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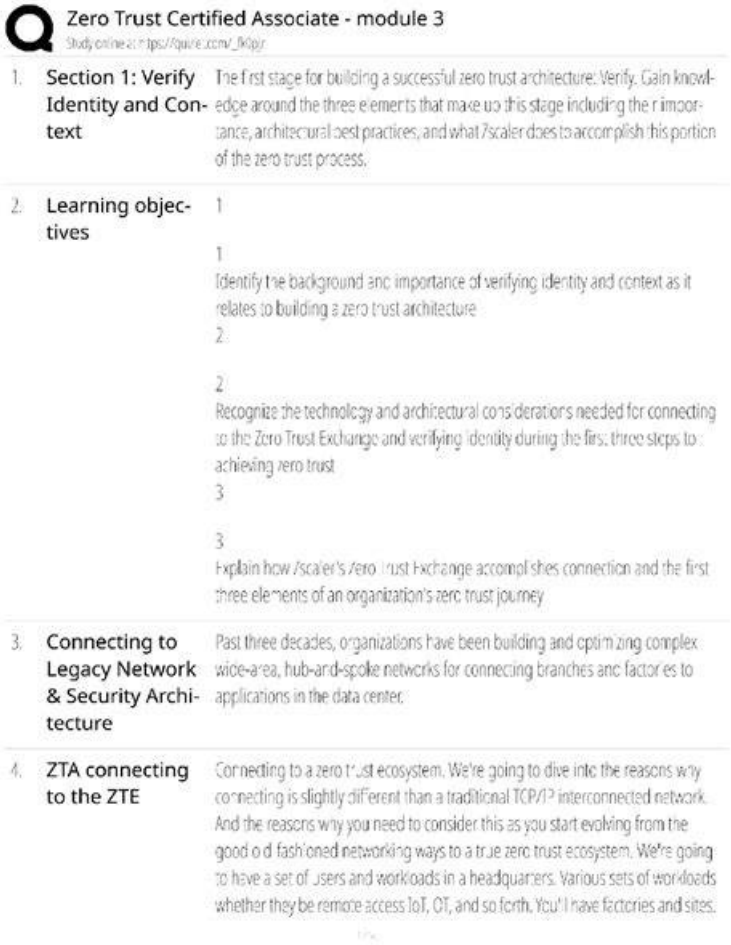
Zero Trust Certified Associate - module 3

1.	Section 1: Verify Identity and Context	The first stage for building a successful zero trust architecture: Verify. Gain knowledge around the three elements that make up this stage including the r importance, architectural best practices, and what Zscaler does to accomplish this portion of the zero trust process.
2.	Learning objectives	1 1 Identify the background and importance of verifying identity and context as it relates to building a zero trust architecture 2 2 Recognize the technology and architectural considerations needed for connecting to the Zero Trust Exchange and verifying identity during the first three steps to achieving zero trust 3 3 Explain how Zscaler's Zero Trust Exchange accomplishes connection and the first three elements of an organization's zero trust journey
3.	Connecting to Legacy Network & Security Architecture	Past three decades, organizations have been building and optimizing complex wide-area, hub-and-spoke networks for connecting branches and factories to applications in the data center.
4.	ZTA connecting to the ZTE	Connecting to a zero trust ecosystem. We're going to dive into the reasons why connecting is slightly different than a traditional TCP/IP interconnected network. And the reasons why you need to consider this as you start evolving from the good old fashioned networking ways to a true zero trust ecosystem. We're going to have a set of users and workloads in a headquarters. Various sets of workloads whether they be remote access IoT, OT, and so forth. You'll have factories and sites.

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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 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.

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Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
The first step of verifying identity is the "who." And "who" is not just who is the user, but also, in addition:

- A. The destination, who can also be a user.
- B. The device, and understanding what levels of access that device has.
- C. The IaaS destination that the user is connecting to.
- D. The type of bare-metal server that the packets traverse on their way to the destination.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B . In Zero Trust architecture, the "who" is broader than just the username or authenticated person. It also includes the device context associated with that request. This is important because Zero Trust does not make access decisions based only on user identity. It also considers whether the device is trusted, managed, compliant, encrypted, protected by endpoint security, or otherwise suitable for the requested level of access.
That means the "who" can be understood as the user together with the device being used, since both contribute to the trust decision. A user on a managed endpoint with proper posture may receive a different access outcome from the same user on an unmanaged or risky device. This is a core Zero Trust principle because it prevents identity-only decisions from becoming overly permissive.
The other options do not best match this concept. The destination is part of access context, but it is not the added meaning of "who" in this question. Bare-metal server type and IaaS destination are unrelated to verifying the requesting identity. Therefore, the correct answer is the device, and understanding what levels of access that device has .

