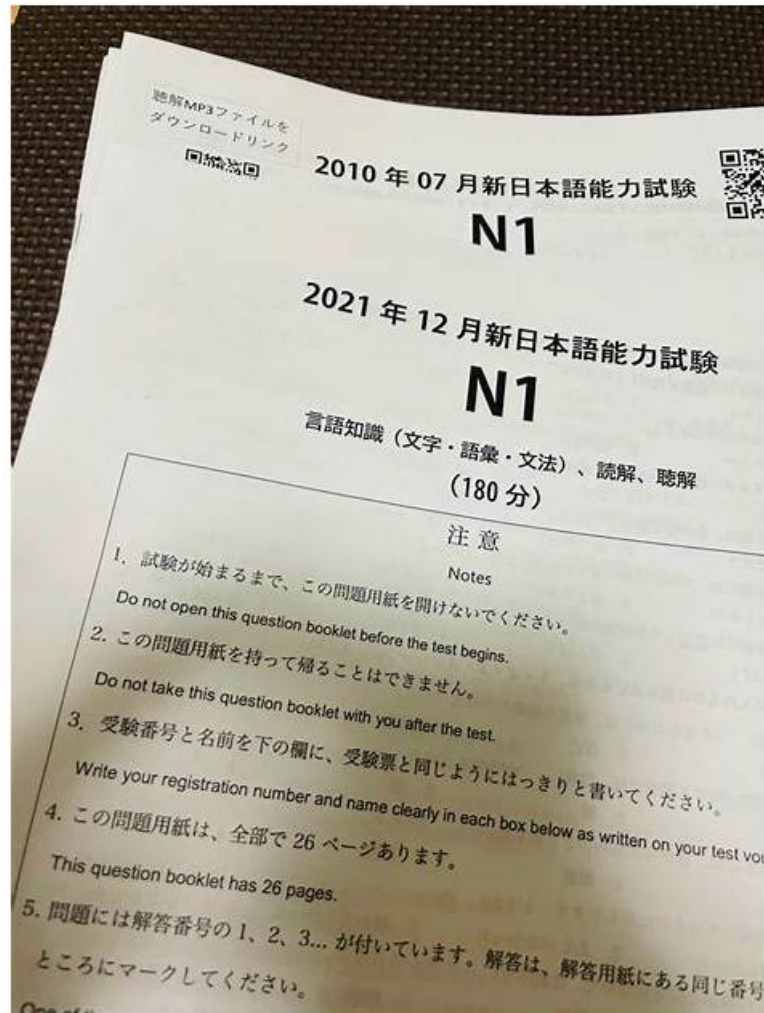


最新のZDTE日本語版試験解答 & 資格試験における リーダーオファー & 唯一無二な Zscaler Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer



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>> ZDTE日本語版試験解答 <<

Zscaler ZDTE日本語版試験解答: Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer - GoShiken パスリーディングプロバイダー

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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer 認定 ZDTE 試験問題 (Q57-Q62):

質問 # 57

What are the four distinct stages in the Cloud Sandbox workflow?

- A. Behavioral Analysis # Post-Processing # Engage your SOC Team for further investigation
- B. Pre-Filtering # Cloud Effect # Behavioral Analysis # Post-Processing
- **C. Cloud Effect # Pre-Filtering # Behavioral Analysis # Post-Processing**
- D. Pre-Filtering # Behavioral Analysis # Post-Processing # Cloud Effect

正解: C

解説:

Zscaler Cloud Sandbox is described in Zscaler threat-protection training as following a four-stage workflow.

The documented order is: Cloud Effect, Pre-Filtering, Behavioral Analysis, and Post-Processing.

* Cloud Effect - Before detonation, files are checked against global threat intelligence and prior sandbox verdicts so that known malicious objects can be immediately blocked, and known benign files can be allowed without re-analysis.

* Pre-Filtering - Static and signature-based checks (antivirus, file heuristics, and related engines) quickly discard clearly malicious or clearly safe files, reducing load on deep analysis.

* Behavioral Analysis - Suspicious or unknown samples are executed in a virtual environment to observe behavior such as process spawning, registry changes, or C2 activity.

* Post-Processing - Final verdicts are generated, policies are enforced (block, quarantine, allow), and new indicators are fed back into threat intelligence for future Cloud Effect decisions.

This exact ordered sequence-Cloud Effect # Pre-Filtering # Behavioral Analysis # Post-Processing-is what appears in ZDTE study material, so option C is correct.

質問 # 58

Which statement is true about ZIA SD-WAN integrations using APIs?

- A. The SD-WAN partner must send an API key and credentials to the Zscaler administrator.
- B. Locations created by the SD-WAN API integrations will not be editable in the Zscaler ZIA Admin interface.
- C. SD-WAN API integrations can support both GRE and IPsec tunnel types.
- **D. You must enter the "SD-WAN Partner Key" under Administration > Cloud Service API Key Management.**

正解: D

解説:

For SD-WAN API integrations with Zscaler Internet Access (ZIA), the control point for establishing trust and enabling automation is the Cloud Service API configuration within the ZIA admin portal. As documented in Zscaler's SD-WAN and Cloud Service API workflow, the ZIA administrator navigates to the Cloud Service API (under Administration) and configures the SD-WAN integration by generating and managing the SD-WAN Partner Key there. This key is then used by the SD-WAN orchestrator or controller to authenticate against Zscaler's APIs and to automate the creation of locations and tunnels.

The key is not provided by the SD-WAN partner; rather, it is created and controlled by the customer's ZIA admin, which makes option D incorrect. Locations and tunnels created via the integration remain visible and generally manageable within the ZIA admin interface, so option B is incorrect. While SD-WAN integrations can automate both GRE and IPsec tunnels in many deployments, that behavior depends on the specific SD-WAN vendor and design, so the blanket statement in option A is not the definitive, document-aligned fact being tested.

質問 # 59

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

正解: C

解説:

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.

質問 # 60

What happens if a provisioning key is deleted in ZPA?

- A. All App Connectors enrolled with the key are revoked
- B. The client loses access to all applications permanently
- C. The key is stored as a backup for reactivation
- D. The provisioning key automatically regenerates

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 61

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

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

正解: C

解説:

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.

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