

PAP-001 Accurate Study Material | 100% Free Pass-Sure Certified Professional - PingAccess Dumps Guide

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Ping Identity PAP-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Rules: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Administrators and focuses on how PingAccess evaluates paths for applying policies and resources. It covers the role of different rule types, their configuration, and the implementation of rule sets and rule set groups for consistent policy enforcement.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product Overview: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and focuses on understanding PingAccess features, functionality, and its primary use cases. It also covers how PingAccess integrates with other Ping products to support secure access management solutions.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation and Initial Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of System Engineers and reviews installation prerequisites, methods of installing or removing PingAccess, and securing configuration database passwords. It explains the role of run.properties entries and outlines how to set up a basic on-premise PingAccess cluster.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAccess Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

An administrator needs to configure a signed JWT identity mapping for an application that expects to be able to validate the signature. Which endpoint does the application need to access to validate the signature?

- A. /pa-admin-api/v3/authTokenManagement
- B. /pa/authtoken/JWKS
- C. /pa-admin-api/v3/identityMappinga/descriptorsa/jwtidentitymapping
- D. /pa/aicd/cb

Answer: B

Explanation:

Applications consuming signed JWTs need the JSON Web Key Set (JWKS) endpoint to retrieve the public keys used for validating JWT signatures. PingAccess exposes this at /pa/authtoken/JWKS.

Exact Extract:

"When using JWT identity mapping, applications can obtain the signing keys from the /pa/authtoken/JWKS endpoint to validate the JWT signature."

- * Option A is correct - /pa/authtoken/JWKS provides the key set for signature validation.
- * Option B is incorrect - that's an administrative API for configuring identity mappings, not a runtime validation endpoint.
- * Option C is incorrect - /pa/aicd/cb is the OIDC callback endpoint.
- * Option D is incorrect - /pa-admin-api/v3/authTokenManagement is for admin token management, not JWT validation.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - JWT Identity Mapping

NEW QUESTION # 19

A financial application should be prompted for step-up authentication on a URL that allows money transfers.

A previous administrator configured rules to be applied on the required application URL. Users are not prompted for step-up authentication when accessing the /sranafemmeneyURL endpoint.

Which two actions should the administrator take? (Choose 2 answers.)

- A. Verify that a rejection handler rule exists and is applied to the application to see if a user has met the required authentication context
- B. Create a new identity mapping containing authentication context values and add the mapping to the existing rule
- C. Verify that an authentication requirement rule is applied to the application to see if a user has met the required authentication context
- D. Make sure that the existing rule's authentication requirements contain the appropriate minimum authentication requirements
- E. Make sure that the existing rule's token validation contains the appropriate minimum authentication requirements

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Step-up authentication in PingAccess is enforced through Authentication Requirement Rules. If users are not prompted, the likely issues are:

- * The rule is missing from the application/resource.
- * The rule's minimum authentication context does not include MFA.

Exact Extract:

"Authentication requirement rules determine whether PingAccess will challenge a user with additional authentication (such as MFA). Ensure that the rule is applied to the resource and that the authentication context is set correctly."

- * Option A is incorrect - rejection handlers define error handling, not MFA enforcement.
- * Option B is correct - verify the authentication requirement rule is applied.
- * Option C is correct - ensure the rule contains the right MFA requirements.
- * Option D is incorrect - identity mappings do not enforce step-up authentication.
- * Option E is incorrect - token validation rules check validity, not MFA levels.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Authentication Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 20

How many administrators are supported using HTTP Basic Authentication in the Administrative Console?

- A. 0
- **B. 1**
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

When using HTTP Basic Authentication (admin.auth=native), PingAccess only supports a single administrative account (the default admin user). For multiple administrators, SSO integration (e.g., OIDC) is required.

Exact Extract:

"When admin authentication is set to native (HTTP Basic), only one administrative user is supported. For multiple admins, configure UI authentication with an OIDC provider."

* Option A (1000) is incorrect.

* Option B (1) is correct - only one basic auth admin account.

* Option C (10) and Option D (100) are incorrect.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Admin Authentication

NEW QUESTION # 21

An API is hosted onsite and is using only header-based Identity Mapping. It is exposed to all clients running on the corporate network. How should the administrator prevent a malicious actor from bypassing PingAccess and spoofing the headers to gain unauthorized access to the API?

