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Zscaler ZTCA 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 3	• Control Content & Access: This domain covers how organizations assess risk, prevent compromise, and protect sensitive data when users access applications or services. It emphasizes adaptive controls, security inspection, and data protection practices aligned with Zero Trust principles.
主題 4	• 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.

>> ZTCA真題 <<

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在生活中我們不要不要總是要求別人給我什麼，要想我能為別人做什麼。工作中你能為老闆創造很大的價值，老闆當然在乎你的職位，包括薪水。一樣的道理，如果我們一直屈服於一個簡單的IT職員，遲早會被淘汰，我們應該努力通過IT認證，一步一步走到最高層，NewDumps Zscaler的ZTCA考試認證的練習題及答可以幫助我們快捷方便的通往成功的道路，而且享受保障政策，已經有很多IT人士在行動了，就在NewDumps Zscaler的ZTCA考試培訓資料，當然不會錯過。

最新的 Zero Trust Associate ZTCA 免費考試真題 (Q64-Q69):

問題 #64
What is the security risk inherent in creating a split tunnel VPN, where some traffic is routed over the VPN tunnel and the rest over a direct internet connection?

- A. A split ACL list, which means only half the rules will be enforced.
- B. An issue between the built-in client VPN agent on most modern operating systems and a third-party VPN gateway upstream.
- C. The VPN traffic is exempted from any security policies configured on the direct internet uplink router or appliance.
- D. You no longer have the visibility required to make decisions on those traffic flows that are going directly out to the internet.

答案：D

解題說明：
The correct answer is B . The core security risk of a split tunnel VPN is loss of visibility and consistent inspection for the traffic that bypasses the tunnel and goes directly to the internet. Zscaler's Secure Mobile Access reference architecture explains that traditional VPNs backhaul traffic to a central data center for security through a legacy appliance stack, while modern remote work leads to a lack of visibility into what users are accessing and how the network is performing when the organization no longer controls the path. ZIA guidance similarly states that user traffic must be forwarded to the nearest ZIA Service Edge so it can be inspected and either forwarded or blocked according to policy, and that the same authentication and policy should follow the user wherever they are. If some traffic exits directly to the internet outside that enforcement path, the organization loses the visibility and control needed to make reliable policy decisions on those flows.
That is the real Zero Trust concern with split tunneling. It creates blind spots rather than a uniformly enforced security model. Therefore, the best answer is loss of visibility into traffic going directly to the internet .

問題 #65
Why have traditional networks relied on implicit trust to connect initiators to workloads?

- A. Security breaches were historically less frequent.
- B. TCP/IP, the foundation of most networks, inherently favors connectivity over trust.
- C. It was easier to create direct P2P links between all devices, providing connectivity for rapid- downloading applications like BitTorrent and file sharing.
- D. Layer 3 ACLs are sufficient for blocking untrusted initiators.

答案：B

解題說明：
The correct answer is B . Traditional networks have historically relied on implicit trust because the foundational model of TCP/IP networking is built to enable connectivity , not to establish trust or least- privileged access. Once a user or device is on the network, routing and addressing make it possible to reach other resources unless additional controls are layered on top. This is exactly the legacy pattern that Zero Trust seeks to replace.
Zscaler's Universal ZTNA guidance explains that legacy approaches connected users to applications by placing them in the same network context or routing domain , whereas Zero Trust decouples the user from the network and allows access only to approved applications. The architecture specifically states that users should access applications without sharing network context with them and that granular, context-based policy should control access instead of implicit network trust.
So the underlying reason is architectural: traditional networking protocols were optimized for reachability and communication, not identity-based trust decisions. That is why implicit trust became common, and why Zero Trust is such a significant shift away from the old model.

問題 #66
The only way to deploy inspection is to inspect all traffic. Technically speaking, at an architectural level, there is no way to have exceptions, such as for certain websites or for certain types of applications.

- A. True
- B. False

答案：B

解題說明：
This statement is false . In Zscaler's Zero Trust architecture, the recommended design objective is to inspect as much encrypted

traffic as possible because inspection enables security controls such as malware protection, sandboxing, intrusion prevention system (IPS), browser isolation, Data Loss Prevention (DLP), cloud application controls, tenancy restrictions, and file type controls. The reference architecture states that inspecting all TLS/SSL traffic provides the fullest visibility and strongest protection across the Zero Trust Exchange. However, the same document also clearly confirms that inspection bypasses are supported in specific circumstances . These documented exceptions include banking and finance destinations, healthcare destinations, business functions that require unencryptable traffic, certificate-pinned applications, and some Microsoft 365 application flows that may not function properly under inspection. Zscaler strongly recommends using bypasses only in extreme circumstances , but it does not say exceptions are architecturally impossible. Therefore, from a verified Zero Trust design standpoint, full inspection is the preferred security posture, while selective exceptions are still an allowed and documented deployment option.

問題 #67
Which of the following actions can be included in a conditional "block" policy? (Select 2)

- A. Allow the connection.
- B. Firehose: Send TCP resets to the initiator.
- C. Quarantine: Ensure access is stopped and assessed.
- D. Deceive: Direct any malicious attack to a restricted decoy.

答案：C,D

解題說明：
The correct answers are A and B . In Zero Trust architecture, policy enforcement is not limited to a plain deny decision. Instead, policy can apply contextual control actions based on the assessed risk of the user, device, session, or application behavior. A conditional block policy is meant to stop or contain malicious or unauthorized activity while also reducing attacker effectiveness. Quarantine fits this model because it stops access and places the session, user, or device into a controlled state for further review or remediation. That aligns with Zero Trust principles of least privilege, continuous assessment, and adaptive response. Deceive also fits because modern Zero Trust protections can misdirect suspicious or malicious activity toward controlled decoy resources, limiting real exposure while improving detection and response. This is consistent with Zscaler architecture language describing inline prevention, deception, and threat isolation as protective controls.
By contrast, Allow the connection is not a block action, and Firehose is not a standard Zero Trust conditional block control in the architecture concepts you are testing against. Therefore, the two correct answers are Quarantine and Deceive.

問題 #68
The initial section of Zero Trust, Verify Identity and Context, includes three elements; the first is:

- A. ML-based application discovery as part of a microsegmentation implementation.
- B. Integration with third-party threat intelligence feeds.
- C. Device posture-based determinations of quarantine.
- D. Who is connecting.

答案：D

解題說明：
The correct answer is A. Who is connecting. In the Zero Trust model used throughout these questions, the first major section is Verify Identity and Context, which is concerned with understanding the who, what, and where of the access request. The first logical element in that sequence is identifying who is connecting.
Zscaler's authentication architecture makes this explicit by describing authentication credentials as the first step in determining which policies are applied, based on responses from the Identity Provider (IdP). Those responses include the user's identity, department, and group membership.
Device posture is also important, but it is part of the broader context that follows identity verification. Threat intelligence integrations and ML-based discovery are useful supporting capabilities, yet they are not the first element of the Verify stage. Zero Trust begins by establishing who the requester is, then layering in posture, location, and other contextual conditions to reach an access decision. Therefore, the best answer is Who is connecting.

問題 #69
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