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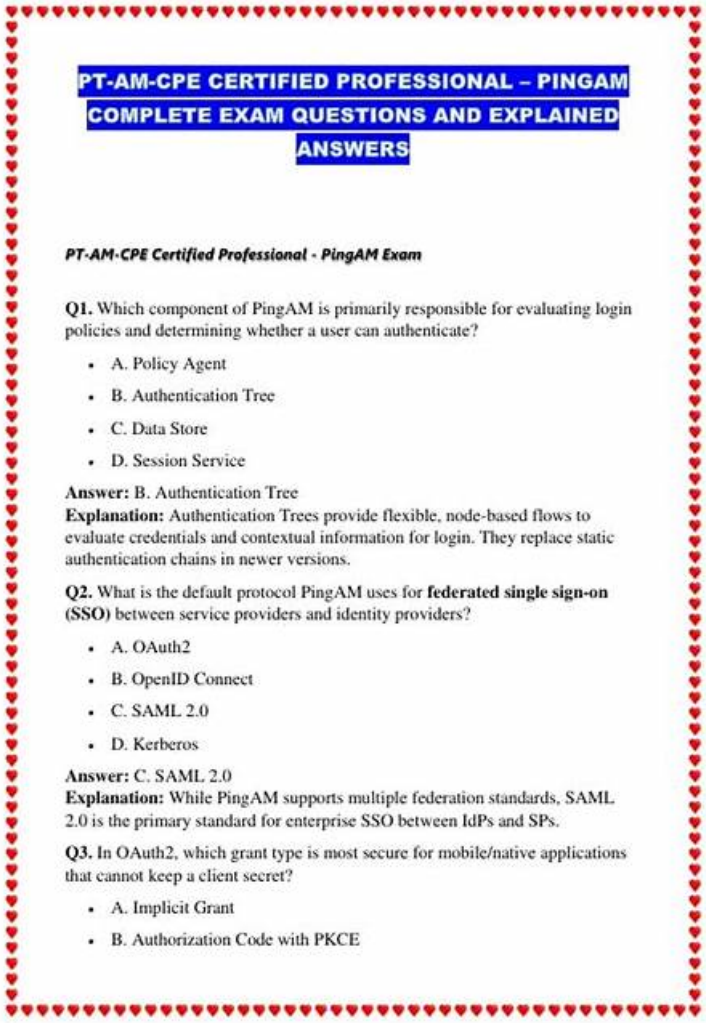
PT-AM-CPE CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL – PINGAM
COMPLETE EXAM QUESTIONS AND EXPLAINED ANSWERS

PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam

Q1. Which component of PingAM is primarily responsible for evaluating login policies and determining whether a user can authenticate?

- A. Policy Agent
- B. Authentication Tree
- C. Data Store
- D. Session Service

Answer: B. Authentication Tree
Explanation: Authentication Trees provide flexible, node-based flows to evaluate credentials and contextual information for login. They replace static authentication chains in newer versions.

Q2. What is the default protocol PingAM uses for **federated single sign-on (SSO)** between service providers and identity providers?

- A. OAuth2
- B. OpenID Connect
- C. SAML 2.0
- D. Kerberos

Answer: C. SAML 2.0
Explanation: While PingAM supports multiple federation standards, SAML 2.0 is the primary standard for enterprise SSO between IdPs and SPs.

Q3. In OAuth2, which grant type is most secure for mobile/native applications that cannot keep a client secret?

- A. Implicit Grant
- B. Authorization Code with PKCE

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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88
Which feature of PingAM protects against cookie hijacking in a cross-domain single sign-on environment?

- A. Restricted tokens1
- B. Lockout tokens
- C. Bound 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.2 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.3 To mitigate this specific threat, PingAM 8.0.2 utilizes Restricted Tokens.4 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.5 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.6 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.7 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.8

NEW QUESTION # 89
Which statement differentiates the ForgeOps Cloud Deployment Model (CDM) from the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) deployment?

- A. Fully integrated PingAM, PingIDM, and PingDS installations
- B. Supports deployment with Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS), or Azure

Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters
- C. Provides replicated directory services
- D. Deployment generates random secrets

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the Ping Identity ForgeOps methodology for version 8.0.2, there are two primary deployment patterns used in Kubernetes: the Cloud Developer Kit (CDK) and the Cloud Deployment Model (CDM).
CDK (Cloud Developer Kit): This is intended for development and demonstration purposes. It is a "minimized" version of the platform. Crucially, in the CDK, the PingDS (directory service) is typically deployed as a single instance. It lacks the redundancy and replication required for production, as the goal is to reduce resource consumption on a developer's machine or a small test cluster.
CDM (Cloud Deployment Model): This is the reference architecture for production-grade environments. The CDM is designed for high availability and scale. According to the "ForgeOps Documentation," the primary differentiator is that the CDM provides replicated directory services. In a CDM deployment, PingDS is deployed in a multi-instance, replicated state (using a Kubernetes StateFulSet) to ensure that if one DS pod fails, the session and configuration data remain available.
While both models support major cloud providers like GKE, EKS, and AKS (Option B), generate random secrets (Option A), and provide integrated AM/IDM/DS stacks (Option D), the presence of multi-node replication in the directory layer is the definitive technical boundary between the "Developer" kit and the "Production" model.

