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minutes 75 of 75
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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<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.

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Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

One example of accessing different types of services based on a differentiator of identity is:

- A. Connecting from a browser on an untrusted device versus connecting from a device with a Zscaler Client Connector.
- B. Having an open-access VPN policy.
- C. Relying on a Managed Services Provider (MSP) for day-to-day management of the corporate network.
- D. Connecting to a LAN wirelessly versus through a wired connection.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C . In Zero Trust architecture, access is determined not only by who the user is, but also by the context of the device and access method . Zscaler documentation explains that policy assignment evaluates the user, machine, location, group, and more to determine which policies apply. It also states that Zero Trust access decisions can consider device posture and whether access is being requested under trusted or untrusted conditions.

A browser session from an untrusted device and a session from a device running Zscaler Client Connector represent two different identity-and-context states. The user identity may be the same, but the device trust and posture are different, so the available services and the enforcement outcome can differ. This is exactly how Zero Trust should work: access is tailored to the verified context of the request rather than granted broadly through network location. The other options do not represent a meaningful Zero Trust identity differentiator.

An open-access VPN policy is contrary to Zero Trust, wired versus wireless is primarily a network transport distinction, and MSP management is unrelated to the access decision itself. Therefore, the best answer is C .

NEW QUESTION # 30

Assessing, calculating, and delivering a risk score is: (Select 2)

- A. A review of known configuration, and the absence of other configuration details, of cloud-hosted services in relation to best practices, industry standards, and compliance models to ensure misconfigurations, issues, and vulnerabilities are

understood and highlighted.

- B. An assessment of the content, not just the connection, of services, so that malicious functions are not downloaded and protected information is not lost.
- C. An assessment of inline and out-of-band network traffic.
- D. Only focused on initiator context.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and B . In Zero Trust architecture, risk scoring is broader than a simple connection decision. It is derived from multiple forms of context and telemetry so that policy can adapt based on changing conditions. Option A is correct because risk can be informed by both inline observations and out-of- band analysis. This reflects the Zero Trust principle of continuous assessment rather than one-time trust establishment.

Option B is also correct because modern risk evaluation includes the security posture of cloud-hosted services , including known configuration weaknesses, missing controls, misconfigurations, compliance gaps, and other exposures. This aligns with Zero Trust thinking because access and trust decisions should account for more than identity alone; they should also reflect the security condition of the service being accessed.

Option C describes content inspection and data protection , which are critical controls, but that is not the best definition of calculating and delivering a risk score. Option D is incorrect because Zero Trust risk is not only about initiator context . It also considers application, service, transaction, and environmental conditions. Therefore, the two correct answers are A and B .

NEW QUESTION # 31

There can be different types of initiators in a Zero Trust model, including:

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

Answer: C

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 # 32

In a Zero Trust architecture, how is the connection to an application provided?

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

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 # 33

As a part of the first section of Zero Trust, Verify Identity, we understand the who, the what, and the where, in order to:

- A. Provide proper billing by counting the number of deployed end users within a customer's environment.
- B. Provide disaster recovery and business continuity in a "black swan" event context.
- C. Revoke network access to unauthorized users, devices, and workloads.
- **D. Provide a secure set of controls for the initiator, requiring the initiator to go through layers of validation as they attempt to access an application.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The purpose of the first Zero Trust stage, Verify Identity, is to establish the foundation for secure access by understanding who is requesting access, what device or request context is involved, and where the request is coming from. This verification step allows the architecture to apply the right controls before access is granted. In practical terms, it creates a security model in which the initiator must pass through multiple validation layers tied to identity and context before reaching the application. This is broader than simply revoking access to unauthorized users. Revocation may happen as an outcome, but the main purpose of verification is to support accurate and secure control decisions. It is also unrelated to billing or disaster recovery. Zero Trust begins with verification because access should not be based on being on the right network or inside the perimeter. It should be based on validated identity and current context. Once those are known, the architecture can apply the appropriate protections and policy outcomes. Therefore, the best answer is providing a secure set of controls through layered validation as the initiator attempts to access an application.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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