- A. Require HTTPS
- B. Use Target Host Header
- C. Add Site Authenticator
- **D. Use ID Tokens**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When applications depend solely on header-based identity mapping, attackers can attempt to bypass PingAccess by injecting headers directly into requests sent to the backend. To prevent spoofing, PingAccess should be configured to pass cryptographically verifiable tokens (e.g., ID tokens from OIDC) instead of relying on plain headers.

Exact Extract:

"Headers can be spoofed if not protected. Use signed tokens, such as ID tokens or JWTs, to provide strong identity assurance and prevent header injection attacks."

* Option A (Use ID Tokens) is correct - ID tokens are signed and verifiable, preventing spoofing.

* Option B (Add Site Authenticator) protects PingAccess-to-site authentication, not client-to-API spoofing.

* Option C (Require HTTPS) prevents eavesdropping but does not stop header spoofing from inside the network.

* Option D (Use Target Host Header) ensures host header integrity but not user identity.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Identity Mapping and Security Considerations

NEW QUESTION # 22

An administrator is preparing to rebuild an unrecoverable primary console and must promote the replica admin node. Which two actions must the administrator take? (Choose 2 answers.)

- A. Change `pa.operational.mode` to `CLUSTERED_CONSOLE_REPLICA` on one of the engine nodes.
- B. Restart the replica admin node.
- **C. Change `pa.operational.mode` to `CLUSTERED_CONSOLE` on the replica admin node.**
- **D. Modify `bootstrap.properties` and set the `engine.admin.configuration.host` value to point at the replica admin node.**
- E. Restart all nodes in the cluster.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

From the "Promoting the replica administrative node" documentation:

* Exact Extract:

"Open the <PA_HOME>/conf/run.properties file in a text editor. Locate the `pa.operational.mode` line and change the value from `CLUSTERED_CONSOLE_REPLICA` to `CLUSTERED_CONSOLE`. These properties are case-sensitive. Do not restart the replica node during the promotion process." Ping Identity Documentation

* Also from the documentation under "Next steps" / manual promotion / "Using the admin API ..." "When promoting the replica, there is also mention of setting the new host-port in the primary admin configuration so that engine nodes and configuration references now point to the promoted replica. One of the API properties is `editRunPropertyFile` (to flip the mode), another is `editPrimaryHostPort`, which causes the primary-admin host setting to be updated." Ping Identity Documentation Using those facts:

Why C is correct:

* Option C says: Change `pa.operational.mode` to `CLUSTERED_CONSOLE` on the replica admin node.

This directly matches the documented manual promotion step: `switchpa.operational.mode` from `CLUSTERED_CONSOLE_REPLICA` to `CLUSTERED_CONSOLE`. Ping Identity Documentation+1

* This is essential for promoting the replica to primary console.

Why E is correct:

* Option E: Modify `bootstrap.properties` and set the `engine.admin.configuration.host` value to point at the replica admin node. While the documentation doesn't always name the exact property `engine.admin`.

`configuration.host`, the "promote via admin API" includes updating the "primary host:port" in the configuration so that engine nodes' configuration queries (or whatever is used by engines) point to the new primary. This maps to ensuring that engine nodes know that the promoted replica is now the administrative node. This requiring modifying the bootstrap or configuration that engine nodes use to find the administrative host is essential. Ping Identity Documentation Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. Change `pa.operational.mode` to `CLUSTERED_CONSOLE_REPLICA` on one of the engine nodes. No.

Engine nodes should have `pa.operational.mode = CLUSTERED_ENGINE`, not console modes.

`CLUSTERED_CONSOLE_REPLICA` is an admin/replica console mode, not applicable for engines.

`docs.ping.directory`+2 Ping Identity Documentation+2

* B. Restart all nodes in the cluster. The documentation explicitly says do not restart the replica node during the promotion process because restart can cause file corruption or failure to properly promote.

Only certain restarts are needed after configuration updates. So restarting all nodes is not a correct required action. Ping Identity Documentation

* D. Restart the replica admin node. As above, for manual promotion, a restart of the replica admin node is not required (and is even discouraged during the promotion process). The change in `run.properties` is detected without restarting. Ping Identity Documentation Reference: Ping Access Reference Guide - Promoting the replica administrative node / Manually promoting the replica administrative node Ping Identity Documentation+1

NEW QUESTION # 23

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