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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which multi-factor authentication methods require a separate device and an application?

- A. WebAuthn, Open Authentication
- B. Push, WebAuthn
- C. Push, WebAuthn, Open Authentication
- D. Open Authentication, Push

Answer: D

Explanation:

PingAM 8.0.2 supports various Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) methods, each with different hardware and software requirements.⁷ The question asks specifically for methods that require both a separate device and a specific application.

Push Authentication: This requires a mobile device (separate from the computer used to log in) and the ForgeRock/Ping Authenticator app (or a custom app using the SDK) to receive and approve the notification.⁸ **Open Authentication (OATH):** This refers to TOTP (Time-based One-Time Password). It requires a separate device (smartphone or hardware token) and an application (like ForgeRock Authenticator, Google Authenticator, or Authy) to generate the 6-digit rotating codes.

Why WebAuthn is excluded: While WebAuthn (Option A, B, and C) can use separate devices (like a YubiKey or a secondary phone), it is specifically designed to work natively with the browser and the operating system (using the FIDO2 standard). It does not require a specific "Authenticator Application" to be installed by the user; instead, it uses the platform's built-in authenticators (like TouchID, FaceID, or Windows Hello) or a hardware key handled directly by the browser's WebAuthn API.

Therefore, the two methods that strictly fit the "Separate Device + App" criteria in the PingAM ecosystem are Open Authentication and Push, making Option D the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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

Answer: B

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 # 24

In a PingAM cluster, how is the debug level set?

- A. On a per-instance basis in the admin console
- B. On a per-site basis in the admin console
- C. On each server in the debug.properties file
- D. It is not recommended to change the level at all

Answer: A

Explanation:

Debugging a PingAM 8.0.2 environment is essential for troubleshooting issues that occur at the engine level. In a multi-server deployment (a cluster), different servers may be experiencing different local issues (e.g., filesystem permissions or local JVM constraints). Therefore, debug settings are managed at the server-specific level rather than the global site level.

According to the "Debug Logging" and "Server Settings" documentation:

The debug level (e.g., error, warning, message, info) is configured on a per-instance basis. In the PingAM Administrative Console, an administrator navigates to Deployment > Servers > [Server Name] > Debugging. Here, they can set the "Debug Level" and "Debug Output" (file vs. console).

Setting the level per instance allows an administrator to increase verbosity on a single "problematic" node without flooding the logs and impacting the performance of the entire healthy cluster. While these settings eventually modify internal properties, the Admin Console is the primary and recommended interface for making these changes in version 8.0.2.

Why other options are incorrect:

Option A: While legacy versions of OpenAM used a local debug.properties file, modern PingAM stores these settings in the Configuration Store, though they are applied to specific server instances.

Option C: A "Site" is a logical grouping for load balancing. Setting a debug level on a site would force all servers in that site to change simultaneously, which is often undesirable for targeted troubleshooting.

Option D: Changing the debug level is a standard and recommended practice for troubleshooting, provided it is returned to a lower level (like error or warning) once the issue is resolved to save disk space and CPU.

NEW QUESTION # 25

In PingAM, which OpenID Connect endpoint can be used to validate an unencrypted ID token?

- A. /oauth2/introspect
- B. /oauth2/userinfo
- C. /oauth2/tokeninfo
- D. /oauth2/idthokeninfo

Answer: D

Explanation:

While OpenID Connect (OIDC) is built on top of OAuth2, it introduces specific endpoints for handling ID Tokens (the identity layer). In PingAM 8.0.2, when a client receives an ID Token, it is recommended to validate it locally using the provider's public keys. However, PingAM also provides a convenience endpoint for validation.

According to the "OpenID Connect 1.0 Endpoints" documentation:

/oauth2/idthokeninfo (Option A): This is the dedicated endpoint designed to receive an ID Token as a parameter.⁸ It validates the token's signature, checks the expiration and audience, and returns the claims contained within the token in a JSON format. This is specifically used for unencrypted ID tokens.

/oauth2/userinfo (Option B): This endpoint returns claims about the authenticated user but requires a valid Access Token in the authorization header, not an ID Token.⁹

/oauth2/introspect (Option C): This is a standard OAuth2 endpoint (RFC 7662) used to check the metadata and "activeness" of Access Tokens or Refresh Tokens, not the internal identity claims of an OIDC ID Token.¹⁰

/oauth2/tokeninfo (Option D): This is a legacy/non-standard endpoint that was used in older versions for Access Token validation and is not the primary OIDC validation endpoint in version 8.0.2.¹¹ Therefore, for the specific task of validating an ID Token and retrieving its claims, /oauth2/idthokeninfo is the correct and authoritative endpoint in the PingAM 8.0.2 OIDC implementation.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which authentication nodes can be used for risk analysis related to device context?

- Device Profile Collector node1
- Device GeoFencing node2
- Device Profile Save node3
- Device Tampering Verification node
- Device Location Match node4

F) Device Match node
Multiple Choice Options:

- A. A, B, C, and D
- **B. B, D, E, and F**
- C. B, C, D, and F
- D. A, C, D, and E

Answer: B

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, the Intelligent Access framework categorizes authentication nodes based on their primary function. While nodes like the Device Profile Collector (A) and Device Profile Save (C) are essential for the device context workflow, they are considered "Utility" or "Data Collection/Persistence" nodes. They do not perform analysis or branching logic based on risk scores or comparisons themselves; they simply gather metadata or write it to the user's profile.

According to the "Authentication Node Reference," Risk Analysis related to device context is performed by nodes that compare real-time data against a baseline or a set of rules. These nodes include:

Device Geofencing node (B): Analyzes the current device's location against a set of predefined "trusted" coordinates to determine if the user is within a permitted geographical area.⁵ Device Tampering Verification node (D): Assesses the integrity of the device (typically for mobile) to detect if it has been rooted, jailbroken, or otherwise compromised.⁶ Device Location Match node (E): Compares the current device's location with the user's historical location data stored in their profile to identify anomalies.⁷ Device Match node (F): Evaluates the current device's hardware and software signatures against a list of "trusted devices" previously registered by the user.⁸ Nodes B, D, E, and F all provide branching outcomes (e.g., True/False, Inside/Outside, Success/Failure) based on a risk evaluation of the device context. This makes Option B the correct selection. Understanding the distinction between a "Collector" and an "Evaluator" is vital for designing effective authentication journeys that can trigger step-up authentication or deny access when device-based risk signals are detected.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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