



# CCZT<sup>Q&As</sup>

Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT)

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**QUESTION 1**

In a continual improvement model, who maintains the ZT policies?

- A. System administrators
- B. ZT administrators
- C. Server administrators
- D. Policy administrators

Correct Answer: D

In a continual improvement model, policy administrators are the ones who maintain the ZT policies. Policy administrators are ZTA policy entities that are responsible for crafting and maintaining the policies that govern the access to resources in a ZT environment<sup>1</sup>. Policy administrators define the rules and conditions that specify who, what, when, where, and how an entity can access a resource, based on the principle of least privilege<sup>2</sup>. Policy administrators also update and review the policies periodically to ensure they are aligned with the changing business and security requirements<sup>3</sup>. References: Zero Trust Architecture | NIST Zero Trust Architecture: Policy Engine and Policy Administrator Zero Trust Architecture: Policy Administration

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**QUESTION 2**

During ZT planning, which of the following determines the scope of the target state definition? Select the best answer.

- A. Risk appetite
- B. Risk assessment
- C. Service level agreements
- D. Risk register

Correct Answer: B

Risk assessment is the process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the risks that an organization faces in achieving its objectives. Risk assessment helps to determine the scope of the target state definition for ZT planning, as it identifies the critical assets, threats, vulnerabilities, and impacts that need to be addressed by ZT capabilities and activities. Risk assessment also helps to prioritize and align the ZT planning with the organization's risk appetite and tolerance levels.

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**QUESTION 3**

Scenario: An organization is conducting a gap analysis as a part of its ZT planning. During which of the following steps will risk appetite be defined?

- A. Create a roadmap
- B. Determine the target state
- C. Determine the current state
- D. Define requirements



Correct Answer: D

During the define requirements step of ZT planning, the organization will define its risk appetite, which is the amount and type of risk that it is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives. Risk appetite reflects the organization's risk culture,

tolerance, and strategy, and guides the development of the ZT policies and controls. Risk appetite should be aligned with the business priorities and needs, and communicated clearly to the stakeholders.

References:

Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) prekit, page 7, section 1.3 Risk Appetite Guidance Note - GOV.UK, section "Introduction" How to improve risk management using Zero Trust architecture | Microsoft Security Blog, section

"Risk management is an ongoing activity"

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#### QUESTION 4

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 is the 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"

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#### QUESTION 5

Which ZT element provides information that providers can use to keep policies dynamically updated?

- A. Communication



B. Data sources

C. Identities

D. Resources

Correct Answer: B

Data sources are the ZT element that provide information that providers can use to keep policies dynamically updated. Data sources are the inputs that feed the policy engine and the policy administrator with the relevant data and context about the entities, resources, transactions, and environment in the ZTA. Data sources help to inform the policy decisions and actions based on the current state and conditions of the ZTA. Data sources can include identity providers, device management systems, threat intelligence feeds, network monitoring tools, etc. References: Certificate of Competence in Zero Trust (CCZT) - Cloud Security Alliance, Zero Trust Training (ZTT) - Module 3: ZTA Architecture and Components

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