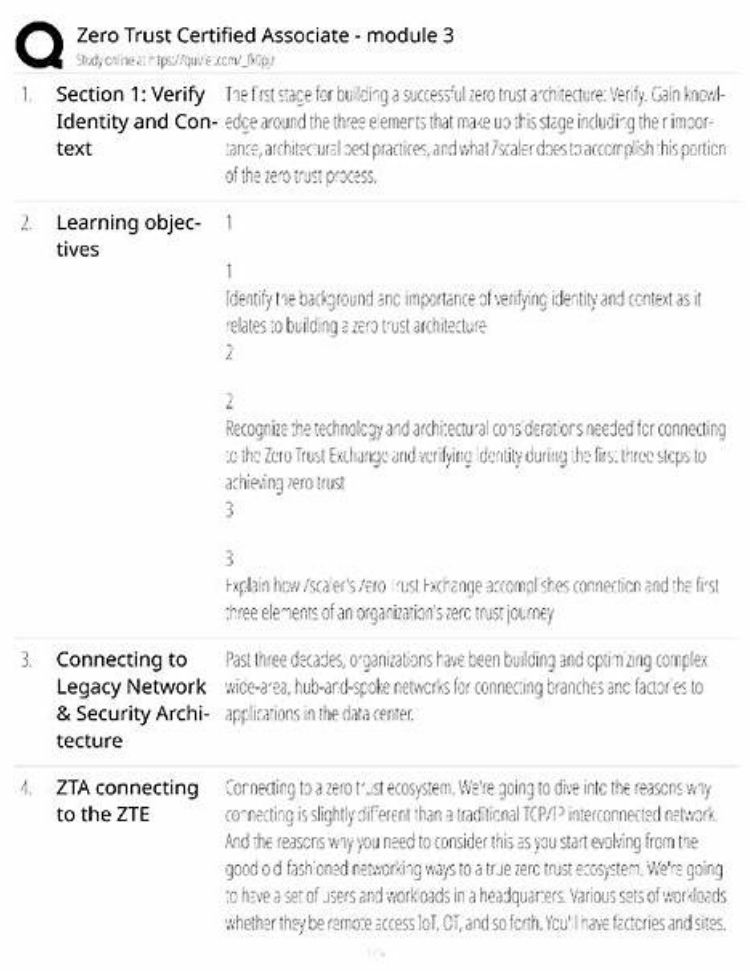
Valid Zscaler ZTCA Study Guide - ZTCA Pass Guide


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 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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ZTCA Pass Guide, ZTCA Test Assessment

Our experts who compiled the ZTCA practice materials are assiduously over so many years in this filed. They add the new questions into the ZTCA study guide once the updates come in the market, so they recompose the contents according to the syllabus and the trend being relentless in recent years. With so accurate information of our ZTCA learning questions, we can confirm your success by your first attempt.

Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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 5	• 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.

Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
What types of attributes can be used to assess whether access is risky? (Select 2)

- A. The endpoint operating system of the initiator.
- B. Seeing patterns in user behavior around things such as blocked malware downloads and blocked access to phishing sites.
- C. An analysis of device posture to examine attributes such as domain joined status, a certificate, whether the device has AV/EDR installed, and whether the device is running disk encryption.
- D. Leveraging APIs available on the Layer 3 devices on the network to scan for malicious services or hosts in the environment.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The correct answers are B and D . In Zero Trust architecture, risk is determined from multiple contextual signals , not from a single static attribute. Zscaler's architecture guidance states that policy decisions evaluate the user, machine, location, group, and more , which directly supports the use of device posture as a risk input. Device posture factors such as domain membership, certificate presence, endpoint protection tools like antivirus or endpoint detection and response (EDR), and disk encryption status are strong indicators of whether the device can be trusted for a given access request.
Behavioral patterns are also valid risk indicators. Zero Trust does not look only at who the user is; it also considers how that user and device are behaving over time. Repeated blocked malware downloads, blocked phishing attempts, and similar negative security events can indicate elevated risk and justify tighter policy enforcement on future requests. By contrast, the operating system alone is too narrow to be the best answer, and Layer 3 device API scanning is not the access-risk attribute model being tested here. Therefore, the strongest Zero Trust choices are device posture analysis and behavioral risk patterns .

NEW QUESTION # 18
Content stored within a SaaS/PaaS/IaaS location can be:

- A. Partially trusted depending on whether you maintain a proper audit log for access.
- B. 100% trusted, as cloud providers make sure content is safe before it is uploaded.
- C. Should never be trusted.
- D. Considered risky until inspected, either through inline SSL/TLS controls or through assessing the files "at rest" using an out-of-band assessment.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is B . In Zero Trust architecture, content stored in Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), or Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) environments should not be assumed safe simply because it resides in a cloud platform. Zscaler's security model emphasizes that trust must be established through inspection and policy , not by location alone. The TLS/SSL inspection architecture shows that inline inspection is necessary to evaluate content moving through encrypted sessions, while Zscaler's broader data protection model also includes out-of-band assessment for content already stored in cloud services. This aligns with the Zero Trust principle that applications and content can exist anywhere, but they are not automatically trustworthy because of where they are hosted. Cloud providers secure the platform, but they do not guarantee that every uploaded file, shared object, or stored dataset is safe, compliant, or free from malware or data exposure risk. At the same time, saying content should never be trusted is too absolute; Zero Trust is about verification , not blanket denial. Therefore, the most accurate answer is that cloud-stored content should be treated as risky until inspected , whether inline during transfer or out of band while at rest.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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 # 20
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 dynamic risk score, which feeds into a decision engine that determines whether access should be granted.
- C. 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.
- D. A Zero Trust certification process, whereby every employee at the company is Zero Trust certified.

Answer: B

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 # 21
Which of the following actions can be included in a conditional "block" policy? (Select 2)

- A. Deceive: Direct any malicious attack to a restricted decoy.
- B. Allow the connection.
- C. Firehose: Send TCP resets to the initiator.
- D. Quarantine: Ensure access is stopped and assessed.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and B . In Zero Trust architecture, policy enforcement is not limited to a plain deny decision. Instead, policy can apply contextual control actions based on the assessed risk of the user, device, session, or application behavior. A conditional block policy is meant to stop or contain malicious or unauthorized activity while also reducing attacker effectiveness. Quarantine fits this model because it stops access and places the session, user, or device into a controlled state for further review or remediation. That aligns with Zero Trust principles of least privilege, continuous assessment, and adaptive response. Deceive also fits because modern Zero Trust protections can misdirect suspicious or malicious activity toward controlled decoy resources, limiting real exposure while improving detection and response. This is consistent with Zscaler architecture language describing inline prevention, deception, and threat isolation as protective controls.
By contrast, Allow the connection is not a block action, and Firehose is not a standard Zero Trust conditional block control in the architecture concepts you are testing against. Therefore, the two correct answers are Quarantine and Deceive.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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