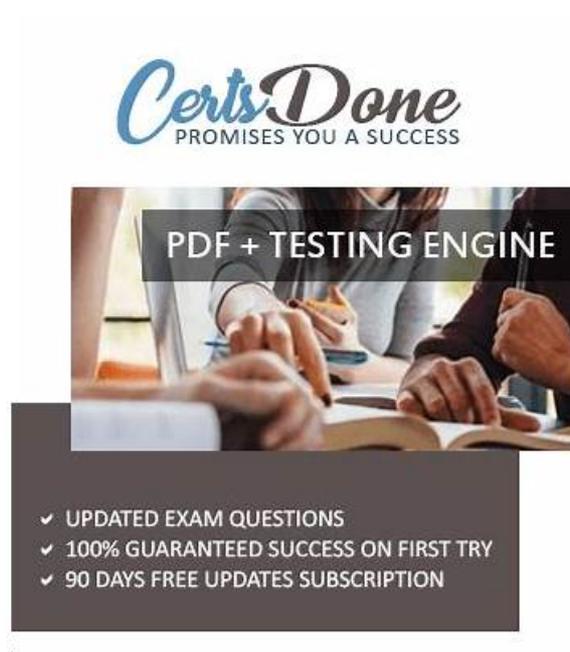


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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

What are the building blocks of App Protection?

- A. Controls, Profiles, Policies
- B. Policies, Controls, Profiles

- C. Profiles, Controls, Policies
- D. Traffic Inspection, Vulnerability Identification, Action Based on User Behavior

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Zscaler App Protection, the core design model is built around three fundamental building blocks presented in a specific logical order: Profiles, Controls, and Policies. The Digital Transformation Engineer material explains that App Protection's goal is to apply fine-grained security actions to applications and user sessions based on risk and context.

First, Profiles define who is being governed. They group users or devices that share common characteristics (such as department, location, or risk level). Next, Controls define what actions are allowed, restricted, or inspected. Examples include limiting copy-and-paste, file uploads and downloads, printing, clipboard usage, or enforcing additional inspection for sensitive content and risky behaviors. Finally, Policies define when and where those controls are applied by mapping profiles to specific applications or traffic categories under defined conditions (such as user risk posture, device posture, or access method).

Options A and B contain the same elements but in the wrong conceptual order compared to how App Protection is taught and implemented. Option C describes generic security concepts, not the explicit App Protection building-block terminology. Therefore, the correct sequence and terminology, matching the App Protection framework, is Profiles, Controls, Policies.

NEW QUESTION # 13

What is Zscaler's peering policy?

- A. Zscaler has a restricted peering policy (Zscaler will peer with a limited list of providers).
- B. Zscaler has no defined policy and will evaluate requests individually.
- C. Zscaler refuses new peering requests and is happy with the current connectivity.
- D. Zscaler has an open peering policy (Zscaler will peer with any content or service provider).

Answer: D

Explanation:

Zscaler positions global peering as a core part of delivering low-latency, high-performance access to SaaS and internet destinations. In Zscaler architecture and Microsoft 365 best-practices material, Zscaler explicitly states that it operates an open peering policy, meaning it is willing to peer with any content or service provider that meets standard technical requirements.

Training content used for ZDTE further emphasizes that Zscaler peers broadly with major ISPs, cloud providers, and internet exchanges to minimize hops and improve user experience. Flashcard material summarizing the architecture notes directly that Zscaler's peering stance is an "open peering policy," allowing anyone to request connectivity into the Zero Trust Exchange.

Options suggesting Zscaler refuses new peers, restricts to a small list, or has no defined policy contradict this documented approach and would undermine its ability to optimize traffic paths globally. Because the official guidance clearly describes peering as open and inclusive of any qualified provider, the correct choice is that Zscaler has an open peering policy and will peer with any content or service provider.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which connectivity service provides branches, on-premises data centers, and public clouds with fast and reliable internet access while enabling private applications with a direct-to-cloud architecture?

