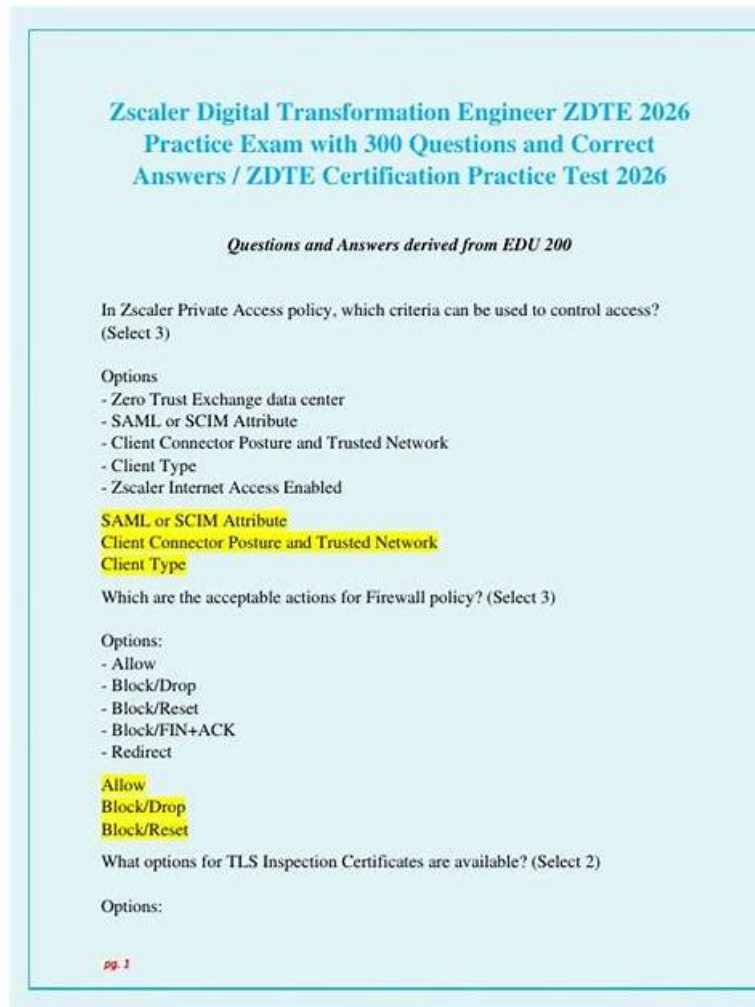


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Zscaler ZDTE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Platform Services: Details the core platform functionalities that enable security, scalability, and reliability.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyberthreat Protection Services: Covers mechanisms for detecting, preventing, and mitigating cyber threats in real time.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zscaler Digital Experience: Covers monitoring and optimizing user experience across applications and network connections.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zscaler Zero Trust Automation: Explains automating security and access policies based on Zero Trust principles.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity Services: Covers methods and technologies for connecting users and devices securely to the Zscaler cloud.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zscaler for Users - Engineer Overview: Covers the foundational understanding of Zscaler services from a user perspective and the engineer's role in managing them.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Control Services: Focuses on controlling and enforcing user access to applications and resources.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Services: Explains how user identities are managed and integrated within Zscaler services.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Management: Focuses on identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks to users and organizational assets.
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Protection Services: Explains how sensitive data is secured, monitored, and managed within the platform.

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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following capabilities is not included in the OneAPI Framework for ZIA?

- A. Administrator Role Based Access
- B. Web Insights Log Retrieval
- **C. SCIM Enable/Disable**
- D. Malware Settings

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Zscaler OneAPI framework is presented in the Engineer curriculum as the unified automation layer for ZIA, ZPA, ZDX, Client Connector, and other services. For ZIA specifically, OneAPI introduces OAuth-based authentication, fine-grained administrator role-based access control for API clients, configuration and policy management endpoints, activation controls, and access to Insights and log retrieval APIs. The course material highlights examples such as using OneAPI to manage admin roles, automate malware and advanced-threat settings, and programmatically retrieve Web Insights logs for reporting and SIEM workflows.

