: C

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, Realms are the primary organizational units used to group configuration, policies, and identities.¹³ A common misconception is that a user is "locked" into a single realm. However, according to the "Realms" and "Identity Stores" documentation, the relationship is highly flexible.

A Realm does not actually "contain" users in a physical sense; instead, a realm is configured with one or more Identity Stores (such as an LDAP directory or a database). Multiple realms can be configured to point to the same underlying Identity Store. Therefore, if a user profile exists in an LDAP directory that is shared by "Realm A" and "Realm B," that user is effectively a member of both realms. They can authenticate to either realm and receive different policies or session properties based on the realm-specific configuration.

Key points from the documentation:

Logical Partitioning: Realms provide a way to apply different authentication logic (different trees) to the same set of users.¹⁴ Multi-tenancy: An organization can create separate realms for different departments or customer groups, even if they overlap in the back-

end user database.

Identity Store Mapping: Because a realm maps to an identity store, and an identity store can be reused across realms, a user's membership is determined by where the realm is "looking" for data.

Thus, Option A is the correct description of the architecture: a user can be a member of one or more realms depending on how the administrator has mapped the identity repositories.

Would you like me to proceed with more questions, or would you like to focus on a specific area such as OAuth2 Grant Flows?

NEW QUESTION # 29

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. Policies have not been defined to allow a user to access their profile page
- D. The user has not filled in the required information in their profile

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 # 30

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