

高品質なZTCA最新試験情報 &合格スムーズZTCA無料試験 |ハイパスレートのZTCA専門試験

質問 # 31

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CKS試験の準備方法 | ハイパスレートのCKS最新関連参考書試験 | 実際のCertified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)資格認定試験

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- CKSテスト対策書 | CKS合格対策 | CKS試験復習 | www.topexam.jp | サイトにて「CKS」問題集を無料で使うCKS日本語復習赤本
- CKS認定試験トレーニング | CKSテスト対策書 | CKS試験問題集 | www.topexam.jp | 入力して「CKS」を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてください。CKS独学書籍
- 有難いCKS最新関連参考書 - 合格スムーズCKS資格認定試験 | 最高のCKS試験参考書 | www.topexam.jp | は、www.topexam.jpを無料でダウンロードするのに最適なサイトです。CKS合格対策
- CKS資格トレーニング | CKS試験問題集 | CKS資格参考書 | ウェブサイト | www.topexam.jp | から「CKS」を聞いて検索し、無料でダウンロードしてください。CKS試験対応
- CKS認定試験トレーニング | CKS問題集 | CKS独学書籍 | www.topexam.jp | に移動し、「CKS」を検索して、無料でダウンロード可能な試験資料を探します。CKS試験問題集
- CKS模擬対策問題 | CKS問題集 | CKS資格トレーニング | www.topexam.jp | サイトにて最新: CKS <問題集をダウンロード | CKS問題集無料
- CKS専門トレーニング | CKS問題集無料 | CKS資格参考書 | 「CKS」を無料でダウンロード | www.topexam.jp | ウェブサイトをinputするだけCKS模擬対策問題
- CKS資格取得 | CKS試験準備 | CKS合格体験記 | 今すぐwww.topexam.jp | で「CKS」を検索して、無料でダウンロードしてください。CKS模擬対策問題
- CKS Linux Foundation試験の準備方法 | 素晴らしいCKS最新関連参考書試験 | 更新するCertified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)資格認定試験 | www.topexam.jp | を入力して「CKS」を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてください。CKS日本語復習赤本

CKS試験の準備方法 | 一歩優秀なCKS最新関連参考書試験 | 高品質なCertified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)資格認定試験

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

>> ZTCA最新試験情報 <<

優秀な ZTCA最新試験情報 & 認定試験のリーダー & 実用的な ZTCA無料試験

Xhs1991のZscalerのZTCA試験トレーニング資料を利用すれば、認定試験に合格するのは簡単になります。うちのZscalerのZTCA試験トレーニング資料は豊富な経験を持っている専門家が長年の研究を通じて開発されたものです。Xhs1991の学習教材は君の初めての試しでZscalerのZTCA認定試験に合格するのに助けます。

Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate 認定 ZTCA 試験問題 (Q15-Q20):

質問 # 15

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) Google, (b) non-Google.
- C. (a) all things on the internet, (b) all things internal.
- D. (a) SaaS, (b) PaaS.

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 16

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

- A. Allow direct access for connections from enterprise-managed devices and enforce authorization for unmanaged devices, on-site or remote.
- B. Only allow connections via a secure point-to-point VPN connection.
- C. 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.
- D. Allow direct access for on-site initiators and enforce authorization for remote connections.

正解: C

解説:

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.

質問 # 17

What is the ultimate goal of policy enforcement?

- A. Track network bandwidth utilization across destination application categories.
- B. Issue a log that can be interpreted in a modern SOC.
- **C. State a conditional allow or a conditional block.**
- D. Designate an initiator as always trustworthy or always untrustworthy.

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is A. State a conditional allow or a conditional block. In Zero Trust architecture, policy enforcement exists to make a specific access decision for a specific request based on current context. That context includes identity, device posture, location, application sensitivity, risk, and other relevant factors. The outcome is not a permanent trust label, and it is not merely an operational log or reporting artifact. Instead, the core purpose of enforcement is to apply the correct control result to that single request.

This is why Zero Trust policy is often described as conditional . An access request may be allowed, blocked, isolated, restricted, or otherwise controlled depending on the risk and business rules in effect at that moment.

The critical point is that the decision is dynamic and context-driven , not static. Logs may be generated as a byproduct, but logging is not the ultimate goal. Likewise, Zero Trust does not treat users as permanently trusted or untrusted. The architecture assumes continuous evaluation. Therefore, the best answer is that policy enforcement ultimately produces a conditional allow or conditional block outcome for each access request.

質問 # 18

The first step of verifying identity is the "who." And "who" is not just who is the user, but also, in addition:

- A. The type of bare-metal server that the packets traverse on their way to the destination.
- **B. The device, and understanding what levels of access that device has.**
- C. The destination, who can also be a user.
- D. The IaaS destination that the user is connecting to.

正解: B

解説:

The correct answer is B . In Zero Trust architecture, the "who" is broader than just the username or authenticated person. It also includes the device context associated with that request. This is important because Zero Trust does not make access decisions based only on user identity. It also considers whether the device is trusted, managed, compliant, encrypted, protected by endpoint security, or otherwise suitable for the requested level of access.

That means the "who" can be understood as the user together with the device being used, since both contribute to the trust decision. A user on a managed endpoint with proper posture may receive a different access outcome from the same user on an unmanaged or risky device. This is a core Zero Trust principle because it prevents identity-only decisions from becoming overly permissive.

The other options do not best match this concept. The destination is part of access context, but it is not the added meaning of "who" in this question. Bare-metal server type and IaaS destination are unrelated to verifying the requesting identity. Therefore, the correct answer is the device, and understanding what levels of access that device has .

質問 # 19

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