# ZTCA模擬試験問題集、ZTCA無料問題


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## Zscaler ZTCA 認定試験の出題範囲:

| トピック | 出題範囲 |
|---|---|
| トピック 1 | • 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. |
| トピック 2 | • 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. |
| トピック 3 | • 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. |

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| トピック 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. |

**>> ZTCA模擬試験問題集 <<**

# 試験ZTCA模擬試験問題集 & 一生懸命にZTCA無料問題 | 100%合格率のZTCA資格問題集

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## Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate 認定 ZTCA 試験問題 (Q54-Q59):

**質問 # 54**
The second part of a Zero Trust architecture after verifying identity and context is:

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

**正解：A**

解説：
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 .

**質問 # 55**
What is a security limitation of traditional firewall/VPN products?

- A. Their IP addresses are published on the internet.
- B. They cannot be scaled to handle increased load.
- C. SSL-encrypted VPN traffic bypasses security inspection.
- D. They rely on easily tampered-with endpoint software.

**正解：C**

解説：
The correct answer is B. A key limitation of many traditional firewall and virtual private network (VPN) architectures is that encrypted VPN traffic can bypass or reduce effective security inspection, especially when the architecture is designed mainly to provide network connectivity rather than full inline content inspection.
Zscaler's TLS/SSL inspection guidance explains that without decryption, organizations are limited in how well they can inspect content for malware, data exfiltration, and risky activity. It also notes that legacy platforms often struggle to inspect encrypted traffic at scale, which creates blind spots in protection.

This matters because Zero Trust is not satisfied by simply creating a secure tunnel. A tunnel can protect confidentiality in transit, but it does not guarantee that the content inside the connection is safe or compliant.
Zscaler's Zero Trust architecture shifts away from broad network access and toward inline, policy-driven inspection and enforcement. The issue is not merely internet publication of IPs or scalability in the abstract; the deeper security weakness is that encrypted traffic can traverse the legacy VPN model without full security visibility and control.

**質問 # 56**
Zero Trust access can work over any type of network.

- A. False
- B. True

**正解： B**

解説：
The correct answer is A. True. Zero Trust architecture is designed so that access decisions are independent of the underlying network as a trust boundary. Zscaler's ZPA guidance states that Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) gives users secure connectivity to private applications without ever placing them on the network, and that users can access applications without sharing network context with them.
Zscaler Client Connector guidance also states that it connects user devices to Zscaler cloud-hosted services independent of the user's location, and the ZIA traffic-forwarding architecture explains that the same authentication and policy follow the user wherever they are. This means the access model can work across corporate networks, home broadband, public Wi-Fi, mobile networks, branch environments, and other transport types, because trust is derived from identity, posture, context, and policy, not from being on a particular network.
The network still carries the traffic, but it does not determine trust. That is one of the defining characteristics of Zero Trust.
Therefore, the statement is true: Zero Trust access can work over any type of network.

**質問 # 57**
Assessing risk is:

- A. An ongoing process to verify publicly known bad actor IP addresses.
- B. An assessment of all things related to the current connection, previous context, and considered on an ongoing basis for future requests, thus allowing for unique and dynamic changes in the consideration of risk.
- C. Universal control across the entire enterprise. Once assessed, risk applies to all traffic from that enterprise.
- D. A non-recurring process to determine how to treat requests from a specific initiator for the next 30 days.

**正解： B**

解説：
The correct answer is D . In Zero Trust architecture, risk assessment is continuous and adaptive , not static.
Zscaler documentation states that policy decisions consider far more than a one-time identity check. User access is evaluated using context such as user identity, device posture, location, group membership, and time of day , and those conditions can change between requests. ZPA guidance also states that organizations should use logs to determine which users are accessing which apps, and automatically adapt based on any changes in context .
This directly supports the idea that risk is based on the current connection , informed by previous context , and continually reconsidered for future access attempts. Option A is incorrect because Zero Trust does not create a long-lived 30-day trust decision. Option B is incorrect because risk is not universally applied to all enterprise traffic once assessed. Option C is too narrow, since risk is not limited to checking public bad-IP lists. Instead, Zero Trust risk is dynamic and contextual, enabling policy to change uniquely for each request as conditions evolve. That is why the best answer is D .

**質問 # 58**
Connections to destination applications are the same, regardless of location or function.

- A. 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.
- B. True

**正解： A**

解説：
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.

**質問 # 59**
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**ZTCA無料問題**: https://www.certjuken.com/ZTCA-exam.html

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