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QUESTION 1

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"

QUESTION 2

Optimal compliance posture is mainly achieved through two key ZT features:_____ and_____

- A. (1) Principle of least privilege (2) Verifying remote access connections
- B. (1) Discovery (2) Mapping access controls and network assets
- C. (1) Authentication (2) Authorization of all networked assets
- D. (1) Never trusting (2) Reducing the attack surface

Correct Answer: D

Optimal compliance posture is mainly achieved through two key ZT features: never trusting and reducing the attack surface. Never trusting means that no entity or resource is assumed to be trustworthy or secure by default, and that every request for access or transaction is verified and validated before granting access or allowing the transaction. Reducing the attack surface means that the exposure and vulnerability of the assets and resources are minimized by implementing granular and dynamic policies, controls, and segmentation. These two features help to ensure that the organization complies with the security standards and regulations, and that the risks of breaches and incidents are reduced. References: Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) - Cloud Security Alliance, Zero Trust Training (ZTT) - Module 1: Strategy and Governance

QUESTION 3



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) prekit, 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 4

Of the following options, which risk/threat does SDP mitigate by mandating micro-segmentation and implementing least privilege?

- A. Identification and authentication failures
- B. Injection
- C. Security logging and monitoring failures
- D. Broken access control

Correct Answer: D

SDP mitigates the risk of broken access control by mandating micro-segmentation and implementing least privilege. Micro-segmentation divides the network into smaller, isolated segments that can prevent unauthorized access and contain lateral movement. Least privilege grants the minimum necessary access to users and devices for specific resources, while hiding all other assets from their view. This reduces the attack surface and prevents attackers from exploiting weak or misconfigured access controls

QUESTION 5

What is one of the key purposes of leveraging visibility and analytics capabilities in a ZTA?



- A. Automatically granting access to all requested applications and data.
- B. Ensuring device compatibility with legacy applications.
- C. Enhancing network performance for faster data access.
- D. Continually evaluating user behavior against a baseline to identify unusual actions.

Correct Answer: D

One of the key purposes of leveraging visibility and analytics capabilities in a ZTA is to continually evaluate user behavior against a baseline to identify unusual actions. This helps to detect and respond to potential threats, anomalies, and

deviations from the normal patterns of user activity. Visibility and analytics capabilities also enable the collection and analysis of telemetry data across all the core pillars of ZTA, such as user, device, network, application, and data, and provide

insights for policy enforcement and improvement.

References:

Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) prekit, page 15, section 2.2.3 Zero Trust for Government Networks: 4 Steps You Need to Know, section "Continuously verify trust with visibility and analytics" The role of visibility and analytics in

zero trust architectures, section "The basic NIST tenets of this approach include"

What is Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA)? | NextLabs, section "With real-time access control, users are reliably verified and authenticated before each session"

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