

Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 Zscaler Marvelous ZDTE Valid Exam Test



By updating the study system of the ZDTE study materials, we can guarantee that our company can provide the newest information about the exam for all people. We believe that getting the newest information about the exam will help all customers pass the ZDTE Exam easily. If you purchase our study materials, you will have the opportunity to get the newest information about the ZDTE exam. More importantly, the updating system of our company is free for all customers.

For the challenging Zscaler ZDTE exam, they make an effort to locate reputable and recent Zscaler ZDTE practice questions. The high anxiety and demanding workload the candidate must face being qualified for the Zscaler ZDTE Certification are more difficult than only passing the Zscaler ZDTE exam.

>> ZDTE Valid Exam Test <<

ZDTE Test Material is of Great Significance for Your ZDTE Exam - TrainingDump

Perhaps now you are one of the candidates of the Zscaler ZDTE exam, perhaps now you are worried about not passing the exam smoothly. Now we have good news for you: our ZDTE study materials will solve all your worries and help you successfully pass it. With the high pass rate as 98% to 100%, you will find that we have the best Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer ZDTE learning braindumps which contain the most accurate real exam questions.

Zscaler Digital Transformation Engineer Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

How many minutes of data can the Log Streaming Service retransmit once the connection is restored between App Connectors and Zscaler Private Access (ZPA)?

- A. Last 30 minutes
- B. Last 60 minutes
- C. Last 20 minutes
- D. Last 15 minutes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Zscaler Private Access (ZPA) uses the Log Streaming Service (LSS) to deliver ZPA logs (such as user activity and connector/authentication logs) to external SIEM and analytics platforms. LSS relies on a ZPA App Connector as the local relay between the ZPA service and the downstream log receiver. If network connectivity between ZPA and the local App Connector is interrupted, log delivery may be temporarily disrupted.

According to Zscaler integration guidance, when connectivity between ZPA and the local App Connectors is restored, LSS can retransmit up to 15 minutes of previously undelivered log data, although this retransmission is not guaranteed in all circumstances. This limited replay window is designed to provide reasonable resilience for short outages without requiring large local storage on the connector.

The 15-minute buffer applies specifically to ZPA log streaming scenarios and is distinct from longer-term log retention in Zscaler's logging cluster or external SIEM. Options A, C, and D overstate the supported replay duration and do not match Zscaler's documented behavior. To minimize log gaps beyond this 15-minute window, Zscaler recommends resilient network paths for App Connectors and careful monitoring of connector health so that LSS can operate continuously.

NEW QUESTION # 49

What is Zscaler's peering policy?

- **A. Zscaler has an open peering policy (Zscaler will peer with any content or service provider).**
- B. Zscaler has a restricted peering policy (Zscaler will peer with a limited list of providers).
- C. Zscaler has no defined policy and will evaluate requests individually.
- D. Zscaler refuses new peering requests and is happy with the current connectivity.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Zscaler positions global peering as a core part of delivering low-latency, high-performance access to SaaS and internet destinations. In Zscaler architecture and Microsoft 365 best-practices material, Zscaler explicitly states that it operates an open peering policy, meaning it is willing to peer with any content or service provider that meets standard technical requirements.

Training content used for ZDTE further emphasizes that Zscaler peers broadly with major ISPs, cloud providers, and internet exchanges to minimize hops and improve user experience. Flashcard material summarizing the architecture notes directly that Zscaler's peering stance is an "open peering policy," allowing anyone to request connectivity into the Zero Trust Exchange.

Options suggesting Zscaler refuses new peers, restricts to a small list, or has no defined policy contradict this documented approach and would undermine its ability to optimize traffic paths globally. Because the official guidance clearly describes peering as open and inclusive of any qualified provider, the correct choice is that Zscaler has an open peering policy and will peer with any content or service provider.

NEW QUESTION # 50

What capabilities within Zscaler External Attack Surface Management (EASM) are specifically designed to uncover and assess domains that are intentionally created to resemble your legitimate brand or websites?

- A. Spoofing Domains
- B. Mimic Domains
- **C. Lookalike Domains**
- D. Fake Domains

Answer: C

Explanation:

Zscaler External Attack Surface Management (EASM) includes a dedicated capability called Lookalike Domains. Zscaler defines lookalike domains as fraudulent or fake domains intentionally created by threat actors to mimic your legitimate domains and brand presence, often for phishing, credential theft, or brand abuse.

Within the EASM portal, the Lookalike Domains pages and widgets present a curated list of suspicious domains that closely resemble your seed or official domains. Analysts can review exposure scores, registrar details, hosting information, and other attributes to determine which of these domains pose the highest risk and warrant takedown or additional monitoring.

This feature is specifically designed for external risk and brand-protection use cases: it highlights where attackers are impersonating your organization on the public internet, which is a core component of digital-risk and external-attack-surface management. While words such as "fake," "mimic," or "spoofing" may be used generically in security discussions, "Lookalike Domains" is the exact term

and feature name Zscaler uses in the EASM product and documentation. Options A, B, and C do not correspond to a named EASM capability and therefore are not correct in the ZDTE context.

NEW QUESTION # 51

What happens if a provisioning key is deleted in ZPA?

- A. All App Connectors enrolled with the key are revoked
- B. The key is stored as a backup for reactivation
- C. The provisioning key automatically regenerates
- D. The client loses access to all applications permanently

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Zscaler Private Access, a provisioning key is a unique text string generated for an App Connector (or Private Service Edge) group and is used during enrollment to bind that connector to the correct group and PKI trust chain. The Zscaler Digital Transformation training material emphasizes that the provisioning key acts as the "identity anchor" for connectors in that group: it's what the ZPA cloud uses to authenticate the connector at enrollment and associate it to the right configuration and policy context. When that key is deleted, ZPA effectively invalidates the trust relationship for any connectors that were enrolled with it. In practice, these connectors are treated as revoked and must be removed and re-enrolled using a new provisioning key to restore a healthy, supportable state. The key is not archived for later reuse, and it does not automatically regenerate. Deletion is intentionally destructive so that, if a key is lost or suspected to be compromised, an administrator can immediately ensure that all connectors tied to that key are no longer trusted and must be re-provisioned, which aligns with zero trust and least-privilege principles.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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

- A. Authentication Profile
- B. Exception 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 # 53

.....

Are you aware of the importance of the ZDTE certification? If your answer is not, you may place yourself at the risk of being eliminated by the labor market. Because more and more companies start to pay high attention to the ability of their workers, and the ZDTE certification is the main reflection of your ability. If you want to maintain your job or get a better job for making a living for your family, it is urgent for you to try your best to get the ZDTE Certification. We are glad to help you get the certification with our best ZDTE study materials successfully.

