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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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.

Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

In a Zero Trust architecture, should applications that you manage have any exposed inbound listeners?

- A. Inbound listener ports should only be accessible to those initiators who are allowed access. All other access, and visibility, must be denied.
- B. Yes, allow all inbound to any service; the firewall will protect the application.
- C. Only allow access to those who share the same network.
- D. Yes, allow anyone to connect to the listening service, just like having your website on the internet for anyone to connect with.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . A major principle of Zero Trust architecture is that managed applications should not be broadly discoverable or openly reachable in the way legacy internet-facing services often are. Access should be limited only to explicitly authorized initiators , and all other visibility and reachability should be denied. This reduces attack surface, prevents opportunistic scanning, and limits exposure to exploitation attempts before authentication and policy evaluation occur.

Zero Trust does not assume that a firewall alone is sufficient protection for an exposed application. Instead, it seeks to minimize or eliminate unnecessary public exposure in the first place. Likewise, requiring the user to be on the same network is a legacy network-trust model, not a Zero Trust principle. The correct model is that access is granted only after identity and context are verified and policy allows it .

So while an application may technically listen for approved brokered access, it should not be openly visible to unauthorized users or the general internet. Therefore, the best answer is that inbound access should be available only to permitted initiators , while all other access and visibility are denied.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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. Devices, IoT/OT, and workloads.
- D. Known TCP sockets.

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 # 63

Risk within the Zero Trust Exchange is a dynamic value calculated to:

- A. Provide access to the network.
- B. Be hashed, truncated, and stored in an obfuscated manner.
- C. Give visibility of risky activity and allow enterprises to set acceptable thresholds of risk.
- D. Reduce processing load by enabling low-risk traffic to bypass less critical inspections.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. In Zero Trust architecture, risk is calculated dynamically so that the organization can see risky behavior and make informed policy decisions based on its own business tolerance. A dynamic risk value helps determine whether a request should be allowed, restricted, isolated, deceived, or blocked.

This supports one of the central principles of Zero Trust: trust is not static, and policy decisions should reflect current conditions rather than fixed assumptions.

The purpose of calculating risk is not to provide generic network access. Zero Trust is not about putting users onto a trusted network. It is about making precise decisions for each request. Dynamic risk also is not primarily about reducing system load by skipping controls. While organizations may prioritize resources intelligently, the main architectural reason for risk calculation is to support visibility and policy enforcement.

Enterprises can use this dynamic assessment to align security decisions with their own acceptable thresholds, application sensitivity, user context, device posture, and observed behavior. Therefore, the best answer is that risk is calculated to provide visibility into risky activity and allow enterprises to define acceptable risk thresholds.

NEW QUESTION # 64

With the first stage, Verify, being about identity and context, the "who," the "what," and the "where," the second stage of Zero Trust is about:

- A. Analyzing various threat actors in the wild.
- B. Seeing where the traffic is going, either an IaaS/PaaS destination or a SaaS destination.
- C. Two-factor authentication.
- **D. Controlling content and access.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Controlling content and access. In the Zero Trust architecture sequence used throughout this question set, the first stage is to verify identity and context, which means establishing who is requesting access and under what conditions. After that, the second stage is to control content and access.

This is where the architecture determines what the user is trying to reach, what content is involved, what protections are needed, and what level of access should be permitted.

This stage goes beyond identity alone. A user may be validly authenticated, but the connection may still require inspection, isolation, restriction, or denial depending on the destination, the application type, the transaction content, or the enterprise's policy. That is why content-aware security and granular access control are central to this second stage.

Two-factor authentication belongs within verification, not the second stage itself. Simply seeing where traffic is going is only one small input and does not describe the full stage. Threat-actor analysis is a supporting security activity, not the named Zero Trust stage. Therefore, the second stage is controlling content and access.

NEW QUESTION # 65

If an enterprise is protecting its services at a network level, such as using firewalls, what happens to that protection when a user leaves the network? (Select 2)

- A. Users will continue to be able to access services via the internet.
- **B. The initiator will not have access to the service.**
- C. Network access is maintained via TCP keepalive messages.
- **D. A path from initiator to the network must be put in place, for example VPN.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and D. In a legacy, network-based protection model, security controls such as firewalls are tied to the enterprise network perimeter. When a user leaves that network, the user typically loses direct access to internal services because the protection model assumes the user is on the trusted network or connected into it. To restore access, the organization usually has to establish a path back into the network, most commonly through a virtual private network (VPN) or another routable connection. Zscaler's Zero Trust guidance contrasts directly with this legacy pattern by stating that users should access applications without sharing network context with them.

This is one of the reasons Zero Trust replaces legacy VPN-centric design. ZPA documentation explicitly contrasts Zero Trust with legacy VPNs and firewalls by emphasizing that users connect directly to applications, not the network, thereby minimizing attack

surface and removing dependence on being

"inside" the network. Therefore, in a network-level protection model, once the user leaves the network, access is not naturally preserved; instead, access is lost unless a path such as VPN is put in place. The TCP keepalive option is unrelated, and unrestricted internet access to services would contradict the private, firewall-protected network design.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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