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>> Latest Real Zscaler ZDTE Exam <<

## Zscaler Latest Real ZDTE Exam: Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer - Prep4SureReview Provides you a Simple & Safe Shopping Experience

With each passing year, there's a slight change in the format of ZDTE exam. Prep4SureReview has put in a lot of effort in bringing to you the latest ZDTE questions, all by the current exam standards set by the Zscaler. All the Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer (ZDTE) questions have been thoroughly checked to check their validity and to make sure we provide our candidates with the updated exam content.

### Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

An IT administrator is reviewing the recently configured ZDX module in their environment and checks the performance data on the dashboard. The administrator notices that no software inventory has populated. What could be a probable reason?

- A. ZDX client is not configured to collect inventory data
- B. Zscaler Client Connector needs to be whitelisted on the EDR tool
- C. ZDX license doesn't have inventory collection entitlement
- D. ZDX client version being used is 4.3

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Zscaler Digital Experience (ZDX) relies on Zscaler Client Connector to collect device and application telemetry from endpoints. Performance metrics (such as device, network, and application scores) are enabled as part of the core ZDX deployment, which explains why the administrator can already see performance data on the dashboard. However, software inventory is an additional

inventory feature that must be explicitly enabled in the ZDX administration settings.

ZDX documentation describes an "Inventory Settings" page where administrators must turn on a setting such as "Collect Software Inventory Data." When this option is enabled and the minimum supported versions of Client Connector and the ZDX module are present, Client Connector begins collecting installed software details and sending this inventory to the ZDX cloud for visualization. If the collection toggle is left disabled, ZDX will continue to show performance metrics but no entries appear under Software Inventory or related views, even though licensing and versions are otherwise correct. The other options listed either relate to licensing, generic EDR conflicts, or a specific client version and do not match the documented dependency on enabling software-inventory collection. Therefore, the most accurate reason is that the ZDX client (via policy) is not configured to collect inventory data.

### NEW QUESTION # 43

What feature enables Zscaler logs to be sent to SIEM solutions for long-term storage?

- A. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
- B. Log Recovery Service
- C. Zero Trust Exchange Query Engine
- **D. Log Streaming Services**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Zscaler provides specialized Log Streaming Services to export logs from the Zero Trust Exchange into external SIEM or log-analytics platforms for long-term storage and advanced analysis. For Zscaler Private Access (ZPA), the Log Streaming Service (LSS) forwards user activity, user status, App Connector metrics, and other diagnostic logs to a log receiver, which is typically a SIEM, syslog collector, or similar downstream system. Zscaler documentation notes that customers use LSS specifically to store logs beyond the default cloud retention period and to support external analytics and compliance use cases.

On the ZIA side, Nanolog Streaming Service (NSS) fulfills a similar purpose, streaming web and firewall logs from the Zscaler Nanolog cluster into SIEM solutions. Together, these streaming services give organizations centralized visibility and long-term retention while keeping the Zscaler cloud optimized for inline inspection and near-term reporting.

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) governs who can view or manage configurations, not how logs are exported. The Zero Trust Exchange query or insights interfaces are used for in-portal searching and visualization, and "Log Recovery Service" is not the Zscaler term used for SIEM integration in ZDTE materials. Therefore, Log Streaming Services is the correct answer because it is the named mechanism for streaming Zscaler logs to external SIEM platforms for long-term storage.

### NEW QUESTION # 44

How many rounds of analysis are performed on a sandboxed sample to determine its characteristics?

- A. Only a static analysis is performed.
- B. Only one static and one dynamic analysis is performed.
- **C. One static analysis, one dynamic analysis, and a second static analysis of all dropped files and artifacts from the dynamic analysis.**
- D. As many rounds of analysis as the policy is configured to perform.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Zscaler Cloud Sandbox is designed to detect advanced and previously unknown threats by deeply analyzing suspicious files in an isolated environment. According to Zscaler's documented analysis pipeline, every sandboxed sample goes through a structured, multi-stage process rather than a single pass.

