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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 16

In an LDAP authentication flow, who requests the user credentials?

- A. Active Directory
- B. NSS Server
- **C. Zscaler**
- D. SAML Identity Provider

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a Zscaler LDAP authentication flow, the Zscaler service is the component that actually prompts the user for credentials. The user's browser is redirected to a Zscaler-hosted login page where the username and password are entered. Zscaler then acts as the LDAP client: it takes those credentials and performs an LDAP bind against the organization's directory (for example, Microsoft Active Directory) to verify them.

Active Directory (or another LDAP directory) is therefore the authentication authority, but it does not directly "request" credentials from the user; it simply evaluates the bind request received from Zscaler and returns success or failure. The NSS Server is a Nanolog Streaming Service used for log export, and it is not part of the user authentication path. Similarly, a SAML Identity Provider is used for SAML-based SSO flows, not for direct LDAP authentication.

Because Zscaler owns the login page and collects the credentials before passing them securely to the LDAP directory for validation, the correct answer is that Zscaler is the component that requests the user credentials.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following external IdPs is unsupported by OIDC with Zscaler ZIdentity?

- A. OneLogin
- **B. Microsoft AD FS**
- C. PingOne
- D. Auth0

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ZIdentity documentation on external identity providers explains that Zscaler supports various third-party IdPs over SAML and OIDC, and then provides specific configuration guides for each provider. For PingOne, Auth0, and OneLogin, the ZIdentity help explicitly describes configuring each as an OpenID Provider (OP) for ZIdentity, clearly stating that they are used to provide SSO via OpenID Connect (OIDC).

By contrast, the Zidentity guides for Microsoft AD FS consistently describe configuring AD FS "as the SAML Identity Provider (IdP) for Zidentity," and the examples focus on SAML assertions, claim rules, and certificate bindings-not OIDC flows. In other words, AD FS is supported in a SAML mode with Zidentity, but it is not listed among the IdPs configured as OpenID Providers for OIDC-based integrations.

The Digital Transformation Engineer identity modules reinforce this differentiation by mapping external IdPs to either OIDC or SAML in the Zidentity configuration, and the hands-on labs use Azure/Microsoft Entra ID or PingOne for OIDC examples, while AD FS is shown only in SAML scenarios.

Therefore, among the options listed, Microsoft AD FS is the external IdP that is unsupported by OIDC with Zscaler Zidentity, making option C the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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. SAML
- C. JSON Web Tokens
- **D. OAuth 2.0**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 19

How can Zscaler ThreatParse, in conjunction with information about the MITRE ATTandCK framework, assist security analysts in determining the attacker's objectives?

- **A. It conducts natural language reconstruction of attacks by summarizing and translating log information into plain English.**
- B. It maps into the framework to evaluate the probability of a financial loss.
- C. It prioritizes the log information according to the latest campaign in the MITRE ATTandCK framework.
- D. It provides suggestions on risk management strategies provided by the framework.

Answer: A

Explanation:

ThreatParse is part of Zscaler's advanced cyberthreat analysis capabilities, used primarily within Zscaler Deception and related SecOps workflows. Zscaler describes ThreatParse as an investigative engine that takes raw attack or event logs and "reconstructs" the attack sequence, summarizing what happened and translating the data into plain, human-readable language so even junior analysts can quickly understand the incident.

In addition, ThreatParse enriches these reconstructed attacks with structured information tied to the MITRE ATTandCK framework, including tactic and technique identifiers plus an associated risk score. This linkage helps analysts recognize why the attacker is performing certain actions (for example, credential access, lateral movement, or data exfiltration) rather than just what they did.

By combining natural-language reconstruction with MITRE ATTandCK context, ThreatParse effectively turns low-level events into a clear narrative aligned with attacker tactics and objectives. Analysts can quickly see which stage of the kill chain the adversary is in, the severity of the behavior, and which threats demand immediate attention. Options B and C are incorrect because ThreatParse does not perform financial-loss modeling or generic risk-management recommendations; option D is inaccurate because its primary

