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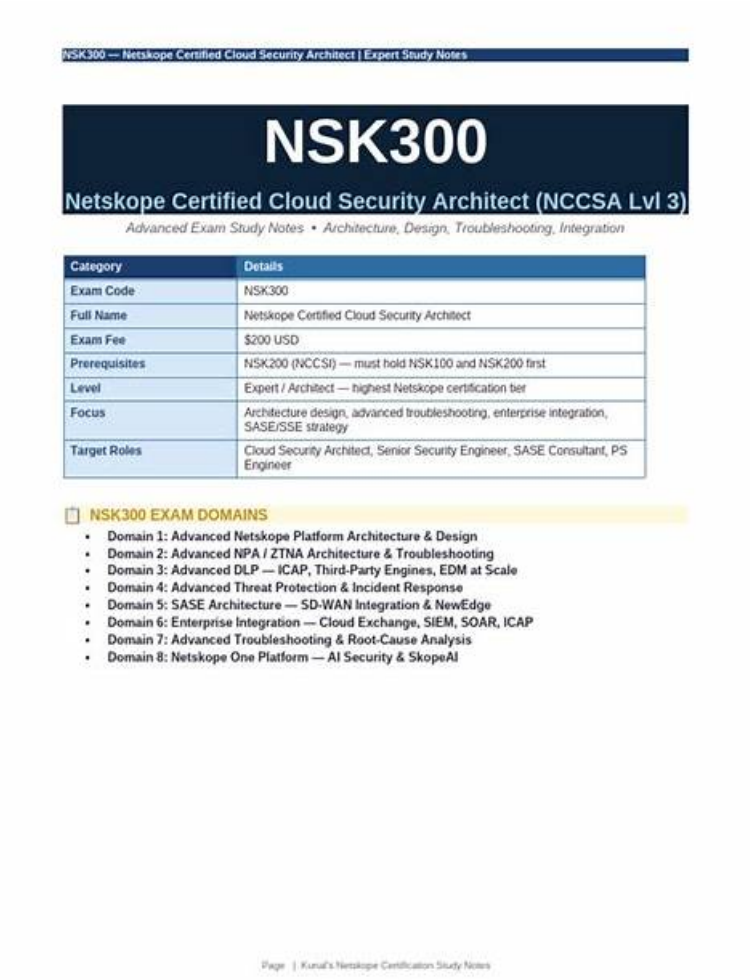
NSK300 — Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect | Expert Study Notes

NSK300

Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect (NCCSA Lvl 3)

Advanced Exam Study Notes • Architecture, Design, Troubleshooting, Integration

Category	Details
Exam Code	NSK300
Full Name	Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect
Exam Fee	$200 USD
Prerequisites	NSK200 (NCCSI) — must hold NSK100 and NSK200 first
Level	Expert / Architect — highest Netskope certification tier
Focus	Architecture design, advanced troubleshooting, enterprise integration, SASE/SSE strategy
Target Roles	Cloud Security Architect, Senior Security Engineer, SASE Consultant, PS Engineer

NSK300 EXAM DOMAINS

- Domain 1: Advanced Netskope Platform Architecture & Design
- Domain 2: Advanced NPA / ZTNA Architecture & Troubleshooting
- Domain 3: Advanced DLP — ICAP, Third-Party Engines, EDM at Scale
- Domain 4: Advanced Threat Protection & Incident Response
- Domain 5: SASE Architecture — SD-WAN Integration & NewEdge
- Domain 6: Enterprise Integration — Cloud Exchange, SIEM, SOAR, ICAP
- Domain 7: Advanced Troubleshooting & Root-Cause Analysis
- Domain 8: Netskope One Platform — AI Security & SkopeAI

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Exam4PDF is one of the leading platforms that has been helping Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect exam candidates for many years. Over this long time period we have helped NSK300 exam candidates in their preparation. They got help from Exam4PDF NSK300 Practice Questions and easily got success in the final Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect certification exam. You can also trust Exam4PDF NSK300 exam dumps and start preparation with complete peace of mind and satisfaction.

