CCZT$^{Q\&As}$

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QUESTION 1

According to NIST, what are the key mechanisms for defining, managing, and enforcing policies in a ZTA?

A. Policy decision point (PDP), policy enforcement point (PEP), and policy information point (PIP)

B. Data access policy, public key infrastructure (PKI), and identity and access management (IAM)

C. Control plane, data plane, and application plane

D. Policy engine (PE), policy administrator (PA), and policy broker (PB)

Correct Answer: A

According to NIST, the key mechanisms for defining, managing, and enforcing policies in a ZTA are the policy decision point (PDP), the policy enforcement point (PEP), and the policy information point (PIP). The PDP is the component that

evaluates the policies and the contextual data collected from various sources and generates an access decision. The PEP isthe component that enforces the access decision on the resource. The PIP is the component that provides the

contextual data to the PDP, such as the user identity, the device posture, the network location, the resource attributes, and the environmental factors.

References:

Zero Trust Architecture Project - NIST Computer Security Resource Center, slide 9 What Is Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA)? - F5, section "Policy Engine" Zero Trust Frameworks Architecture Guide - Cisco, page 4, section "Policy Decision

Point"

QUESTION 2

Network architects should consider_____ before selecting an SDP model.

Select the best answer.

A. leadership buy-in

B. gateways

C. their use case

D. cost

Correct Answer: C

Different SDP deployment models have different advantages and disadvantages depending on the organization\\'s use case, such as the type of resources to be protected, the location of the clients and servers, the network topology, the

scalability, the performance, and the security requirements. Network architects should consider their use case before selecting an SDP model that best suits their needs and goals.

References:

Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) prepkit, page 21, section 3.1.2 6 SDP Deployment Models to Achieve Zero Trust | CSA, section "Deployment Models Explained"

Software-Defined Perimeter (SDP) and Zero Trust | CSA, page 7, section 3.1 Why SDP Matters in Zero Trust | SonicWall, section "SDP Deployment Models"

QUESTION 3

When planning for ZT implementation, who will determine valid users, roles, and privileges for accessing data as part of data governance?

A. IT teams

B. Application owners

C. Asset owners

D. Compliance officers

Correct Answer: C

Asset owners are the ones who will determine valid users, roles, and privileges for accessing data as part of data governance. Asset owners are responsible for defining the data classification, sensitivity, and ownership of the data assets they own. They also have the authority to grant or revoke access to the data assets based on the business needs and the Zero Trust policies. References: Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) - Cloud Security Alliance, Zero Trust Training (ZTT) - Module 2: Data and Asset Classification

QUESTION 4

When kicking off ZT planning, what is the first step for an organization in defining priorities?

A. Determine current state

B. Define the scope

C. Define a business case

D. Identifying the data and assets

Correct Answer: A

The first step for an organization in defining priorities for ZT planning is to determine the current state of its network, security, and business environment. This involves conducting a comprehensive assessment of the existing IT infrastructure, systems, applications, data, and assets, as well as the threats, risks, and vulnerabilities that affect them. The current state analysis also involves identifying the gaps, challenges, and opportunities for improvement in the current security posture, as well as the business goals, objectives, and requirements for ZT implementation12. By determining the current state, the organization can establish a baseline for measuring the progress and impact of ZT, as well as prioritize the most critical and urgent areas for ZT adoption. References: Planning for a Zero Trust Architecture: A Planning Guide for Federal Administrators | CSRC Publications NIST Zero Trust Architecture Explained: A Step-by-Step Approach - Comparitech

QUESTION 5

In a ZTA, the logical combination of both the policy engine (PE) and policy administrator (PA) is called

A. policy decision point (PDP)

B. role-based access O C. policy enforcement point (PEP)

C. data access policy

Correct Answer: A

In a ZTA, the logical combination of both the policy engine (PE) and policy administrator (PA) is called the policy decision point (PDP). The PE is the component that evaluates the policies and the contextual data collected from various

sources and generates an access decision. The PA is the component that establishes or terminates the communication between a subject and a resource based on the access decision. The PDP communicates with the policy enforcement

point (PEP), which enforces the access decision on the resource.

References:

Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) prepkit, page 14, section 2.2.2 Zero Trust Architecture Project - NIST Computer Security Resource Center, slide 9 What Is a Zero Trust Security Framework? | Votiro, section "The Policy Engine

and Policy Administrator"

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