

ZDTE Zertifizierung - ZDTE Dumps Deutsch



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>> ZDTE Zertifizierung <<

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Die echten und originalen Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu ZDTE (Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer) bei ITZert wurden verfasst von unseren Zscaler-Experten mit den Informationen von ZDTE (Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer) aus dem Testcenter wie PROMETRIC oder VUE.

Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer ZDTE Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q47-Q52):

47. Frage

Which of the following external IdPs is unsupported by OIDC with Zscaler ZIdentity?

- A. OneLogin
- B. Auth0

- C. PingOne
- **D. Microsoft AD FS**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The ZIdentity documentation on external identity providers explains that Zscaler supports various third-party IdPs over SAML and OIDC, and then provides specific configuration guides for each provider. For PingOne, Auth0, and OneLogin, the ZIdentity help explicitly describes configuring each as an OpenID Provider (OP) for ZIdentity, clearly stating that they are used to provide SSO via OpenID Connect (OIDC).

By contrast, the ZIdentity guides for Microsoft AD FS consistently describe configuring AD FS "as the SAML Identity Provider (IdP) for ZIdentity," and the examples focus on SAML assertions, claim rules, and certificate bindings-not OIDC flows. In other words, AD FS is supported in a SAML mode with ZIdentity, but it is not listed among the IdPs configured as OpenID Providers for OIDC-based integrations.

The Digital Transformation Engineer identity modules reinforce this differentiation by mapping external IdPs to either OIDC or SAML in the ZIdentity configuration, and the hands-on labs use Azure/Microsoft Entra ID or PingOne for OIDC examples, while AD FS is shown only in SAML scenarios.

Therefore, among the options listed, Microsoft AD FS is the external IdP that is unsupported by OIDC with Zscaler ZIdentity, making option C the correct answer.

48. Frage

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

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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.

49. Frage

At which level of the Zscaler Architecture do the Zscaler APIs sit?

- A. Enforcement Plane
- B. Nanolog Cluster
- C. Data Fabric
- **D. Central Authority**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Zscaler's core architecture in the Engineer course is explained using three main layers: Central Authority, Enforcement Nodes, and Logging / Nanolog services, supported by a distributed data fabric. The Central Authority is explicitly described as the "brains" or control plane of the Zscaler platform. It is responsible for global policy management, configuration, orchestration, and the API gateway that exposes Zscaler's administrative and automation APIs.

Enforcement nodes (such as ZIA Public Service Edges and ZPA enforcement components) form the data plane, inspecting traffic and applying policy decisions but not hosting the management APIs themselves.

Nanolog clusters handle large-scale log storage and streaming, providing logging and analytics rather than control or configuration interfaces. The data fabric underpins global state and synchronization across the cloud but is not where customers interact with APIs. In the Digital Transformation Engineer material, when you see references to OneAPI and other programmatic integrations, they are always associated with the Central Authority layer, reinforcing that APIs live in the control plane. Therefore, within the defined Zscaler Architecture levels, the APIs sit at the Central Authority.

50. Frage

What are the building blocks of App Protection?

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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.

51. Frage

What are common use cases of Zscaler OneAPI automation?

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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.

52. Frage

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