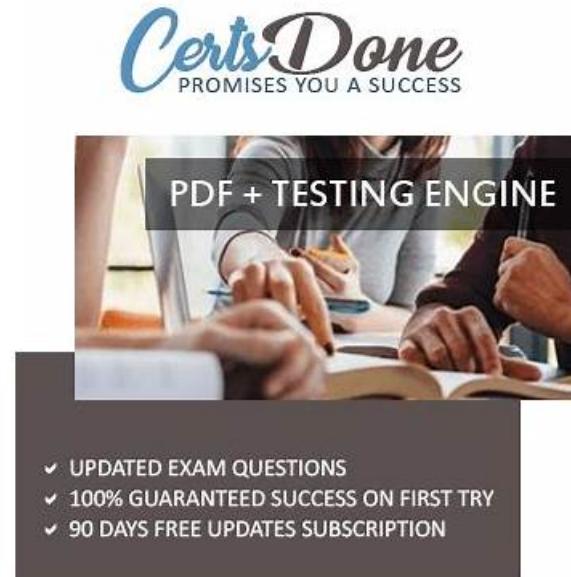


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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

How many rounds of analysis are performed on a sandboxed sample to determine its characteristics?

- A. Only one static and one dynamic analysis is performed.
- B. One static analysis, one dynamic analysis, and a second static analysis of all dropped files and artifacts from the dynamic analysis.
- C. Only a static analysis is performed.

- D. As many rounds of analysis as the policy is configured to perform

Answer: B

Explanation:

Zscaler Cloud Sandbox is designed to detect advanced and previously unknown threats by deeply analyzing suspicious files in an isolated environment. According to Zscaler's documented analysis pipeline, every sandboxed sample goes through a structured, multi-stage process rather than a single pass.

First, the file undergoes static analysis, where the system inspects the file without executing it. This phase looks at elements such as structure, headers, embedded resources, and known malicious patterns or indicators.

Next, the file is executed in a dynamic analysis environment (a sandbox) where Zscaler observes runtime behavior such as process creation, registry modifications, file system changes, network connections, and attempts at evasion or privilege escalation.

During this dynamic phase, the file may drop or create additional files and artifacts. Zscaler then performs a second round of static analysis on those dropped components. This secondary static analysis is crucial because many sophisticated threats unpack or download their real payload only at runtime; analyzing those artifacts provides a much clearer view of the full attack chain.

Because of this defined three-step approach-static, dynamic, then secondary static analysis on dropped artifacts-option A is the correct description of how many rounds of analysis are performed on a sandboxed sample.

NEW QUESTION # 19

How many minutes of data can the Log Streaming Service retransmit once the connection is restored between App Connectors and Zscaler Private Access (ZPA)?

- A. Last 60 minutes
- B. Last 30 minutes
- C. Last 20 minutes
- D. Last 15 minutes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Zscaler Private Access (ZPA) uses the Log Streaming Service (LSS) to deliver ZPA logs (such as user activity and connector/authentication logs) to external SIEM and analytics platforms. LSS relies on a ZPA App Connector as the local relay between the ZPA service and the downstream log receiver. If network connectivity between ZPA and the local App Connector is interrupted, log delivery may be temporarily disrupted.

According to Zscaler integration guidance, when connectivity between ZPA and the local App Connectors is restored, LSS can retransmit up to 15 minutes of previously undelivered log data, although this retransmission is not guaranteed in all circumstances. This limited replay window is designed to provide reasonable resilience for short outages without requiring large local storage on the connector.

The 15-minute buffer applies specifically to ZPA log streaming scenarios and is distinct from longer-term log retention in Zscaler's logging cluster or external SIEM. Options A, C, and D overstate the supported replay duration and do not match Zscaler's documented behavior. To minimize log gaps beyond this 15-minute window, Zscaler recommends resilient network paths for App Connectors and careful monitoring of connector health so that LSS can operate continuously.

NEW QUESTION # 20

A security analyst is configuring Zscaler Data Loss Prevention (DLP) policies and wants to ensure that sensitive files are accurately identified and inspected. They ask about the methods Zscaler DLP uses to inspect files and detect potential data leaks.