Netskope NSK300 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Netskope Platform Implementation: This section of the exam measures the abilities of Cloud Security Engineers and focuses on implementing the Netskope Security Cloud Platform using recommended steering architectures and deployment approaches. It includes key concepts such as API-enabled protection and real-time protection features, ensuring candidates understand how to deploy Netskope to secure cloud usage effectively within enterprise networks.
Topic 2	• Netskope Platform Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Administrators and covers essential administrative tasks required to manage the Netskope Security Cloud Platform. It includes managing DLP functions, handling identity integrations, and monitoring Netskope components to maintain platform stability. The domain ensures professionals can manage daily operations and maintain strong access, data, and security controls.

Topic 3	• Cloud Security Solutions: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Security Analysts and covers the core components and functions of the Netskope Security Cloud Platform. It includes understanding how the platform integrates with enterprise environments, the deployment methods supported by Netskope, and the role of various microservices in delivering cloud-based security. The focus is on ensuring candidates can recognize how Netskope's architecture protects users, applications, and data across cloud services.
Topic 4	• Netskope Platform Monitoring: This section of the exam measures the capabilities of Security Operations Center (SOC) Analysts and focuses on monitoring the platform through reporting and analytics tools. It highlights how Netskope insights support visibility into user activity, cloud app behavior, and policy effectiveness to help organizations maintain a continuous cloud security posture.
Topic 5	• Netskope Platform Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Support Engineers and focuses on identifying and resolving common issues within the Netskope platform. It includes troubleshooting client connectivity problems, analyzing steering methods, resolving general connectivity concerns, and addressing SAML integration issues. The section ensures candidates can diagnose and fix issues that impact platform performance and user access.

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NSK300 Valid Exam Blueprint, NSK300 Exam Revision Plan

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Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

Review the exhibit.
You work for a medical insurance provider. You have Netskope Next Gen Secure Web Gateway deployed to all managed user

devices with limited block policies. Your manager asks that you begin blocking Cloud Storage applications that are not HIPAA compliant Prior to implementing this policy, you want to verify that no business or departmental applications would be blocked by this policy.
Referring to the exhibit, which query would you use in the Edit Widget window to narrow down the results?

- A. app-compliance does not contain HIPAA and category must equal Cloud Storage
- B. Cloud Confidence Compliance neq HIPAA and Cloud Confidence Category is Cloud Storage
- C. SELECT application WHERE ' HIPAA ' NOT IN app-cci-compliance AND WHERE ' Cloud Storage ' IN category
- D. app-ccl-compliance-cert neq ' HIPAA ' and category eq ' Cloud Storage '

Answer: D

Explanation:
To identify which cloud storage applications are currently in use but are not HIPAA compliant before implementing a blocking policy, administrators can leverage Netskope's Advanced Analytics with a targeted query. The correct query syntax for this use case is: app-cci-compliance-cert neq 'HIPAA' and category eq ' Cloud Storage'. This query uses the Cloud Confidence Index (CCI) compliance certification field to filter out applications that do not hold a HIPAA certification, scoped to the Cloud Storage application category. This allows administrators to see active usage of non-compliant cloud storage applications and assess the business impact before applying an enforcement policy. The other options contain incorrect field names or invalid syntax that would not return valid results in Netskope's query engine.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Review the exhibit.
You work for a medical insurance provider. You have Netskope Next Gen Secure Web Gateway deployed to all managed user devices with limited block policies. Your manager asks that you begin blocking Cloud Storage applications that are not HIPAA compliant Prior to implementing this policy, you want to verity that no business or departmental applications would be blocked by this policy.
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- B. Cloud Confidence Compliance neq HIPAA and Cloud Confidence Category is Cloud Storage
- C. app-ccl-compliance-cert neq 'HIPAA' and category eq 'Cloud Storage'
- D. SELECT application WHERE 'HIPAA' NOT IN app-cci-compliance AND WHERE 'Cloud Storage' IN category

