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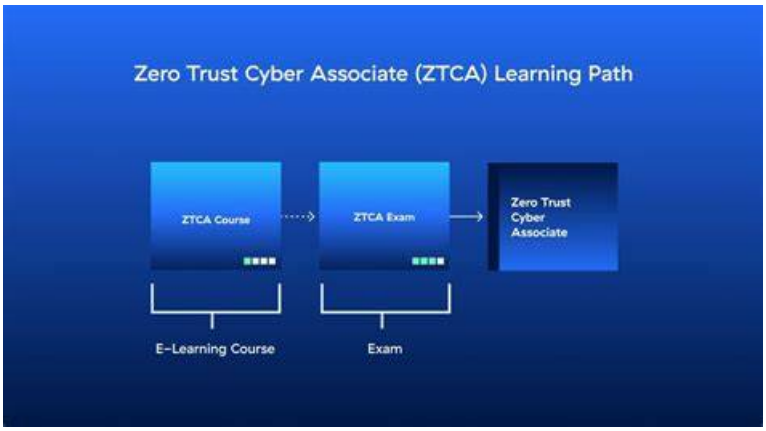

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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Zero Trust Fundamentals	- Core principles of Zero Trust • 1. Continuous verification and contextual access control • 2. Never trust, always verify - Zero Trust architecture concepts • 1. Least privilege access • 2. Identity-centric security model
Topic 2: Data Protection and Security Controls	- Data loss prevention concepts • 1. Secure data access enforcement • 2. Content-aware controls
Topic 3: Threat Protection Concepts	- Cyber threat prevention • 1. Traffic inspection concepts • 2. Threat detection and mitigation basics
Topic 4: Access Control and Policy Enforcement	- Policy-based access control • 1. Context-aware policies (user, device, location, risk) • 2. Conditional allow/block enforcement

Topic 5: Zscaler Architecture Overview	- Zero Trust Exchange model • 1. Secure access to internet and SaaS applications • 2. Cloud-based security enforcement

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Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16
What protects Personally Identifiable Information (PII) accidentally shared by a colleague to the entire company?

- A. Virtual firewalls.
- B. SSL/TLS inspection.
- C. Data Loss Prevention (out-of-band and inline).
- D. Verifying identity and context through a secure identity provider.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Data Loss Prevention (out-of-band and inline). In Zero Trust architecture, protection of sensitive data such as Personally Identifiable Information (PII) is handled by controls that understand and govern the content being transmitted, not just the identity of the sender or the existence of a connection. Zscaler's TLS/SSL inspection reference architecture explicitly identifies Data Loss Prevention (DLP) as a capability that helps prevent sensitive data from leaving the organization . That directly addresses accidental broad sharing, because DLP policies can detect sensitive patterns and stop, restrict, or alert on improper distribution. SSL/TLS inspection helps make the content visible, but by itself it is not the control that decides whether the sensitive information should be allowed. Identity verification is important for access decisions, but it does not prevent a legitimate user from unintentionally oversharing data. Virtual firewalls also do not provide content- aware protection for PII leakage. Zero Trust requires content-aware controls in addition to identity and context, which is why inline and out-of-band DLP is the correct answer for protecting accidentally shared PII.

NEW QUESTION # 17
Where is it most effective to assess the content of a connection?

- A. Within a data center deployed in a one-armed concentrator mode.
- B. Within an ISP's fiber backbone.
- C. On disk, after first being copied several times for a backup.
- D. At the policy enforcement point, as close to an initiator as possible, for example the closest edge.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is A . In Zero Trust architecture, content inspection is most effective when it happens inline at the policy enforcement point and as close to the initiator as possible . This improves both security and user experience. From a security standpoint, inspecting traffic early allows the platform to identify malware, risky content, command-and-control behavior, and sensitive data movement before the traffic continues deeper into the environment or reaches the destination. From a performance standpoint, enforcing policy at the nearest edge reduces unnecessary backhaul and helps maintain a more efficient path.
This aligns with modern cloud-delivered Zero Trust design, where users connect to the nearest enforcement point rather than being forced through a central data center stack. A one-armed concentrator model is a legacy deployment concept and is less effective for distributed users and applications. Inspecting data only after it has been copied to disk is too late for inline protection, and an ISP

backbone is not the enterprise's policy enforcement location. Therefore, the best answer is that content should be assessed at the enforcement point closest to the initiator , such as the nearest service edge.

