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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 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 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	• 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 (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75
What is a security limitation of traditional firewall/VPN products?

- A. They rely on easily tampered-with endpoint software.
- B. Their IP addresses are published on the internet.
- C. SSL-encrypted VPN traffic bypasses security inspection.
- D. They cannot be scaled to handle increased load.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. A key limitation of many traditional firewall and virtual private network (VPN) architectures is that encrypted VPN traffic can bypass or reduce effective security inspection, especially when the architecture is designed mainly to provide network connectivity rather than full inline content inspection.
Zscaler's TLS/SSL inspection guidance explains that without decryption, organizations are limited in how well they can inspect content for malware, data exfiltration, and risky activity. It also notes that legacy platforms often struggle to inspect encrypted traffic at scale, which creates blind spots in protection.
This matters because Zero Trust is not satisfied by simply creating a secure tunnel. A tunnel can protect confidentiality in transit, but it does not guarantee that the content inside the connection is safe or compliant.
Zscaler's Zero Trust architecture shifts away from broad network access and toward inline, policy-driven inspection and enforcement. The issue is not merely internet publication of IPs or scalability in the abstract; the deeper security weakness is that encrypted traffic can traverse the legacy VPN model without full security visibility and control.

NEW QUESTION # 76
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. Seeing where the traffic is going, either an IaaS/PaaS destination or a SaaS destination.
- B. Controlling content and access.
- C. Analyzing various threat actors in the wild.
- D. Two-factor authentication.

Answer: B

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 # 77
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. Conditionally allow [Isolate, Steer (if need be)].
- B. Physical quarantine of the user's device.
- C. Block.
- D. Provide time-based access.

Answer: A

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 # 78
Is risk the same across users?

- A. Yes.
- B. No.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. No. In Zero Trust architecture, risk is not uniform across users . Zscaler guidance explains that policy and access decisions are based on the entire user context , including identity, device, location, compliance state, and other factors. The same user can even receive different access outcomes depending on whether they are on a corporate laptop at a branch office or on a personal phone at a coffee shop.
This means risk is dynamic and personalized. One user may be low risk because they are on a managed, compliant endpoint in a trusted environment. Another user may be higher risk because they are using an unmanaged device, showing risky behavior, or requesting access to a more sensitive application. Zero Trust depends on this variation. If risk were identical across all users, there would be no need for granular policies, posture checks, or context-aware enforcement.
Therefore, Zero Trust assumes that risk changes by user, device, session, location, and requested application.
That is why access policy is evaluated per request rather than applied as a one-size-fits-all model. The correct answer is No .

NEW QUESTION # 79
There are three sections that make up a successful Zero Trust architecture: (1) Verify Identity and Context, (2) Control Content and Access, and (3) _____.

- A. Enforce Policy.
- B. Data Loss Prevention.
- C. Integration with an SSO provider.
- D. SAML- and SCIM-based authentication for assessing posture.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Enforce Policy. In the Zscaler Zero Trust model, the architecture is built around three major functions: verify identity and context , control content and access , and enforce policy .
Verification establishes who the user is and the conditions of the request, including factors such as device posture, location, group membership, and other contextual signals. Zscaler documentation states that policy assignment evaluates the user, machine, location, and more to determine which policies should apply.
After verification, the platform controls access and content by inspecting and evaluating the connection, the application, and the traffic according to defined business and security requirements. The third step is enforcement, where the system applies the exact result for that specific request, such as allowing, blocking, restricting, isolating, or otherwise controlling the transaction. Zscaler's architecture also describes using a cloud service to enforce contextual policies and emphasizes that users connect directly to applications, not the network.
The other options are supporting technologies or specific capabilities, but they do not represent the third major architecture section. The correct completion is therefore Enforce Policy .

NEW QUESTION # 80
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