

Quiz 2026 Fantastic ZTCA: Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Valid Test Bootcamp



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Zscaler ZTCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.

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Zscaler Zero Trust Cyber Associate Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

A Zero Trust policy enablement and subsequent application connection should always be permanent.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. False . Zero Trust architecture is built around least-privileged, context-based access , not permanent entitlement. Zscaler's ZPA guidance explains that ZTNA provides users secure connectivity to private applications without ever placing them on the network and that access is granted based on granular policies . When a user attempts to access a resource, the user's context is matched against policy, and if the requirements are not met, the application is effectively unreachable. This means access is conditional and specific , not permanently enabled after one successful decision.

Zscaler also emphasizes that users connect directly to apps, not the network , minimizing attack surface and eliminating lateral movement. A permanent connection model would resemble legacy VPN behavior, where a user gains broad, lasting access to a routed network environment. Zero Trust rejects that model. Instead, policy enablement and application connectivity are tied to the active request and the context at the time of access. If posture, location, or policy conditions change, the decision can also change. Therefore, Zero Trust connections should not always be permanent, and the correct answer is False .

NEW QUESTION # 63

What is the trend that is increasing security risk through legacy solutions that drive network sprawl?

- A. A desire to replace edge routers with SD-WAN boxes, which can leverage multiple uplinks for active- active VPN failover.
- B. More applications moving to the cloud, users being remote, and VPNs and firewalls extending IP connectivity out to several different locations.
- C. An ongoing dependence on Layer 2 and Layer 3 switching, without consideration for upcoming 5G architectures.
- D. A spread-out group of access control lists (ACLs) and firewall rules, with each firewall and VPN appliance only enforcing a subset of the total rule list.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is D . Zscaler's Zero Trust architecture specifically contrasts modern distributed environments with legacy VPN- and firewall-based designs. The reference architecture explains that users are now remote, applications can be hosted in public cloud, private cloud, or data centers, and access must work across any location. In legacy models, organizations respond by extending IP connectivity outward through VPNs, firewalls, and other network-based controls. That expansion increases the attack surface, preserves broad network trust, and drives network sprawl instead of reducing it.

The same guidance states that Zero Trust gives users access to applications without ever placing them on the network or exposing apps to the internet . This is important because legacy architectures extended the organizational perimeter to end users, allowing lateral movement and increasing risk when users and apps became more distributed. Option A describes a symptom of legacy complexity, but option D captures the broader trend that is causing the sprawl in the first place: cloud migration, remote users, and the continued use of VPN and firewall architectures to maintain connectivity. That is the most accurate Zero Trust answer.

NEW QUESTION # 64

As a connection goes through, the Zero Trust Exchange:

- A. Acts as the opposite of a reverse proxy, inspecting every single packet that goes out, but strictly without the ability to provide controls such as firewalling, intrusion prevention system (IPS), or data loss prevention (DLP).
- B. Sits as a ruggedized, hardened appliance in the data center of the enterprise, where the enterprise must establish private links to major peering hubs.
- C. Initiates the three sections of a Zero Trust architecture (Verify, Control, Enforce), which once completed, will allow the Zero Trust Exchange and the application to complete the transaction.
- D. Forwards packets as a passthrough cloud security firewall.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . In Zscaler's architecture, the Zero Trust Exchange is not just a packet-forwarding firewall or a single appliance. It is the cloud-delivered policy and security fabric that evaluates access through the core Zero Trust sequence of verify, control, and enforce . The architecture documents describe Zero Trust access as depending on establishing identity, evaluating context, and then applying the appropriate control for that specific request. ZPA guidance explains that users are evaluated for context such as location, device posture, groups, and time of day, and access is granted only if the request matches the required policies.

Option B is incorrect because the Zero Trust Exchange is not limited to a hardened enterprise data center appliance. Option C is incorrect because Zscaler explicitly provides inline controls such as firewalling, DLP, and related inspection services. Option D is also incomplete because the Zero Trust Exchange does more than pass traffic through; it makes access and security decisions. Therefore, the best architecture-aligned answer is that the Zero Trust Exchange carries out the Zero Trust process of Verify, Control, and Enforce as part of completing the transaction.

NEW QUESTION # 65

Should a Zero Trust solution inspect traffic for all destinations?

- A. No. Traffic should never be inspected.
- B. No. Only non-TLS/SSL-based traffic should be inspected.
- C. No. Only traffic destined to engineering services and financial applications.
- **D. No. It is important to find a balance. The Zero Trust solution should give the enterprise the ability to implement inspection for any application or destination. Although it is strongly recommended, it is up to the enterprise to decide where inspection is needed.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is C . In Zscaler's Zero Trust architecture, the recommended goal is to inspect as much traffic as possible , especially encrypted traffic, because inspection enables key protections such as malware detection, sandboxing, intrusion prevention system (IPS), browser isolation, Data Loss Prevention (DLP), cloud app controls, tenancy restrictions, and file type controls. The TLS/SSL inspection reference architecture explicitly states that organizations should strive for 100% of traffic to be inspected and that Zscaler strongly recommends this as the starting point.

At the same time, the same guidance also confirms that exceptions can exist. It says bypasses may be required for regulatory, vendor, or contractual reasons, and that bypasses should be used only in extreme circumstances . Examples include certificate-pinned applications, some Microsoft 365 flows, and certain regulated destinations. That means the platform should be able to inspect any application or destination , but the enterprise decides where inspection is ultimately enforced. Therefore, the best answer is not "always inspect with no exceptions," but rather that full inspection is strongly recommended while allowing enterprise- controlled exceptions when justified.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Connections approved by the Zero Trust Exchange must then enable permanent network-level access for at least 30 days.

- **A. False**
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. False . Zero Trust architecture is specifically designed to avoid giving users broad, lasting network-level access after a connection is approved. Zscaler's Universal ZTNA guidance states that users connect directly to applications, not the network , which minimizes attack surface and eliminates lateral movement. This means approval is tied to the specific access request and the relevant context at that moment, not to an ongoing entitlement to the underlying network.

The idea of granting network-level access for 30 days is much closer to a legacy VPN model, where a user is placed onto a routable network and may retain broad reachability beyond the immediate business need. Zero Trust does the opposite. It verifies identity and context, evaluates policy, and then enforces a specific control outcome for that request. If the user's context changes, the policy outcome can also change. That is why Zero Trust is often described as dynamic and per-access , rather than static and persistent. A connection approved by the Zero Trust Exchange does not imply a long-term network privilege; it enables only the necessary application access under current policy conditions.

