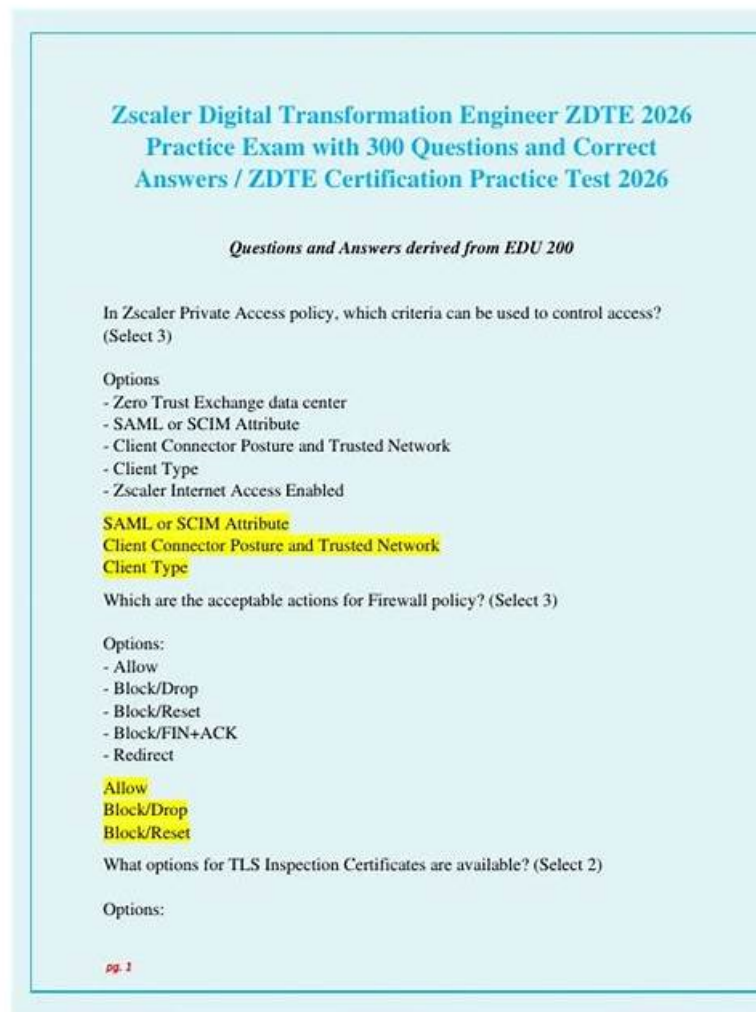


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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

What is the default classification for a newly discovered application in the App Inventory in the Third-Party App Governance Admin

Portal?

- A. Unsanctioned
- **B. Unclassified**
- C. Sanctioned
- D. Reviewing

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Zscaler 3rd-Party App Governance documentation, the App Inventory is where administrators view and manage all discovered third-party apps, add-ons, and extensions. The "Classifying Apps" help article defines the available states: Unclassified, Sanctioned, Reviewing, and Unsanctioned. Crucially, it notes that Unclassified is the default state for any new application before an administrator evaluates it.

"Sanctioned" is used once the organization has explicitly approved an app for use; "Unsanctioned" is used when an app is not allowed; and "Reviewing" indicates it is under investigation. Those labels are the result of governance decisions applied after discovery.

ZDTE study materials on SaaS and app governance mirror this behavior: newly discovered apps enter the inventory without an explicit decision, allowing security teams to triage risk, review permissions, and only then mark them as sanctioned or unsanctioned. Because the default state for a new entry is explicitly documented as Unclassified, the correct answer is D. Unclassified.

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Answer: B

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 # 15

What is the primary benefit of using a Custom Zscaler Connector for SaaS Application?

- **A. Minimum set of required credentials to access the SaaS Application Tenants**
- B. Temporary user credentials to access the SaaS Application Tenants
- C. Broad access to all SaaS Application Tenants across Microsoft and Google
- D. Full administrator credentials to access the SaaS Application Tenants

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Zscaler's SaaS Security and Data Protection services, a Custom Zscaler Connector (for example, for Google Workspace, Microsoft 365, or Salesforce) is designed so that Zscaler can connect to a specific SaaS tenant using only the minimum set of

required credentials and scopes. The documentation for onboarding custom connectors explicitly emphasizes that, instead of providing full administrator rights, you authorize narrowly scoped API/OAuth permissions that allow Zscaler to scan data at rest and enforce security controls while adhering to least-privilege principles.

This minimal-credential approach reduces risk if the connector credentials are ever compromised, simplifies compliance audits, and aligns with modern security best practices. Zscaler needs just enough access to read, classify, and (where applicable) remediate or quarantine sensitive content in sanctioned SaaS applications, not broad tenant-wide admin access. Options suggesting temporary credentials, broad cross-tenant access, or full administrator rights contradict this design philosophy and the way the connectors are documented. Therefore, the primary benefit-and the key phrase you should associate with Custom Zscaler Connectors for the exam-is that they enable Zscaler to operate using a minimum set of required credentials for each SaaS Application tenant.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which set of protocols was developed to provide the most secure passwordless authentication methods, using services such as Windows Hello and YubiKey?

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

Answer: A

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.

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