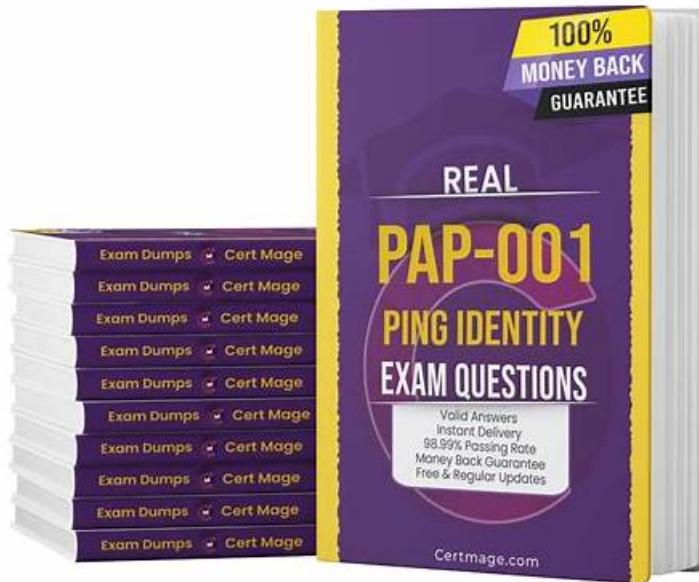


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Ping Identity PAP-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Product Overview: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and focuses on understanding PingAccess features, functionality, and its primary use cases. It also covers how PingAccess integrates with other Ping products to support secure access management solutions.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Security: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and highlights how to manage certificates and certificate groups. It covers the association of certificates with virtual hosts or listeners and the use of administrator roles for authentication management.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">General Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Administrators and introduces the different object types within PingAccess such as applications, virtual hosts, and web sessions. It explains managing application resource properties, creating web sessions, configuring identity mappings, and navigating the administrative console effectively.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">General Maintenance and File System: This section of the exam measures the skills of System Engineers and addresses maintenance tasks such as license management, backups, configuration imports or exports, auditing, and product upgrades. It also includes the purpose of log files and an overview of the PingAccess file system structure with important configuration files.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation and Initial Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of System Engineers and reviews installation prerequisites, methods of installing or removing PingAccess, and securing configuration database passwords. It explains the role of run.properties entries and outlines how to set up a basic on-premise PingAccess cluster.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrations: This section of the exam measures skills of System Engineers and explains how PingAccess integrates with token providers, OAuth and OpenID Connect configurations, and site authenticators. It also includes the use of agents and securing web, API, and combined applications through appropriate integration settings.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAccess Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

What is the default port for the administrative console?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

When PingAccess is first installed, the Administrative Console (the web-based UI for managing configuration) is bound to a default port of 9000. This is documented in the installation and configuration guides:

* Exact Extract from documentation:

"By default, the administrative console is available at <https://<host>:9000>." (PingAccess Installation Guide - Default Ports) This means that unless the administrator has explicitly changed the port in run.properties or during installation, the console will always be available on port 9000.

Option Analysis:

- * A. 9000#Correct. Default administrative console port.
- * B. 3000#Incorrect. This is not a PingAccess default port.
- * C. 9090#Incorrect. Sometimes used by other Ping products for APIs, but not the PingAccess admin console.
- * D. 3030#Incorrect. Not a default PingAccess port.

Reference: PingAccess Installation Guide - Default Administrative Console Port (9000).

NEW QUESTION # 20

An administrator is setting up a new PingAccess cluster with the following:

- * Administrative node hostname: pa-admin.company.com
- * Replica administrative node hostname: pa-admin2.company.com

Which two options in the certificate would be valid for the administrative node key pair? (Choose 2.)

- A. Subject = pa-admin2.company.com
- B. Subject = pa-admin.company.com
- C. Subject Alternative Names = pa-admin.company.com, pa-admin2.company.com

- D. Issuer = pa-admin.company.com
- E. Subject = *.company.com

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Exact Extract (from PingAccess documentation):

"The key pair that you create for theCONFIG QUERY listener must include both the administrative node and the replica administrative node. To make sure the replica administrative node is included, you can either use a wildcard certificate or define subject alternative names in the key pair that use the replica administrative node's DNS name." Why B and D are correct:

* *B. Subject = .company.com- A wildcard certificate for *.company.com is valid for both pa-admin.

company.com and pa-admin2.company.com, satisfying the documented requirement that the key pair include both hostnames for the CONFIG QUERY listener.

