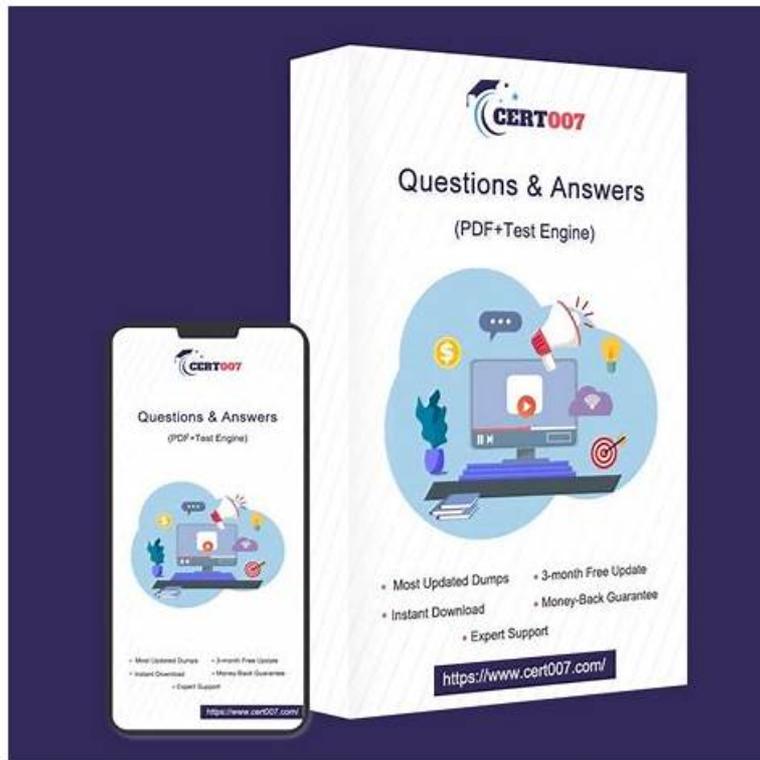


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## Unique, Full Length Exams - New Zscaler ZDTE Praticce Exam

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## Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

### NEW QUESTION # 10

Customers would like to use a PAC file to forward web traffic to a Subcloud. Which one below uses the correct variables for the required PAC file?

- A. {GATEWAY.<Subcloud>.<Zscaler cloud>}
- B. {REGION.<Subcloud>.<Zscaler cloud>}
- C. {<Subcloud>.REGION.<Zscaler cloud>}
- D. {<Subcloud>.GATEWAY.<Zscaler cloud>}

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Zscaler's PAC file guidance for directing traffic to specific Subclouds, the fully qualified proxy host name is constructed using the standard gateway label, followed by the subcloud identifier, and then the Zscaler cloud domain. In template form, this is represented as:

```
{GATEWAY.<Subcloud>.<Zscaler cloud>}
```

Here, GATEWAY corresponds to the Zscaler gateway label, <Subcloud> is the dynamically assigned subcloud (which helps optimize routing and resiliency), and <Zscaler cloud> represents the customer's Zscaler cloud domain (for example, one of the standard ZIA cloud domains). The Digital Transformation Engineer training emphasizes that using the correct order of these variables ensures that browsers resolve to the appropriate subcloud-specific gateway, enabling optimized performance and regional affinity. Options B and C incorrectly introduce or misplace a REGION label, which does not match the documented variable order when explicitly targeting a Subcloud. Option D reverses the positions of GATEWAY and <Subcloud>, which does not align with the hostname structure used by Zscaler for subcloud-aware PAC configurations. Therefore, the correct PAC variable pattern for forwarding web traffic specifically to a Subcloud is {GATEWAY.<Subcloud>.<Zscaler cloud>}.

### NEW QUESTION # 11

Which type of sensitive information can be protected using OCR (Optical Character Recognition) technology?

