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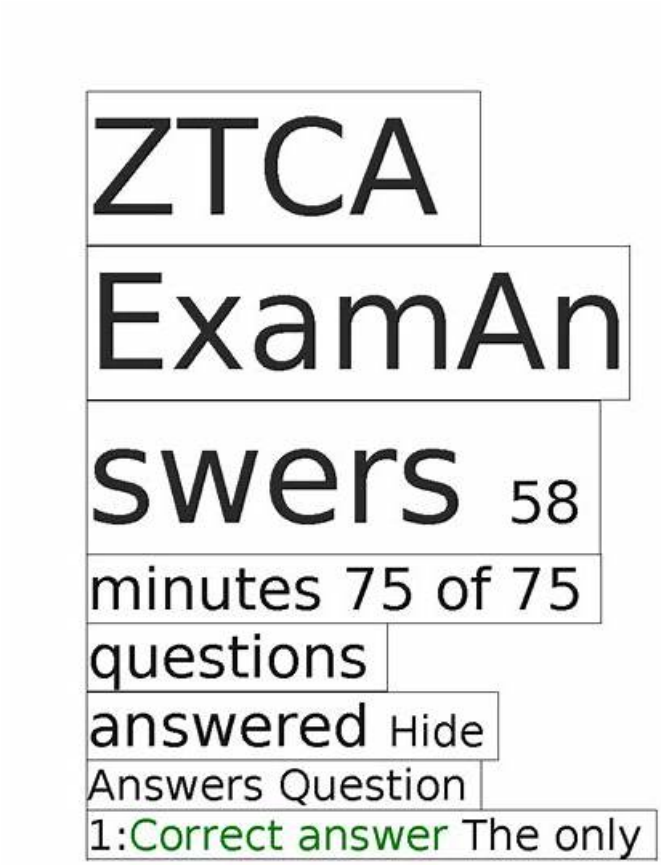

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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• An Overview of Zero Trust: This section explains the shift from traditional network security models to a Zero Trust architecture. It covers how Zero Trust connections are established and introduces the key principles of verifying identity, controlling content and access, enforcing policy, and securely initiating connections to applications.
Topic 2	• Verify Identity and Context: This section focuses on validating who is connecting, understanding the access context, and determining where the connection is going. It highlights architectural best practices and explains how identity and contextual information are used to secure connections within a Zero Trust ecosystem.
Topic 3	• Zero Trust Architecture Deep Dive Summary: This domain provides a recap of the Zero Trust concepts and practices discussed throughout the course. It reinforces the key elements required to successfully design and implement a Zero Trust architecture.
Topic 4	• Zero Trust Architecture Deep Dive Introduction: This domain introduces the foundational concepts of Zero Trust Architecture and prepares learners for deeper topics in the course. It provides a high-level understanding of how the Zero Trust framework operates within modern security environments.

Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45
There can be different types of initiators in a Zero Trust model, including:

- A. IP addresses and port numbers.
- B. A walled garden for limiting access to certain IPs.
- C. Known TCP sockets.
- D. Devices, IoT/OT, and workloads.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is B . In Zero Trust architecture, an initiator is not limited to a human user on a laptop. It can include many entity types that request access to a service, application, or data set. These can include managed devices, Internet of Things (IoT) systems, Operational Technology (OT) assets, and application workloads . This reflects the broader Zero Trust principle that trust decisions are applied to all requesting entities, not only to traditional employee endpoints.
This is important because modern enterprises no longer consist only of users on corporate desktops. They also include sensors, industrial systems, virtual machines, containers, and cloud-hosted workloads that generate access requests. Zero Trust must therefore evaluate the identity and context of these initiators using policy, posture, and risk rather than relying only on network location.
The other options are not correct because IP addresses, ports, and sockets are technical connection details, not the actual initiating entity in the Zero Trust model. A walled garden is also a network design concept, not a type of initiator. Therefore, the best answer is devices, IoT/OT, and workloads .

NEW QUESTION # 46
In a Zero Trust architecture, how is the connection to an application provided?

