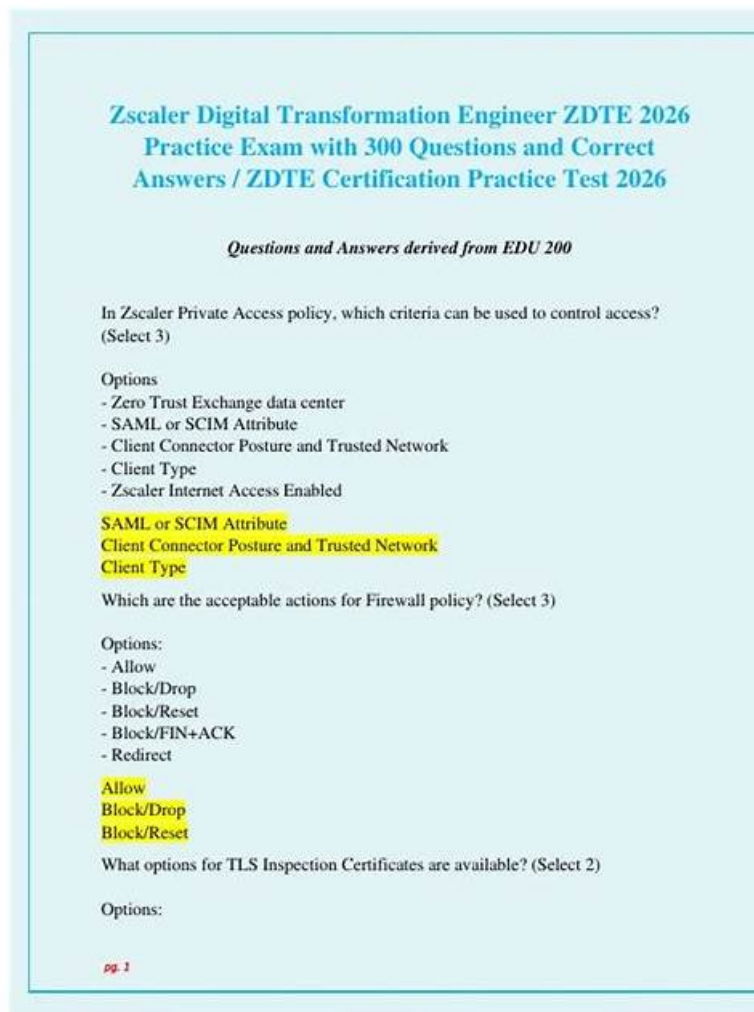


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## Zscaler ZDTE Premium Files & ZDTE Preparation

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## Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

### NEW QUESTION # 33

An organization wants to upload internal PII (personally identifiable information) into the Zscaler cloud for blocking without fear of compromise. Which of the following technologies can be used to help with this?

- **A. EDM**
- B. Dictionaries
- C. Engines
- D. IDM

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Zscaler's advanced data protection stack includes Exact Data Match (EDM), Indexed Document Match (IDM), dictionaries, and predefined DLP engines. Zscaler describes EDM as a technique that "fingerprints" sensitive values—such as PII from structured data sources (databases or spreadsheets)—so the platform can detect and block exact matches to those values while greatly reducing false positives.

With EDM, an on-premises index tool hashes the sensitive fields (for example, names, IDs, or other PII) and then uploads only these hashes—not the readable PII itself—into the Zscaler cloud. Zscaler documentation emphasizes that only hashed fingerprints are sent, allowing organizations to protect internal data "without having to transfer that data to the cloud" in plain form. This directly addresses the requirement to block exfiltration of internal PII without fear of compromise.

Dictionaries and core DLP engines focus on pattern- or keyword-based detection (such as generic PII patterns) rather than matching exact records from an internal dataset. IDM, on the other hand, fingerprints whole documents or forms (for example, templates or high-value documents) rather than row-level PII records. Therefore, for uploading organization-specific PII in a privacy-preserving, hashed form to enable precise blocking, EDM is the correct technology.

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### NEW QUESTION # 34

What are common use cases of Zscaler OneAPI automation?

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 35

What is a digital entity that would be identified by Zscaler External Attack Surface Management?

- **A. A service hostname that contains revealing information.**
- B. The IP address of a properly deployed Zscaler App Connector.
- C. Certificates installed on clients to enable SSL inspection.
- D. Lists of known compromised usernames and passwords.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Zscaler External Attack Surface Management (EASM) is focused on discovering and monitoring an organization's internet-facing digital assets. In the Engineer curriculum, EASM is described as continuously identifying domains, subdomains, hostnames, IP addresses, TLS certificates, and cloud services that are exposed to the public internet. A key example used in the training is hostnames that "leak" internal context, such as environment names, projects, technologies, or business units. These hostnames are treated as digital entities because they represent externally reachable services and can give valuable clues to an attacker during reconnaissance.

By contrast, SSL inspection certificates installed on endpoints are internal controls and not part of the external attack surface. A Zscaler App Connector is designed to initiate only outbound connections and is intentionally not directly reachable from the internet, so its IP address is not an EASM discovery target. Likewise, lists of compromised usernames and passwords relate to threat intelligence and identity protection, not the mapping of exposed assets. Therefore, the only option that correctly matches the type of digital entity EASM is meant to identify is a service hostname that contains revealing information.

**NEW QUESTION # 36**

Any Zscaler Client Connector (ZCC) App Profile must include which of the following?

- A. Exception Profile
- B. Authentication Profile
- C. Forwarding Profile
- D. Bypass Profile

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Within the Zscaler Client Connector administration portal, an App Profile defines how the client behaves for a set of users or devices. A key element of any App Profile is the associated Forwarding Profile. The Forwarding Profile tells the Zscaler Client Connector how to handle traffic in different network conditions:

for example, whether to send traffic through Z-Tunnel 2.0 to ZIA and/or ZPA, rely on a PAC file, or bypass Zscaler when on trusted networks.

When you create or edit an App Profile, selecting a Forwarding Profile is mandatory because it determines how user traffic will actually reach the Zscaler cloud. Without a Forwarding Profile, the App Profile would not know which forwarding mode to use, and the client would have no consistent instructions on when and how to tunnel or bypass traffic. In practice, customers often define multiple Forwarding Profiles (for example, "ZIA-only," "ZPA-only," or "ZIA and ZPA") and then bind them to different App Profiles for different user groups or device types. "Bypass," "authentication," or "exception" profiles are not separate required profile objects in the ZCC policy model. Any bypass or exception behavior is defined inside the forwarding and app profile logic, not as standalone mandatory profiles. Therefore, a Forwarding Profile is the one element that every ZCC App Profile must include.

**NEW QUESTION # 37**

A customer wants to set up an alert rule in ZDX to monitor the Wi-Fi signal on newly deployed laptops. What type of alert rule should they create?

- A. Network
- B. Device
- C. Interface
- D. Application

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Zscaler Digital Experience (ZDX) organizes its telemetry and alerting around key domains: Application, Network, and Device. Wi-Fi signal strength is a client-side characteristic of the endpoint itself, measured from the user's device, not from the network path or the application service. In the ZDX training content, Wi-Fi signal, Wi-Fi link speed, CPU, memory, and similar metrics are clearly categorized under Device health.

When creating an alert rule to monitor newly deployed laptops, the administrator should therefore choose a Device-type alert and then select Wi-Fi signal-related metrics and thresholds. This allows ZDX to trigger alerts whenever the Wi-Fi signal on those endpoints falls below an acceptable level, helping operations teams quickly identify poor local wireless conditions that degrade user



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