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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Questions [2026]-Achieve Highest Scores

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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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.

Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

By definition, Zero Trust connections are:

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

Answer: C

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 # 69

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

- A. 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.
- B. Seeing patterns in user behavior around things such as blocked malware downloads and blocked access to phishing sites.
- C. Leveraging APIs available on the Layer 3 devices on the network to scan for malicious services or hosts in the environment.
- D. The endpoint operating system of the initiator.

Answer: A,B

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 # 70

Connections to destination applications are the same, regardless of location or function.

- A. True
- B. False, each application, whether internal or external, trusted or untrusted, must be considered for connectivity based on the risk profile and risk acceptance of each enterprise.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B . In Zero Trust architecture, application connectivity is not treated as identical across all destinations . Each application must be evaluated according to its business purpose, sensitivity, exposure, trust level, data handled, user population, and enterprise risk tolerance . This is a core departure from legacy network-centric design, where many applications were reached through the same broad network access model once a user was connected.

Zero Trust instead applies application-specific and context-aware access control . An internal private application, a sanctioned Software as a Service (SaaS) platform, an unmanaged external website, and a high- risk destination should not all receive the same access treatment. Some may require direct allow, some may require isolation, some may require additional inspection, and some may need to be blocked entirely.

This is why Zero Trust policy is granular rather than uniform. The architecture assumes that connectivity decisions must reflect risk . Application location alone does not determine trust, and neither does function alone. The enterprise must decide how each destination is handled based on its overall risk profile and policy requirements. Therefore, the statement is false.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Businesses undertake _____ to increase efficiency, improve agility, and achieve a competitive advantage.

- A. Digital transformation journeys
- B. Disaster recovery planning
- C. Red teaming exercises
- D. Blue teaming exercises

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Digital transformation journeys . Businesses adopt digital transformation initiatives to modernize operations, improve responsiveness, increase efficiency, and create competitive differentiation. In the context of Zero Trust architecture, digital transformation is especially important because applications, users, and data are no longer confined to a traditional data center or corporate campus. As organizations move to cloud services, support remote work, and digitize workflows, legacy perimeter-based security models become less effective.

Zero Trust fits into this journey by providing a security model that aligns with modern business change.

Instead of relying on static network trust, it supports application-aware, identity-based, and context-driven access. That allows the business to move faster while still enforcing security consistently across distributed environments.

The other options do not fit the business objective in the question. Blue teaming and red teaming are security testing and defense exercises, while disaster recovery planning is a resilience activity. All are valuable, but they are not the broad transformation effort undertaken to improve agility and competitiveness. Therefore, the correct answer is digital transformation journeys .

NEW QUESTION # 72

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. Quarantine: Ensure access is stopped and assessed.
- C. Allow the connection.
- D. Firehose: Send TCP resets to the initiator.

