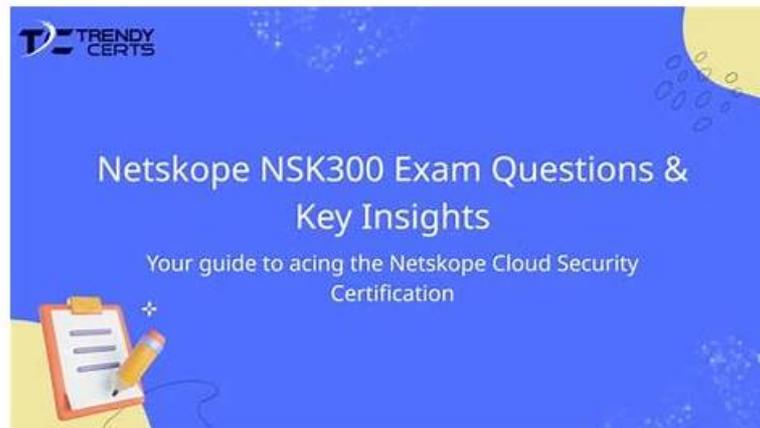


Netskope NSK300 Exam Questions - 1 year of Free Updates



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Netskope NSK300 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 30

You are the network architect for a company using Netskope Private Access. Multiple users are reporting that they are unable to access an application using Netskope Private Access that was working previously. You have verified that the Real-time Protection policy allows access to the application, private applications are steered for the users, and the application is reachable from internal machines. You must verify that the application is reachable through Netskope Publisher. In this scenario, which two tools in the Netskope UI would you use to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Applications in Skope IT
- B. Clear Private App Auth under Users in Skope IT
- C. Reachability Via Publisher in the App Definitions page
- D. Troubleshooter tool in the App Definitions page

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

In the scenario where users are unable to access an application through Netskope Private Access, and after verifying that the Real-time Protection policy allows access, the application is steered for the users, and it is reachable from internal machines, the next step is to verify the application's reachability through the Netskope Publisher. The two tools in the Netskope UI that would be used to accomplish this task are:

- A). Reachability Via Publisher in the App Definitions page - This tool allows you to check if the application is reachable through the configured Publishers. It is essential to ensure that the application's connectivity is intact and that there are no issues with the Publishers themselves.
- B). Troubleshooter tool in the App Definitions page - The Troubleshooter tool can help diagnose and resolve issues related to application reachability. It provides insights into potential problems and offers guidance on how to fix them.
- These tools are designed to assist in troubleshooting and ensuring that applications are accessible through Netskope Private Access. The explanation is based on the standard procedures for managing private applications and troubleshooting within the Netskope Private Access environment as outlined in the Netskope Knowledge Portal

NEW QUESTION # 31

You created a Real-time Protection policy that blocks all activities to non-corporate S3 buckets, but determine that the policy is too restrictive. Specifically, users are complaining that normal websites have stopped rendering properly. How would you solve this problem?

- A. Create a Real-time Protection policy to allow the Download activity to the Cloud Storage category
- B. Create a Real-time Protection policy to allow the Browse activity to the Amazon S3 application.
- C. Create a Real-time Protection policy to allow the Browse activity to the Cloud Storage category
- D. Create a Real-time Protection policy to allow the Download activity to the Amazon S3 application

Answer: C

Explanation:

To solve the problem of normal websites not rendering properly due to a Real-time Protection policy that blocks all activities to non-corporate S3 buckets, the best solution is to create a Real-time Protection policy to allow the Browse activity to the Cloud Storage category. This approach will enable users to view content from various cloud storage services, including Amazon S3, without allowing full access to non-corporate S3 buckets. It's a more granular and less restrictive policy that allows necessary browsing

activities while still maintaining control over the upload and download activities to non-corporate buckets¹.

NEW QUESTION # 32

You are using Netskope CSPM for security and compliance audits across your multi-cloud environments. To decrease the load on the security operations team, you are researching how to auto-remediate some of the security violations found in low-risk environments.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. Netskope does not support automatic remediation of security violation results due to the high risk associated with it.
- **B. You can use Netskope Auto-remediation frameworks from the public Netskope GitHub Open Source repository for auto-remediation of security violation results.**
- C. You can use Netskope API-enabled Protection for auto-remediation of security violation results.
- D. You can use Netskope Cloud Exchange for auto-remediation of security violation results.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Netskope supports automatic remediation of security violations through its Auto-Remediation frameworks, which are available in the public Netskope GitHub Open Source repository. These frameworks allow for the automatic mitigation of risks associated with security misconfigurations in your cloud environment. The Netskope Auto-Remediation framework for AWS, for example, deploys a set of AWS Lambda functions that query the Netskope API at scheduled intervals and automatically mitigates supported violations¹. Similarly, there are frameworks for GCP and other cloud environments that follow the same principle². This capability is particularly useful for low-risk environments where the security operations team's workload can be reduced by automating the remediation process.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

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.

NEW QUESTION # 34

You are building an architecture plan to roll out Netskope for on-premises devices. You determine that tunnels are the best way to achieve this task due to a lack of support for explicit proxy in some instances and IPsec is the right type of tunnel to achieve the desired security and steering.

What are three valid elements that you must consider when using IPsec tunnels in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- **A. bandwidth considerations**
- **B. Netskope Client behavior when on-premises**

