

# Free PDF 2026 High Pass-Rate ZDTE: Exam Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Answers

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## Zscaler Digital Transformation Administrator (ZDTA) Certification Questions with Correct Answers

1. Primary use of policies based on file types in Zscaler DLP - CORRECT ANSWER -To protect data by allowing or blocking specific file types and activities.
2. Three levels of inspection used by Zscaler DLP for file type enforcement - CORRECT ANSWER -Magic Bytes, Mime Type, and File Extension.
3. Reason for multiple levels of inspection for file types in Zscaler - CORRECT ANSWER -To prevent users from bypassing policies by changing file extensions.
4. Predefined dictionaries in Zscaler DLP - CORRECT ANSWER -Classifiers used to identify sensitive data like PCI, PII, and PHI data.
5. Example of a predefined dictionary used in Zscaler DLP - CORRECT ANSWER -A credit card number dictionary.
6. Custom dictionary in Zscaler DLP - CORRECT ANSWER -A dictionary created by customers using specific phrases, keywords, patterns, and regular expressions.
7. Use of custom dictionaries in Zscaler DLP - CORRECT ANSWER -To protect documents with specific headers and footers like 'company-confidential' or 'internal-use only'.
8. Exact Data Match (EDM) in Zscaler DLP - CORRECT ANSWER -A feature that matches specific data elements from a customer's structured data to trigger DLP policies.
9. How sensitive data is fed to Zscaler's EDM engine - CORRECT ANSWER -By using an on-premises VM that indexes the data and sends hashes to the Zscaler cloud.

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able to pass the ZDTE exam

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

### NEW QUESTION # 18

What is the primary function of ZIA Public Service Edges in the Cloud Firewall architecture?

- A. Managing endpoint security updates
- B. Acting as key policy enforcement engines
- C. Load balancing internet traffic
- D. Providing cloud storage services

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Within the ZIA Cloud Firewall and broader Zscaler Internet Access architecture, Public Service Edges (PSEs) are the core policy enforcement points. User traffic is steered (via tunnels, PAC files, or agents) to the nearest PSE, where Zscaler performs security inspection and policy evaluation. At this point, the Cloud Firewall, URL filtering, SSL inspection, IPS, sandboxing, and other security engines are applied according to the user's identity, group, location, and defined policies.

Although the PSEs naturally participate in traffic distribution across the global Zscaler cloud, their primary purpose is not generic load balancing or network transit; rather, they host the full security stack and make real-time allow/deny/log decisions. They also enforce bandwidth controls, application rules, and advanced threat protections before forwarding allowed traffic to the internet. They are not responsible for managing endpoint security updates or providing general cloud storage. Instead, they serve as inline security gateways that enforce Zero Trust access and granular firewall rules at scale.

Therefore, the correct description of their role in the Cloud Firewall architecture is that they act as key policy enforcement engines.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

How does log streaming work in ZIA?

- A. NSS (Nanolog Streaming Service) opens a secure tunnel to the cloud. User access goes through the ZEN (Zscaler Enforcement Node). ZEN sends the logs to the cloud Nanolog for storage. Cloud Nanolog streams a copy of the log to NSS. NSS sends the log to the SIEM over the network.
- B. User access goes through the ZEN (Zscaler Enforcement Node). NSS (Nanolog Streaming Service) opens a secure tunnel to the cloud. ZEN sends the logs to the cloud Nanolog for storage. Cloud Nanolog streams a copy of the log to NSS. NSS sends the log to the SIEM over the network.
- C. NSS opens a secure tunnel to the cloud. ZEN sends the logs to the cloud Nanolog for storage. User access goes through the ZEN. Cloud Nanolog streams a copy of the log to NSS. NSS sends the log to the SIEM over the network.
- D. NSS opens a secure tunnel to the cloud. Cloud Nanolog streams a copy of the log to NSS. User access goes through the ZEN. ZEN sends the logs to the cloud Nanolog for storage. NSS sends the log to the SIEM over the network.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In ZIA, user traffic is first forwarded to a Zscaler Enforcement Node (ZEN), where security and access policies are enforced and transaction logs are generated. Those logs are then sent from the ZEN to the cloud-based Nanolog cluster, which is the highly scalable logging and storage layer used by Zscaler. Nanolog compresses and stores the logs for reporting, analytics, and long-term retention.

