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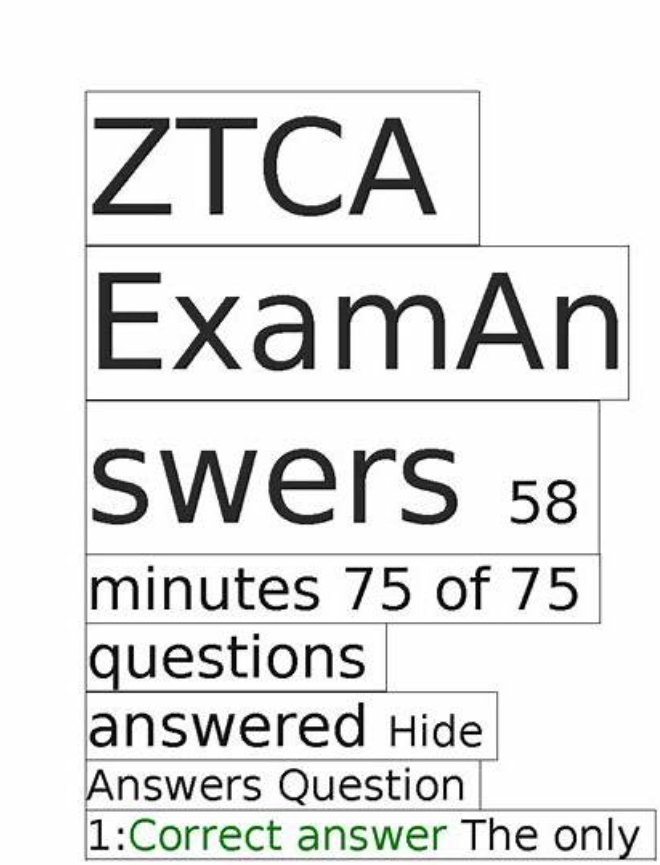

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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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.

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Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
How is policy enforcement in Zero Trust done?

- A. At the network level, by source IP.
- B. As a binary decision of allow or block.
- C. Without trust, for example Zero Trust.
- D. Conditionally, in that an allow or a block will have additional controls assigned, for example Allow and isolate, or Block and Deceive.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Zero Trust architecture, policy enforcement is conditional and context-based , not limited to a simple binary allow-or-block model. Zscaler's reference architectures explain that policy is evaluated using the full user context, including identity, device posture, location, group membership, and other conditions. Access decisions are therefore based on whether specific policy conditions are true, rather than only on static network attributes such as source IP address. For example, the same authenticated user may be allowed access from a managed device at headquarters but denied from an airport, even with the same credentials.
Zscaler documentation also shows that Zero Trust policy can go beyond simple pass or deny outcomes by applying additional controls . In DNS Security and Control, requests can be allowed, blocked, or modified.
In ZIA policy development, Cloud App controls allow more granular outcomes than standard allow/block, such as restricting specific actions, applying quotas, or controlling what a user can do inside an application.
This reflects the Zero Trust principle that enforcement is adaptive, granular, and tied to business and security context rather than network location alone.

NEW QUESTION # 25
What are some of the outputs of dynamic risk assessment?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 26
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. Network access is maintained via TCP keepalive messages.
- C. The initiator will not have access to the service.
- D. Users will continue to be able to access services via the internet.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 27
Verification of user and device identity is to be enabled for:

- A. Employees connecting from unmanaged endpoint devices only.
- B. Untrusted third parties only.
- C. Remote employees only.
- D. Any person who wants to connect to an enterprise-controlled application, including employees, third parties, and partners.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. In Zero Trust architecture, verification of both user identity and device context should be applied to any person requesting access to an enterprise-controlled application. That includes employees, contractors, partners, and other third parties. Zscaler's Universal ZTNA guidance states that Zero Trust gives users access to applications based on granular, context-based policies and that the user can be anywhere while the application can be hosted anywhere. This model is not restricted only to remote employees or only to outside parties.
The central principle is that no category of user receives automatic trust simply because of employment status, device ownership, or location. Instead, every access request must be evaluated using current identity and contextual information. That is why Zero Trust architectures verify not just the individual but also conditions such as device posture, location, group, and other policy-relevant attributes. Restricting this verification only to remote staff, unmanaged devices, or external users would recreate the implicit-trust problem that Zero Trust is meant to eliminate. Therefore, the correct architectural answer is that verification should apply to any person connecting to an enterprise-controlled application.

NEW QUESTION # 28
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. Allow direct access for on-site initiators and enforce authorization for remote connections.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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