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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

For App Connectors, why shouldn't the customer pre-configure memory and CPU resources to accommodate a higher bandwidth capacity, like 1 Gbps or more?

- A. They can and should, without concern. More resources are better.
- B. Storage will be the primary bottleneck, so adding more RAM or CPU cycles won't improve performance anyway.
- C. Port exhaustion and file descriptors will often be the limiting factor, not memory or CPU.
- D. Cloud resources are expensive. Don't advise the customer to waste money.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In ZPA, App Connectors are designed to be lightweight, horizontally scalable components. Their effective throughput and concurrent-connection capacity are often constrained more by network stack limitations (such as ephemeral port exhaustion and per-process file descriptor limits) than by raw CPU or memory. As a result, simply over-provisioning vCPUs and RAM to "hit" a target like 1 Gbps on a single connector usually does not provide linear performance gains.

Zscaler design guidance emphasizes deploying multiple App Connectors and allowing ZPA to intelligently load-balance traffic across them. This delivers resiliency and scales capacity while staying within realistic limits of TCP/UDP ports and OS-level descriptors. Over-scaling a single connector can lead to diminishing returns and may even create harder-to-diagnose issues when port ranges or file descriptors are saturated.

Storage is not the main factor in App Connector performance, and the platform does not recommend a "just throw more resources at it" approach. For these reasons, the correct answer is that port exhaustion and file descriptors, rather than memory or CPU, are typically the true limiting factors for App Connectors.

NEW QUESTION # 45

What is the primary benefit of using a subcloud in Zscaler?

- A. To improve the accuracy of geolocation data
- **B. To guarantee that web traffic is forwarded to preferred ZIA Public Service Edges**
- C. To eliminate the need for ZIA Public Service Edges
- D. To increase the number of available Public Service Edges

Answer: B

Explanation:

A subcloud in Zscaler is defined as a subset of ZIA Public Service Edges (data centers) that you group together and associate with specific locations or traffic. Conceptually, it is a logical "pool" of preferred Public Service Edges. When a user or site is mapped to a given subcloud, their traffic is steered only to that selected subset of Service Edges instead of any available data center in the wider cloud.

The main benefit of this design is control and predictability: you can guarantee that web traffic is forwarded to your preferred ZIA Public Service Edges, which is critical when you must keep egress IPs stable for SaaS allow-lists, regulatory requirements, or local data-residency mandates. Subclouds also help with operational resilience, because you can temporarily exclude problematic data centers from a subcloud without changing overall forwarding methods, ensuring continuity while still using your defined group of Service Edges. They do not increase the number of Service Edges, replace ZIA Public Service Edges, or directly affect IP geolocation precision. Therefore, option C correctly captures the primary benefit expected in the ZDTE/EDU-202 context.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION # 48

The ZDX Dashboard is a comprehensive tool designed to provide a performance overview of an organization's digital experience. It encompasses various aspects to monitor and analyze performance, ensuring a smooth digital experience across the organization. Which of the following is responsible for the automated root cause analysis within ZDX?

- A. Copilot
- B. Application Performance
- C. OAuth request
- D. Y-Engine

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the Zscaler Digital Experience (ZDX) section of the Digital Transformation Engineer material, Y-Engine is explicitly defined as ZDX's Automated Root Cause Analysis component. The EDU-200 and study-guide content describe Y-Engine as using machine learning to automatically isolate root causes of performance issues, correlating metrics across applications, networks, and devices so that IT teams spend less time troubleshooting and can get users back to work faster.

Several ZDX overviews and integration documents reiterate that Y-Engine is ZDX's AI/ML-based approach to detect what is causing the ZDX score for a given application or user segment to drop, effectively automating the "why is it slow?" analysis that would otherwise require multiple domain-specific tools.

"Copilot" in the Zscaler context refers to generative-AI assistance that can surface insights and answer questions, but it is built on top of underlying telemetry and correlation engines like Y-Engine; it is not the core Auto-RCA engine itself. "Application Performance" is a metric category within ZDX, and "OAuth request" is simply an authentication mechanism, not a diagnostic engine. Accordingly, the training content makes it clear that Y-Engine is responsible for automated root cause analysis, so option C is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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