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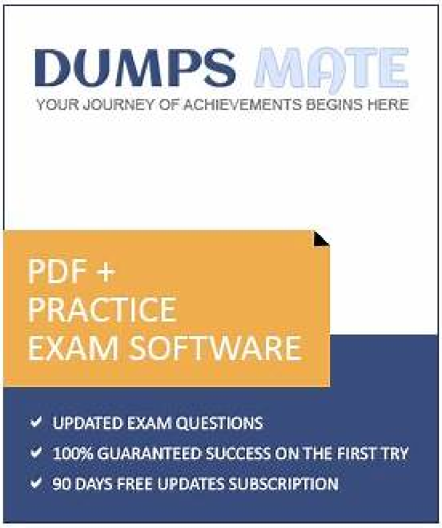

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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

What is Zscaler Deception?

- A. A set of decoys representing users and server elements used to identify an attacker accessing our infrastructure.
- B. An early detection system supported via servers located inside our corporate infrastructure.
- C. A simple and more effective targeted threat detection solution built on the Zscaler Zero Trust architecture.
- D. A set of decoys representing network elements used to identify an attacker accessing our infrastructure.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer material, Zscaler Deception is introduced as an advanced threat-detection capability that is tightly integrated with the Zero Trust Exchange. The official description emphasizes that it is a simple, cloud-delivered, and highly effective targeted threat detection solution built on Zscaler's Zero Trust architecture, which is almost word-for-word reflected in option C.
Deception works by deploying high-fidelity decoys, lures, and credentials-designed to be indistinguishable from real assets-from the attacker's point of view. Any interaction with these decoys is inherently suspicious, yielding high-confidence, low-noise alerts that help security teams quickly identify lateral movement, credential theft, and post-compromise activity. The key point in the training is that this capability is delivered from the Zscaler cloud, leveraging the existing Zero Trust platform; it does not require additional on-premise detection servers or traditional network-centric sensors.
Options A and B reduce the concept to "sets of decoys" and ignore the integrated Zero Trust detection value and cloud-native delivery model. Option D incorrectly suggests on-prem server infrastructure as the foundation. The exam materials clearly frame Zscaler Deception as a Zero Trust-based targeted threat detection solution, making option C the correct choice.

NEW QUESTION # 30
Logging services exist in which part of the Zscaler architecture?

- A. Engines
- B. Brains
- C. Memory
- D. OneAPI

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Zscaler Digital Transformation study guides describe the Zero Trust Exchange using the conceptual model of "Brains and Engines." Engines are the inline enforcement components-ZIA Public Service Edges, ZPA Service Edges, App Connectors, etc.-that sit in the data path to forward traffic, apply policy, and perform inspection.
The "Brains" side, however, represents the cloud control and intelligence plane. Here Zscaler hosts components such as Central Authority, policy and configuration stores, analytics engines, and, critically, the Logging and Reporting infrastructure (Nanolog clusters, Log Streaming Service, and analytics dashboards). The documentation explicitly associates log collection, compression, forwarding to SIEM/SOAR platforms, and long-term analytics with this centralized cloud layer rather than the enforcement engines themselves.
Engines generate rich telemetry, but they stream it back to the brains layer, where it is normalized, indexed, retained, and made searchable for investigations, compliance, and performance analysis. OneAPI is an access interface, not the location of the logging services, and "Memory" is not a formal architectural construct in the Zscaler model. Therefore, in the official architecture view taught for the exam, logging services clearly reside in the Brains component of the platform.

NEW QUESTION # 31
What are common use cases of Zscaler OneAPI automation?

- A. Enrolling users' device information and installing antivirus features in Zscaler Client Connector (ZCC).
- B. Creating URL filtering rules and accessing ZDX Copilot.
- C. Creating App Connector Groups and accessing ZDX Copilot.
- D. Creating App Connector Groups and enrolling users' device information.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Zscaler OneAPI is designed as a unified, modern API layer that exposes core objects and workflows from ZIA, ZPA, and Zscaler

Client Connector in a consistent way. In the Digital Transformation Engineer and Zero Trust Automation material, common and recommended use cases focus on automating tasks that are frequently repeated, error-prone, or need to scale across large environments.
For ZPA, a typical automation scenario is the creation and lifecycle management of App Connectors and App Connector Groups. These components provide the inside-out connectivity from private applications to the Zscaler cloud. Using OneAPI, administrators can programmatically create, update, and organize App Connector Groups, allowing infrastructure-as-code style deployment and rapid scaling of private access environments.
On the endpoint side, OneAPI also integrates with Zscaler Client Connector and identity-related services to enroll or update device information programmatically. This enables workflows such as onboarding new devices, synchronizing device attributes from external systems, and tying device identity to access policy without manual portal operations.
By contrast, installing "antivirus features" in ZCC or "accessing ZDX Copilot" are not highlighted as core OneAPI automation use cases in the referenced curriculum, which makes option B the correct choice.

NEW QUESTION # 32
What happens if a provisioning key is deleted in ZPA?

- A. The key is stored as a backup for reactivation
- B. All App Connectors enrolled with the key are revoked
- C. The provisioning key automatically regenerates
- D. The client loses access to all applications permanently

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Zscaler Private Access, a provisioning key is a unique text string generated for an App Connector (or Private Service Edge) group and is used during enrollment to bind that connector to the correct group and PKI trust chain. The Zscaler Digital Transformation training material emphasizes that the provisioning key acts as the "identity anchor" for connectors in that group: it's what the ZPA cloud uses to authenticate the connector at enrollment and associate it to the right configuration and policy context. When that key is deleted, ZPA effectively invalidates the trust relationship for any connectors that were enrolled with it. In practice, these connectors are treated as revoked and must be removed and re-enrolled using a new provisioning key to restore a healthy, supportable state. The key is not archived for later reuse, and it does not automatically regenerate. Deletion is intentionally destructive so that, if a key is lost or suspected to be compromised, an administrator can immediately ensure that all connectors tied to that key are no longer trusted and must be re-provisioned, which aligns with zero trust and least-privilege principles.

NEW QUESTION # 33
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 file signature
- B. Magic Bytes, MIME type, and file extension
- C. Magic Bytes, MIME type, encryption status
- D. File header, file extension, and encryption status

Answer: B

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 # 34

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For example, having redundant links between two sites does not automatically ZDTE result in the backup link being used if the primary link fails, This allows the planned implementation of the second approach.

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