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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 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 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 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.

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Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
You are architecting a Netskope steering configuration for devices that are not owned by the organization The users could be either on-premises or off-premises and the architecture requires that traffic destined to the company's instance of Microsoft 365 be steered to Netskope for inspection.
How would you achieve this scenario from a steering perspective?

- A. Use explicit proxy and the Netskope Client
- B. Use IPsec and GRE tunnels.
- C. Use DPoP and Secure Forwarder
- D. Use reverse proxy.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 25
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. With Netskope CSPM, you can create custom rules using Domain Specific Language for AWS. Azure, and GCP
- C. With Netskope CSPM, you can create custom rules using Domain Specific Language for AWS. Azure, but not for GCP.
- D. Custom rules using Domain Specific Language are only available when using SSPM.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

The ability to create custom rules using DSL within Netskope CSPM for AWS, Azure, and GCP is documented in the Netskope Knowledge Portal. It provides detailed instructions on how to build custom rules under Policies > Security Posture > Profiles & Rules for security assessment of resources across these cloud platforms

NEW QUESTION # 26
Review the exhibit.

AcmeCorp has recently begun using Microsoft 365. The organization is concerned that employees will start using third-party non-AcmeCorp OneDrive instances to store company dat a. The CISO asks you to use Netskope to create a policy that ensures that no data is being uploaded to non-AcmeCorp instances of OneDrive.
Referring to the exhibit, which two policies would accomplish this posture? (Choose two.)

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
To ensure that no data is uploaded to non-AcmeCorp instances of OneDrive, the policies that would accomplish this are:
Policy B: This policy allows traffic only for AcmeCorp's OneDrive and blocks all other Microsoft 365 Suite traffic. It ensures that data is not uploaded to non-AcmeCorp OneDrive instances by restricting access to only the corporate instance of OneDrive.
Policy C: This policy allows traffic for AcmeCorp's Microsoft 365 Suite but blocks all other OneDrive for Business traffic. It achieves the same outcome by permitting corporate suite usage while preventing uploads to any OneDrive for Business instances that are not part of AcmeCorp.
These policies are designed to provide granular control over the data flow, ensuring that company data remains within the corporate environment and is not transferred to external or personal storage solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 27
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. The REST API v1 token has expired.
- B. A user accessed a static Web page.
- C. The SSPM policy was not configured during setup.
- D. A policy violation was identified using API Protection.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The reason for the activity being NULL in this scenario is likely because a 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.
In Advanced Analytics, the Activity field is populated only when Netskope can identify a specific app activity (e.g., upload, download, edit, share, delete).
When the traffic is simply generic web browsing - especially static web pages (HTML, images, CSS, JS)
- Netskope cannot map the request to an application-level activity, so the Activity field becomes:
NULL
This is expected behavior for traffic that is:
Not associated with a sanctioned/unsanctioned cloud app
Does not contain a user action like upload/download
Classified only as generic web content (static website)
Why other options are incorrect
A). The SSPM policy was not configured during setupSSPM configuration does not impact the Activity field in Analytics for inline events.

B). The REST API v1 token has expiredAPI token expiration would impact API logs collection, not inline event Activity values.
C). A policy violation was identified using API ProtectionAPI Protection events always include an activity type (e.g., "Download via API"), so they wouldn't show NULL.

NEW QUESTION # 28
You configured a pair of IPsec tunnels from the enterprise edge firewall to a Netskope data plane. These tunnels have been implemented to steer traffic for a set of defined HTTPS SaaS applications accessed from end-user devices that do not support the Netskope Client installation. You discover that all applications steered through this tunnel are non-functional.
According to Netskope. how would you solve this problem?

- A. Install the Netskope root and intermediate certificates on the end-user devices.
- B. Restart the tunnel to stop the tunnel from flapping.
- C. Disable Perfect Forward Secrecy on the tunnel configuration.
- D. Downgrade from IKE v2 to IKE v1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When applications steered through an IPsec tunnel are non-functional, it is often due to the lack of proper trust establishment between the end-user devices and the Netskope data plane. The solution is to install the Netskope root and intermediate certificates on the end-user devices . This ensures that the devices recognize and trust the encrypted connection established by the IPsec tunnel, allowing the HTTPS SaaS applications to function correctly. Without these certificates, the devices may not be able to verify the security of the connection, leading to application failures.
This solution is based on standard practices for securing IPsec tunnels and ensuring device compatibility with encrypted traffic steering, as outlined in Netskope's documentation on traffic steering and IPsec configuration

NEW QUESTION # 29
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