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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Installing and Deploying AM: This domain encompasses installing and upgrading PingAM, hardening security configurations, setting up clustered environments, and deploying PingOne Advanced Identity Platform to the cloud.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Extending Services Using OAuth2-Based Protocols: This domain addresses integrating applications with OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect, securing OAuth2 clients with mutual TLS and proof-of-possession, transforming OAuth2 tokens, and implementing social authentication.

PT-AM-CPE Test King, New PT-AM-CPE Test Pattern

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99

After installing a PingAM instance with the configuration directory path set to /home/forgerock/am, where is the default directory that contains the debug log files?

- A. /home/forgerock/am/var/debug
- B. /home/forgerock/am/var/logs
- C. /home/forgerock/am/debug
- D. /home/forgerock/am/logs

Answer: C

Explanation:

When PingAM is installed, it creates a specific directory structure within its Configuration Directory (also known as the AM_HOME or .openamcfg pointer target). This structure is standardized across versions to ensure that administrators and automated scripts can locate critical files.

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 "File System Reference" and "Debug Logging" documentation:

The primary directory for engine-level troubleshooting files (debug logs) is named debug.¹⁷ This directory is located immediately within the root of the configuration directory. Therefore, if the configuration path is explicitly set to /home/forgerock/am, the resulting path for debug files will be /home/forgerock/am/debug (Option D).

It is important to distinguish between Audit Logs and Debug Logs:

Audit Logs: (e.g., access.audit.json) are usually found in the .../openam/log or .../openam/logs directory (making Option A a common distractor).

Debug Logs: (e.g., amAuth, amSession, amCore) are strictly stored in the debug directory.

The var directory (Options B and C) is a convention used in some ForgeRock "ForgeOps" containerized deployments (like those in Kubernetes) to separate variable data from static config. However, in a standard standalone installation as described in the question, the direct .../debug path is the verified default behavior of the PingAM installation wizard and configurator tool.

NEW QUESTION # 100

Which of the following is considered a confidential OAuth2 client?

- A. JavaScript clients
- B. Desktop clients
- C. Web browsers
- D. Web applications

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation on "OAuth 2.0 Client Authentication," clients are categorized into two types based on their ability to maintain the confidentiality of their credentials: Public and Confidential.

A Confidential Client is defined as an application that is capable of securely storing a client_secret or a private key.¹ These are typically applications where the code and configuration are not exposed to the end user. Web Applications (Option D) are the classic example of confidential clients because they run on a secure back-end server.² The server-side code can store and use a secret to authenticate with PingAM's token endpoint without the risk of the secret being leaked to the user-agent or a third party.

In contrast:

Web Browsers (Option C) and JavaScript clients (Option B) are considered Public Clients.³ Since the code runs within the user's

browser, any secret embedded in the application would be visible to the user via "View Source" or developer tools.⁴ Desktop clients (Option A) and native mobile apps are also categorized as public clients in the OAuth2 specification (RFC 6749) because they are distributed to end-user devices.⁵ Even if the secret is obfuscated, it can be extracted through reverse engineering or decompilation.

For confidential clients, PingAM 8.0.2 supports various authentication methods at the token endpoint, including `client_secret_basic`, `client_secret_post`, and more secure options like Mutual TLS (mTLS) or Private Key JWT. By correctly identifying a client as confidential, administrators can enforce these stronger authentication requirements, ensuring that the client is indeed the entity it claims to be before granting access or refresh tokens.

NEW QUESTION # 101

Examine the following JWT client assertion in JSON format. From the subset of claims listed below, which claim can be optional?

JSON

JSON

```
{
  "iss": "myClient",
  "sub": "myClient",
  "aud": "https://am.example.com/login/oauth2/access_token",
  "jti": "id012345",
  "exp": 1633363568,
  "iat": 1633356368
}
```

- A. sub
- B. iss
- C. jti
- D. aud

Answer: C

Explanation:

When an OAuth2 client uses Private Key JWT or Client Secret JWT for authentication at the PingAM 8.0.2 token endpoint, it must present a JWT (JSON Web Token) containing specific claims that identify and authorize the client. This is governed by the OIDC and OAuth2 JWT Profile specifications (RFC 7523).

According to the PingAM documentation on "OAuth 2.0 Client Authentication" and the "JWT Profile for Client Authentication":

`iss` (Issuer): Mandatory. This must be the `client_id` of the OAuth2 client.
`sub` (Subject): Mandatory. This must also be the `client_id` of the OAuth2 client (as the client is the subject of the authentication).
`aud` (Audience): Mandatory. This must be the URL of the PingAM OAuth2 service (the token endpoint) or the issuer URL.

`exp` (Expiration Time): Mandatory. This protects against the long-term use of intercepted assertions.
The `jti` (JWT ID) (Option A) provides a unique identifier for the token. In the context of standard JWT validation, `jti` is used to prevent replay attacks by ensuring that a specific token is only processed once. While highly recommended for security hardening, the PingAM 8.0.2 technical reference for OAuth2 client assertions marks `jti` as optional unless the server is explicitly configured to require it for replay detection. Without a `jti`, PingAM will still validate the `iss`, `sub`, `aud`, and `exp` claims to authenticate the client. Therefore, among the choices provided, `jti` is the claim that can be omitted without inherently violating the base OAuth2 JWT authentication request requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 102

When developing a PingAM may act script for OAuth2 token exchange patterns, which variables are made available for use in the script?

- A. `clientProperties`, `identity`, `logger`, `requestProperties`, `scopes`, `scriptName`, `session`, `requestedToken`
- B. `clientProperties`, `identity`, `logger`, `requestProperties`, `scopeList`, `scriptName`, `session`, `token`
- C. `clientProperties`, `identity`, `logger`, `requestProperties`, `scopes`, `scriptName`, `session`, `token`
- D. `clientProperties`, `identity`, `logger`, `requestProperties`, `scopeList`, `scriptName`, `session`, `requestedToken`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The OAuth2 May Act script type in PingAM 8.0.2 allows administrators to programmatically determine if a token exchange request (impersonation or delegation) should be allowed by adding a `may_act` claim to the token.

According to the "Scripting" and "Token Exchange Scripting API" documentation, when this script is executed, the AM engine provides a specific set of "Bindings" or variables. These allow the script to inspect the context of the request before deciding to modify the token. The documented variables for the OAuth2 May Act script are:

clientProperties: A map of the OAuth2 client's configuration properties.

identity: The identity object for the user/subject.

logger: The logging object for debugging within the script.

requestProperties: Properties of the incoming HTTP request.

scopes: The set of scopes requested or associated with the token.

scriptName: The name of the script being executed.

session: The user's SSO session (if available).

requestedToken: This is the most important variable; it represents the token being issued. Methods like .addMayAct() or .setMayAct() are called on this specific object.

Why other options are incorrect:

Option B correctly lists the bindings.

Options A and D are incorrect because they use the variable name token. While token is a common variable name in other OAuth2 script types (like the Access Token Modification script), the Token Exchange script specifically uses requestedToken to distinguish the new token from the subject_token or actor_token provided in the request.

Option C uses scopeList, which is not the standard variable name for the scopes in this specific script context; the documentation defines it as scopes.

NEW QUESTION # 103

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

Answer: A

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 # 104

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