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct query to use in the Edit Widget window to narrow down the results is option A: "app-ccl- compliance-cert neq 'HIPAA' and category eq 'Cloud Storage'". This query filters out applications that are not HIPAA compliant and belong to the Cloud Storage category, ensuring that only non-HIPAA compliant cloud storage applications are displayed in the results. This helps in identifying and blocking such applications as per the manager's request without affecting business or departmental applications. It aligns with

Netskope's capabilities to enforce controls and restrictions on high-risk cloud services to help address HIPAA and HITECH compliance, as well as to audit suspected violations with a full cloud and web activity trail1.
The reference for constructing such queries can be found in Netskope's official documentation, which provides detailed information on filtering application data to manage compliance findings and view security posture compliance2. Additionally, Netskope's resources on HIPAA Cloud Compliance and Risk Insights can be used to understand the compliance and data center certifications related to HIPAA

NEW QUESTION # 46
A company needs to block access to their instance of Microsoft 365 from unmanaged devices. They have configured Reverse Proxy and have also created a policy that blocks login activity for the AD group " marketing-users " for the Reverse Proxy access method. During UAT testing, they notice that access from unmanaged devices to Microsoft 365 is not blocked for marketing users.
What is causing this issue?

- A. The username in the name ID field is not in the format of the e-mail address.
- B. There is an invalid certificate in the SAML response.
- C. There is a missing group name in the SAML response.
- D. The username in the name ID field does not have the " marketing-users " group name.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When implementing Reverse Proxy with Netskope for SAML-based authentication control, the group membership information used to enforce policies must be correctly passed from the Identity Provider (IdP) to Netskope within the SAML assertion. Netskope uses the SAML assertion's attribute values to match users to configured policy groups. In this scenario, the root cause of the policy not being enforced for marketing users is that the username in the SAML name ID field does not carry the "marketing-users" group name attribute in the expected format. Netskope requires that the group attribute be explicitly included in the SAML response so that the policy engine can correctly associate the authenticated user with the corresponding group-based policy. A mismatch or omission of this attribute results in policy enforcement failures for the affected user group.

NEW QUESTION # 47
You have enabled CASB traffic steering using the Netskope Client, but have not yet enabled a Real-time Protection policy. What is the default behavior of the traffic in this scenario?

- A. Traffic will be allowed, but not logged.
- B. Traffic will be blocked and logged.
- C. Traffic will be blocked, but not logged.
- D. Traffic will be allowed and logged.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the scenario where CASB traffic steering is enabled using the Netskope Client without a Real-time Protection policy being activated, the default behavior of the traffic is to allow and log it (B). This means that the traffic will not be blocked; instead, it will be permitted to pass through and will be recorded for monitoring and analysis purposes. This default setting ensures visibility into the traffic and user activities without immediately enforcing a block, allowing for a period of observation and policy tuning before potentially more restrictive actions are taken1.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Users in your network are attempting to reach a website that has a self-signed certificate using a GRE tunnel to Netskope. They are currently being blocked by Netskope with an SSL error. How would you allow this traffic?

- A. Ensure that the users add the self-signed certificate to their local certificate store.
- B. Configure a Do Not Decrypt SSL Decryption rule to allow traffic to pass.
- C. Configure a Real-time Protection policy with the action set to Allow.
- D. Set the No SNI setting in Netskope to Bypass.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To allow traffic from a website with a self-signed certificate that is being blocked by Netskope with an SSL error, the correct action is to configure aDo Not Decrypt SSL Decryption rule. This rule will allow the traffic to pass without being decrypted, thus bypassing the SSL error caused by the self-signed certificate.This is a common practice for handling traffic from trusted internal applications or specific external sites that use self- signed certificates1.
The Netskope Community Forum discusses the application of exceptions for sites with self-signed certificates and the use of SSL decryption policies to bypass the blocking1.Additionally, the Netskope Knowledge Portal provides information on managing error settings and configuring SSL decryption rules2.

NEW QUESTION # 49
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