First, the file undergoes static analysis, where the system inspects the file without executing it. This phase looks at elements such as structure, headers, embedded resources, and known malicious patterns or indicators.

Next, the file is executed in a dynamic analysis environment (a sandbox) where Zscaler observes runtime behavior such as process creation, registry modifications, file system changes, network connections, and attempts at evasion or privilege escalation.

During this dynamic phase, the file may drop or create additional files and artifacts. Zscaler then performs a second round of static analysis on those dropped components. This secondary static analysis is crucial because many sophisticated threats unpack or download their real payload only at runtime; analyzing those artifacts provides a much clearer view of the full attack chain.

Because of this defined three-step approach—static, dynamic, then secondary static analysis on dropped artifacts—option A is the correct description of how many rounds of analysis are performed on a sandboxed sample.

### NEW QUESTION # 45

What are the valid options as criteria to create an alert rule in ZDX?

- A. Server Response Time and Packet Loss Rate
- **B. DNS Time and Server Response Time**
- C. Page Fetch Time and Packet Loss Rate
- D. DNS Time and Network Response Time

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Zscaler Digital Experience (ZDX) uses web probes to measure application performance from the user's perspective. Official ZDX reference material and EDU/ZDTE study guides describe the four key web-probe metrics as Page Fetch Time (PFT), DNS Time, Server Response Time (Time to First Byte), and Availability. These same metrics are explicitly called out in training and exam prep as the values that can be used when defining application-level alert rules (for example, "DNS Time > X ms" or "Server Response Time > Y ms").

ZDX documentation also explains that each alert rule type (Application, Device, Network, or Call Quality) has its own metrics and criteria, and that application alerts are driven by web-probe metrics like DNS Time and Server Response Time, while network alerts use CloudPath metrics such as latency and packet loss. Because both DNS Time and Server Response Time are application-probe metrics, they can legitimately be used together as criteria in an application-type alert rule.

By contrast, combinations that mix web-probe metrics with network-only metrics (like Packet Loss Rate) or vaguely defined "Network Response Time" do not reflect how ZDX structures its alert criteria per type.

Therefore, among the listed options, the pair that correctly represents valid ZDX alert criteria for application monitoring is DNS Time and Server Response Time.

### NEW QUESTION # 46

A customer requires 2 Gbps of throughput through the GRE tunnels to Zscaler. Which is the ideal architecture?

- A. Two primary and two backup GRE tunnels from border routers with NAT enabled
- B. Two primary and two backup GRE tunnels from internal routers with NAT enabled
- **C. Two primary and two backup GRE tunnels from border routers with NAT disabled**
- D. Two primary and two backup GRE tunnels from internal routers with NAT disabled

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Zscaler design guidance for GRE connectivity emphasizes three key principles: terminate GRE on border (edge) devices, avoid NAT on GRE source addresses, and scale bandwidth by using multiple tunnels. In Zscaler documentation and engineering training, each GRE tunnel is typically sized for up to about 1 Gbps of throughput. For a 2 Gbps requirement, customers are advised to deploy at least two primary GRE tunnels, with two additional backup tunnels for redundancy and failover.

These tunnels should terminate on border routers that own public IP addresses, ensuring optimal routing and simplifying troubleshooting. Zscaler specifically recommends that the public source IPs used for GRE must not be translated by NAT, because the Zscaler cloud must see the original, registered public IP to associate tunnels with the correct organization and enforce policy. Enabling NAT on GRE traffic can break tunnel establishment and lead to asymmetric or unpredictable routing.

Using internal routers introduces extra hops and complexity and often requires NAT or policy-based routing, which goes against recommended best practices. Similarly, any architecture with NAT enabled on GRE traffic conflicts with Zscaler's published requirements. Therefore, the ideal and recommended design for 2 Gbps via GRE is two primary and two backup GRE tunnels from border routers with NAT disabled.

### NEW QUESTION # 47

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