

Netskope NSK300基礎問題集、NSK300模擬解説集

Download Valid NSK300 Exam Dumps for Best Preparation

Exam : NSK300

**Title : Netskope Certified Cloud
Security Architect Exam**

<https://www.passcert.com/NSK300.html>

1 / 7

無料でクラウドストレージから最新のTech4Exam NSK300 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：https://drive.google.com/open?id=13tAGiPgG6Fbi_jyhKCCjUXRjTQcqceWB

Netskopeお客様との持続可能な関係に高い価値を置いているため、NSK300準備ガイドのヘルプの下で最高の証明書学習体験をお楽しみいただけます。まず、5～10分でお支払いが完了すると、短納期で、オンラインでNSK300ガイドトレントをお送りします。加えて、当社のNSK300試験トレントの使用中に技術的および運用上の問題に対処するのに問題がある場合は、すぐにご連絡ください。24時間のオンラインサービスは、Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect問題をすぐに解決するための努力です。

Netskope NSK300 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	Netskope セキュリティの設計と実装: このトピックでは、SaaS アクセス制御、データ セキュリティ、クラウド ワークロード保護など、さまざまなセキュリティ要件に合わせて Netskope を構築および構成する能力が評価されます。
トピック 2	Netskope セキュリティ クラウド プラットフォーム: Netskope のアーキテクチャ、展開の選択肢、および重要な機能を徹底的に理解できます。

- 高度な脅威保護: このトピックでは、マルウェアやクラウドデータ侵害などの高度な脅威を Netskope がどのように検出し、軽減するかについて説明します。

>> Netskope NSK300基礎問題集 <<

有難いNSK300基礎問題集試験-試験の準備方法-便利なNSK300模擬解説集

弊社の Tech4Exam は専門的、高品質の Netskope の NSK300 問題集を提供するサイトです。Netskope の NSK300 問題集は専門化のチームが改革とともに、開発される最新版のことです。Netskope の NSK300 問題集には、詳細かつ理解しやすい解説があります。このように、お客様は我々の NSK300 問題集を手に入れて勉強したら、試験に合格できるかの心配することはありません。

Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect 認定 NSK300 試験問題 (Q61-Q66):

質問 # 61

You want to integrate with a third-party DLP engine that requires ICAP. In this scenario, which Netskope platform component must be configured?

- A. Netskope Adapter
- B. On-Premises Log Parser (OPLP)
- C. Secure Forwarder
- D. Netskope Cloud Exchange

正解: A

解説:

When integrating a third-party Data Loss Prevention (DLP) engine that requires ICAP, the Netskope platform component that must be configured is the Netskope Adapter. The Netskope Adapter is designed to facilitate the integration of Netskope with various third-party tools and services, including DLP engines that use ICAP for communication. By configuring the Netskope Adapter, you can ensure that the third-party DLP engine can communicate effectively with the Netskope platform to provide comprehensive data protection.

質問 # 62

You deployed Netskope Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) using pre-defined benchmark rules to monitor your cloud posture in AWS, Azure, and GCP. You are asked to assess if you can extend the Netskope CSPM solution by creating custom rules for each environment.

Which statement is correct?

- A. You will need to evaluate SaaS Security Posture Management (SSPM) in addition to CSPM so that rules applied to GCP will align with Google Workspace
- B. Custom rules using Domain Specific Language are only available when using SSPM.
- C. With Netskope CSPM, you can create custom rules using Domain Specific Language for AWS, Azure, and GCP
- D. With Netskope CSPM, you can create custom rules using Domain Specific Language for AWS, Azure, but not for GCP.

正解: C

解説:

Netskope Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) allows for the creation of custom rules using Domain Specific Language (DSL) for all three major cloud platforms: AWS, Azure, and GCP. This capability is integral to CSPM and enables organizations to tailor their security posture assessments to their specific needs across different cloud environments.

質問 # 63

Review the exhibit.

You installed Directory Importer and configured it to import specific groups of users into your Netskope tenant as shown in the exhibit. One hour after a new user has been added to the domain, the user still has not been provisioned to Netskope. What are three potential reasons for this failure? (Choose three.)

- A. Directory Importer does not support ongoing user syncs; you must manually provision the user.
- **B. The server that the Directory Importer is installed on is unable to reach Netskope's add-on endpoint.**
- C. The default collection interval is 180 minutes, therefore a sync may not have run yet.
- **D. Active Directory integration is not enabled on your tenant.**
- **E. The user is not a member of the group specified as a filter**

正解: B、D、E

質問 # 64

Users at your company's branch office in San Francisco report that their clients are connecting, but websites and SaaS applications are slow. When troubleshooting, you notice that the users are connected to a Netskope data plane in New York where your company's headquarters is located.

What is a valid reason for this behavior?

- A. The Netskope Client's default DNS over HTTPS call is failing.
- **B. The closest Netskope data plane to San Francisco is unavailable.**
- C. The Netskope Client's on-premises detection check failed.
- D. The Netskope Client's DNS call to Secure Forwarder is failing

正解: B

解説:

The reported issue of slow website and SaaS application access for users in the San Francisco branch office, despite being connected to a Netskope data plane in New York, can be attributed to the geographical distance between the user location and the data plane. The Netskope Security Cloud operates through a distributed network of data planes strategically placed in various regions. When users connect to a data plane that is geographically distant, it can result in latency due to longer network traversal times. In this case, the closest Netskope data plane to San Francisco might be unavailable or experiencing high load, leading to performance issues. To address this, consider optimizing data plane selection based on proximity to the user location or investigating any data plane availability or performance issues.

Reference:

Netskope Cloud Security

Netskope Resources

Netskope Documentation

質問 # 65

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

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

正解: D

解説:

* 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:

さらに、Tech4ExamNSK300ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: https://drive.google.com/open?id=13tAGiPgG6Fbi_jyhKCCeJUXRjTQcqceWB