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## Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

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## Exam PT-AM-CPE Questions Fee & Latest PT-AM-CPE Exam Registration

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## Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

### NEW QUESTION # 79

Which authentication node checks and validates a recovery code used during a multi-factor authentication challenge sequence?

- A. Recovery Code Verifier node
- B. Recovery Code Display node
- C. Recovery Code Comparator node
- **D. Recovery Code Collector Decision node**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

PingAM 8.0.2 provides a "Recovery Code" mechanism as part of its Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) suite. This allows users to regain access to their accounts if they lose their MFA device (such as a smartphone used for Push or OATH).

According to the PingAM "Authentication Node Reference" for version 8.0.2:

The node responsible for the validation of these codes is the Recovery Code Collector Decision node. This node performs a dual function:

Collection: It renders the UI callback to the user (a text input field) asking for the recovery code.

Decision/Validation: Once the user submits a code, the node checks the input against the stored, hashed recovery codes in the user's profile.

Analysis of the other options:

Recovery Code Display node (Option A): This node is used during the registration phase to show the user their newly generated codes so they can save them. It does not validate them.

Recovery Code Verifier node (Option D): This is a common distractor name. While "Verifier" sounds logical, the actual name in the AM designer is the "Collector Decision" node, reflecting the pattern of nodes that both collect data and make a branching decision.

Recovery Code Comparator node (Option B): Not a standard node in PingAM 8.0.2.

The Recovery Code Collector Decision node typically has two outcomes: Success (code matched and was consumed/removed) or Failure (code was invalid). This node is vital for ensuring that "Account Recovery" journeys remain secure and functional within the Intelligent Access framework.

### NEW QUESTION # 80

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 81

Samantha decides to implement SAML2 auto-federation to link accounts on the service provider (SP) with the corresponding account in the identity provider (IdP). Which of the following statements describe characteristics of auto-federation?

- A) Linking is based on a common NameId format value.
- B) Linking is achieved by using a common attribute value. 11
- C) The user must log in to the IdP only to link accounts.
- D) The user must log in to both the SP and the IdP to link accounts.

Answer Selection:

- A. A and C
- B. B and D
- C. A and D
- **D. B and C**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Auto-federation is a feature in PingAM 8.0.2 designed to simplify the user experience by automatically linking an IdP identity to an SP identity without manual intervention or a specialized "linking" page.<sup>12</sup> According to the PingAM documentation on "Link Identities Automatically with Auto-Federation":

Linking Mechanism (Statement B): Auto-federation does not rely on the SAML NameID. Instead, it uses a common attribute value found in both the SAML assertion and the SP's local identity store. For example, if both systems share an "Email" attribute, the SP can be configured to use the mail attribute from the incoming assertion to search its own datastore. If a match is found, the accounts are linked. This is significantly more flexible than relying on NameID formats (disproving Statement A).

User Experience (Statement C): One of the primary benefits of auto-federation is that it supports a "Just-in-Time" experience. The user only needs to log in to the Identity Provider (IdP). When they are redirected to the SP, the SP performs the attribute-based lookup and creates the session immediately. The user is never prompted to log in at the SP side just to "prove" who they are for the linking process (disproving Statement D).

Because auto-federation relies on matching attributes and only requires a single login at the IdP, the correct statements are B and C. This makes Option B the correct choice. This feature is particularly useful in Large-Scale B2B or B2C scenarios where pre-mapping thousands of users manually would be impossible.

### NEW QUESTION # 82

Which of the following options represents best practice for an implementation that configures an ID token in a subject condition for policies validating the token's claims?

- A. Policy evaluation only validates the claims, not the ID token. The ID token should be validated after making the policy evaluation request
- B. Policy evaluation only validates the claims, not the ID token. There is no need to validate the ID token that was obtained before the policy is evaluated
- C. Policy evaluation validates the claims and the ID token. There is no need to validate the ID token before the policy is evaluated
- **D. Policy evaluation only validates the claims, not the ID token. The ID token should be validated before making the policy evaluation request**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, Authorization Policies can be configured to use complex conditions to determine if access should be granted.

When a policy uses a Subject Condition based on an OpenID Connect (OIDC) ID Token, the policy engine looks for specific claims within that token (such as group membership or a specific user ID).

According to the "Authorization and Policy Evaluation" best practices, it is crucial to understand the separation of concerns between the Policy Decision Point (PDP) and the client. The PingAM policy engine is designed to evaluate logic-it checks if claimX == valueY. However, the policy engine typically does not perform a full cryptographic validation of the ID token's signature every time it evaluates a condition, especially if the token is passed as a string in the evaluation request.

Therefore, the best practice is as follows:

The client application or the PEP (Policy Enforcement Point) must validate the ID token (ensuring it is signed by a trusted provider, has not expired, and contains the correct audience) before sending the claims to the AM policy service for evaluation. If an unvalidated or forged token is used to supply claims for a policy request, and the policy engine assumes the input is "trusted," it could result in unauthorized access.

By validating the token first (Option C), the implementation ensures that only legitimate identity data is processed by the authorization logic. Option D is incorrect because the policy engine's primary role is decision-making based on presented attributes, not act as a full OIDC validation service during a REST evaluation call. Option B is a security risk as it ignores the necessity of cryptographic proof of identity.

### NEW QUESTION # 83

To protect against cross-site request forgery attacks, a default PingAM installation requires that some requests, such as POST requests, include:

- A. X-OpenAM-Password header
- B. X-Requested-With or Accept-API-Version header
- C. X-OpenAM-Username header
- D. If-Match: \_rev header

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is an attack where a malicious site sends a request to PingAM using the victim's authenticated browser session. Because standard HTML forms and cross-site requests cannot easily set custom HTTP headers, requiring a specific header is an effective defense for REST APIs.

According to the PingAM "Security" documentation and the "REST API" reference:

By default, PingAM 8.0.2 enforces a CSRF filter on its REST endpoints (such as /json/authenticate or /json/users). For any "state-changing" request (like a POST, PUT, or DELETE), the client must prove the request is intentional and not a forged browser-driven request. This is achieved by requiring at least one of the following headers:

X-Requested-With: Commonly used by AJAX libraries like jQuery. Its presence indicates the request was made via a script, which is generally not possible for a standard cross-site CSRF attack.

Accept-API-Version: This header serves two purposes. First, it ensures the client is targeting a specific version of the PingAM REST API (e.g., resource=2.0, protocol=1.0). Second, since custom headers cannot be set in simple cross-site <form> submissions, it acts as a CSRF token.

If a POST request is sent to the REST API without one of these headers, PingAM will reject the request with a 403 Forbidden error, even if the user has a valid session cookie.

Option B (If-Match: \_rev) is used for concurrency control (preventing "lost updates" in IDM or AM configuration), but it is not the primary CSRF defense. Options A and D are headers sometimes used for "Zero-Page Login" or legacy authentication, but they do not provide protection against CSRF for the general REST API. Therefore, the combination of X-Requested-With or Accept-API-Version is the correct answer for default CSRF protection in PingAM 8.0.2.

### NEW QUESTION # 84

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