What are the three levels of inspection that Zscaler DLP employs to accurately identify and inspect files?

- A. File header, file extension, and encryption status
- B. File header, file extension, and file signature
- C. Magic Bytes, MIME type, encryption status
- D. Magic Bytes, MIME type, and file extension

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Data Protection section of the Zscaler Digital Transformation study guide explains that, before applying DLP dictionaries, IDM/EDM, or OCR, Zscaler must reliably determine the actual file type being inspected.

To prevent simple evasion techniques (for example, renaming an executable to .pdf), Zscaler performs a three-layer file-type

inspection.

The documentation states that Zscaler first examines the file's "magic bytes" (the signature in the file header), then validates the MIME type reported by the content, and finally compares these to the file extension seen in the transaction. This layered approach ensures that if a user tampers with the extension or the declared MIME type, the underlying binary signature will still reveal the true file type, allowing the correct DLP engine and policy to be applied.

Other attributes like encryption status are indeed considered elsewhere in the DLP workflow (for example, to understand if a file can be decrypted or inspected), but the study guide is explicit that the three levels of file-type inspection are Magic Bytes, MIME type, and file extension, matching option B.

NEW QUESTION # 21

An organization needs to comply with regulatory requirements that mandate web traffic inspected by ZIA to be processed within a specific geographic region. How can Zscaler help achieve this compliance?

- A. By allowing traffic to bypass ZIA Public Service Edges and connect directly to the destination
- B. **By creating a subcloud that includes only ZIA Public Service Edges within the required region**
- C. By dynamically allocating traffic to the closest Public Service Edge, regardless of the region
- D. By deploying local VPNs to ensure regional traffic compliance

Answer: B

Explanation:

Zscaler Internet Access (ZIA) supports regional processing requirements through the concept of subclouds. A subcloud is defined as a subset of ZIA Public Service Edges (and optionally Private Service Edges) that operate as full-featured secure internet gateways inspecting all web traffic. ZIA administrators can create a custom pool of data centers (Public Service Edges) that are constrained to a specific geography and then associate locations or tunnels with that subcloud. This ensures that user traffic forwarded to ZIA is only terminated and inspected within that defined regional pool, helping satisfy data-residency and regulatory mandates. By contrast, Zscaler's default behavior is to use geo-IP and DNS to send traffic to the nearest available Public Service Edge globally, which may violate regional-processing rules (making option D unsuitable in a compliance-driven scenario). Bypassing ZIA (option A) or deploying local VPNs (option C) would undermine the Zero Trust model and remove ZIA's inline security controls. Therefore, configuring a subcloud that includes only Public Service Edges in the mandated region is the architecturally correct and exam-aligned method to keep inspection within a specific geography.

NEW QUESTION # 22

For App Connectors, why shouldn't the customer pre-configure memory and CPU resources to accommodate a higher bandwidth capacity, like 1 Gbps or more?

- A. Cloud resources are expensive. Don't advise the customer to waste money.
- B. Storage will be the primary bottleneck, so adding more RAM or CPU cycles won't improve performance anyway.
- C. **Port exhaustion and file descriptors will often be the limiting factor, not memory or CPU.**
- D. They can and should, without concern. More resources are better.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In ZPA, App Connectors are designed to be lightweight, horizontally scalable components. Their effective throughput and concurrent-connection capacity are often constrained more by network stack limitations (such as ephemeral port exhaustion and per-process file descriptor limits) than by raw CPU or memory. As a result, simply over-provisioning vCPUs and RAM to "hit" a target like 1 Gbps on a single connector usually does not provide linear performance gains.

Zscaler design guidance emphasizes deploying multiple App Connectors and allowing ZPA to intelligently load-balance traffic across them. This delivers resiliency and scales capacity while staying within realistic limits of TCP/UDP ports and OS-level descriptors. Over-scaling a single connector can lead to diminishing returns and may even create harder-to-diagnose issues when port ranges or file descriptors are saturated.

Storage is not the main factor in App Connector performance, and the platform does not recommend a "just throw more resources at it" approach. For these reasons, the correct answer is that port exhaustion and file descriptors, rather than memory or CPU, are typically the true limiting factors for App Connectors.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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