- A. Through a virtual security appliance stack.
- B. By establishing a full network-layer connection.
- C. Over any network with per-access control.
- D. Via secure TLS connections with out-of-band inspection for advanced threats.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. Over any network with per-access control. In Zero Trust architecture, access is provided to the specific application , not to the underlying network. This is a foundational design principle in Zscaler's Universal Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) guidance. Users can connect from any location and over any network , while policy is enforced per user, per device, per application, and per session . This differs from legacy approaches that first place the user onto the network and then rely on network

segmentation or firewall rules to limit access.
Option B is incorrect because establishing a full network-layer connection is characteristic of legacy VPN- based access, which extends network trust and increases lateral movement risk. Option C is also incorrect because Zero Trust is not defined by building a virtual appliance stack in front of applications. Option D includes TLS, which is used in Zscaler architectures, but the key Zero Trust concept being tested is not merely encrypted transport; it is brokered, granular, per-access connectivity without exposing the application to broad network reachability. Therefore, the most accurate answer is A .

NEW QUESTION # 47
Is risk the same across users?

- A. Yes.
- B. No.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. No. In Zero Trust architecture, risk is not uniform across users . Zscaler guidance explains that policy and access decisions are based on the entire user context , including identity, device, location, compliance state, and other factors. The same user can even receive different access outcomes depending on whether they are on a corporate laptop at a branch office or on a personal phone at a coffee shop.
This means risk is dynamic and personalized. One user may be low risk because they are on a managed, compliant endpoint in a trusted environment. Another user may be higher risk because they are using an unmanaged device, showing risky behavior, or requesting access to a more sensitive application. Zero Trust depends on this variation. If risk were identical across all users, there would be no need for granular policies, posture checks, or context-aware enforcement.
Therefore, Zero Trust assumes that risk changes by user, device, session, location, and requested application.
That is why access policy is evaluated per request rather than applied as a one-size-fits-all model. The correct answer is No .

NEW QUESTION # 48
Zero Trust access can work over any type of network.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. True. Zero Trust architecture is designed so that access decisions are independent of the underlying network as a trust boundary. Zscaler's ZPA guidance states that Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) gives users secure connectivity to private applications without ever placing them on the network, and that users can access applications without sharing network context with them.
Zscaler Client Connector guidance also states that it connects user devices to Zscaler cloud-hosted services independent of the user's location, and the ZIA traffic-forwarding architecture explains that the same authentication and policy follow the user wherever they are. This means the access model can work across corporate networks, home broadband, public Wi-Fi, mobile networks, branch environments, and other transport types, because trust is derived from identity, posture, context, and policy, not from being on a particular network.
The network still carries the traffic, but it does not determine trust. That is one of the defining characteristics of Zero Trust.
Therefore, the statement is true: Zero Trust access can work over any type of network.

NEW QUESTION # 49
There are alternative traffic forwarding methods to the Client Connector that leverage edge forwarding protocols to connect sites to the Zero Trust Exchange. Two of these protocols are:

- A. IPSec and GRE.
- B. IPSec and IKEv2.
- C. Single Sign-On and Public Cloud Access.
- D. Security Appliance and Router.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. IPSec and GRE. In the Zscaler Internet Access (ZIA) traffic forwarding architecture, branch offices and sites can send traffic to the Zero Trust Exchange through several forwarding methods. The reference architecture explicitly identifies GRE tunnels and IPsec tunnels as supported methods for forwarding traffic from branch routers, SD-WAN devices, and similar site infrastructure to the nearest ZIA Service Edge.
This is different from Client Connector , which is typically used for individual endpoints such as laptops and mobile devices. For fixed locations, edge-based forwarding protocols are preferred because they allow the site' s egress traffic to be securely transported to Zscaler without requiring the endpoint client on every device. The other options are incorrect because Single Sign-On is an identity function, not a traffic forwarding protocol; Security Appliance and Router are device categories, not protocols; and IKEv2 is associated with IPsec negotiation rather than being presented here as the pair of branch forwarding methods in the ZIA architecture.
Therefore, the two protocols specifically called out as alternative forwarding methods to Client Connector are IPSec and GRE .

NEW QUESTION # 50
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