NEW QUESTION # 90
If there is a need to reset a registered device over the REST API, which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Only administrator accounts, not user accounts, have the ability to use the REST API for resetting a device profile
- B. Administrators can call the REST API to reset a user's device profile
- C. Administrators can provide authenticated users with a self-service page to reset their devices via the REST API
- D. Administrators can call the REST API to reset a device that is out of sync, where the HOTP counter exceeds the HOTP threshold window and requires a reset

Answer: A

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, device management is a critical part of the Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) lifecycle. When a user registers a device for Push, OATH, or WebAuthn, that information is stored as a part of their identity profile. There are many scenarios where a device might need to be reset-for example, if a phone is lost, if the ForgeRock/Ping Authenticator app is reinstalled, or if an HOTP (HMAC-based One-Time Password) counter becomes desynchronized beyond the allowed window.
According to the PingAM documentation on "Managing Devices for MFA" and the "REST API for Device Management":
Administrator Capabilities: Administrators have the authority to manage device profiles for any user. They can list, rename, or delete (reset) device profiles using the /json/realms/root/realms/[realm]/users/[username]/devices endpoint. This is vital for helpdesk scenarios (Option D and B).
User Self-Service (The Incorrect Statement C): Statement C is technically incorrect because PingAM's REST API specifically supports self-service device management. An authenticated end-user has the permission to manage their own devices. They can call the /json/realms/root/realms/[realm]/users/[username]/devices endpoint using their own valid SSO token to delete their own registered devices. This allows organizations to build self-service portals where users can "Unpair" a lost device without calling support (Option A).
The internal security of PingAM ensures that while a regular user can only access their own device sub-resource, an administrator with the appropriate amAdmin or Delegate Admin privileges can access the resources of all users. Therefore, the claim that only administrator accounts can use the REST API for these actions is false and contradicts the "User Self-Service" philosophy built into the PingAM 8 API architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 91
An OpenID Connect application makes a request for an ID token with the openid and profile scope. Which set of claim attributes are available with the profile scope?

- A. givenname, family_name, locale, name
- B. given_name, family_name, locale, name
- C. given_name, family_name, preferred_locale, name
- D. givenName, familyName, preferredLocale, name

Answer: B

Explanation:
PingAM 8.0.2 adheres to the OpenID Connect Core 1.0 specification regarding standard scopes and claims. When a client requests the profile scope, the OpenID Provider (PingAM) is expected to return a specific set of claims that describe the user's basic profile. According to the PingAM documentation on "Understanding OpenID Connect Scopes and Claims" and the default OIDC Claims Script (which maps internal LDAP attributes to OIDC claims):
The standard claims associated with the profile scope are strictly defined with lowercase, snake_case naming conventions. The default set includes:
name: The user's full name.
given_name: The user's first name.
family_name: The user's surname or last name.
middle_name: (Optional)
nickname: (Optional)
preferred_username: (Optional)
profile: URL to the profile page.
picture: URL to an image.
website: URL.
gender: (Optional)
birthdate: (Optional)
zoneinfo: Timezone.
locale: The user's preferred language/locale.
updated_at: Timestamp.
Option C is the only choice that correctly identifies the snake_case format (given_name, family_name, locale) required by the specification. Options A and B use camelCase or inconsistent naming that does not match the OIDC standard or PingAM's default mapping script. Option D includes preferred_locale, which is incorrect; the standard claim name for a user's language preference in OIDC is simply locale.

NEW QUESTION # 92
Which organization sets, maintains, and governs the SAML2 standard?

- A. WC3
- B. ISC2
- C. IETF
- D. OASIS

Answer: D

Explanation:
PingAM 8.0.2 is strictly compliant with various identity standards to ensure interoperability between different vendors and platforms. The Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) V2.0 is the cornerstone of modern XML-based federation.7 According to the PingAM "SAML 2.0 Introduction" and "Supported Standards" documentation, the SAML 2.0 standard is developed and maintained by OASIS (the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards).8 Specifically, the OASIS Security Services Technical Committee (SSTC) is responsible for the specifications that define the SAML core (assertions and protocols), bindings (how SAML messages are mapped onto transport protocols like HTTP), and profiles (how SAML is used to solve specific use cases like Web Browser SSO).
Knowing the governing body is important for administrators when reviewing the "Technical Metadata" and "Schema" sections of PingAM, as AM's implementation follows the OASIS SAML 2.0 standards for XML signing, encryption, and assertion structure. Other organizations listed, such as the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), govern protocols like OAuth2 and OpenID Connect, while the W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) handles general web standards like XML and WebAuthn. However, for SAML2, OASIS remains the authoritative governing body.

NEW QUESTION # 93
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