

質問 # 17

Which authorization framework is used by OneAPI to provide secure access to Zscaler Internet Access (ZIA), Zscaler Private Access (ZPA), and Zscaler Client Connector APIs?

- A. API Keys
- **B. OAuth 2.0**
- C. SAML
- D. JSON Web Tokens

正解: B

解説:

Zscaler OneAPI provides a unified, programmatic interface to automate configuration and operations across the Zscaler platform, including ZIA, ZPA, and Zscaler Client Connector. Zscaler's OneAPI documentation clearly states that OneAPI uses the OAuth 2.0 authorization framework to secure access to these APIs.

In practice, administrators or automation platforms register an API client in ZIdentity, obtain OAuth 2.0 access tokens, and then use those tokens to call OneAPI endpoints. The use of OAuth 2.0 ensures standardized flows for client authentication, token issuance, and scope-based authorization, aligning with modern security best practices and making it easier to control and audit API access. Zscaler also highlights OAuth 2.0 as one of the three architectural pillars of OneAPI, along with a common endpoint and tight integration with ZIdentity.

While JSON Web Tokens (JWTs) can be used as a token format inside OAuth 2.0, they are not, by themselves, the authorization framework. SAML is typically used for browser-based SSO, not for securing REST APIs in this context. API Keys are simpler credential schemes and are not what Zscaler prescribes for OneAPI. As a result, OAuth 2.0 is the correct and exam-relevant answer.

質問 # 18

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

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 19

How many apps and risk attributes can be monitored using Zscaler's Shadow IT and Data Discovery feature?

- **A. 100K apps and 200 risk attributes**
- B. 10K apps and 5 risk attributes
- C. 30K apps and 80 risk attributes
- D. 50K apps and 75 risk attributes

正解: A

解説:

Zscaler's Shadow IT and Data Discovery capabilities are delivered primarily through its multimode CASB and data protection services. Shadow IT Discovery automatically identifies unsanctioned cloud applications in use and evaluates them across a large set of risk attributes (for example, security controls, compliance posture, data handling, and business continuity).

Updated Zscaler training and exam content for the Digital Transformation Engineer track describes a significantly expanded cloud app catalog, allowing visibility into up to 100,000 applications and evaluation across approximately 200 risk attributes. This scale is necessary to cover the rapidly growing SaaS ecosystem and to give security teams the granularity needed to distinguish between low-risk and high-risk services.

Earlier public materials referenced smaller catalogs (for example, 8,500 apps with 25 attributes), but the current exam-aligned figures reflect the evolution of Zscaler's data protection and Shadow IT intelligence.

Options A, B, and C therefore underrepresent the scope of Zscaler's catalog and risk model. In the context of the ZDTE curriculum, the correct pairing is 100K apps and 200 risk attributes, which best matches how Zscaler positions its Shadow IT and Data Discovery capabilities for broad visibility and fine-grained risk analysis.

質問 # 20

How does Zscaler apply Tenant Restriction policies to cloud applications?

- A. By blocking all external traffic
- B. By disabling cloud applications completely
- **C. By inserting headers with the appropriate information during authentication**
- D. By allowing unrestricted access to all cloud applications

正解: C

解説:

In the ZDTE material under Advanced Access Control Services, Tenant Restrictions (often discussed with "personal vs. corporate" SaaS use) are described as a way to ensure users can only authenticate to sanctioned organization tenants for apps like Microsoft 365, Google Workspace, or other major SaaS platforms.

Zscaler does this by acting as an inline Zero Trust proxy and modifying the authentication flow, not by bluntly blocking all external SaaS access. The docs explain that, for supported SaaS applications, Zscaler injects specific identity or tenant identifiers (for example, the allowed tenant ID or corresponding claim) into the HTTP(S) requests during sign-in. These injected headers or parameters signal to the SaaS provider which tenant is permitted so that logins to personal or unsanctioned tenants can be transparently blocked or challenged while corporate tenant access is allowed.

Because this enforcement is done at the HTTP/S layer using header/parameter insertion tied to identity and policy, users retain seamless access to approved corporate tenants while attempts to use personal or shadow- IT tenants are controlled according to policy—exactly what Option C describes.

質問 # 21

What happens if a provisioning key is deleted in ZPA?

- A. The client loses access to all applications permanently
- **B. All App Connectors enrolled with the key are revoked**
- C. The key is stored as a backup for reactivation
- D. The provisioning key automatically regenerates

正解: B

解説:

In Zscaler Private Access, a provisioning key is a unique text string generated for an App Connector (or Private Service Edge) group and is used during enrollment to bind that connector to the correct group and PKI trust chain. The Zscaler Digital Transformation training material emphasizes that the provisioning key acts as the "identity anchor" for connectors in that group: it's what the ZPA cloud uses to authenticate the connector at enrollment and associate it to the right configuration and policy context. When that key is deleted, ZPA effectively invalidates the trust relationship for any connectors that were enrolled with it. In practice, these connectors are treated as revoked and must be removed and re-enrolled using a new provisioning key to restore a healthy, supportable state. The key is not archived for later reuse, and it does not automatically regenerate. Deletion is intentionally destructive so that, if a key is lost or suspected to be compromised, an administrator can immediately ensure that all connectors tied to that key are no longer trusted and must be re-provisioned, which aligns with zero trust and least-privilege principles.

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