NEW QUESTION # 58
By definition, Zero Trust connections are:

- A. Independent of any network for control or trust.
- B. Highly dependent on the network type, including whether that network is IPv4 or IPv6.
- C. Based purely on a network appliance, constrained by how much CPU may be available.
- D. Hairpinned through service chaining by an SD-WAN appliance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A . By definition, Zero Trust connections are independent of the network for control or trust . This is one of the most important distinctions between Zero Trust and legacy security models. In traditional architectures, trust is often inherited from network location. If a user is on the corporate network, or connected into it by VPN, that user may gain broad access based on network reachability. Zero Trust rejects that model. Instead, trust is established through identity, posture, context, and policy for each access request.
Because of this, the underlying transport network becomes less important from a trust perspective. Whether the user is on Wi-Fi, broadband, mobile internet, IPv4, or IPv6 is not the defining factor in the access decision. The connection can operate over many types of networks, but the network itself is not what grants trust . Options B, C, and D all describe legacy or infrastructure-specific dependencies that Zero Trust is designed to avoid. A Zero Trust connection is therefore defined by policy-controlled, context-aware access , not by dependence on a particular network type or appliance path.

NEW QUESTION # 59

A Zero Trust solution must account for an enterprise's risk tolerance via:

- A. Industry analyst firms such as Gartner and Forrester should provide the best guidance.
- B. A Zero Trust certification process, whereby every employee at the company is Zero Trust certified.
- C. A dynamic risk score, which feeds into a decision engine that determines whether access should be granted.
- D. The enterprise security architecture team should create a standard formula to calculate a fixed risk score for each unique initiator based on previous security incidents.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C . In Zero Trust architecture, enterprise risk tolerance is reflected through dynamic assessment , not static trust assumptions. A Zero Trust platform continuously evaluates the context of each request and uses that context to determine the appropriate access outcome. This aligns with the architectural principle that trust is never permanent and should be calculated based on current conditions rather than on a one-time decision or a fixed historical score.
A dynamic risk score is therefore the best fit because it can incorporate changing factors such as user identity, device posture, location, behavior, application sensitivity, and other contextual or security signals.
That score then informs a decision engine , which determines whether the request should be allowed, restricted, isolated, deceived, or blocked. This is far more aligned to Zero Trust than depending on analyst advice, employee certification, or a fixed formula based only on earlier incidents.
The key principle is that Zero Trust must adapt to changing risk in real time. Since enterprise risk tolerance varies by application, data sensitivity, and business context, a dynamic scoring and policy decision model is the most accurate architectural answer.

NEW QUESTION # 60
A Zero Trust policy enablement and subsequent application connection should always be permanent.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. False . Zero Trust architecture is built around least-privileged, context-based access
, not permanent entitlement. Zscaler's ZPA guidance explains that ZTNA provides users secure connectivity to private applications without ever placing them on the network and that access is granted based on granular policies . When a user attempts to access a resource, the user's context is matched against policy, and if the requirements are not met, the application is effectively unreachable. This means access is conditional and specific , not permanently enabled after one successful decision.
Zscaler also emphasizes that users connect directly to apps, not the network , minimizing attack surface and eliminating lateral movement. A permanent connection model would resemble legacy VPN behavior, where a user gains broad, lasting access to a routed network environment. Zero Trust rejects that model. Instead, policy enablement and application connectivity are tied to the active request and the context at the time of access. If posture, location, or policy conditions change, the decision can also change. Therefore, Zero Trust connections should not always be permanent, and the correct answer is False .

NEW QUESTION # 61
How is risky behavior controlled in a Zero Trust architecture?

- A. Re-categorization of an initiator, and their organization, so that subsequent access requests are limited, deceived, or stopped.
- B. Deploying best-in-class security appliances.
- C. Permanent quarantining of devices in a particular VLAN.
- D. Logging violations in a public database.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is B . In Zero Trust architecture, risky behavior is controlled through continuous evaluation and policy-based response , not through static network constructs such as VLAN quarantine or dependence on standalone appliances. Zscaler's Zero Trust guidance emphasizes granular, context-based policies that evaluate the user, device, application, and surrounding conditions before and during access. In the ZPA architecture material, Zscaler states that applications should remain inaccessible unless the user

is authorized, and policy should be independent of IP address or location.
The strongest architecture match is option B , because Zscaler documentation describes security outcomes such as inline prevention, deception, and threat isolation for compromised or risky users. That means when behavior becomes suspicious, later access attempts can be restricted, misdirected, or blocked based on updated policy context. This is fundamentally different from a legacy response such as placing a device permanently in a VLAN, which remains network-centric and coarse-grained. Logging alone also does not control risk, and simply deploying security appliances does not deliver Zero Trust by itself. Zero Trust controls risky behavior by dynamically adjusting enforcement based on observed context and threat posture, which best aligns with option B.

NEW QUESTION # 62
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