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Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

You have enabled CASB traffic steering using the Netskope Client, but have not yet enabled a Real-time Protection policy. What is the default behavior of the traffic in this scenario?

- A. Traffic will be blocked, but not logged.
- **B. Traffic will be allowed and logged.**
- C. Traffic will be allowed, but not logged.
- D. Traffic will be blocked and logged.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the scenario where CASB traffic steering is enabled using the Netskope Client without a Real-time Protection policy being activated, the default behavior of the traffic is to allow and log it (B). This means that the traffic will not be blocked; instead, it will be permitted to pass through and will be recorded for monitoring and analysis purposes. This default setting ensures visibility into the traffic and user activities without immediately enforcing a block, allowing for a period of observation and policy tuning before potentially more restrictive actions are taken.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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

Answer: A

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. The solution is based on standard practices for IPsec tunnel configuration and steering exceptions as described in Netskope's documentation on traffic steering and IPsec configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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 Download 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 Browse 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 buckets.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Review the exhibit.

Exhibit

Add File Profile

FILE ATTRIBUTES

Name or Extension

File Type

File Hash

Object ID

AND

File Size

AND

Protected/Encrypted

PROTECTED/ENCRYPTED

☒ File is password-protected

☐ File is protected by AIP/RMS

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

Answer: B

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. The information aligns with the best practices for setting up DLP profiles in Netskope as described in their documentation and resources

NEW QUESTION # 56

You are deploying the Netskope Client to Windows devices. The following command line would be used to install the client MSI file:

```
msiexec /I NSClient.msi token=<token> host=<host> [mode=peruserconfig installmode=IDP {userconfiglocation=<path>}] fail-close={no-  
npa|all} [autoupdate=on|off]
```

In this scenario, what is <token> referring to in the command line?

- A. the URL of the IdP used to authenticate the users
- B. a private token given to you by the SCCM administrator
- **C. the Netskope organization ID**
- D. a Netskope user identifier

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of deploying the Netskope Client to Windows devices, <token> in the command line refers to the Netskope organization ID. This is a unique identifier associated with your organization's account within the Netskope security cloud. It is used during the installation process to ensure that client devices are registered and managed under the correct organizational account, enabling appropriate security policies and configurations to be applied. Reference: The answer can be inferred from general

- [illegible]

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