

2026 ZDTA: Zscaler Digital Transformation Administrator–The Best New Dumps Files



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Zscaler ZDTA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cyberthreat Protection Services: This domain targets Cybersecurity Analysts and covers broad cybersecurity fundamentals and advanced threat protection capabilities. Candidates must know about malware protection, intrusion prevention systems, command and control channel detection, deception technologies, identity threat detection and response, browser isolation, and incident detection and response.Data Protection Services

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity Services: This domain evaluates Network Security Engineers on configuring and managing connectivity essentials like device posture assessment, trusted network definitions, browser access controls, and TLS SSL inspection deployment. It also includes applying policy frameworks focused on authentication and enforcement for internet access, private access, and digital experience.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identity Services: This section of the exam measures skills of Identity and Access Management Engineers and covers foundational identity services including authentication and authorization protocols such as SAML, SCIM, and OIDC. Candidates should understand identity administration tasks and how to manage policies and audit logs within the Zscaler platform.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This section assesses Data Protection Officers on techniques to secure data across motion, SaaS, cloud, and endpoints using Zscaler's AI-driven data discovery and data protection technologies. It involves securing BYOD environments and understanding risk management to protect sensitive information.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zscaler Digital Experience: This section evaluates Network Performance Analysts on their knowledge of Zscaler Digital Experience (ZDX), including understanding the ZDX score, architectural overview, features, functionalities, and practical use cases to optimize digital user experiences.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Management: This domain measures skills of Risk Managers and Security Architects in using Zscaler's comprehensive risk management suite. Candidates are expected to understand risk capabilities, dashboards, asset and financial risk insights, vulnerability management, deception tactics, identity protection, and breach prediction analytics.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access Control Services: This area assesses Security Operations Specialists on implementing access control mechanisms including cloud app control, URL filtering, file type controls, bandwidth controls, and segmentation. It also covers Microsoft 365 policies, private application access strategies, and firewall configurations to protect enterprise resources.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform Services: This section measures skills of Cloud Infrastructure Engineers and focuses on the suite of Zscaler platform services. Key topics include advanced device posture assessments, TLS inspection mechanics, and the application of policy frameworks governing internet, private access, and digital experience services.

Zscaler Digital Transformation Administrator Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

Zscaler forwards the server SSL/TLS certificate directly to the user's browser session in which situation?

- A. When user has connected to server in the past.
- B. When web traffic is on custom TCP ports.
- C. When traffic contains a known threat signature.
- D. When traffic is exempted in SSL Inspection policy rules.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When a connection matches an SSL Inspection rule set to "bypass," Zscaler performs a passthrough, simply relaying the origin server's certificate intact to the client rather than substituting its own.

NEW QUESTION # 89

What is Zscaler's rotation policy for intermediate certificate authority certificates?

- A. Lifetime certificates have no expiration date.
- B. Certificates are issued dynamically and expire in 24 hours.
- C. Certificates are rotated every 90 days and have a 180-day expiration.
- D. Certificates are rotated every seven days and have a 14-day expiration.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Zscaler's short-lived intermediate CA certificates on the ZIA Service Edges are valid for 14 days and are automatically rotated every 7 days, minimizing the window of exposure even if a private key is compromised.

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which of the following are types of device posture?

- A. Unauthorized Modification, OS Version, License Key
- B. Detect CrowdStrike, CrowdStrike ZTA score, First name
- **C. Certificate Trust, File Path, Full Disk Encryption**
- D. Domain Joined, Process Check, Deception Check

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 91

An administrator would like users to be able to use the corporate instance of a SaaS application. Which of the following allows an administrator to make that distinction?

- A. Out-of-band CASB
- B. Endpoint DLP
- **C. Cloud application control**
- D. URL filtering with SSL inspection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud application control is the feature that allows an administrator to distinguish and enforce policies specifically on the corporate instance of a SaaS application. This enables granular control, allowing users to access the approved corporate SaaS while restricting access to personal or unauthorized instances. Out-of-band CASB generally provides visibility but does not enforce real-time distinctions in this context. URL filtering with SSL inspection and Endpoint DLP serve different purposes, such as content inspection and endpoint data protection, respectively.

The study guide explains that Cloud Application Control policies identify and enforce controls based on SaaS application instances, providing precise policy enforcement aligned with corporate SaaS usage requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 92

Within ZPA, the mapping relationship between Connector Groups and Server Groups can best be defined as which of the following?

- **A. Server Groups are configured for Dynamic Server Discovery so that mapped Connector Groups can DNS resolve and make health checks toward the application.**
- B. Server Groups are configured for Dynamic Server Discovery so that mapped Connector Groups can then DNS resolve individual application Segment Groups.
- C. Connector Groups are configured for Dynamic Server Discovery so that mapped Server Groups can DNS resolve and advertise the applications.
- D. Connector Groups are configured for Dynamic Server Discovery so that ZPA can steer traffic through the appropriate Server Group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Server Groups in ZPA use Dynamic Server Discovery to supply Connector Groups with the application endpoints' DNS names or IPs. The Connector Groups then resolve those addresses and perform health checks to ensure the applications are reachable before steering user traffic.

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