

ZDTE Studienmaterialien: Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer & ZDTE Zertifizierungstraining



Wenn Sie einen Traum haben, dann sollen Sie Ihren Traum verteidigen. Gorki hat einmal gesagt, dass der Glaube ist ein großes Gefühl und eine kreative Kraft ist. Mein Traum ist es, ein Top-IT-Experte zu werden. Ich denke, dass es für mich nirgends in Sicht ist. Aber Erfolg können Sie per eine Abkürzung gelingen, solange Sie die richtige Wahl treffen. Ich benutze die ZertSoft Zscaler ZDTE Prüfung Fragenkataloge, und habe die Zscaler ZDTE Zertifizierungsprüfung bestanden. Die Fragenkataloge zur Zscaler ZDTE Prüfung von ZertSoft sind die besten Lernhilfe. Wenn Sie wie ich einen IT-Traum haben. Dann kaufen Sie Prüfungsfragen und Antworten von ZertSoft. ZertSoftes wird Ihnen helfen, Ihren Traum zu verwirklichen.

ZertSoft hat einen guten Online-Service. Wenn Sie die Produkte von ZertSoft kaufen, wird ZertSoft Ihnen einen einjährigen kostenlos Update-Service rund um die Uhr bieten. Wir benachrichtigen Ihnen rechtzeitig die neuesten Prüfungsinformationen zur Zscaler ZDTE Zertifizierung, so dass Sie sich gut auf die Zscaler ZDTE Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten können. Mit wenig Zeit und Geld können Sie die IT-Prüfung bestehen. Es ist sehr preisgünstig, ZertSoft zu wählen und somit die Zscaler ZDTE Zertifizierungsprüfung nur einmal zu bestehen.

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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer ZDTE Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q22-Q27):

22. Frage

Logging services exist in which part of the Zscaler architecture?

- A. Memory
- **B. Brains**
- C. OneAPI
- D. Engines

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The Zscaler Digital Transformation study guides describe the Zero Trust Exchange using the conceptual model of "Brains and Engines." Engines are the inline enforcement components-ZIA Public Service Edges, ZPA Service Edges, App Connectors, etc.-that sit in the data path to forward traffic, apply policy, and perform inspection.

The "Brains" side, however, represents the cloud control and intelligence plane. Here Zscaler hosts components such as Central Authority, policy and configuration stores, analytics engines, and, critically, the Logging and Reporting infrastructure (Nanolog clusters, Log Streaming Service, and analytics dashboards). The documentation explicitly associates log collection, compression, forwarding to SIEM/SOAR platforms, and long-term analytics with this centralized cloud layer rather than the enforcement engines themselves.

Engines generate rich telemetry, but they stream it back to the brains layer, where it is normalized, indexed, retained, and made searchable for investigations, compliance, and performance analysis. OneAPI is an access interface, not the location of the logging services, and "Memory" is not a formal architectural construct in the Zscaler model. Therefore, in the official architecture view taught for the exam, logging services clearly reside in the Brains component of the platform.

23. Frage

In the Zscaler Client Connector (ZCC) Admin Portal, which posture element is supported on Windows but not on macOS?

- A. Domain Joined
- B. Client Certificate
- C. Full Disk Encryption
- **D. CrowdStrike ZTA Sensor Setting Score**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Zscaler's Device Posture framework in Client Connector supports a broad set of posture checks on both Windows and macOS, such as Certificate Trust, Client Certificate, Firewall status, Full Disk Encryption, Domain Joined, and multiple EDR detections. These are listed in Zscaler technical training material as common capabilities for "Windows und macOS." However, Zscaler's advanced integration with CrowdStrike introduces additional posture signals based on Zero Trust Assessment (ZTA). In the same material, CrowdStrike ZTA Score is explicitly annotated with a Windows-specific minimum version ("CrowdStrike ZTA Score (Win v.3.4.0+)"), highlighting that this ZTA-based posture is implemented for Windows only in the current releases, while the shared list for macOS does not include its own ZTA-specific version.

The newer ZTE/EDU-202 engineer materials build on this by describing separate ZTA Device OS and Sensor scores, and the exam maps this Windows-only ZTA enforcement to the CrowdStrike ZTA Sensor Setting Score option. In contrast, Client Certificate, Full Disk Encryption, and Domain Joined are documented as cross-platform posture types, not restricted to Windows.

24. Frage

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

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

25. Frage

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

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

26. Frage

A contractor is visiting an organization for a maintenance task. The administrator does not have a spare laptop to give them. How will the administrator provide secure access for the contractor?

- **A. Privileged Remote Access**
- B. Branch Connector
- C. SD-WAN
- D. Cloud Connector

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Zscaler's Digital Transformation material is very clear that third-party admins, vendors, and contractors needing temporary, high-privilege access from unmanaged devices are a primary use case for Privileged Remote Access (PRA). PRA is built on ZPA and delivers a clientless remote desktop gateway: contractors simply use an HTML5-capable browser to reach RDP, SSH, or similar consoles without installing an agent or being placed on the internal network.

The study content explains that PRA enforces least-privilege access on a per-application or per-system basis, with capabilities such as time-bound access windows, credential vaulting/mapping (so credentials are never exposed), and full session recording and monitoring for audit and compliance. This directly matches the scenario of a short-term maintenance task from a contractor's own laptop.

By contrast, SD-WAN, Branch Connector, and Cloud Connector are connectivity constructs for sites and workloads, not for granting interactive, privileged access to individual admins on unmanaged endpoints. They don't solve the governance, session control, and just-in-time access requirements highlighted in the ZDTE content for third-party access. Therefore, Zscaler positions Privileged Remote Access as the correct and recommended approach here.

27. Frage

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Zscaler ZDTE Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine seltene und wertvolle Gelegenheit, mit der Sie sich verbessern können. Es gibt viele IT-Profis, die an dieser Prüfung teilnehmen. Durch Zscaler ZDTE Zertifizierungsprüfung können Sie Ihre IT-Kenntnisse verbessern.

