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QUESTION 1

To validate the implementation of ZT and ZTA, rigorous testing is essential. This ensures that access controls are functioning correctly and effectively safeguarded against potential threats, while the intended service levels are delivered. Testing of ZT is therefore

A. creating an agile culture for rapid deployment of ZT

B. integrated in the overall cybersecurity program

C. providing evidence of continuous improvement

D. allowing direct user feedback

Correct Answer: C

Testing of ZT is providing evidence of continuous improvement because it helps to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the ZT and ZTA implementation. Testing of ZT also helps to identify and address any gaps, issues, or risks that may arise during the ZT and ZTA lifecycle. Testing of ZT enables the organization to monitor and evaluate the ZT and ZTA performance and maturity, and to apply feedback and lessons learned to improve the ZT and ZTA processes and outcomes. References: Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) - Cloud Security Alliance, Zero Trust Training (ZTT) - Module 8: Testing and Validation

QUESTION 2

In SaaS and PaaS, which access control method will ZT help define for access to the features within a service?

A. Data-based access control (DBAC)

B. Attribute-based access control (ABAC)

C. Role-based access control (RBAC)

D. Privilege-based access control (PBAC)

Correct Answer: B

ABAC is an access control method that uses attributes of the requester, the resource, the environment, and the action to evaluate and enforce policies. ABAC allows for fine-grained and dynamic access control based on the context of the request, rather than predefinedroles or privileges. ABAC is suitable for SaaS and PaaS, where the features within a service may vary depending on the customer\\'s needs, preferences, and subscription level. ABAC can help implement ZT by enforcing the principle of least privilege and verifying every request based on multiple factors. References: Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) Definition General Access Control Guidance for Cloud Systems A Guide to Secure SaaS Access Control Within an Organization

QUESTION 3

How can device impersonation attacks be effectively prevented in a ZTA?

A. Strict access control

B. Micro-segmentation

C. Organizational asset management

D. Single packet authorization (SPA)

Correct Answer: D

SPA is a security protocol that prevents device impersonation attacks in a ZTA by hiding the network infrastructure from unauthorized and unauthenticated users. SPA uses a single encrypted packet to convey the user\\'s identity and request access to a resource. The SPA packet must be digitally signed and authenticated by the SPA server before granting access. This ensures that only authorized devices can send valid SPA packets and prevents spoofing, replay, or brute-force attacks12.

References:

Zero Trust: Single Packet Authorization | Passive authorization Single Packet Authorization | Linux Journal

QUESTION 4

Which element of ZT focuses on the governance rules that define the "who, what, when, how, and why" aspects of accessing target resources?

A. Policy

B. Data sources

C. Scrutinize explicitly

D. Never trust, always verify

Correct Answer: A

Policy is the element of ZT that focuses on the governance rules that define the "who, what, when, how, and why" aspects of accessing target resources. Policy is the core component of a ZTA that determines the access decisions and

controls for each request based on various attributes and factors, such as user identity, device posture, network location, resource sensitivity, and environmental context. Policy is also the element that enables the ZT principles of "never trust,

always verify" and "scrutinize explicitly" by enforcing granular, dynamic, and data-driven rules for each access request.

References:

Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) prepkit, page 14, section 2.2.2 What Is Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA)? - F5, section "Policy Engine" Zero Trust Architecture Project - NIST Computer Security Resource Center, slide 9 [Zero

Trust Frameworks Architecture Guide - Cisco], page 4, section "Policy Decision Point"

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is a common activity in the scope, priority, and business case steps of ZT planning?

A. Determine the organization\\'s current state

B. Prioritize protect surfaces O C. Develop a target architecture

C. Identify business and service owners

Correct Answer: A

A common activity in the scope, priority, and business case steps of ZT planning is to determine the organization\\'s current state. This involves assessing the existing security posture, architecture, policies, processes, and capabilities of the

organization, as well as identifying the key stakeholders, business drivers, and goals for the ZT initiative. Determining the current state helps to establish a baseline, identify gaps and risks, and define the scope and priority of the ZT

transformation.

References:

Zero Trust Planning - Cloud Security Alliance, section "Scope, Priority, and Business Case"

The Zero Trust Journey: 4 Phases of Implementation - SEI Blog, section "First Phase: Prepare"