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Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

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

Answer: D

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 # 52

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 53

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

Answer: D

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 # 54

Safemarch is a retail company with hundreds of stores across the United States. Their core applications reside in two different data centers with a considerable presence on AWS.

Which would be a good connectivity solution for them to access applications from store locations?

- A. Branch Connector at stores for Zscaler connectivity and Direct Connect from data centers to AWS.
- **B. SD-WAN connectivity to stores and Zscaler Edge, with App Connectors on-prem and on AWS.**
- C. Site-to-site VPNs from stores to Zscaler Edge, with App Connectors on-prem and on AWS.
- D. Branch Connectors at stores with App Connectors on-prem and on AWS.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For a large retail organization with hundreds of geographically distributed stores and applications split across multiple data centers plus AWS, Zscaler reference designs emphasize an SD-WAN-to-Zscaler Edge model combined with ZPA App Connectors deployed close to the applications. In this model, each store uses SD-WAN to build resilient, policy-based connectivity to the nearest Zscaler Edge locations. Those edges then provide secure, optimized access to private applications published through App Connectors installed in the on-premises data centers and within AWS VPCs.

This approach centralizes security and access control in the Zscaler cloud while avoiding the operational burden of managing hundreds of direct site-to-site VPNs. It also aligns with Zero Trust principles by steering all store traffic to Zscaler rather than extending the corporate network to every store. Direct Connect between data centers and AWS (as in option A) is optional from a ZPA perspective because App Connectors in AWS communicate outbound to Zscaler over the internet. Branch Connector (option D) is typically used when SD-WAN or suitable edge devices are not present, whereas a large retail environment commonly standardizes on SD-WAN.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

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

Answer: C

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.

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[illegible]