



CCZT^{Q&As}

Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT)

Pass Cloud Security Alliance CCZT Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/cczt.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cloud Security Alliance Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

To ensure a successful ZT effort, it is important to

- A. engage finance regularly so they understand the effort and do not cancel the project
- B. keep the effort focused within IT to avoid any distractions
- C. engage stakeholders across the organization and at all levels, including functional areas
- D. minimize communication with the business units to avoid "scope creep"

Correct Answer: C

To ensure a successful ZT effort, it is important to engage stakeholders across the organization and at all levels, including functional areas. This helps to align the ZT vision and goals with the business priorities and needs, gain buy-in and

support from the leadership and the users, and foster a culture of collaboration and trust. Engaging stakeholders also enables the identification and mapping of the critical assets, workflows, and dependencies, as well as the communication

and feedback mechanisms for the ZT transformation.

References:

Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) prekit, page 7, section 1.3 Zero Trust Planning - Cloud Security Alliance, section "Scope, Priority, and Business Case"

The 'Zero Trust' Model in Cybersecurity: Towards understanding and ..., section "3.1 Ensuring buy-in across the organization with tangible impact"

QUESTION 2

To respond quickly to changes while implementing ZT Strategy, an organization requires a mindset and culture of

- A. learning and growth.
- B. continuous risk evaluation and policy adjustment.
- C. continuous process improvement.
- D. project governance.

Correct Answer: B

To respond quickly to changes while implementing ZT Strategy, an organization requires a mindset and culture of continuous risk evaluation and policy adjustment. This means that the organization should constantly monitor the threat

landscape, assess the security posture, and update the policies and controls accordingly to maintain a high level of protection and resilience. The organization should also embrace feedback, learning, and improvement as part of the ZT journey.



References:

Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) prekit, page 7, section 1.3 Cultivating a Zero Trust mindset - AWS Prescriptive Guidance, section "Continuous learning and improvement"

Zero Trust architecture: a paradigm shift in cybersecurity - PwC, section "Continuous monitoring and improvement"

QUESTION 3

How can ZTA planning improve the developer experience?

- A. Streamlining access provisioning to deployment environments.
- B. Require deployments to be grouped into quarterly batches.
- C. Use of a third-party tool for continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD) and deployments.
- D. Disallowing DevOps teams access to the pipeline or deployments.

Correct Answer: A

ZTA planning can improve the developer experience by streamlining access provisioning to deployment environments. This means that developers can access the resources and services they need to deploy their applications in a fast and secure manner, without having to go through complex and manual processes. ZTA planning can also help to automate and orchestrate the access provisioning using dynamic and granular policies based on the context and attributes of the developers, devices, and applications. References: Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) - Cloud Security Alliance, Zero Trust Training (ZTT) - Module 10: ZTA Planning and Implementation

QUESTION 4

In a ZTA, what is a key difference between a policy decision point (PDP) and a policy enforcement point (PEP)?

- A. A PDP measures incoming signals against a set of access determination criteria. A PEP uses incoming signals to open or close a connection.
- B. A PDP measures incoming signals and makes dynamic risk determinations. A PEP uses incoming signals to make static risk determinations.
- C. A PDP measures incoming control plane authentication signals. A PEP measures incoming data plane authorization signals.
- D. A PDP measures incoming signals in an untrusted zone. A PEP measures incoming signals in an implicit trust zone.

Correct Answer: A

In a ZTA, a policy decision point (PDP) is a logical component that evaluates the incoming signals from an entity requesting access to a resource against a set of access determination criteria, such as identity, context, device, location, and behavior¹. A PDP then makes a decision to grant or deny access, or to request additional information or verification, based on the policies defined by the policy administrator¹. A policy enforcement point (PEP) is a logical component that uses the incoming signals from the PDP to open or close a connection between the entity and the resource¹. A PEP acts as a gateway or intermediary that enforces the decision made by the PDP and prevents unauthorized or risky access². References: Zero Trust Architecture | NIST Policy Enforcement Point (PEP) - Pomerium



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) prekit, 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"

[Latest CCZT Dumps](#)

[CCZT Study Guide](#)

[CCZT Brindumps](#)