NEW QUESTION # 18
A Zero Trust network can be:

- A. Located anywhere.
- B. Built using VPN concentrators.
- C. Built on IPv4 or IPv6.
- D. Located anywhere and built on IPv4 or IPv6.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. Located anywhere and built on IPv4 or IPv6. In Zero Trust architecture, the network and application access model is not tied to a specific physical location, branch, or data center.
Zscaler's Zero Trust guidance emphasizes that users, devices, and applications can be securely connected in any location , which is a core shift away from legacy perimeter-based designs. The architecture is also described as IP independent , meaning policy and access decisions are not fundamentally anchored to traditional network constructs such as fixed addressing or trusted subnets. This is why Zero Trust can operate across modern environments regardless of where workloads reside.
The option about VPN concentrators is incorrect because VPN-based architecture is associated with legacy remote-access models that extend network trust and expose services differently from Zero Trust. In contrast, Zero Trust reduces implicit trust, avoids broad network-level access, and focuses on secure, application-aware connectivity. Therefore, the most complete and accurate answer is that a Zero Trust network can be located anywhere and built on IPv4 or IPv6 , rather than being limited to a legacy transport or perimeter model.

NEW QUESTION # 19
When connecting to internal applications, something that you manage, what is the right way to implement Zero Trust for inbound connections?

- A. Direct access to internal applications must never be allowed. Furthermore, internal applications should never be exposed to any untrusted initiator and thus must be dark. Only authorized users can connect.
- B. Allow direct access for connections from enterprise-managed devices and enforce authorization for unmanaged devices, on-site or remote.
- C. Only allow connections via a secure point-to-point VPN connection.
- D. Allow direct access for on-site initiators and enforce authorization for remote connections.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A . Zscaler's Zero Trust architecture explicitly states that applications should be inaccessible unless the user is authorized and that the attack surface should remain invisible even to authorized users until policy allows access. The ZPA segmentation guidance says that decoupling the user from network-based access makes applications invisible unless the user is authorized, and the Universal ZTNA guide similarly states that applications should be inaccessible unless the user is authorized.
This means internal applications should not be exposed by default through open inbound listeners or broad network reachability. The Zero Trust model is to keep applications effectively dark to unauthorized initiators and make them available only through the policy-brokered access path. That is more secure than allowing direct access for on-site users, managed devices, or VPN-connected users, because those approaches reintroduce implicit network trust.
Therefore, the correct implementation is to avoid direct exposure of internal applications and allow access only for authorized users through the Zero Trust access model . That aligns directly with ZPA's goal of no broad network access and no lateral movement.

NEW QUESTION # 20
To effectively access any external SaaS application managed by others, one must be securely connected through:

- A. A hardwired network connection.
- B. A perimeter-based stateful network firewall, such as a security appliance.
- C. No means; the only access possible is via a special daemon running within the application space of the SaaS application

itself.

- D. A dynamic and effective path, ensuring beneficial experience and performance for the initiator.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is A . Zscaler's architecture for internet and SaaS access is built around securely connecting users to the nearest ZIA Service Edge , which creates an efficient path for performance and policy enforcement rather than forcing traffic through a fixed perimeter or hardwired network. The Traffic Forwarding in ZIA reference architecture states that forwarding methods are designed to send traffic to the nearest ZIA Service Edge , and Zscaler Client Connector builds a tunnel to that nearest service edge for mobile users. This reflects a dynamic path model that improves both user experience and security enforcement.
Zscaler also states that the Zero Trust Exchange securely connects users, devices, and applications in any location and is distributed across more than 150 data centers globally. That means effective SaaS access does not depend on a hardwired connection or a perimeter appliance. Instead, the user needs a secure, optimized path into the Zscaler cloud so policy can be applied inline while still maintaining good performance. Options B, C, and D all reflect legacy or incorrect access assumptions. Therefore, the best answer is a dynamic and effective path that benefits both security and user experience.

NEW QUESTION # 21
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