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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

What is Zscaler's peering policy?

- A. Zscaler has an open peering policy (Zscaler will peer with any content or service provider).
- B. Zscaler has a restricted peering policy (Zscaler will peer with a limited list of providers).
- C. Zscaler refuses new peering requests and is happy with the current connectivity.
- D. Zscaler has no defined policy and will evaluate requests individually.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Zscaler positions global peering as a core part of delivering low-latency, high-performance access to SaaS and internet destinations. In Zscaler architecture and Microsoft 365 best-practices material, Zscaler explicitly states that it operates an open peering policy, meaning it is willing to peer with any content or service provider that meets standard technical requirements.

Training content used for ZDTE further emphasizes that Zscaler peers broadly with major ISPs, cloud providers, and internet exchanges to minimize hops and improve user experience. Flashcard material summarizing the architecture notes directly that Zscaler's peering stance is an "open peering policy," allowing anyone to request connectivity into the Zero Trust Exchange.

Options suggesting Zscaler refuses new peers, restricts to a small list, or has no defined policy contradict this documented approach and would undermine its ability to optimize traffic paths globally. Because the official guidance clearly describes peering as open and inclusive of any qualified provider, the correct choice is that Zscaler has an open peering policy and will peer with any content or service provider.

NEW QUESTION # 55

What are the building blocks of App Protection?

- A. Traffic Inspection, Vulnerability Identification, Action Based on User Behavior
- B. Policies, Controls, Profiles
- C. Controls, Profiles, Policies
- **D. Profiles, Controls, Policies**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Zscaler App Protection, the core design model is built around three fundamental building blocks presented in a specific logical order: Profiles, Controls, and Policies. The Digital Transformation Engineer material explains that App Protection's goal is to apply fine-grained security actions to applications and user sessions based on risk and context.

First, Profiles define who is being governed. They group users or devices that share common characteristics (such as department, location, or risk level). Next, Controls define what actions are allowed, restricted, or inspected. Examples include limiting copy-and-paste, file uploads and downloads, printing, clipboard usage, or enforcing additional inspection for sensitive content and risky behaviors. Finally, Policies define when and where those controls are applied by mapping profiles to specific applications or traffic categories under defined conditions (such as user risk posture, device posture, or access method).

Options A and B contain the same elements but in the wrong conceptual order compared to how App Protection is taught and implemented. Option C describes generic security concepts, not the explicit App Protection building-block terminology. Therefore, the correct sequence and terminology, matching the App Protection framework, is Profiles, Controls, Policies.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which set of protocols was developed to provide the most secure passwordless authentication methods, using services such as Windows Hello and YubiKey?

- A. OpenID
- B. SAML
- **C. Fast Identity Online 2 (FIDO2)**
- D. SCIM

Answer: C

Explanation:

FIDO2 (Fast Identity Online 2) is a family of open authentication standards designed specifically to enable strong, phishing-resistant, passwordless authentication. It combines the WebAuthn standard (for browsers and web applications) with the CTAP protocol (for communicating with authenticators such as security keys).

Vendors like Microsoft explicitly describe Windows Hello and FIDO2 security keys as passwordless sign-in mechanisms, and Yubico likewise highlights FIDO2 support on YubiKey devices for passwordless and multi-factor authentication.

Zscaler's identity-related documentation and partner guides reference FIDO2 and passwordless methods such as Windows Hello for Business and FIDO2-based passkeys as modern options that integrate with identity providers (e.g., Microsoft Entra ID / Azure AD) and can be used for Zscaler authentication flows.

By contrast, SCIM is a provisioning standard for user and group lifecycle management, not an authentication protocol. OpenID (and OpenID Connect) and SAML are federation and SSO protocols that typically still rely on passwords or existing credentials at the identity provider, even though they may be used alongside MFA.

Only FIDO2 is purpose-built for secure, hardware- or device-bound, passwordless authentication with biometrics or secure PINs,

which is exactly what the question describes with examples like Windows Hello and YubiKey.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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

Answer: C

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 # 58

In an LDAP authentication flow, who requests the user credentials?

- A. Zscaler
- B. SAML Identity Provider
- C. NSS Server
- D. Active Directory

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Zscaler LDAP authentication flow, the Zscaler service is the component that actually prompts the user for credentials. The user's browser is redirected to a Zscaler-hosted login page where the username and password are entered. Zscaler then acts as the LDAP client: it takes those credentials and performs an LDAP bind against the organization's directory (for example, Microsoft Active Directory) to verify them.

Active Directory (or another LDAP directory) is therefore the authentication authority, but it does not directly "request" credentials from the user; it simply evaluates the bind request received from Zscaler and returns success or failure. The NSS Server is a Nanolog Streaming Service used for log export, and it is not part of the user authentication path. Similarly, a SAML Identity Provider is used for SAML-based SSO flows, not for direct LDAP authentication.

Because Zscaler owns the login page and collects the credentials before passing them securely to the LDAP directory for validation, the correct answer is that Zscaler is the component that requests the user credentials.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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