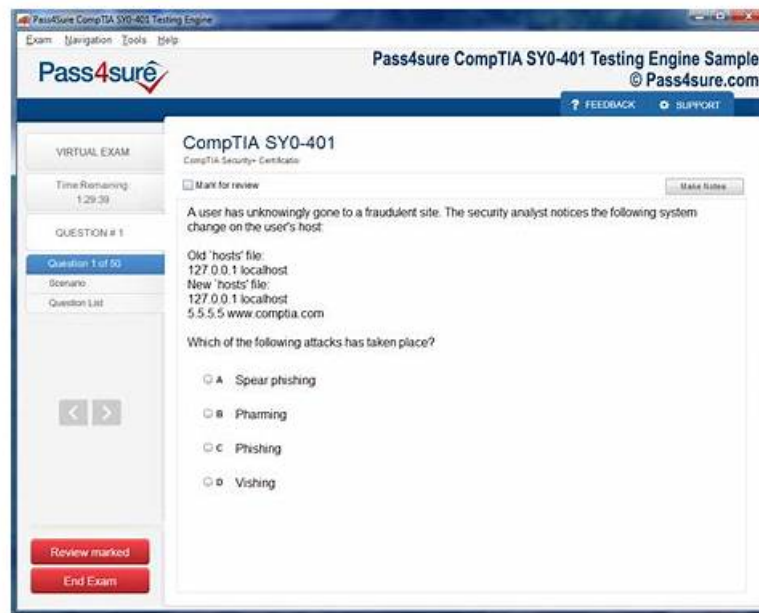


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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

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"> Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which of the following best represents the information that is typically contained in the debug output?

- A. A header with the time and date, The running thread ID, The debug level, A general message, Optional stack trace
- B. The component that created the debug entry, A header with the time and date, The debug level, A general message, Optional stack trace
- C. The component that created the debug entry, A header with the time and date, The running thread ID, A general message, Optional stack trace
- **D. The component that created the debug entry, A header with the time and date, The running thread ID, The debug level, A general message, Optional stack trace**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, troubleshooting complex issues often requires moving beyond audit logs to Debug Logs. These logs capture the internal operations of the AM engine and its various components (e.g., Authentication, Core Token Service, Session Management).⁷ According to the "Debug Logging" section of the PingAM 8.0.2 Maintenance Guide, the standard format for a debug log entry is designed to provide maximum context for support engineers and developers. A typical entry includes:

Time and Date Header: Precise timestamp of when the event occurred.

The Component (Category): Identifies which part of the code issued the message (e.g., amAuth, amSession, amOAuth2).

The Debug Level: Indicates the verbosity/severity, such as ERROR, WARNING, INFO, MESSAGE, or OFF.

The Thread ID: Crucial for multi-threaded environments like Tomcat, allowing administrators to trace a single user's request across multiple log entries.

The Message: A descriptive string explaining the internal operation or the error encountered.

Stack Trace: If the entry is recording an exception, a full Java stack trace is optionally included to pinpoint the exact line of code where the failure occurred.

Option A is the most complete and accurate representation of this structured output. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they omit essential troubleshooting fields like the Thread ID or the Component name, which are necessary for correlating logs in a high-concurrency production environment. Understanding this structure is fundamental for any administrator using tools like ssoadm or the REST API to capture and analyze troubleshooting information.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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. Hybrid grant
- C. Authorization code grant
- **D. Backchannel request grant**

Answer: D

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 # 48

Which of the following statements about the PingAM tree designer is not true?

- A. The PingAM tree designer is able to display custom and Ping Identity Marketplace nodes to use together with shipped nodes
- **B. The PingAM tree designer lets you create complex authentication by linking nodes together, creating loops, and nesting nodes within a tree**
- C. The PingAM tree designer lets you integrate inner trees in the authentication flow
- D. The PingAM tree designer lets you terminate the tree with a success node, a failure node, or a node linking to another authentication tree

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Tree Designer in PingAM 8.0.2 is a visual, drag-and-drop tool used to build sophisticated login journeys. While it is highly flexible, it follows specific structural rules to ensure the authentication engine can execute the logic predictably.

Analysis of the statements:

Statement A is true: Trees must terminate in an outcome. Success and Failure nodes are standard. Additionally, the Inner Tree Evaluator node allows one tree to hand off processing to another "child" tree.

Statement C is true: The designer is extensible. Administrators can develop their own Java or Scripted nodes, and the Ping Identity Marketplace provides a wide range of third-party nodes (e.g., for biometric providers or specialized risk engines) that appear in the designer palette once installed.

Statement D is true: "Inner trees" are a supported concept, allowing for modularity where common logic (like MFA) can be built once and called from multiple parent trees.

Statement B is the "not true" statement. While the designer allows for complex logic and loops (e.g., looping back to a username prompt if a password is wrong), it does not support nesting nodes within a tree. In PingAM architecture, nodes are atomic components placed on a flat canvas. You cannot "nest" a node inside another node's configuration in the visual designer. Complexity is achieved through the branching and linking of these atomic nodes. If logic needs to be "nested" or grouped, it is done by creating a separate tree and calling it as an Inner Tree. Understanding this structural limitation is key for architects designing modular authentication frameworks.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which one of the default PingAM audit log file contains messages related to changes made to sessions by end users?

- A. activity.audit.json
- B. authentication.audit.json
- C. config.audit.json
- **D. access.audit.json**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, the audit logging service is designed to provide a comprehensive record of events for security, compliance, and troubleshooting. The audit logs are categorized by the type of event they record. According to the "Audit Logging Reference," PingAM generates several default log files, typically in JSON format.

The access.audit.json file is the primary log for events related to the lifecycle of a session and access to resources. This includes:

Session Creation: When a user successfully authenticates and a new session is established.

Session Termination: When a user logs out or a session expires.

Session Updates: Any changes made to the session, such as a Session Upgrade or modification of session properties by the end user or an application.

Policy Evaluations: Records of when a user requests access to a protected resource and the resulting permit or deny decision.

By contrast, the config.audit.json (Option B) records administrative changes to the system configuration (e.g., modifying a realm or a node). The authentication.audit.json (Option C) focuses specifically on the steps within an authentication tree, such as which nodes were visited and whether they succeeded or failed. While session changes happen after or as a result of authentication, the resulting session management event is logged in the access audit. The activity.audit.json (Option D) is generally used for internal system tasks and background processes. Therefore, for monitoring end-user session modifications, the access.audit.json is the correct authoritative source defined in the PingAM 8 documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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

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

Answer: A

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/idthtokeninfo (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/idthtokeninfo is the correct and authoritative endpoint in the PingAM 8.0.2 OIDC implementation.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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