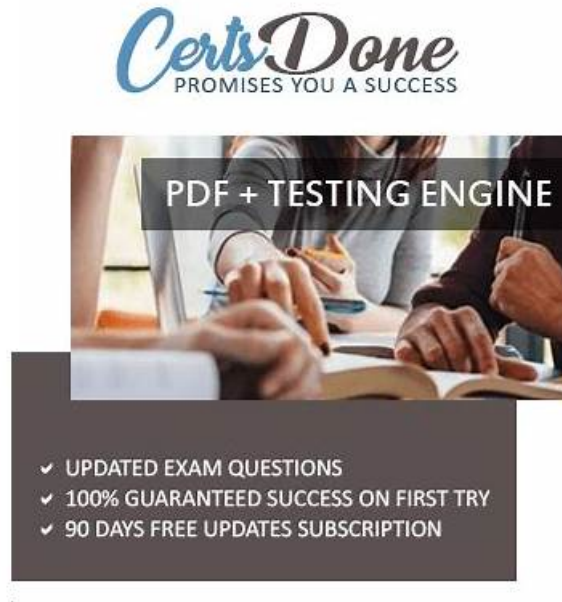


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## Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

### NEW QUESTION # 42

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

- A. It maps into the framework to evaluate the probability of a financial loss.

- B. It conducts natural language reconstruction of attacks by summarizing and translating log information into plain English.
- C. It prioritizes the log information according to the latest campaign in the MITRE ATT&CK framework.
- D. It provides suggestions on risk management strategies provided by the framework.

**Answer: B**

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 ATT&CK 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 ATT&CK 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 value is narrative reconstruction plus ATT&CK mapping and risk scoring, not simply prioritizing logs by "latest campaign."

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

An organization needs to comply with regulatory requirements that mandate web traffic inspected by ZIA to be processed within a specific geographic region. How can Zscaler help achieve this compliance?

- A. By deploying local VPNs to ensure regional traffic compliance
- B. By creating a subcloud that includes only ZIA Public Service Edges within the required region
- C. By dynamically allocating traffic to the closest Public Service Edge, regardless of the region
- D. By allowing traffic to bypass ZIA Public Service Edges and connect directly to the destination

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Zscaler Internet Access (ZIA) supports regional processing requirements through the concept of subclouds. A subcloud is defined as a subset of ZIA Public Service Edges (and optionally Private Service Edges) that operate as full-featured secure internet gateways inspecting all web traffic. ZIA administrators can create a custom pool of data centers (Public Service Edges) that are constrained to a specific geography and then associate locations or tunnels with that subcloud. This ensures that user traffic forwarded to ZIA is only terminated and inspected within that defined regional pool, helping satisfy data-residency and regulatory mandates. By contrast, Zscaler's default behavior is to use geo-IP and DNS to send traffic to the nearest available Public Service Edge globally, which may violate regional-processing rules (making option D unsuitable in a compliance-driven scenario). Bypassing ZIA (option A) or deploying local VPNs (option C) would undermine the Zero Trust model and remove ZIA's inline security controls. Therefore, configuring a subcloud that includes only Public Service Edges in the mandated region is the architecturally correct and exam-aligned method to keep inspection within a specific geography.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

A customer requires 2 Gbps of throughput through the GRE tunnels to Zscaler. Which is the ideal architecture?

- A. Two primary and two backup GRE tunnels from border routers with NAT enabled
- B. Two primary and two backup GRE tunnels from internal routers with NAT disabled
- C. Two primary and two backup GRE tunnels from border routers with NAT disabled
- D. Two primary and two backup GRE tunnels from internal routers with NAT enabled

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Zscaler design guidance for GRE connectivity emphasizes three key principles: terminate GRE on border (edge) devices, avoid NAT on GRE source addresses, and scale bandwidth by using multiple tunnels. In Zscaler documentation and engineering training, each GRE tunnel is typically sized for up to about 1 Gbps of throughput. For a 2 Gbps requirement, customers are advised to deploy at least two primary GRE tunnels, with two additional backup tunnels for redundancy and failover.

These tunnels should terminate on border routers that own public IP addresses, ensuring optimal routing and simplifying troubleshooting. Zscaler specifically recommends that the public source IPs used for GRE must not be translated by NAT, because the Zscaler cloud must see the original, registered public IP to associate tunnels with the correct organization and enforce policy. Enabling NAT on GRE traffic can break tunnel establishment and lead to asymmetric or unpredictable routing. Using internal routers introduces extra hops and complexity and often requires NAT or policy-based routing, which goes against recommended best practices. Similarly, any architecture with NAT enabled on GRE traffic conflicts with Zscaler's published requirements. Therefore, the ideal and recommended design for 2 Gbps via GRE is two primary and two backup GRE tunnels from border routers with NAT disabled.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of the following capabilities is not included in the OneAPI Framework for ZIA?

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 46

What is one benefit of OneAPI?

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

**Answer: B**

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 B the correct answer.

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