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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is the default classification for a newly discovered application in the App Inventory in the Third-Party App Governance Admin Portal?

- A. Sanctioned
- B. Unsanctioned

- C. Unclassified
- D. Reviewing

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Zscaler 3rd-Party App Governance documentation, the App Inventory is where administrators view and manage all discovered third-party apps, add-ons, and extensions. The "Classifying Apps" help article defines the available states: Unclassified, Sanctioned, Reviewing, and Unsanctioned. Crucially, it notes that Unclassified is the default state for any new application before an administrator evaluates it.

"Sanctioned" is used once the organization has explicitly approved an app for use; "Unsanctioned" is used when an app is not allowed; and "Reviewing" indicates it is under investigation. Those labels are the result of governance decisions applied after discovery.

ZDTE study materials on SaaS and app governance mirror this behavior: newly discovered apps enter the inventory without an explicit decision, allowing security teams to triage risk, review permissions, and only then mark them as sanctioned or unsanctioned. Because the default state for a new entry is explicitly documented as Unclassified, the correct answer is D. Unclassified.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which authorization framework is used by OneAPI to provide secure access to Zscaler Internet Access (ZIA), Zscaler Private Access (ZPA), and Zscaler Client Connector APIs?

- A. SAML
- B. OAuth 2.0
- C. API Keys
- D. JSON Web Tokens

Answer: B

Explanation:

Zscaler OneAPI provides a unified, programmatic interface to automate configuration and operations across the Zscaler platform, including ZIA, ZPA, and Zscaler Client Connector. Zscaler's OneAPI documentation clearly states that OneAPI uses the OAuth 2.0 authorization framework to secure access to these APIs.

In practice, administrators or automation platforms register an API client in ZIdentity, obtain OAuth 2.0 access tokens, and then use those tokens to call OneAPI endpoints. The use of OAuth 2.0 ensures standardized flows for client authentication, token issuance, and scope-based authorization, aligning with modern security best practices and making it easier to control and audit API access. Zscaler also highlights OAuth 2.0 as one of the three architectural pillars of OneAPI, along with a common endpoint and tight

integration with ZIdentity.

While JSON Web Tokens (JWTs) can be used as a token format inside OAuth 2.0, they are not, by themselves, the authorization framework. SAML is typically used for browser-based SSO, not for securing REST APIs in this context. API Keys are simpler credential schemes and are not what Zscaler prescribes for OneAPI. As a result, OAuth 2.0 is the correct and exam-relevant answer.

NEW QUESTION # 43

An organization wants to upload internal PII (personally identifiable information) into the Zscaler cloud for blocking without fear of compromise. Which of the following technologies can be used to help with this?

- A. IDM
- B. Dictionaries
- C. Engines
- **D. EDM**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Zscaler's advanced data protection stack includes Exact Data Match (EDM), Indexed Document Match (IDM), dictionaries, and predefined DLP engines. Zscaler describes EDM as a technique that "fingerprints" sensitive values-such as PII from structured data sources (databases or spreadsheets)-so the platform can detect and block exact matches to those values while greatly reducing false positives.

With EDM, an on-premises index tool hashes the sensitive fields (for example, names, IDs, or other PII) and then uploads only these hashes-not the readable PII itself-into the Zscaler cloud. Zscaler documentation emphasizes that only hashed fingerprints are sent, allowing organizations to protect internal data "without having to transfer that data to the cloud" in plain form. This directly addresses the requirement to block exfiltration of internal PII without fear of compromise.

Dictionaries and core DLP engines focus on pattern- or keyword-based detection (such as generic PII patterns) rather than matching exact records from an internal dataset. IDM, on the other hand, fingerprints whole documents or forms (for example, templates or high-value documents) rather than row-level PII records. Therefore, for uploading organization-specific PII in a privacy-preserving, hashed form to enable precise blocking, EDM is the correct technology.

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NEW QUESTION # 44

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

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

Answer: B

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.

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