To deliver logs to a customer's SIEM, the Nanolog Streaming Service (NSS) is deployed in the customer environment. NSS establishes a secure, outbound tunnel to the Nanolog service in the Zscaler cloud and subscribes to that customer's log stream. Nanolog then continuously streams a copy of relevant logs over this secure connection to NSS. NSS receives the logs, converts them into the required output format (for example, syslog or CEF), and forwards them on to the configured SIEM or log receiver. Option C is the only answer that correctly represents the logical sequence: user traffic through ZEN, ZEN to Nanolog, secure tunnel from NSS, Nanolog streaming to NSS, and finally NSS forwarding to the SIEM.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

In a typical authentication configuration, Zscaler fulfills which of the following roles?

- A. Service provider
- B. Identity provider

- C. SaaS gateway
- D. Identity proxy

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In a typical enterprise authentication setup, Zscaler functions as the Service Provider (SP) within the SAML authentication framework. This aligns with Zscaler's architectural principle that identity verification is delegated to an external authoritative Identity Provider (IdP) such as Azure AD, Okta, Ping, or ADFS. Zscaler does not authenticate user credentials directly. Instead, it relies on the IdP to validate the user and then deliver a signed SAML assertion back to Zscaler.

When a user attempts to access the Zscaler service, the authentication request is redirected to the enterprise IdP. The IdP performs credential verification and returns a SAML assertion containing the authenticated user identity and associated attributes. Zscaler, acting as the SP, consumes and validates this assertion, then maps the identity to its internal user records or SCIM-synchronized directory objects. This identity becomes the basis for all ZIA/ZPA policy evaluation, including URL filtering, CASB controls, DLP policies, firewall rules, and access-control enforcement.

Since Zscaler depends on the IdP for primary identity verification and only consumes assertions, Zscaler's role is clearly defined as the Service Provider in a standard authentication configuration.

**NEW QUESTION # 21**

What type of data would be protected by using Zscaler Indexed Document Matching (IDM)?

- A. Specific, sensitive pieces of data such as customer credit card numbers and employee national identity numbers.
- B. Excel sheets and other numerically based document types that usually contain proprietary financial calculations.
- C. Sensitive data found in image files such as JPEGs and PNGs, or images embedded in documents like a Word file.
- D. **High-value documents that tend to carry sensitive data, such as medical forms and tax documents.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Zscaler Indexed Document Matching (IDM) is a DLP technique used to protect entire documents or large portions of text-based content, rather than discrete data fields. Administrators upload representative samples of "crown jewel" documents (for example, contract templates, medical forms, HR records, or tax documents).

Zscaler processes and indexes the textual content, then uses this index to detect when similar or identical document content is uploaded, shared, or exfiltrated through monitored channels.

This approach is ideal for high-value, unstructured documents that contain sensitive information in a repeatable format. It is distinct from Exact Data Match (EDM), which is used for structured field-level data such as credit card numbers or national IDs, and it is not optimized for pure image content or OCR-based detection. While IDM can apply to many file types (Word, PDF, spreadsheets that contain meaningful text, etc.), the core use case is protecting documents where overall content similarity matters.

Therefore, the best description is that IDM protects high-value documents that tend to carry sensitive data, such as medical forms and tax documents.

**NEW QUESTION # 22**

What happens if a provisioning key is deleted in ZPA?

- A. The provisioning key automatically regenerates
- B. **All App Connectors enrolled with the key are revoked**
- C. The key is stored as a backup for reactivation
- 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 # 23

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