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Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

When delivering policy to control access, if you want to allow an initiator to get access, but not expose them to a risky destination, which enforcement policies should be used?

- A. Provide time-based access.
- **B. Conditionally allow [Isolate, Steer (if need be)].**
- C. Block.
- D. Physical quarantine of the user's device.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . In Zero Trust architecture, enforcement is not limited to a simple allow-or-block outcome. Zscaler's architecture model supports conditional access controls that let the user proceed while reducing exposure to risk. This is why controls such as isolation are important. Zscaler's TLS/SSL inspection reference architecture lists browser isolation among the protections enabled by traffic inspection, allowing access to proceed while isolating risky web activity from the endpoint. That matches the idea of allowing access without directly exposing the initiator to the destination's full risk.

The "steer" concept also fits Zero Trust control logic because traffic can be directed through the most appropriate enforcement path

or protective service edge as part of policy execution. By contrast, physical quarantine is a coarse legacy-style response, time-based access does not directly reduce destination risk, and block would deny access entirely rather than allow it safely. In Zero Trust, the better outcome is to preserve business access while applying the right protective control. Therefore, the best answer is Conditionally allow with Isolate and, if needed, Steer .

NEW QUESTION # 56

Why should an enterprise categorize applications as part of its secure digital transformation to a Zero Trust architecture?

- A. To build structured naming conventions for applications, for example Country:City:Location:Function.
- **B. To differentiate destination applications from each other, thus enabling the deployment of granular control from valid initiator to valid destination application.**
- C. So that these can be stored in a CMDB (Configuration Management Database) system, which can be used as a policy enforcement plane for application traffic.
- D. To know which ACLs to set on their firewall.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. In Zero Trust architecture, applications must be identified, defined, and differentiated so that policy can be applied at a granular level. Zscaler's Zero Trust User-to-App Segmentation guidance explains that organizations should identify, define, and characterize applications and application segments as part of the move from legacy network-based access to a user-based approach using application segments and access policies. That directly supports the idea that application categorization is necessary to distinguish one destination from another and apply the correct user-to-application policy.

This is important because Zero Trust does not grant broad network access and then rely on downstream controls. Instead, it gives access to the right application for the right initiator under the right conditions.

Without meaningful application categorization, organizations cannot create granular segmentation or precise access policies. Naming conventions and CMDB storage may be useful operationally, but they are not the core reason. Likewise, ACL planning belongs to legacy firewall thinking rather than Zero Trust design.

Therefore, the strongest architecture-aligned answer is that applications are categorized in order to differentiate destinations and enable granular control from valid initiator to valid destination application.

NEW QUESTION # 57

What are the three main sections that the elements of Zero Trust are grouped into?

- A. Castle-and-moat security architectures, with the data center and inbound DMZ being key.
- B. Routers, switches, and wireless access points.
- C. VPNs, firewalls, and legacy architectures.
- **D. Verify Identity and Context, Control Content and Access, and Enforce Policy.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . In the Zero Trust architecture model used throughout this question set, the elements of Zero Trust are grouped into three major sections: Verify Identity and Context , Control Content and Access , and Enforce Policy . This structure reflects the way Zero Trust moves away from implicit trust based on network location and instead applies security based on identity, context, content awareness, and policy- driven control.

First, the architecture verifies who is making the request and under what conditions , such as device posture, location, group membership, or risk context. Next, it controls what is being accessed and what content is involved , which is where inspection, application awareness, and content-based protections become essential.

Finally, it enforces policy by applying the exact outcome required for that request, such as allow, restrict, isolate, deceive, or block. The other answer choices describe legacy infrastructure components or traditional perimeter approaches, not the three conceptual sections of Zero Trust. Therefore, the only correct grouping is Verify Identity and Context, Control Content and Access, and Enforce Policy .

NEW QUESTION # 58

What facilitates constant and uniform application of policy enforcement?

- A. Leveraging policy enforcement capabilities available through traditional security appliances.
- B. Application access happens on-premises, typically either from within the data center or the corporate campus, where large security stacks are deployed.
- C. The policy remains the same, conditionally, and is applied equally regardless of the location of the enforcement point.
- D. Open and clear communication channels across Network and Security teams.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is B . A core Zero Trust principle is that policy should be consistent and context-based , regardless of where the user is, where the application is hosted, or where the enforcement service is located.

In other words, the same business and security policy must be applied uniformly across all access requests, with outcomes changing only when the evaluated context changes. This creates predictable and repeatable enforcement across branches, campuses, home offices, mobile users, and cloud-hosted applications.

Legacy environments often struggle with this because different firewalls, VPN gateways, and security stacks may each enforce only part of the intended rule set, leading to drift and inconsistency. Zero Trust addresses that by moving toward a centralized, policy-driven control model that is applied equally across the distributed environment. Communication between teams is important operationally, but it is not what fundamentally enables constant and uniform enforcement. Traditional appliances and on-premises security stacks also do not solve the consistency problem at scale. Therefore, the best answer is that uniform enforcement is facilitated when the same conditional policy is applied equally regardless of the enforcement point's location .

NEW QUESTION # 59

What purpose do Data Loss controls serve? (Select all that apply)

- A. Intercepting data poisoning attempts from authorized users.
- B. Error checking and validation to ensure data integrity.
- C. Detecting data theft through malware.
- D. Preventing non-malicious and/or accidental data leakage.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and B . In Zero Trust architecture, Data Loss controls exist to prevent sensitive information from leaving the organization in unauthorized ways. Zscaler's TLS/SSL inspection reference architecture specifically lists Data Loss Prevention (DLP) as a capability that helps prevent sensitive data from leaving the organization . This clearly supports option B , which covers accidental or non-malicious leakage such as unintended sharing, upload mistakes, or improper transfers.

Option A is also correct because data loss controls help detect and stop data theft , including theft carried out by malware or compromised sessions. In Zero Trust, inspection is not limited to who is connecting; it also evaluates what content is moving across the session. That is why encrypted traffic inspection is so important:

without it, malicious exfiltration can remain hidden. By contrast, option C describes data integrity and validation functions, which are not the purpose of DLP. Option D refers more to content manipulation or poisoning, which is not the primary function being described by data loss controls in Zscaler's architecture.

Therefore, the correct purposes are detecting data theft and preventing accidental leakage .

NEW QUESTION # 60

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