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Netskope NSK300 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cloud Security Concepts: This topic covers best practices, compliance requirements, and fundamental understanding of cloud security threats.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Netskope Platform Monitoring and Troubleshooting: It focuses on monitoring Netskope's health, identifying possible problems, and successfully resolving them.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Netskope Security Cloud Platform: It provides a thorough grasp of the architecture, deployment choices, and essential features of Netskope.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Security Policy Management: One of the main competencies evaluated in this topic is the creation and management of granular security rules for cloud resources and applications.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing and Implementing Netskope Security: Your ability to build and configure Netskope for a variety of security requirements, such as SaaS access control, data security, and cloud workload protection, will be evaluated in this topic.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Threat Protection: This topic explores how Netskope detects and mitigates sophisticated threats, such as malware and cloud data breaches.

Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

Given the following:



Which result does this Skope IT query provide?

- A. The query returns all events of an IP address downloading or uploading to or from Amazon S3 using the Netskope Client.
- B. The query returns all events of everyone except user@company.com downloading or uploading to or from the site "Amazon S3" using the Netskope Client.
- C. The query returns all events of user@company.com downloading or uploading to or from the application "Amazon S3" using the Netskope Client.
- D. The query returns all events of user@company.com downloading or uploading to or from the site 'Amazon S3' using the Netskope Client.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* The given Skope IT query specifies the following conditions:

* User equals 'user@company.com'

* Access method equals 'Client'

* Activity equals 'Download' or 'Upload'

* Site equals 'Amazon S3'

* The query combines these conditions using logical operators (AND and OR).

* The result of this query will include all events where the specified user ('user@company.com') is either downloading or uploading data to or from the site 'Amazon S3' using the Netskope Client.

* It does not include events related to other users or IP addresses. References:

* Netskope Security Cloud Introductory Online Technical Training

* Netskope Security Cloud Operation & Administration (NSCO&A) - Classroom Training

NEW QUESTION # 48

You recently began deploying Netskope at your company. You are steering all traffic, but you discover that the Real-time Protection policies you created to protect Microsoft OneDrive are not being enforced.

Which default setting in the UI would you change to solve this problem?

- A. Remove the default steering exception for Cloud Storage.
- B. Disable the default certificate-pinned application
- C. Disable the default Microsoft appsuite SSL rule.
- D. Remove the default steering exception for domains.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When deploying Netskope and steering all traffic, if you find that the Real-time Protection policies for Microsoft OneDrive are not being enforced, the likely issue is with the default steering exceptions. To resolve this, you should remove the default steering exception for domains. This is because the default exceptions may include domains related to Microsoft services, which could prevent the Real-time Protection policies from being applied to traffic directed towards OneDrive. By removing these exceptions, you ensure that all traffic, including that to OneDrive, is subject to the policies you have set up.

This recommendation is based on best practices for configuring Real-time Protection policies in Netskope, as outlined in their documentation, which suggests that exceptions should be carefully managed to ensure that security policies are enforced as intended.

NEW QUESTION # 49

You are troubleshooting an issue with users who are unable to reach a financial SaaS application when their traffic passes through Netskope. You determine that this is because of IP restrictions in place with the SaaS vendor. You are unable to add Netskope's IP ranges at this time, but need to allow the traffic.

How would you allow this traffic?

- A. Use Explicit Proxy Over Tunnel (EPoT) so the traffic will egress from the corporate data center.
- **B. Use Cloud Explicit Proxy so the traffic will egress from the corporate data center**
- C. Use NPAT to implement Source IP anchoring so the traffic will egress from the corporate data center.
- D. Use an IPsec tunnel to forward traffic so it will egress from the corporate data center

Answer: B

Explanation:

To allow traffic to a financial SaaS application that is being blocked due to IP restrictions, the best option is to use Cloud Explicit Proxy. This method allows traffic to egress from the corporate data center without requiring Netskope's IP ranges to be added to the SaaS vendor's allowlist. By configuring an allowlist in the Cloud Explicit Proxy settings, you can add any source egress IP addresses for your on-premises users, and Netskope will allow the traffic from the added user and IP address without authenticating.

The process for configuring an allowlist in Cloud Explicit Proxy to manage unauthenticated traffic from specific IP addresses is detailed in the Netskope Knowledge Portal. This solution is suitable for scenarios where adding Netskope's IP ranges to the SaaS vendor's IP restrictions is not feasible.

NEW QUESTION # 50

You deployed IPsec tunnels to steer on-premises traffic to Netskope. You are now experiencing problems with an application that had previously been working. In an attempt to solve the issue, you create a Steering Exception in the Netskope tenant for that application; however, the problems are still occurring. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. You must deploy a PAC file to ensure the traffic is bypassed pre-tunnel.
- B. Exceptions only work with IP address destinations.
- **C. Steering bypasses for IPsec tunnels must be applied at your edge network device.**
- D. You must create a private application to steer Web application traffic to Netskope over an IPsec tunnel.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the scenario where you have deployed IPsec tunnels to steer on-premises traffic to Netskope and are experiencing issues with an application, the correct statement is C: Steering bypasses for IPsec tunnels must be applied at your edge network device. This means that to effectively bypass the steering for a specific application, the configuration must be done on the network device that is establishing the IPsec tunnel, such as a firewall or router. This device controls the traffic before it enters the tunnel, so applying the bypass there ensures that the application's traffic does not get directed through the tunnel and can reach its destination directly.

NEW QUESTION # 51

You are consuming Audit Reports as part of a Salesforce API integration. Someone has made a change to a Salesforce account record field that should not have been made and you are asked to verify the previous value of the structured data field. You have the approximate date and time of the change, user information, and the new field value.

How would you accomplish this task?

- A. Use the Application Events Data Collection within Advanced Analytics and filter on the changed field value.
- B. Query Skope IT Page Events and look for the specific Page URL that was called under the Application section.
- **C. Query Skope IT for an Access Method of API Connector and search Application Event Details for the Old Value field using the User details and Edit Activity.**
- D. Create a classic report and apply a query that filters on the changed field value.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To verify the previous value of a structured data field in Salesforce after an unauthorized change, you would use Skope IT with an

NEW QUESTION # 52

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