

ZTCA적중율 높은 시험덤프자료 100%유효한 최신버전 공부자료



IT업계 종사자라면 누구나 Zscaler 인증 ZTCA 시험을 패스하고 싶어 하리라고 믿습니다. 많은 분들이 이렇게 좋은 인증 시험은 아주 어렵다고 생각합니다. 네 맞습니다. 패스할 확률은 아주 낮습니다. 노력하지 않고야 당연히 불가능한 일이 아니겠습니까? Zscaler 인증 ZTCA 시험은 기초 지식 그리고 능숙한 전업지식이 필요 합니다. KoreaDumps는 여러분들한테 Zscaler 인증 ZTCA 시험을 쉽게 빨리 패스할 수 있도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. KoreaDumps의 Zscaler 인증 ZTCA 시험 관련 자료로 여러분은 짧은 시간내에 간단하게 시험을 패스할 수 있습니다. 시간도 절약하고 돈도 적게 들이는 이런 제안은 여러분들한테 딱 좋은 해결책이라고 봅니다.

KoreaDumps의 Zscaler 인증 ZTCA 시험덤프는 실제 시험의 기출문제와 예상문제를 묶어둔 공부자료로서 시험문제 커 비율이 상당히 높습니다. IT업계에 계속 종사하려는 IT인사들은 부단히 유력한 자격증을 취득하고 자신의 자리를 보존해야 합니다. KoreaDumps의 Zscaler 인증 ZTCA 시험덤프로 어려운 Zscaler 인증 ZTCA 시험을 쉽게 패스해보세요. IT자격증 취득이 어느때보다 어느일보다 쉬워져 자격증을 많이 따는 꿈을 실현해드립니다.

>> ZTCA적중율 높은 시험덤프자료 <<

ZTCA 시험대비 인증공부 & ZTCA 덤프 공부자료

국제공인 자격증을 취득하여 IT업계에서 자신만의 자리를 잡고 싶으신가요? 자격증이 수없이 많은데 Zscaler ZTCA 시험 패스부터 시작해보실까요? 100% 합격 가능한 Zscaler ZTCA 덤프는 Zscaler ZTCA 시험문제의 기출문제와 예상문제로 되어있는 퍼펙트한 모음문제집으로서 시험패스율이 100%에 가깝습니다.

최신 Zero Trust Associate ZTCA 무료샘플문제 (Q57-Q62):

질문 # 57

Connections approved by the Zero Trust Exchange must then enable permanent network-level access for at least 30 days.

- A. False
- B. True

정답: A

설명:

The correct answer is B. False . Zero Trust architecture is specifically designed to avoid giving users broad, lasting network-level access after a connection is approved. Zscaler's Universal ZTNA guidance states that users connect directly to applications, not the network , which minimizes attack surface and eliminates lateral movement. This means approval is tied to the specific access request and the relevant context at that moment, not to an ongoing entitlement to the underlying network.

The idea of granting network-level access for 30 days is much closer to a legacy VPN model, where a user is placed onto a routable network and may retain broad reachability beyond the immediate business need. Zero Trust does the opposite. It verifies identity and context, evaluates policy, and then enforces a specific control outcome for that request. If the user's context changes, the policy outcome can also change. That is why Zero Trust is often described as dynamic and per-access , rather than static and persistent. A connection approved by the Zero Trust Exchange does not imply a long-term network privilege; it enables only the necessary application access under current policy conditions.

질문 # 58

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. At the policy enforcement point, as close to an initiator as possible, for example the closest edge.
- D. On disk, after first being copied several times for a backup.

정답: C

설명:

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.

질문 # 59

The second part of a Zero Trust architecture after verifying identity and context is:

- A. Re-checking the SAML assertion.
- B. Microsegmentation.
- C. Enforcing policy.
- D. Controlling content and access.

정답: D

설명:

The correct answer is A. Controlling content and access. In the Zero Trust architecture sequence used in Zscaler's architectural model, the flow is first to verify identity and context , then to control content and access , and finally to enforce policy . This order is important because Zero Trust does not begin by trusting the network. Instead, it first determines who the user is and what the conditions of the request are, such as device posture, location, group membership, and other contextual factors. Once that context is

established, the architecture then evaluates the application request and the content flowing through the connection so that appropriate controls can be applied.

This second stage is where Zero Trust moves beyond identity alone. It is not enough to know who the user is; the architecture must also assess what they are trying to access and whether the transaction itself should be restricted, inspected, isolated, or blocked. Re-checking a SAML assertion is too narrow, microsegmentation is a design technique rather than the named architecture stage, and enforcing policy is the third stage. Therefore, the second part is controlling content and access .

질문 # 60

If an enterprise is protecting its services at a network level, such as using firewalls, what happens to that protection when a user leaves the network? (Select 2)

- A. A path from initiator to the network must be put in place, for example VPN.
- B. The initiator will not have access to the service.
- C. Network access is maintained via TCP keepalive messages.
- D. Users will continue to be able to access services via the internet.

정답: A,B

설명:

The correct answers are A and D . In a legacy, network-based protection model, security controls such as firewalls are tied to the enterprise network perimeter. When a user leaves that network, the user typically loses direct access to internal services because the protection model assumes the user is on the trusted network or connected into it. To restore access, the organization usually has to establish a path back into the network , most commonly through a virtual private network (VPN) or another routable connection. Zscaler's Zero Trust guidance contrasts directly with this legacy pattern by stating that users should access applications without sharing network context with them.

This is one of the reasons Zero Trust replaces legacy VPN-centric design. ZPA documentation explicitly contrasts Zero Trust with legacy VPNs and firewalls by emphasizing that users connect directly to applications, not the network , thereby minimizing attack surface and removing dependence on being

"inside" the network. Therefore, in a network-level protection model, once the user leaves the network, access is not naturally preserved; instead, access is lost unless a path such as VPN is put in place . The TCP keepalive option is unrelated, and unrestricted internet access to services would contradict the private, firewall-protected network design.

질문 # 61

As a part of the first section of Zero Trust, Verify Identity, we understand the who, the what, and the where, in order to:

- A. Provide proper billing by counting the number of deployed end users within a customer's environment.
- B. Provide a secure set of controls for the initiator, requiring the initiator to go through layers of validation as they attempt to access an application.
- C. Provide disaster recovery and business continuity in a "black swan" event context.
- D. Revoke network access to unauthorized users, devices, and workloads.

정답: B

설명:

The correct answer is B. The purpose of the first Zero Trust stage, Verify Identity, is to establish the foundation for secure access by understanding who is requesting access, what device or request context is involved, and where the request is coming from. This verification step allows the architecture to apply the right controls before access is granted. In practical terms, it creates a security model in which the initiator must pass through multiple validation layers tied to identity and context before reaching the application. This is broader than simply revoking access to unauthorized users. Revocation may happen as an outcome, but the main purpose of verification is to support accurate and secure control decisions. It is also unrelated to billing or disaster recovery. Zero Trust begins with verification because access should not be based on being on the right network or inside the perimeter. It should be based on validated identity and current context. Once those are known, the architecture can apply the appropriate protections and policy outcomes. Therefore, the best answer is providing a secure set of controls through layered validation as the initiator attempts to access an application.

질문 # 62

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