In contrast, SCIM (System for Cross-domain Identity Management) is described separately as an identity- provisioning standard used to synchronize users and groups from identity providers like Azure AD or Okta.

Enabling or disabling SCIM and configuring SCIM endpoints is handled through dedicated SCIM configuration, not through the OneAPI framework. While both OneAPI and SCIM are automation-related, they are distinct interfaces in the Zscaler platform. Therefore, among the options provided, SCIM Enable

/Disable is the capability that is not part of the OneAPI Framework for ZIA, whereas administrator RBAC, Web Insights log retrieval, and malware policy settings are all explicitly included.

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NEW QUESTION # 57

Any Zscaler Client Connector (ZCC) App Profile must include which of the following?

- A. Authentication Profile
- B. Exception Profile
- **C. Forwarding Profile**
- D. Bypass Profile

Answer: C

Explanation:

Within the Zscaler Client Connector administration portal, an App Profile defines how the client behaves for a set of users or devices. A key element of any App Profile is the associated Forwarding Profile. The Forwarding Profile tells the Zscaler Client Connector how to handle traffic in different network conditions:

for example, whether to send traffic through Z-Tunnel 2.0 to ZIA and/or ZPA, rely on a PAC file, or bypass Zscaler when on trusted networks.

When you create or edit an App Profile, selecting a Forwarding Profile is mandatory because it determines how user traffic will actually reach the Zscaler cloud. Without a Forwarding Profile, the App Profile would not know which forwarding mode to use, and the client would have no consistent instructions on when and how to tunnel or bypass traffic. In practice, customers often define multiple Forwarding Profiles (for example,

"ZIA-only," "ZPA-only," or "ZIA and ZPA") and then bind them to different App Profiles for different user groups or device types.

"Bypass," "authentication," or "exception" profiles are not separate required profile objects in the ZCC policy model. Any bypass or exception behavior is defined inside the forwarding and app profile logic, not as standalone mandatory profiles. Therefore, a Forwarding Profile is the one element that every ZCC App Profile must include.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Why is it important that the IP address of ZPA App Connectors is included in an Active Directory Sites and Services configuration?

- **A. Ensures users connect to the closest Domain Controllers or SCCM servers.**
- B. So users can authenticate to ZPA with Active Directory.
- C. Adding the IP address of ZPA App Connectors to an AD Sites and Services configuration helps with accommodating BGP routing designs.
- D. So admins can access Domain Controllers by IP address.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Zscaler Private Access (ZPA) deployment, traffic from users to Active Directory Domain Controllers and SCCM servers is proxied through App Connectors. ZPA performs DNS proxy and source NAT (SNAT) on these connections, which means the Domain Controller often sees the App Connector's IP address—rather than the end user's—when deciding which AD Site the "client" belongs to.

Zscaler's Active Directory integration guidance explains that AD site selection is therefore based on the App Connector IP, and recommends adding those connector IPs into the appropriate Active Directory Sites and Services configuration. Doing so ensures that when authentication, Group Policy, DFS, or SCCM traffic arrives via ZPA, the Domain Controller or SCCM infrastructure maps the connection to the correct site and routes users to the nearest or most appropriate DC/SCCM server, preserving efficient logon performance and content distribution.

This configuration has nothing to do with BGP routing design (option A), direct admin access to DCs by IP (option B), or the basic ability of ZPA to use AD for identity (option C). ZPA can integrate with AD without Sites and Services, but optimizing which DC/SCCM server is used depends on having App Connector IPs correctly associated with AD Sites. Thus, the correct reason is that it ensures users connect to the closest Domain Controllers or SCCM servers.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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

- A. Identity proxy
- B. SaaS gateway
- C. Identity provider
- **D. Service provider**

Answer: D

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 # 60

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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