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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

What are some of the outputs of dynamic risk assessment?

- A. Categories, criteria, and insights pertaining to each access request.
- B. A full PCAP of the inline data transfer.
- C. A backup and restore configuration process, run manually during a change window.
- D. An ML/AI-driven engine analyzing and determining application segments after wildcard domains are established.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . In Zero Trust architecture, dynamic risk assessment produces decision-support outputs that help determine how each access request should be handled. Zscaler's identity and policy guidance explains that policy decisions are made by evaluating factors such as the user, device, location, group, and more to determine which policies apply. This means the output of risk assessment is not a packet capture or an operational maintenance workflow; it is the contextual information used to classify the request and enforce the appropriate control outcome.

This aligns closely with the idea of categories, criteria, and insights attached to an access request.

Categories help classify the transaction or destination, criteria define which conditions are being evaluated, and insights provide the context needed to allow, restrict, deceive, isolate, or block. By contrast, a full PCAP is a troubleshooting artifact, not a core policy output. Backup and restore processes are administrative operations, and ML-based application segmentation is a separate discovery or segmentation capability rather than the direct output of dynamic risk assessment. Therefore, the best Zero Trust answer is that dynamic risk assessment produces contextual outputs tied to each access request so policy enforcement can be precise and adaptive.

NEW QUESTION # 28

The Zscaler Zero Trust Exchange has:

- A. Expanded its scope to try to provide the proof for Fermat's Last Theorem.
- B. Inspection controls only in limited core sites.
- C. Scalable inspection solutions at 150+ public locations and locally in private locations.
- D. Locations in few high-traffic geographic regions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C . Zscaler's reference architectures consistently describe the Zero Trust Exchange as a globally distributed inline cloud platform operating across more than 150 data centers worldwide . The Traffic Forwarding in ZIA reference architecture states that Zscaler has deployed ZIA Service Edge devices in 150+ data centers around the world , allowing users to connect to the nearest service edge for policy enforcement, TLS/SSL inspection, firewalling, and other security services. This design removes the need for centralized backhauling and supports consistent security regardless of user location.

The option mentioning "limited core sites" is incorrect because the Zscaler model is specifically designed to avoid relying on a small number of centralized inspection points. The option about "few high-traffic regions" is also incorrect for the same reason. In addition, Zscaler architecture supports private service edge deployment models for organizations that require local processing in private environments, extending the Zero Trust Exchange model beyond public cloud service edges. Therefore, the only accurate architecture- aligned answer is that Zscaler provides scalable inspection at 150+ public locations and in private locations where needed .

NEW QUESTION # 29

By definition, Zero Trust connections are:

- A. Highly dependent on the network type, including whether that network is IPv4 or IPv6.
- B. Independent of any network for control or trust.
- C. Hairpinned through service chaining by an SD-WAN appliance.
- D. Based purely on a network appliance, constrained by how much CPU may be available.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . By definition, Zero Trust connections are independent of the network for control or trust . This is one of the most important distinctions between Zero Trust and legacy security models. In traditional architectures, trust is often inherited from network location. If a user is on the corporate network, or connected into it by VPN, that user may gain broad access based on network reachability. Zero Trust rejects that model. Instead, trust is established through identity, posture, context, and policy for each access request.

Because of this, the underlying transport network becomes less important from a trust perspective. Whether the user is on Wi-Fi, broadband, mobile internet, IPv4, or IPv6 is not the defining factor in the access decision. The connection can operate over many types of networks, but the network itself is not what grants trust . Options B, C, and D all describe legacy or infrastructure-specific dependencies that Zero Trust is designed to avoid. A Zero Trust connection is therefore defined by policy-controlled, context-aware access , not by dependence on a particular network type or appliance path.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Assessing risk is:

- A. 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.
- B. An ongoing process to verify publicly known bad actor IP addresses.
- 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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 .

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

- A. VPNs, firewalls, and legacy architectures.
- B. Castle-and-moat security architectures, with the data center and inbound DMZ being key.
- C. Routers, switches, and wireless access points.
- 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 # 32

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