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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 Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

For Proof of Possession OAuth2 tokens, in addition to the access token, what must be presented to the authorization server?

- A. Client private certificate
- B. State
- C. Client JSON Web Key (JWK)
- D. Nonce

Answer: A

Explanation:

Proof of Possession (PoP) tokens, specifically Certificate-Bound Access Tokens as defined in RFC 8705 and supported by PingAM 8.0.2, are designed to prevent token misuse by binding the access token to a specific client's cryptographic material.⁹ According to the PingAM documentation on "Certificate-Bound Proof-of-Possession," when an OAuth2 client requests a token, PingAM retrieves the client's public key (either from a provided certificate or a JWK) and embeds a thumbprint (the cnf claim) of that material into the issued token. When the client subsequently presents this token to the Resource Server (or the Authorization Server's introspection endpoint), it must also provide "Proof" that it possesses the private key corresponding to that thumbprint. In the Mutual TLS (mTLS) approach, this proof is provided by the Client private certificate presented during the TLS handshake.¹⁰ The server verifies that the certificate used to establish the secure connection matches the one bound to the token. Without presenting the certificate (Option D), the token is considered "unbound" or invalid, even if the token itself is otherwise well-formed. This mechanism effectively "pins" the token to the client, ensuring that if the token is stolen, it cannot be used by any other entity that does not possess the matching private key. Nonce and State (Options A and C) are used during the initial authorization request for different security purposes (replay protection and CSRF), and while a JWK (Option B) can be used to define the public key, the actual presentation of proof during an mTLS transaction is the certificate.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which organization sets, maintains, and governs the SAML2 standard?

- A. IETF
- B. WC3
- C. ISC2
- 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 # 45

Which of the following needs to be configured in order to use social authentication in PingAM?

- A. A realm service
- **B. An OAuth2 client**
- C. A realm policy
- D. A data store

Answer: B

Explanation:

Social Authentication in PingAM 8.0.2 allows users to log in using identities from external providers like Google, Apple, or LinkedIn. This process relies on PingAM acting as an OAuth2 Client or OpenID Connect Relying Party (RP) toward the social provider.

According to the PingAM "Social Authentication" and "Social Identity Provider Client Configuration" documentation, for PingAM to successfully hand off authentication to a social provider, you must configure an OAuth2 Client (specifically a Social Identity Provider client) within the PingAM realm. This configuration includes:

Client ID and Client Secret: Obtained from the social provider's developer console (e.g., Google Cloud Console).

Endpoints: The authorization, token, and UserInfo endpoints of the social provider.

Scopes: The permissions PingAM is requesting (e.g., openid, profile, email).

Once this "Social Client" is configured, it is used by a Social Provider Handler node (or the legacy Social Authentication module) within an authentication tree. When the user clicks "Login with Google," PingAM uses these client credentials to initiate the OIDC flow with Google.

Why other options are not the primary requirement:

While a Data Store (A) is eventually used to save the linked user profile, the mechanism of social auth itself is driven by the OAuth2 client configuration.

A realm service (B) is too broad; while social auth is a service within a realm, the specific configuration object required is the client.

A realm policy (D) governs authorization after login, but does not enable the social login process itself. Therefore, the OAuth2 client configuration is the technical prerequisite for establishing the trust relationship with the external provider.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Consider the following LDAP connection string:

DS1.example.com:389|01, DS2.example.com:389|01, DS2.example.com:389|02, DS1.example.com:389|02 This connection string can be used in:

- A . Identity Store
- B . Core Token Service
- C . Configuration Data Store

Which of the above options are correct?

- A. Only C is correct
- **B. Only B is correct**
- C. Only A is correct
- D. A, B, and C are correct

Answer: B

Explanation:

The connection string format HOST:PORT|SERVERID|SITEID is a specific syntax used in PingAM 8.0.2 for Affinity Load Balancing, a feature almost exclusively associated with the Core Token Service (CTS). In high-volume deployments, the CTS handles thousands of session updates per second. To avoid replication lag issues-where an AM server might try to read a session token from a directory server (DS) before the update has replicated from another DS node-PingAM uses "Affinity."¹⁶ According to the "CtsDataStoreProperties" and "CTS Deployment Architectures" documentation, this specialized string allows the AM instance to prioritize connections based on the Server ID and Site ID.¹⁷ The pipe (|) characters signify the optional affinity parameters: 01/02: These represent the Server IDs of the underlying Directory Servers.

Affinity Logic: By providing these IDs, PingAM can ensure that it always routes requests for the same CTS token to the same directory server node.¹⁸ While standard Identity Stores (Option A) and the Configuration Data Store (Option C) use LDAP connection strings, they typically utilize a comma-separated list of host:port pairs or rely on a hardware load balancer. The specific use of server and site IDs within the connection string itself to manage LDAP request routing is a hallmark of the CTS affinity configuration.¹⁹ The documentation explicitly states that "Each connection string is composed as follows:

HOST:PORT|[SERVERID][|SITEID]]" within the context of CTS external store configuration.²⁰ Therefore, this complex string is specifically designed for the Core Token Service to ensure data consistency and high performance in clustered environments.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 48

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