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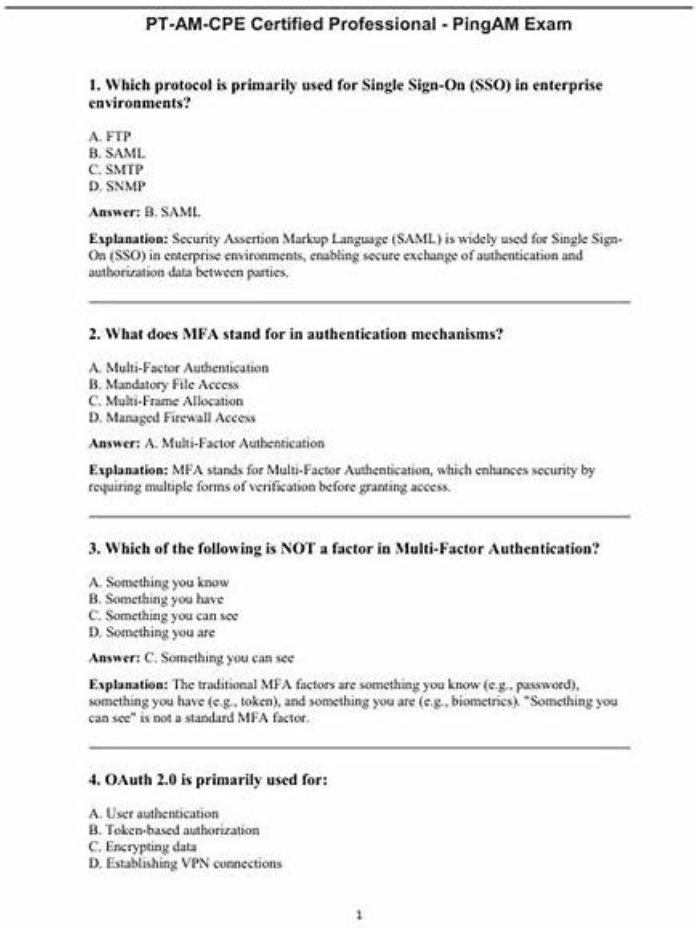

PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam

1. Which protocol is primarily used for Single Sign-On (SSO) in enterprise environments?

A. FTP
B. SAML
C. SMTP
D. SNMP

Answer: B. SAML

Explanation: Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is widely used for Single Sign-On (SSO) in enterprise environments, enabling secure exchange of authentication and authorization data between parties.

2. What does MFA stand for in authentication mechanisms?

A. Multi-Factor Authentication
B. Mandatory File Access
C. Multi-Frame Allocation
D. Managed Firewall Access

Answer: A. Multi-Factor Authentication

Explanation: MFA stands for Multi-Factor Authentication, which enhances security by requiring multiple forms of verification before granting access.

3. Which of the following is NOT a factor in Multi-Factor Authentication?

A. Something you know
B. Something you have
C. Something you can see
D. Something you are

Answer: C. Something you can see

Explanation: The traditional MFA factors are something you know (e.g., password), something you have (e.g., token), and something you are (e.g., biometrics). "Something you can see" is not a standard MFA factor.

4. OAuth 2.0 is primarily used for:

A. User authentication
B. Token-based authorization
C. Encrypting data
D. Establishing VPN connections

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enterprise.

Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
Examining the following JSON object, what is a valid value for the type part (shown in bold font) of the claim value in a PingAM implementation?
JSON
JSON
"act": {
"sub": "(type!subject)"
}

- A. agent
- B. user
- C. uid
- D. usr

Answer: D

Explanation:
The JSON object structure provided refers to the Actor (act) claim used in OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange (RFC 8693) within PingAM 8.0.2. This claim is essential for scenarios involving delegation or impersonation, where one entity (the actor) is performing an action on behalf of another (the subject). In PingAM, the sub (subject) field within the act claim follows a specific internal format: (type!subject).
According to the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation regarding Token Exchange Configuration, the type part of this string is a mandatory prefix that identifies the category of the identity acting as the delegate. The documentation explicitly defines two primary valid values for this type field:
usr: This specifies that the subject is a user/identity from an identity store. For instance, if a user is acting on behalf of another user, the claim would appear as "(usr!username)".
age: This specifies that the subject is an OAuth 2.0/OpenID Connect-related agent or client. Examples include an OAuth 2.0 client, a Remote Consent Service agent, or a Web/Java Agent internal client. An example would be "(age!myClientID)".
While "user" and "agent" are the descriptive terms for these categories, the actual technical values recognized and emitted by PingAM in the claim string are the three-letter shorthand codes. Therefore, usr (Option B) is the correct valid value. Choosing "user" (Option D) would be technically incorrect in the context of the exact string format required by the AM engine. This formatting ensures that when the token is introspected or validated, the resource server can correctly parse whether the actor is a human user or a machine client.

NEW QUESTION # 43
If the session cookie is configured as a domain based cookie for the am.example.com domain, in which of the following domains is the cookie visible?
A . example.com
B . am.example.com
C . sub.am.example.com
D . login.am.example.com

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question tests the understanding of Session Cookie Domains and browser behavior in a PingAM 8.0.2 deployment. According to the "Secure Session Cookies" documentation, the Cookie Domain setting in a realm determines the scope of the SSO token. Standard browser cookie rules (RFC 6265) dictate that a cookie set for a specific domain is visible to that domain and all of its subdomains. However, a cookie is not visible to a parent domain or a "sibling" domain.
In this scenario, the cookie is set for am.example.com:

A . example.com: This is the parent domain. A cookie set for am.example.com is not visible here. To make it visible to example.com, the cookie domain would have to be explicitly set to .example.com.
B . am.example.com: The cookie is directly set for this domain, so it is obviously visible.
C . sub.am.example.com: This is a subdomain of am.example.com. Under standard cookie rules, it will receive the cookie.
D . login.am.example.com: While this is also a subdomain, the question implies a specific selection.
Looking at the provided options (B and C), Option C accurately reflects the inheritance rule where the domain itself and its immediate sub-levels are covered. While login.am.example.com (Option D) is technically also a subdomain, the standard documentation examples for "Cross-domain" or "Sub-domain" visibility typically emphasize the relationship between the primary AM host and its child applications. Therefore, the combination of B and C is the most accurate representation of how the browser handles the scope of an am.example.com cookie.

