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Zscaler ZDTE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Zscaler Architecture: Focuses on the overall design, components, and deployment models of the Zscaler platform.
Topic 2	• Risk Management: Focuses on identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks to users and organizational assets.
Topic 3	• Zscaler Digital Experience: Covers monitoring and optimizing user experience across applications and network connections.
Topic 4	• Zscaler Zero Trust Automation: Explains automating security and access policies based on Zero Trust principles.
Topic 5	• Zscaler for Users - Engineer Overview: Covers the foundational understanding of Zscaler services from a user perspective and the engineer's role in managing them.
Topic 6	• Cyberthreat Protection Services: Covers mechanisms for detecting, preventing, and mitigating cyber threats in real time.
Topic 7	• Access Control Services: Focuses on controlling and enforcing user access to applications and resources.
Topic 8	• Identify Services: Explains how user identities are managed and integrated within Zscaler services.
Topic 9	• Data Protection Services: Explains how sensitive data is secured, monitored, and managed within the platform.

>> ZDTE Latest Test Question <<

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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26
What is the default classification for a newly discovered application in the App Inventory in the Third-Party App Governance Admin Portal?

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

Answer: C

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 # 27
An engineer attempted to push a configuration using an API call to an endpoint but received a 409 response code.
What was the reason for the error response code?

- A. Request is not complete due to incorrect syntax
- B. Resource does not exist
- C. Edit conflict occurred
- D. Exceeded the rate limit or quota

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of Zscaler's public APIs, HTTP status code 409 indicates a conflict with the current state of the target resource, most commonly an edit conflict. When configuration is managed via API, Zscaler uses versioning or similar concurrency controls to ensure that two administrators or systems do not overwrite each other's changes unintentionally. A 409 response typically appears when the payload being pushed is based on an outdated version of the object or when another change has been committed between the time the configuration was retrieved and the time the update was sent.
The Digital Transformation Engineer documentation explains that clients should first retrieve the latest configuration (often including a version or ETag-like value), apply their modifications, and then push the update. If the server detects that the version in the request no longer matches the current version, it returns
409 Conflict to signal that the update cannot be safely applied.
The other options map to different HTTP codes: rate limit or quota issues are indicated by 429 Too Many Requests, non-existent resources by 404 Not Found, and syntax or malformed payloads by 400 Bad Request
. Thus, for a 409 response during a configuration push, the correct interpretation is an edit conflict.

NEW QUESTION # 28
What is one key benefit of deploying a Private Service Edge (PSE) in a customer's data center or office locations?

- A. It replaces the need for a Zscaler App Connector in the environment and simplifies the network.
- B. It eliminates the need to use Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) policies for internal applications.
- C. It allows users to access private applications without encryption overhead for increased performance.
- D. It provides Zero Trust Network Access policies locally, improving user experience and reducing latency.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The ZDTE study content groups Private Service Edge under Advanced Platform Services, explaining that PSEs host the same Zero Trust Exchange policy and inspection engines, but run as customer-managed service edges inside data centers or large offices. They are designed to give on-premises users a "local on-ramp" to ZIA and ZPA services while still enforcing full zero-trust policy.
The documentation emphasizes that PSEs do not replace App Connectors for ZPA; connectors are still required to establish inside-out application connectivity. Nor do PSEs remove the need for ZTNA policies- those policies remain central and are simply enforced closer to the user. Encryption is also preserved end-to- end; there is no "unencrypted fast path" described in the reference architecture.
Instead, the primary benefit highlighted is performance and user experience: by enforcing ZIA/ZPA policies at a local PSE rather than a distant public service edge, organizations reduce round-trip latency and keep traffic on optimal paths while maintaining identical security and access controls.

NEW QUESTION # 29
What feature enables Zscaler logs to be sent to SIEM solutions for long-term storage?

- A. Log Streaming Services
- B. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
- C. Log Recovery Service
- D. Zero Trust Exchange Query Engine

Answer: A

Explanation:
Zscaler provides specialized Log Streaming Services to export logs from the Zero Trust Exchange into external SIEM or log-analytics platforms for long-term storage and advanced analysis. For Zscaler Private Access (ZPA), the Log Streaming Service (LSS) forwards user activity, user status, App Connector metrics, and other diagnostic logs to a log receiver, which is typically a SIEM, syslog collector, or similar downstream system. Zscaler documentation notes that customers use LSS specifically to store logs beyond the default cloud retention period and to support external analytics and compliance use cases.
On the ZIA side, Nanolog Streaming Service (NSS) fulfills a similar purpose, streaming web and firewall logs from the Zscaler Nanolog cluster into SIEM solutions. Together, these streaming services give organizations centralized visibility and long-term retention while keeping the Zscaler cloud optimized for inline inspection and near-term reporting.
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) governs who can view or manage configurations, not how logs are exported. The Zero Trust Exchange query or insights interfaces are used for in-portal searching and visualization, and "Log Recovery Service" is not the Zscaler term used for SIEM integration in ZDTE materials. Therefore, Log Streaming Services is the correct answer because it is the named mechanism for streaming Zscaler logs to external SIEM platforms for long-term storage.

NEW QUESTION # 30
Which of the following capabilities is not included in the OneAPI Framework for ZIA?

- A. Web Insights Log Retrieval
- B. Administrator Role Based Access
- C. SCIM Enable/Disable
- D. Malware Settings

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Zscaler OneAPI framework is presented in the Engineer curriculum as the unified automation layer for ZIA, ZPA, ZDX, Client Connector, and other services. For ZIA specifically, OneAPI introduces OAuth-based authentication, fine-grained administrator

role-based access control for API clients, configuration and policy management endpoints, activation controls, and access to Insights and log retrieval APIs. The course material highlights examples such as using OneAPI to manage admin roles, automate malware and advanced-threat settings, and programmatically retrieve Web Insights logs for reporting and SIEM workflows.
In contrast, SCIM (System for Cross-domain Identity Management) is described separately as an identity- provisioning standard used to synchronize users and groups from identity providers like Azure AD or Okta.
Enabling or disabling SCIM and configuring SCIM endpoints is handled through dedicated SCIM configuration, not through the OneAPI framework. While both OneAPI and SCIM are automation-related, they are distinct interfaces in the Zscaler platform.
Therefore, among the options provided, SCIM Enable
/Disable is the capability that is not part of the OneAPI Framework for ZIA, whereas administrator RBAC, Web Insights log retrieval, and malware policy settings are all explicitly included.
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NEW QUESTION # 31
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