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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce Policy: This section explains how security policies are applied and enforced across user connections and application access. It focuses on ensuring that access decisions follow defined policies and that connections to applications remain secure and compliant.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

Where is it most effective to assess the content of a connection?

- A. Within a data center deployed in a one-armed concentrator mode.
- **B. At the policy enforcement point, as close to an initiator as possible, for example the closest edge.**
- C. Within an ISP's fiber backbone.
- D. On disk, after first being copied several times for a backup.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . In Zero Trust architecture, content inspection is most effective when it happens inline at the policy enforcement point and as close to the initiator as possible . This improves both security and user experience. From a security standpoint, inspecting traffic early allows the platform to identify malware, risky content, command-and-control behavior, and sensitive data movement before the traffic continues deeper into the environment or reaches the destination. From a performance standpoint, enforcing policy at the nearest edge reduces unnecessary backhaul and helps maintain a more efficient path. This aligns with modern cloud-delivered Zero Trust design, where users connect to the nearest enforcement point rather than being forced through a central data center stack. A one-armed concentrator model is a legacy deployment concept and is less effective for distributed users and applications. Inspecting data only after it has been copied to disk is too late for inline protection, and an ISP backbone is not the enterprise's policy enforcement location. Therefore, the best answer is that content should be assessed at the enforcement point closest to the initiator , such as the nearest service edge.

NEW QUESTION # 77

Third parties that can be integrated at the point of Verifying Identity and Context in the Zero Trust process include:

- **A. IdPs (Identity Providers) such as Okta and PingFederate, which are used for SSO (Single Sign-On).**
- B. Open-source SIEM tools such as OSSM and the ELK Stack.
- C. Web scalers such as GCP, Azure, and AWS, where cloud workloads are typically hosted.
- D. Data center providers such as Equinix, where customer hardware is typically hosted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B . In Zscaler's Zero Trust architecture, the Verify Identity and Context stage relies on identity systems that can authenticate users and provide policy-relevant attributes. The ZIA authentication architecture explicitly states that Zscaler partners with leading Identity Providers (IdPs) such as Azure Active Directory, Okta, and PingFederate , and that responses from the IdP can include the user's identity, department, and group membership. Those attributes are then used to decide which policies apply.

The ZPA architecture reinforces the same model by stating that SAML and SCIM attributes such as group membership and role are used in access policy rules, and that additional access context can be provided by the SAML Identity Provider . This makes IdP integration a direct part of verification and context evaluation in the Zero Trust process.

The other options are not the best fit for this stage. SIEM tools support logging and analytics, while cloud and data center providers host workloads rather than acting as identity-verification systems. Therefore, the correct answer is IdPs like Okta and PingFederate

NEW QUESTION # 78

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

Answer: D

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 # 79

Identifying and proving the who value, that is, who is the initiating entity, is usually a function of a government agency.

- **A. False**
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. False. In Zero Trust architecture, identifying and validating who is making a request is normally handled through enterprise identity systems, not by a government agency. Zscaler's authentication architecture explains that authentication credentials and identity responses from an Identity Provider (IdP) are the first step in determining which policies should apply. Those responses can include the user's identity, groups, and department, which are then used in policy enforcement.

ZPA guidance also shows that SAML and SCIM attributes from the identity provider are used to support application access policy. This means the "who" value is typically proven through the organization's identity stack, such as an IdP, directory service, or integrated authentication platform, not through an external government authority.

While government-issued identity documents may be part of a hiring or registration process in some organizations, that is not how Zero Trust runtime identity verification is generally performed. In practice, the "who" is established through enterprise-controlled authentication and context systems. Therefore, the statement is false.

NEW QUESTION # 80

What options are available to an enterprise whose cybersecurity solution does not provide inline content inspection?

- A. Leverage the lowest-latency path, which typically involves service chaining to send traffic to a specialized branch where a stack of firewalls is hosted on a rack.
- B. Optimize their throughput.
- **C. Only view the metadata of a connection, such as who is calling and where they are calling.**
- D. Leverage tremendous cost savings, since TLS/SSL connections have a per-packet premium cost associated with processing them.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. If a security platform cannot perform inline content inspection, then it cannot fully inspect the payload of encrypted or application traffic. In practical terms, that means the enterprise is limited mainly to observing connection-level metadata such as source, destination, ports, categories, and other session attributes rather than the actual content moving through the session. Zscaler's TLS/SSL inspection reference architecture explains that when encrypted traffic is not decrypted, advanced analysis tools such as malware protection, sandboxing, and related controls cannot fully inspect that traffic. It also notes that traditional security appliances often handle only a small fraction of their normal traffic capacity when decryption is enabled, which is one reason many legacy environments inspect only a subset of traffic.

From a Zero Trust perspective, this limitation is significant because policy should be based not only on the existence of a connection, but also on what the connection is actually doing. Without inline inspection, hidden malware, risky transactions, and sensitive data loss can evade full control. Therefore, the realistic fallback is metadata visibility only, not full protection.

NEW QUESTION # 81

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