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which OpenID Connect grant flow is best to use when the relying party knows the user's identifier and wishes to gain consent for an operation from the user by means of a separate authentication device?

- A. Authorization code grant
- B. Implicit grant
- C. Backchannel request grant
- D. Hybrid grant

Answer: C

Explanation:
The scenario described-where a client (Relying Party) already knows who the user is and needs them to authorize an action on a different device-is the primary use case for the Backchannel Request Grant, also known as Client-Initiated Backchannel Authentication (CIBA).
According to the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation on "OpenID Connect Grant Flows" and "CIBA":
Unlike traditional OIDC flows (Implicit, Authorization Code, Hybrid) that require a browser redirect (front-channel) to the OpenID Provider, CIBA is a back-channel flow. It is designed for "decoupled" authentication.
The Trigger: The RP sends a request directly to PingAM's backchannel authentication endpoint, providing a user identifier (like a username or email).
The Consent: PingAM then reaches out to the user's Authentication Device (usually a smartphone with the ForgeRock Authenticator app) via a Push notification.
The Approval: The user approves the request on their phone.
The Tokens: The RP, which has been polling PingAM or waiting for a callback, receives the ID Token and Access Token.
Common real-world examples include a bank teller initiating a login on their terminal which the customer approves on their mobile banking app, or a call center agent verifying a caller's identity via a push notification. Option D is the only flow that supports this decoupled, separate-device architecture. Options A, B, and C are all "Front-channel" flows that require the user's interaction to happen in the same browser session that initiated the request.

NEW QUESTION # 45
What should be configured in PingAM if you are using an LDAP directory service that does not support persistent search?

- A. Disable user data caching, which will have a negative impact on performance
- B. Disable user data caching, which will have a positive impact on performance
- C. Enable user data caching, which will have a positive impact on performance
- D. Enable user data caching, which will have a negative impact on performance

Answer: A

Explanation:
Persistent Search is an LDAP control that allows a client (like PingAM) to receive real-time notifications from the Directory Server (like PingDS) whenever a user record is modified. PingAM 8.0.2 uses this to maintain its User Data Cache.
According to the "Identity Store Configuration" and "Tuning AM" documentation:
When persistent search is supported, PingAM caches user profile data in memory to speed up authentication and authorization decisions. When a change happens in the LDAP store, the directory server "pushes" the update to AM via the persistent search connection, and AM updates its cache immediately.
If the LDAP directory does not support persistent search (common in some legacy or highly restricted environments):
Cache Inconsistency: If caching were enabled, PingAM would not know when a user's attribute (like a group membership) had

changed in the back-end. The cache would become "stale," leading to incorrect authorization decisions.
Required Configuration: The administrator must Disable user data caching to ensure that every request results in a direct query to the LDAP server, ensuring "Read-through" accuracy.
Performance Impact: Disabling the cache has a negative impact on performance (Option D) because every policy evaluation or session check now requires a synchronous network round-trip to the LDAP server, increasing latency and putting higher CPU/IO load on the directory.
Therefore, for directories lacking persistent search, disabling the cache is necessary for data integrity but comes at a significant performance cost.

NEW QUESTION # 46
If PingAM is deployed in Apache Tomcat under /openam, what file system backups should be taken when PingAM needs to be upgraded?

- A. Execute the PingAM backup script in /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/
- B. Back up /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/ only
- C. Back up /path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/, <home directory>/openam/ and <home directory>/.openamcfg/
- D. No explicit backups are required for PingAM as this is done automatically

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the PingAM 8.0.2 Upgrade Guide and the "Plan the upgrade" documentation, a successful upgrade and potential rollback strategy rely on capturing the complete state of the application across three distinct locations on the filesystem. When PingAM is deployed in a container like Apache Tomcat, the configuration is not stored within the WAR file itself but is distributed to maintain persistence across redeployments.
The three critical areas that must be backed up are:
The Web Application Directory (/path/to/tomcat/webapps/openam/): This contains the expanded binaries, JSPs, and web-level configurations. While the upgrade involves replacing the openam.war file, backing up this folder preserves any manual customizations made to the UI, CSS, or specific library additions (JARs) in the WEB-INF/lib folder.
The Configuration Directory (<home directory>/openam/ or similar): This is the most vital component. By default, PingAM stores its instance-specific configuration, cryptographic keys (keystores), and internal metadata here. For file-based configurations (FBC), this directory holds the entire system state. Even with an external PingDS configuration store, this directory contains the bootstrap file and security secrets required to connect to that store.
The Bootstrap Configuration File (<home directory>/.openamcfg/): This hidden directory contains a file (usually named after the deployment path, e.g., am or openam) that tells the PingAM binaries where the actual configuration directory is located. Without this pointer, a restored PingAM instance will behave like a fresh installation and prompt for a new setup.
The documentation explicitly warns: "Always back up your deployment before you upgrade... For AM servers, you can roll back by restoring from a file system backup of the deployed servers and their configuration directories." Relying only on the webapps folder (Option A) or assuming automatic backups (Option B) will lead to data loss or an unrecoverable state.

NEW QUESTION # 47
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