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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
What are two categories of destination applications in Zero Trust?

- A. (a) Known: the application has been categorized, classified, and updated dynamically; (b) Unknown: the application does not meet an existing category and must be profiled, learned, and controlled conditionally.
- B. (a) all things on the internet, (b) all things internal.
- C. (a) SaaS, (b) PaaS.
- D. (a) Google, (b) non-Google.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A . In Zero Trust architecture, destination applications must be understood and differentiated so the right policy can be applied. Zscaler's ZPA segmentation guidance explains that organizations need to identify, define, and characterize applications as part of moving from network-based access to granular user-to-application segmentation. This naturally supports a distinction between known applications , which are already categorized and understood, and unknown applications , which still require profiling, learning, and more cautious control.
This approach is consistent with Zero Trust because applications are not all treated equally. If an application is well understood, policy can be more precise. If it is unknown or not yet properly categorized, the enterprise may need to inspect, limit, isolate, or otherwise conditionally control access until its risk and purpose are clear. The other options are too narrow or too generic to represent the intended Zero Trust categorization model. Therefore, the best answer is the distinction between known and unknown destination applications, with unknown applications requiring profiling and conditional control before they can be fully trusted.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Content inspection of encrypted content at scale is widely available on most network-based security platforms, such as firewalls, to deploy.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. False . In Zero Trust architecture, inspection of encrypted traffic is a major requirement because most internet traffic is now encrypted, and threats frequently hide inside TLS/SSL sessions. However, Zscaler's TLS/SSL inspection reference guidance explains that this type of inspection is not widely available at scale on most traditional network-based security platforms . Conventional security appliances typically experience a major reduction in effective traffic-handling capacity when decryption is enabled, which is one of the main reasons many legacy environments only inspect a limited subset of encrypted traffic. This limitation is important in Zero Trust because selective inspection creates blind spots. If encrypted traffic is not inspected broadly, malware delivery, command-and-control activity, risky application behavior, and data exfiltration can bypass security controls. Zscaler's architecture is designed to move this function to a cloud-delivered inline security model so inspection can occur more consistently and at scale. Therefore, the statement is false because traditional firewalls and similar appliances have historically struggled to provide encrypted content inspection broadly and efficiently enough for modern Zero Trust needs.

NEW QUESTION # 57
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. Two-factor authentication.
- D. Analyzing various threat actors in the wild.

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 # 58
Content stored within a SaaS/PaaS/IaaS location can be:

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

Answer: B

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 # 59
There are alternative traffic forwarding methods to the Client Connector that leverage edge forwarding protocols to connect sites to the Zero Trust Exchange. Two of these protocols are:

- A. IPSec and GRE.
- B. Single Sign-On and Public Cloud Access.
- C. Security Appliance and Router.
- D. IPSec and IKEv2.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. IPSec and GRE. In the Zscaler Internet Access (ZIA) traffic forwarding architecture, branch offices and sites can send traffic to the Zero Trust Exchange through several forwarding methods. The reference architecture explicitly identifies GRE tunnels and IPsec tunnels as supported methods for forwarding traffic from branch routers, SD-WAN devices, and similar site infrastructure to the nearest ZIA Service Edge.
This is different from Client Connector , which is typically used for individual endpoints such as laptops and mobile devices. For fixed locations, edge-based forwarding protocols are preferred because they allow the site' s egress traffic to be securely transported to Zscaler without requiring the endpoint client on every device. The other options are incorrect because Single Sign-On is an identity function, not a traffic forwarding protocol; Security Appliance and Router are device categories, not protocols; and IKEv2 is associated with IPsec negotiation rather than being presented here as the pair of branch forwarding methods in the ZIA architecture.
Therefore, the two protocols specifically called out as alternative forwarding methods to Client Connector are IPSec and GRE .

NEW QUESTION # 60

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