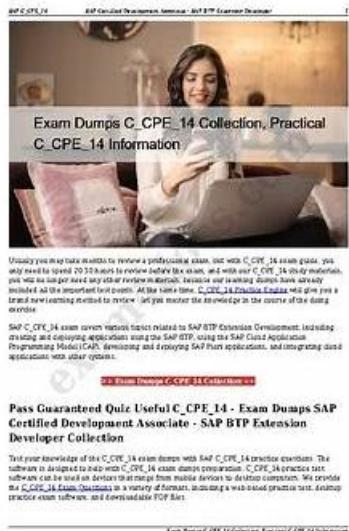


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## Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

### NEW QUESTION # 18

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 19

Which feature of PingAM protects against cookie hijacking in a cross-domain single sign-on environment?

- A. Restricted tokens<sup>1</sup>
- B. Bound tokens
- C. Lockout tokens
- D. Random tokens

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In a Cross-Domain Single Sign-On (CDSSO) environment, PingAM must manage session cookies across multiple distinct DNS domains.<sup>2</sup> By default, a standard SSO token could potentially be stolen and reused by a malicious actor to gain access to other domains within the same realm.<sup>3</sup> To mitigate this specific threat, PingAM 8.0.2 utilizes Restricted Tokens.<sup>4</sup> According to the documentation on "Securing CDSSO session cookies," a restricted token is a unique SSO token issued for each specific application or policy agent after successful user authentication.<sup>5</sup> When CDSSO is active with cookie hijacking protection enabled, PingAM issues a "master" SSO token for the domain where AM resides and separate restricted tokens for the other fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) where web or Java agents are located.<sup>6</sup> The restricted token is "restricted" because it is inextricably linked to the specific agent and application that initiated the redirection. Internally, AM stores a correlation between the master session and these restricted tokens.<sup>7</sup> If an attacker attempts to hijack a restricted token and use it to access a different application or a different domain, the AM server performs a validation check on the constraint associated with the token (such as the agent's DN or IP). If the

request does not originate from the authorized entity, a security violation is triggered, and access is denied. This mechanism ensures that even if a cookie is stolen in one domain, its utility is confined strictly to that domain and cannot be used for "lateral movement" across the enterprise's other protected resources. It is important to note that restricted tokens require server-side sessions to function; they are not supported for client-side (JWT-based) sessions.<sup>8</sup>

## NEW QUESTION # 20

Which statements are correct about PingAM sessions?

- A) When a web browser is involved, the web browser is instructed to set a cookie as the session reference.
- B) When no browser is involved, PingAM returns the session reference in the JSON response.
- C) PingAM can only track the session in the Core Token Service store.
- D) The default session cookie name created in a web browser is iPlanetDirectoryPro.

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

### Answer: D

Explanation:

This question explores the fundamental architecture of Session Management in PingAM 8.0.2. PingAM is designed to be highly flexible, supporting both traditional browser-based Single Sign-On (SSO) and modern API-driven interactions.

Analysis of the statements based on PingAM documentation:

Statement A is correct: For browser-based flows, PingAM uses HTTP cookies to maintain session state. Upon successful authentication, AM sends a Set-Cookie header to the browser containing the session token (the session reference).

Statement B is correct: For "headless" or REST-based authentication (such as a mobile app or a back-end service calling /json realms/root/authenticate), there is no browser to handle cookies automatically. In this case, PingAM returns the tokenId directly in the JSON response body, allowing the client to manage the token manually in subsequent API calls.

Statement D is correct: For historical reasons, the default value for the SSO Cookie Name in PingAM is iPlanetDirectoryPro. While administrators are encouraged to change this for security (obfuscation), it remains the default "out-of-the-box" configuration.

Statement C is incorrect: This is the "distractor" in the question. PingAM 8.0.2 supports multiple session storage models. While the Core Token Service (CTS) is the standard for server-side stateful sessions, AM also supports Client-side sessions (where the state is stored in a signed/encrypted JWT in the cookie itself) and In-memory sessions (primarily used for short-lived authentication journeys). Since AM is not restricted only to the CTS, Statement C is false.

Therefore, the combination of A, B, and D accurately reflects the session capabilities of PingAM 8.0.2, making Option A the correct answer.

## NEW QUESTION # 21

Which of the following needs to be configured in order to use social authentication in PingAM?

- A. A realm policy
- B. An OAuth2 client
- C. A data store
- D. A realm service

### Answer: B

Explanation:

Social Authentication in PingAM 8.0.2 allows users to log in using identities from external providers like Google, Apple, or LinkedIn. This process relies on PingAM acting as an OAuth2 Client or OpenID Connect Relying Party (RP) toward the social provider.

According to the PingAM "Social Authentication" and "Social Identity Provider Client Configuration" documentation, for PingAM to successfully hand off authentication to a social provider, you must configure an OAuth2 Client (specifically a Social Identity Provider client) within the PingAM realm. This configuration includes:

Client ID and Client Secret: Obtained from the social provider's developer console (e.g., Google Cloud Console).

Endpoints: The authorization, token, and UserInfo endpoints of the social provider.

Scopes: The permissions PingAM is requesting (e.g., openid, profile, email).

Once this "Social Client" is configured, it is used by a Social Provider Handler node (or the legacy Social Authentication module) within an authentication tree. When the user clicks "Login with Google," PingAM uses these client credentials to initiate the OIDC

flow with Google.

Why other options are not the primary requirement:

While a Data Store (A) is eventually used to save the linked user profile, the mechanism of social auth itself is driven by the OAuth2 client configuration.

A realm service (B) is too broad; while social auth is a service within a realm, the specific configuration object required is the client. A realm policy (D) governs authorization after login, but does not enable the social login process itself. Therefore, the OAuth2 client configuration is the technical prerequisite for establishing the trust relationship with the external provider.

## NEW QUESTION # 22

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 user has not entered the correct credentials
- **B. The realm has not been set to user profile ignore mode**
- C. The user has not filled in the required information in their profile
- D. Policies have not been defined to allow a user to access their profile page

### Answer: B

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 # 23

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