- A. Zscaler Privileged Remote Access
- B. Zscaler Zero Trust SD-WAN
- C. Zscaler Browser Access
- D. Zscaler App Connector

Answer: B

Explanation:

Zscaler Zero Trust SD-WAN is specifically designed to give branches, on-premises data centers, and workloads running in public clouds fast, reliable, and secure access to the internet and private applications using a direct-to-cloud architecture. In the Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer curriculum, this service is positioned as the connectivity foundation that replaces legacy hub-and-spoke MPLS and VPN designs with cloud-delivered Zero Trust connectivity.

Instead of backhauling traffic to central data centers, branches and sites establish lightweight, policy-driven tunnels directly to the Zscaler cloud, where security inspection and Zero Trust access decisions are applied.

This architecture reduces latency, simplifies routing, and optimizes SaaS and internet performance while simultaneously enabling

secure access to private applications without exposing them to the public internet.

App Connectors (option C) are used for application-side connectivity in ZPA, not for full branch or data center connectivity.

Browser Access (option B) provides clientless application access for users, not network-level site connectivity. "Zscaler Privileged Remote Access" (option A) is not the term used for this broad connectivity service. Therefore, the only option that matches the described direct-to-cloud, multi-site connectivity role is Zscaler Zero Trust SD-WAN.

NEW QUESTION # 15

The Zscaler for Users - Engineer (EDU-202) learning path consists of various solutions covered in eleven courses. Which of the following topics is out of scope for the Zscaler for Users - Engineer learning path?

- A. Enabling versions to control which version (if any) of Zscaler Client Connector is available when end users manually update the app or when you configure automatic app updates.
- B. In-depth overview of Zscaler's architecture platform, including its global scale, additional capabilities, and API infrastructure.
- C. Configuration of ZDX for applications, call quality monitoring, probes, diagnostics, alerts, and role-based administration to ensure effective SaaS and web application monitoring.
- D. Exploring Intrusion Prevention System, DNS Control, Tenant Restrictions, and secure application segmentation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Official EDU-202 materials describe the Engineer path as focusing on advanced architecture, connectivity, platform, access control, cyberthreat protection, data protection, risk management, ZDX, and Zero Trust Automation. The published learning outcomes explicitly include: discussing the architecture of the Zscaler platform and its API infrastructure; configuring advanced connectivity options; and configuring advanced cybersecurity services and Zscaler Digital Experience (ZDX)-including application monitoring, call quality, probes, diagnostics, alerts, and role-based administration. These map directly to options A, C, and D, which align to Zscaler Architecture, Cyberthreat/Access Control Services (IPS, DNS Control, Tenant Restrictions, segmentation), and ZDX content in the EDU-202 outline.

By contrast, Client Connector App Store "version enablement" and controlling which build is available when users manually or automatically update the app is documented as an administration task in the Client Connector help and is typically taught in the Essentials/Administrator (EDU-200) path, not in the Engineer path. Those materials show how to use the App Store to enable builds and control available versions, positioning it as operational client management rather than an advanced Engineer-level topic. Consequently, option B is considered out of scope for EDU-202 in the ZDTE context.

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NEW QUESTION # 16

What type of data would be protected by using Zscaler Indexed Document Matching (IDM)?

- A. Specific, sensitive pieces of data such as customer credit card numbers and employee national identity numbers.
- B. Excel sheets and other numerically based document types that usually contain proprietary financial calculations.
- C. High-value documents that tend to carry sensitive data, such as medical forms and tax documents.
- D. Sensitive data found in image files such as JPEGs and PNGs, or images embedded in documents like a Word file.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Zscaler Indexed Document Matching (IDM) is a DLP technique used to protect entire documents or large portions of text-based content, rather than discrete data fields. Administrators upload representative samples of "crown jewel" documents (for example, contract templates, medical forms, HR records, or tax documents).

Zscaler processes and indexes the textual content, then uses this index to detect when similar or identical document content is uploaded, shared, or exfiltrated through monitored channels.

This approach is ideal for high-value, unstructured documents that contain sensitive information in a repeatable format. It is distinct from Exact Data Match (EDM), which is used for structured field-level data such as credit card numbers or national IDs, and it is not optimized for pure image content or OCR-based detection. While IDM can apply to many file types (Word, PDF, spreadsheets that contain meaningful text, etc.), the core use case is protecting documents where overall content similarity matters.

Therefore, the best description is that IDM protects high-value documents that tend to carry sensitive data, such as medical forms and tax documents.

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