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Netskope NSK300 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
You successfully configured Advanced Analytics to identify policy violation trends Upon further investigation, you notice that the activity is NULL. Why is this happening in this scenario?

- A. A user accessed a static Web page.
- B. The REST API v1 token has expired.
- C. A policy violation was identified using API Protection.
- D. The SSPM policy was not configured during setup.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The reason for the activity being NULL in this scenario is likely becausea user accessed a static Web page.In Netskope's Advanced Analytics, when the activity is reported as NULL, it often indicates that there was no dynamic interaction or transaction to record, which is typical when a static web page is accessed1. Static web pages do not generate the kind of events or activities that are tracked by policies, hence they appear as NULL in the activity field.
This explanation is supported by the Netskope Knowledge Portal, which mentions that applications fields with null values indicate incidents generated from web traffic, such as accessing static web pages2.Further information on interpreting NULL values in Advanced Analytics reports can be found in the Netskope documentation1.

NEW QUESTION # 31
A company has deployed Explicit Proxy over Tunnel (EPoT) for their VDI users They have configured Forward Proxy authentication using Okta Universal Directory They have also configured a number of Real-time Protection policies that block access to different Web categories for different AD groups so. for example, marketing users are blocked from accessing gambling sites. During User Acceptance Testing, they see inconsistent results where sometimes marketing users are able to access gambling sites

and sometimes they are blocked as expected They are seeing this inconsistency based on who logs into the VDI server first.
What is causing this behavior?

- A. Forward Proxy authentication is configured but not enabled.
- B. Forward Proxy is configured to use the Cookie Surrogate
- C. Forward Proxy is not configured to use the IP Surrogate
- D. Forward Proxy is not configured to use the Cookie Surrogate

Answer: D

Explanation:
The inconsistent results observed during User Acceptance Testing (where marketing users sometimes access gambling sites and sometimes are blocked) are likely due to the configuration of the Forward Proxy.
Cookie Surrogate: The Cookie Surrogate is a mechanism used in Forward Proxy deployments to maintain user context across multiple requests. It ensures that user-specific policies are consistently applied even when multiple users share the same IP address (common in VDI environments).
Issue: If the Forward Proxy is not configured to use the Cookie Surrogate, it may lead to inconsistent behavior. When different users log into the VDI server, their requests may not be associated with their specific user context, resulting in varying policy enforcement.
Solution: Ensure that the Forward Proxy is properly configured to use the Cookie Surrogate, allowing consistent policy enforcement based on individual user identities. Reference:
Netskope Security Cloud Operation & Administration (NSCO&A) - Classroom Training Netskope Security Cloud Introductory Online Technical Training Netskope Architectural Advantage Features

NEW QUESTION # 32
You want customers to configure Real-time Protection policies. In which order should the policies be placed in this scenario?

- A. RBI, CASB, Web, Threat
- B. Threat, CASB, RBI, Web
- C. Threat, RBI, CASB, Web
- D. CASB, RBI, Threat, Web

Answer: A

Explanation:
* When configuring Real-time Protection policies in Netskope, the recommended order is as follows:
* RBI (Risk-Based Index) Policies: These policies focus on risk assessment and prioritize actions based on risk scores. They help identify high-risk activities and users.
* CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker) Policies: These policies address cloud-specific security requirements, such as controlling access to cloud applications, enforcing data loss prevention (DLP) rules, and managing shadow IT.
* Web Policies: These policies deal with web traffic, including URL filtering, web categories, and threat prevention.
* Threat Policies: These policies focus on detecting and preventing threats, such as malware, phishing, and malicious URLs.
* Placing the policies in this order ensures that risk assessment and cloud-specific controls are applied before addressing web and threat-related issues. References:
* Netskope Security Cloud Introductory Online Technical Training
* Netskope Security Cloud Operation & Administration (NSCO&A) - Classroom Training
* Netskope Certification Description
* Netskope Architectural Advantage Features

NEW QUESTION # 33
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. Bypass traffic using the bypass action in the Real-time Protection policy.
- B. Tunnel traffic to Netskope and bypass traffic inspection at the Netskope proxy.
- C. Configure the SSL Do Not Decrypt policy to not decrypt traffic for domains used by the native application.
- D. Configure domain exceptions in the steering configuration for the domains used by the native application.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 34

Review the exhibit.

You are attempting to block uploads of password-protected files. You have created the file profile shown in the exhibit. Where should you add this profile to use in a Real-time Protection policy?

- A. Add the profile to a Malware Detection profile that is used in a Real-time Protection policy.
- B. Add the profile directly to a Real-time Protection policy as a Constraint.
- C. Add the profile to a DLP profile that is used in a Real-time Protection policy.
- D. Add the profile to a Constraint profile that is used in a Real-time Protection policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Netskope Cloud Security, to block uploads of password-protected files, you should add the file profile to a DLP (Data Loss Prevention) profile that is used in a Real-time Protection policy. The DLP profiles in Netskope are designed to detect and protect sensitive data in real-time and at rest across the cloud environment. This approach ensures that any file matching the criteria set in the file profile, such as being password-protected, will trigger the DLP rules and prevent the upload action in real-time.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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