- **A. Personally Identifiable Information (PII)**
- B. Financial transactions
- C. Network configurations
- D. Software licenses

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Zscaler's Data Protection platform integrates Optical Character Recognition (OCR) into its inline Data Loss Prevention (DLP) capabilities. OCR enables Zscaler to extract text embedded within images—such as screenshots, scanned documents, or photos of forms—and subject that text to the same DLP inspection engines that normally analyze plain text content.

Once OCR has converted image content into text, Zscaler can apply predefined dictionaries, custom dictionaries, and advanced classifiers to detect sensitive data types, including personally identifiable information (PII) such as national ID numbers, passport numbers, addresses, or other regulated personal data. This is crucial because many data leaks occur via screenshots or scanned documents that traditional, text-only DLP engines would miss.

While OCR could, in theory, detect patterns related to network configurations, software licenses, or financial transactions, Zscaler's training and exam materials emphasize its use to protect sensitive data in images—especially user-related regulated data such as PII and other compliance-relevant information. Network configurations and software licenses are better addressed through configuration management and IP protection policies, and "financial transactions" describes activities rather than a specific information pattern. Therefore, Personally Identifiable Information (PII) is the best and most exam-accurate answer for the type of sensitive information protected using OCR.

### NEW QUESTION # 12

What are common use cases of Zscaler OneAPI automation?

- A. Creating App Connector Groups and accessing ZDX Copilot.
- **B. Creating App Connector Groups and enrolling users' device information.**
- C. Enrolling users' device information and installing antivirus features in Zscaler Client Connector (ZCC).
- D. Creating URL filtering rules and accessing ZDX Copilot.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Zscaler OneAPI is designed as a unified, modern API layer that exposes core objects and workflows from ZIA, ZPA, and Zscaler Client Connector in a consistent way. In the Digital Transformation Engineer and Zero Trust Automation material, common and recommended use cases focus on automating tasks that are frequently repeated, error-prone, or need to scale across large environments.

For ZPA, a typical automation scenario is the creation and lifecycle management of App Connectors and App Connector Groups. These components provide the inside-out connectivity from private applications to the Zscaler cloud. Using OneAPI, administrators

can programmatically create, update, and organize App Connector Groups, allowing infrastructure-as-code style deployment and rapid scaling of private access environments.

On the endpoint side, OneAPI also integrates with Zscaler Client Connector and identity-related services to enroll or update device information programmatically. This enables workflows such as onboarding new devices, synchronizing device attributes from external systems, and tying device identity to access policy without manual portal operations.

By contrast, installing "antivirus features" in ZCC or "accessing ZDX Copilot" are not highlighted as core OneAPI automation use cases in the referenced curriculum, which makes option B the correct choice.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

What is one benefit of OneAPI?

- A. Repeated authorization messages required for increasing security
- B. Multiple registration processes
- C. Simplifies API integration by using a single entry point
- D. Multiple token requests

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Zscaler OneAPI is described in the Digital Transformation Engineer and Zero Trust Automation content as a unified API gateway for the entire Zscaler platform. Official OneAPI overview material explains that it provides "a common API endpoint" and "a single programming interface for the entire Zscaler platform," so automation engineers no longer need to manage different endpoints, authentication patterns, or schemas for each product.

The Zero Trust Automation at-a-glance guide further emphasizes that OneAPI "uses a single API to enable automation as an administrator," which accelerates deployment and reduces human error. Study resources summarizing OneAPI reinforce that it "simplifies integration by providing a single-entry point for accessing multiple APIs," reducing complexity and making it easier to build consistent automation across ZIA, ZPA, ZDX, and ZCC.

The other options contradict this design. OneAPI is specifically intended to avoid multiple registration processes and repeated token or authorization workflows; OAuth 2.0 is centralized via ZIdentity so that API clients authenticate once and then use scoped access across services. Therefore, the clearly documented benefit that matches the Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer description is that OneAPI simplifies API integration by using a single entry point, making C the correct answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 14

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. Domain Joined
- D. Client Certificate

**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 and 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 # 15

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