Netskope NSK300通過考試 & NSK300考試重點

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每個需要通過NSK300考試認證的考生都知道，這次的認證關係著他們人生的重大轉變，我們NewDumps提供的考試認證培訓資料是用超低的價格和高品質的擬真試題和答案來奉獻給廣大考生，我們的產品還具備成本效益，並提供了一年的免費更新期，我們認證培訓資料都是現成的。我們網站是答案轉儲的領先供應商，我們有你們需要的最新最準確的考試認證培訓資料，也就是答案和考題。

>> Netskope NSK300通過考試 <<

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NewDumps 的 NSK300 考古題包括了PDF電子檔和軟體考題形式，全新的收錄了Netskope 認證考試的所有試題，並根據真實的考題變化而不斷變化，參考考試指南編訂，而且適合全球考生適用。該 NSK300 考古題是考試原題的完美組合，覆蓋率95%以上，答案由多位專業資深講師原版破解得出，正確率100%。你還可以點擊我們網站下載 NSK300 考古題的demo，你會明白這才是你想要的。

Netskope NSK300 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 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.
主題 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.

主題 3	• 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.
主題 4	• 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.
主題 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.

最新的 Netskope NCCSA NSK300 免費考試真題 (Q63-Q68):

問題 #63
What is a Fast Scan component of Netskope Threat Detection?

- A. Heuristic Analysis
- B. Machine Learning
- C. Statical Analysis
- D. Dynamic Analysis

答案：B

解題說明:
The Fast Scan component of Netskope Threat Detection utilizes Machine Learning to quickly detect and block malware in real-time. This is part of Netskope's multi-layered security approach, which includes various engines to defend against a wide range of threats. The Fast Scan capability specifically leverages machine learning-based detection for rapid analysis and response to potential threats1.

問題 #64
You have an NG-SWG customer that currently steers all Web traffic to Netskope using the Netskope Client. They have identified one new native application on Windows devices that is a certificate-pinned application. Users are not able to access the application due to certificate pinning. The customer wants to configure the Netskope Client so that the traffic from the application is steered to Netskope and the application works as expected.
Which two methods would satisfy the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure domain exceptions in the steering configuration for the domains used by the native application.
- B. Bypass traffic using the bypass action in the Real-time Protection policy.
- C. Tunnel traffic to Netskope and bypass traffic inspection at the Netskope proxy.
- D. Configure the SSL Do Not Decrypt policy to not decrypt traffic for domains used by the native application.

答案：A,D

解題說明:
To address the issue of a certificate-pinned application not being accessible due to certificate pinning, while still steering the traffic to Netskope, the two methods that would satisfy the requirements are:
B: Configure the SSL Do Not Decrypt policy to not decrypt traffic for domains used by the native application. This ensures that the SSL traffic for the specified domains is not decrypted, thus avoiding issues with certificate pinning.
C: Configure domain exceptions in the steering configuration for the domains used by the native application. By setting domain exceptions, traffic to these domains will bypass SSL decryption, allowing the certificate-pinned application to function as expected1.

These methods are in line with Netskope's capabilities for handling certificate-pinned applications, which often require bypassing decryption to prevent breaking the application's functionality due to its security features1.

問題 #65
Your CISO asks that you to provide a report with a visual representation of the top 10 applications (by number of objects) and their risk score. As the administrator, you decide to use a Sankey visualization in Advanced Analytics to represent the data in an efficient manner.
In this scenario, which two field types are required to produce a Sankey Tile in your report? {Choose two.)

- A. Period of Type
- B. Measure
- C. Dimension
- D. Pivot Ranks

答案：B,C

解題說明：
To produce a Sankey Tile in a report that visually represents the top 10 applications by number of objects and their risk score, you would need:
* Dimension (A): This field type would be used to represent the nodes in the Sankey visualization, which could be the applications in this case1.
* Measure (B): This field type would provide the weight of the links between the nodes, representing the number of objects or the risk score associated with each application1.
These two field types are essential for creating a Sankey visualization as they define the structure and flow of data between different stages or categories within the visualization.
The requirements for creating a Sankey visualization are based on the general principles of data visualization and the specific features of Sankey diagrams, which typically involve dimensions and measures to represent the flow of data1.

問題 #66
You are asked to ensure that a Web application your company uses is both reachable and decrypted by Netskope. This application is served using HTTPS on port 6443. Netskope is configured with a default Cloud Firewall configuration and the steering configuration is set for All Traffic.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. Enable "Steer non-standard ports" in the steering configuration and create a corresponding Real-time Protection policy to allow the traffic
- B. Nothing is required since Netskope is steering all traffic.
- C. Create a Firewall App in Netskope along with the corresponding Real-time Protection policy to allow the traffic.
- D. Enable "Steer non-standard ports" in the steering configuration and add the domain and port as a new non-standard port

答案：D

解題說明：
To ensure that the web application using HTTPS on port 6443 is both reachable and decrypted by Netskope, the correct action is to enable "Steer non-standard ports" in the steering configuration and add the domain and port as a new non-standard port. This is because Netskope's default configuration steers standard HTTP/HTTPS traffic, typically on ports 80 and 443. Since port 6443 is a non-standard port for HTTPS traffic, it requires explicit configuration to be steered through Netskope1.

問題 #67
You are asked to ensure that a Web application your company uses is both reachable and decrypted by Netskope. This application is served using HTTPS on port 6443. Netskope is configured with a default Cloud Firewall configuration and the steering configuration is set for All Traffic.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. Enable "Steer non-standard ports" in the steering configuration and create a corresponding Real-time Protection policy to allow the traffic
- B. Nothing is required since Netskope is steering all traffic.

- C. Create a Firewall App in Netskope along with the corresponding Real-time Protection policy to allow the traffic.
- D. Enable "Steer non-standard ports" in the steering configuration and add the domain and port as a new non-standard port

答案：D

解題說明：
To ensure that the web application using HTTPS on port 6443 is both reachable and decrypted by Netskope, the correct action is toenable "Steer non-standard ports" in the steering configuration and add the domain and port as a new non-standard port. This is because Netskope's default configuration steers standard HTTP
/HTTPS traffic, typically on ports 80 and 443.Since port 6443 is a non-standard port for HTTPS traffic, it requires explicit configuration to be steered through Netskope1.
The process for configuring non-standard ports in Netskope is detailed in the Netskope Knowledge Portal, which provides step-by-step instructions on how to steer HTTP(S) traffic over non-standard ports1. This includes adding the specific non-standard port number in the steering configuration to ensure that traffic to and from that port is properly handled by Netskope.

問題 #68
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