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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
Topic 4	• Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 5	• 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 (Q14-

Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which of the following tab pages in the PingAM admin UI can be used to configure the OAuth2 and OpenID Connect may act scripts used for token exchange requests?
A) The OAuth2 provider service > Advanced tab page
B) The OAuth2 provider service > Core tab page
C) The OAuth2 client profile > Advanced tab page
D) The OAuth2 client profile > OAuth2 Provider Overrides tab page

- A. A and C only
- B. B and C only
- C. A and D only
- D. B and D only

Answer: C

Explanation:
The May Act script is a critical component of the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange implementation in PingAM 8.0.2. It allows for the validation of impersonation or delegation requests. Because token exchange can be configured both globally for all clients and specifically for individual applications, the script can be attached at two different levels in the Administrative UI.
OAuth2 Provider Service > Advanced Tab (A): This is the global configuration level. If you want to apply a standard "May Act" validation script across the entire realm for any client performing a token exchange, you configure it here. This script will be the default unless specifically overridden.
OAuth2 Client Profile > OAuth2 Provider Overrides Tab (D): PingAM allows for granular control per client. If a specific "Confidential Client" (like a backend microservice) requires unique logic for determining who it can act as, you can specify a different script or override the global setting. This is done in the "OAuth2 Provider Overrides" tab within that specific client's configuration profile.
Why other options are incorrect: The Core tab (B) is used for basic settings like issuer names and token lifetimes, not for advanced scripting hooks. The Advanced tab of the Client Profile (C) contains settings like TTLs and Logout URLs, but the specific ability to override "Provider" level logic (like the May Act script) is moved to the specialized Overrides tab to keep the interface organized. Therefore, the correct locations are A and D, as identified in the "Token Exchange Configuration" guide for version 8.0.2.

NEW QUESTION # 15
In a PingAM cluster, how is the debug level set?

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

Answer: C

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 # 16
To ensure the user's full name is displayed on the consent screen for an OpenID Connect application, which string should be added into the Support Claims property on the OpenID Connect tab page of the OAuth2 Provider service in PingAM?

- A. name|en|Full name
- B. name|en|given_name+' '+family_name
- C. full_name|Full name
- D. Full name|en|name

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a client requests an OpenID Connect (OIDC) scope (like profile), PingAM 8.0.2 may present a Consent Screen to the user, asking permission to share specific claims. To make this screen user-friendly, PingAM allows administrators to map technical claim names to human-readable labels and specify localizations.
According to the PingAM documentation on "Supported Claims" in the OAuth2/OIDC Provider settings:
The format for the Supported Claims property entry is:
ClaimName|Locale|DisplayName
In this syntax:
ClaimName: The technical OIDC claim (e.g., name, email, given_name).
Locale: The ISO language code (e.g., en, fr).
DisplayName: The text that will actually appear on the UI (the "Full name" label).
Therefore, the string name|en|Full name (Option A) is the correct configuration.
Option B is incorrect because it reverses the technical name and the display name.
Option C is incorrect as it lacks the required locale component and uses full_name (which is not the standard OIDC claim name; the standard is name).
Option D attempts to perform a logic operation (+) within a configuration field where only static mapping strings are allowed. Claim composition (concatenating first and last names) is handled by the OIDC Claims Script, not by the Supported Claims UI property.

NEW QUESTION # 17
Which of the following are existing script types in PingAM?
A) Decision node script for authentication trees
B) End User user interface theme script
C) OpenID Connect claims script
D) Policy condition script

- A. A, B and D
- B. A, B and C
- C. A, C and D
- D. B, C and D

Answer: C

Explanation:
PingAM 8.0.2 is highly extensible through its Scripting Engine, which supports Groovy and JavaScript. However, scripts can only be applied to specific "hooks" or "extension points" defined by the platform.
According to the "Scripting" and "Script Types" reference in the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation, the standard supported script types are:
Decision node script (A): Used within Authentication Trees via the "Scripted Decision Node." These scripts allow for complex logic, such as checking user attributes, calling external APIs, or evaluating risk before deciding which path a user should take in their journey.
OpenID Connect claims script (C): This script type is used to customize the claims returned in OIDC ID Tokens or at the UserInfo endpoint. It allows administrators to transform internal LDAP attributes into the specific JSON format required by OIDC clients.
Policy condition script (D): Used within Authorization Policies. These scripts define custom logic for granting or denying access (e.g., "Allow access only if the user is connecting from a specific IP range and it is between 9 AM and 5 PM").
Why Statement B is incorrect: There is no such thing as an "End User user interface theme script" in the PingAM scripting engine. UI customization (Themeing) in PingAM 8.0.2 is handled through the XUI framework using CSS, HTML templates, and configuration

JSON files, or by building a custom UI using the Ping SDKs. It does not use the server-side Groovy/JavaScript scripting engine that governs authentication and authorization logic. Therefore, the valid script types are A, C, and D, making Option D the correct choice.

NEW QUESTION # 18
What should be executed to ensure a successful upgrade when PingAM requires a version upgrade?

- A. Post-upgrade, run a set of non-functional tests
- B. Post-upgrade, set the PingAM Version Control Flag to the correct version
- C. Post-upgrade, run a set of functional and non-functional tests
- D. Post-upgrade, run a set of functional tests

Answer: C

Explanation:
Upgrading PingAM 8.0.2 is a complex process that involves updating binaries, modifying schemas in the configuration store, and potentially migrating scripts to the "Next-Generation" scripting engine. To ensure that the system is not only "running" but also "production-ready," a comprehensive testing phase is required.
According to the "Post-Upgrade Tasks" and "Best Practices for Upgrading" documentation:
A successful upgrade verification must cover two distinct categories of testing:
Functional Tests: These verify that the core features still work as intended. Can users log in? Do the authentication trees execute correctly? Are SAML assertions being generated? This ensures the "Logic" of the identity platform is intact.
Non-Functional Tests: These are equally critical in an upgrade scenario. An upgrade can sometimes introduce performance regressions, change the way memory is utilized by the JVM, or alter the connection pool behavior to the CTS. Testing for performance, high availability (failover), security (vulnerability scanning), and monitoring ensures the system can handle production loads and meets the organization's Service Level Agreements (SLAs).
While setting version flags (Option D) might be a technical step in some internal processes, it does not "ensure a successful upgrade" in the way that rigorous validation does. Running only functional tests (Option A) or only non-functional tests (Option C) leaves the environment vulnerable to either logic errors or system crashes. Thus, the verified best practice is to run both functional and non-functional tests (Option B) before redirecting production traffic to the upgraded instances.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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