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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">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">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.

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Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

In a Zero Trust architecture, what is required to apply the first levels of control policy decisions?

- A. Inspection of SSL/TLS connections.
- **B. Context and Identity.**
- C. Local breakout so that traffic goes directly to SaaS applications from branches.
- D. Segmenting an OT network so that it is air-gapped from the IT environment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Context and Identity. In Zero Trust architecture, the earliest control decisions cannot be made effectively unless the platform first understands who is making the request and under what conditions that request is happening. That means identity must be verified, and context must be evaluated.

Context includes factors such as device posture, location, group membership, application sensitivity, and risk-related conditions. Without those inputs, the architecture cannot determine whether the request should be allowed, restricted, isolated, or blocked. SSL/TLS inspection is highly important for deeper content-aware controls, but it is not the first requirement for the initial level of control decisions. Local breakout is a traffic-forwarding design choice, not the foundational requirement for policy decision-making. Air-gapping an OT network is a segmentation strategy, but it does not represent the first control layer in Zero Trust. Zero Trust begins with verification and contextual understanding, because policy must be tied to the specific request, not to broad network assumptions. Therefore, the first levels of control policy decisions require context and identity.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 51

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.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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. False
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 53

When delivering policy to control access, if you want to allow an initiator to get access, but not expose them to a risky destination, which enforcement policies should be used?

- A. Provide time-based access.
- B. Physical quarantine of the user's device.
- C. Conditionally allow [Isolate, Steer (if need be)].
- D. Block.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . In Zero Trust architecture, enforcement is not limited to a simple allow-or-block outcome. Zscaler's architecture model supports conditional access controls that let the user proceed while reducing exposure to risk. This is why controls such as isolation are important. Zscaler's TLS/SSL inspection reference architecture lists browser isolation among the protections enabled by traffic inspection, allowing access to proceed while isolating risky web activity from the endpoint. That matches the idea of allowing access without directly exposing the initiator to the destination's full risk.

The "steer" concept also fits Zero Trust control logic because traffic can be directed through the most appropriate enforcement path or protective service edge as part of policy execution. By contrast, physical quarantine is a coarse legacy-style response, time-based access does not directly reduce destination risk, and block would deny access entirely rather than allow it safely. In Zero Trust, the better outcome is to preserve business access while applying the right protective control. Therefore, the best answer is Conditionally allow with Isolate and, if needed, Steer .

NEW QUESTION # 54

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