* D. Subject Alternative Names = pa-admin.company.com, pa-admin2.company.com- Explicitly placing both DNS names in the SAN extension also satisfies the requirement that the certificate cover both the administrative node and the replica administrative node.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. Issuer = pa-admin.company.com- The Issuer field identifies the certificate authority (CA) that signed the certificate, not the service hostname. Setting the issuer to a host value is not how X.509 server certificates are validated and would not meet the hostname#matching requirement.

* C. Subject = pa-admin.company.com- While this covers the administrative node, it does not include the replica administrative node. Without a wildcard or SAN entries, it fails the requirement that the key pair include both hostnames.

* E. Subject = pa-admin2.company.com- Similarly, this would only cover the replica administrative node and not the primary administrative node, failing the requirement.

Reference:

Configuring replica administrative nodes(PingAccess User Interface Reference Guide) Configuring a PingAccess cluster(PingAccess documentation) Certificates(PingAccess User Interface Reference Guide)

NEW QUESTION # 21

A PingAccess administrator needs to configure PingAccess to validate tokens. Which two options can the administrator use?
(Choose 2 answers)

- A. Common OIDC provider
- B. Kerberos
- C. PingFederate
- D. Common SAML provider
- E. PingAuthorize

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

PingAccess validates access tokens using Access Token Managers, which are typically backed by PingFederate or a generic OIDC provider.

Exact Extract:

"PingAccess validates tokens through Access Token Managers, which can be configured against PingFederate or a common OIDC provider."

* Option A (PingFederate) is correct - the most common token provider.

* Option B (Kerberos) is not supported for token validation.

* Option C (SAML provider) is incorrect - PingAccess does not natively consume SAML assertions.

* Option D (Common OIDC provider) is correct - tokens can be validated against any OIDC-compliant IdP.

* Option E (PingAuthorize) is an authorization engine, not a token provider.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Access Token Managers

NEW QUESTION # 22

A company uses an internally based legacy PKI solution that does not adhere to the Certification Path Validation section of RFC-5280. Which configuration option needs to be enabled when creating Trusted Certificate Groups in PingAccess?

- A. Use Java Trust Store
- B. Validate disordered certificate chains

- C. Deny when unable to determine revocation status
- D. Skip Certificate Date Check

Answer: B

Explanation:

Legacy PKIs often provide certificate chains that are out of order or non-compliant with RFC-5280 path validation. PingAccess provides an option in Trusted Certificate Groups called Validate disordered certificate chains to allow chaining even if the order is not RFC-5280 compliant.

Exact Extract:

"Enable Validate disordered certificate chains when the certificate chain is not in RFC-5280 compliant order but should still be accepted."

- * Option A is incorrect; using the Java trust store is unrelated to PKI ordering.
- * Option B is correct - this setting allows PingAccess to process disordered certificate chains.
- * Option C is incorrect; date checks are unrelated to RFC-5280 path ordering.
- * Option D is incorrect; revocation status handling does not address legacy PKI ordering issues.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Trusted Certificate Groups

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which of the following is a processing rule?

- A. Web Session Attribute
- B. HTTP Request Parameter
- **C. Cross-Origin Request**
- D. HTTP Request Header

Answer: C

Explanation:

PingAccess rules are categorized into Access Control Rules and Processing Rules.

* Processing Rules modify or add to HTTP requests and responses.

* Cross-Origin Request (CORS) is specifically listed as a Processing Rule, because it modifies response headers to support cross-origin requests.

Exact Extract:

"Processing rules apply to HTTP traffic, such as Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS), header injection, or response modification."

- * Option A (Web Session Attribute) is an access control rule.
- * Option B (Cross-Origin Request) is correct - this is a processing rule.
- * Option C (HTTP Request Parameter) is an access control rule.
- * Option D (HTTP Request Header) is an access control rule.

Reference: PingAccess Administration Guide - Rules Overview

NEW QUESTION # 24

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