



Netskope

Exam Questions NSK300

Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

You have an NG-SWG customer that currently steers all Web traffic to Netskope using the Netskope Client. They have identified one new native application on Windows devices that is a certificate-pinned application. Users are not able to access the application due to certificate pinning. The customer wants to configure the Netskope Client so that the traffic from the application is steered to Netskope and the application works as expected. Which two methods would satisfy the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Bypass traffic using the bypass action in the Real-time Protection policy.
- B. Configure the SSL Do Not Decrypt policy to not decrypt traffic for domains used by the native application.
- C. Configure domain exceptions in the steering configuration for the domains used by the native application.
- D. Tunnel traffic to Netskope and bypass traffic inspection at the Netskope proxy.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 2

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 API-enabled Protection for auto-remediation of security violation results.
- C. You can use Netskope Auto-remediation frameworks from the public Netskope GitHub Open Source repository for auto-remediation of security violation results.
- D. You can use Netskope Cloud Exchange for auto-remediation of security violation results.

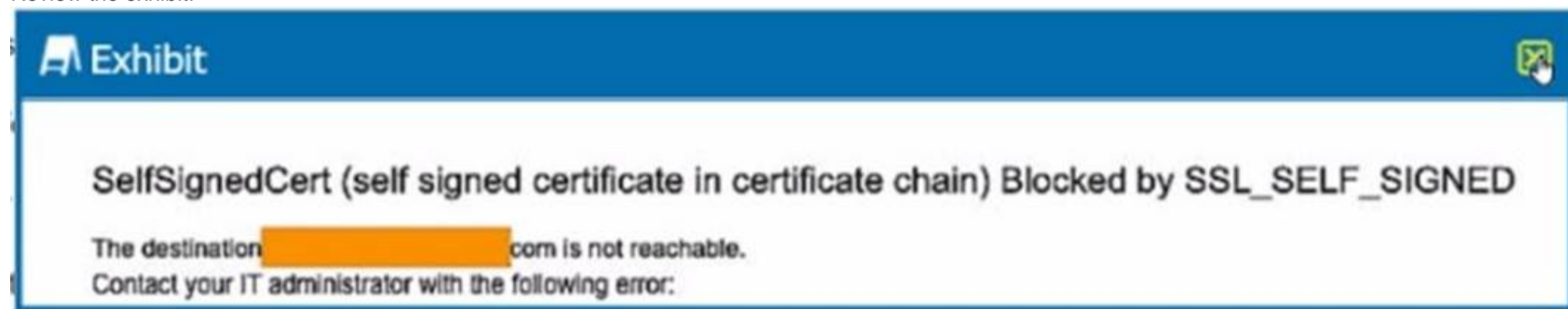
Answer: C

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 violations 1. Similarly, there are frameworks for GCP and other cloud environments that follow the same principle 2. This capability is particularly useful for low-risk environments where the security operations team's workload can be reduced by automating the remediation process. [The answer is based on the information provided by Netskope's community resources and documentation, which detail the use of their Auto-Remediation frameworks for various cloud platforms,]

NEW QUESTION 3

Review the exhibit.



You are the proxy administrator for a medical devices company. You recently changed a pilot group of users from cloud app steering to all Web traffic. Pilot group users have started to report that they receive the error shown in the exhibit when attempting to access the company intranet site that is publicly available. During troubleshooting, you realize that this site uses your company's internal certificate authority for SSL certificates. Which three statements describe ways to solve this issue? (Choose three.)

- A. Import the root certificate for your internal certificate authority into Netskope.
- B. Bypass SSL inspection for the affected site(s).
- C. Create a Real-time Protection policy to allow access.
- D. Change the SSL Error Settings from Block to Bypass in the Netskope tenant.
- E. Instruct the user to proceed past the error message

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 4

Your company has a large number of medical forms that are allowed to exit the company when they are blank. If the forms contain sensitive data, the forms must not leave any company data centers, managed devices, or approved cloud environments. You want to create DLP rules for these forms. Which first step should you take to protect these forms?

- A. Use Netskope Secure Forwarder to create EDM hashes of all forms.
- B. Use Netskope Secure Forwarder to create an MIP tag for all forms.
- C. Use Netskope Secure Forwarder to create fingerprints of all forms.
- D. Use Netskope Secure Forwarder to create an ML Model of all forms

Answer: C

Explanation:

The first step to protect the medical forms containing sensitive data is to create fingerprints of all forms © using Netskope Secure Forwarder. Fingerprints are unique identifiers that can be used to detect when a form contains sensitive data. By creating fingerprints, you can set up DLP (Data Loss Prevention) rules that will allow blank forms to exit the company but will prevent forms with sensitive data from leaving the protected environments. This method ensures that only forms without sensitive information are allowed to be shared externally.

[The process of creating fingerprints for DLP rules is a common practice in data security to protect sensitive information. It is part of the DLP capabilities provided by Netskope, as outlined in their documentation on data protection and loss prevention1.,]

NEW QUESTION 5

You are attempting to merge two Advanced Analytics reports with DLP incidents: Report A with 3000 rows and Report B with 6000 rows. Once merged, you notice that the merged report is missing a significant number of rows. What is causing this behavior?

- A. Netskope automatically deduplicates data in merged reports.
- B. Missing data is due to viewing limits.
- C. Filters are applied differently to dimensions and measures
- D. Visualizations have a system limit of 5000 rows.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When merging two Advanced Analytics reports in Netskope, if the merged report is missing rows, it is likely due to viewing limits within the system. Netskope's Advanced Analytics platform has limitations on the number of rows that can be viewed at once, which can result in missing data when dealing with large reports. This viewing limit ensures performance and manageability of the data within the system.

[The behavior of data viewing limits in Netskope Advanced Analytics is discussed in the Netskope Knowledge Portal, which provides insights into how data is explored and managed within the platform1,]

NEW QUESTION 6

You want to verify that Google Drive is being tunneled to Netskope by looking in the nsdebuglog file. You are using Chrome and the Netskope Client to steer traffic. In this scenario, what would you expect to see in the log file?

A)

```
2022/01/0 01:00:00.001010 stAgentNE p752b t28da7 info tunnel.cpp:712 nsTunnel TLS [sessId 502] Tunneling flow from addr: 1.0.0.1:64000, process: google drive to host: play.googleapis.com, addr: 172.217.4.46:443 to nsProxy
```

B)

```
2022/01/0 01:00:00.001010 stAgentNE p752b t28da7 info tunnel.cpp:712 nsTunnel TLS [sessId 502] Tunneling flow from addr: 1.0.0.1:63720, process: google chrome helper to host: drive.google.com, addr: 172.217.4.46:443 to nsProxy
```

C)

```
2022/01/0 01:00:00.001010 stAgentNE p752b t28da7 info bypassAppMgr.cpp:538 BypassAppMgr Bypassing UDP flow to process google chrome helper ip: 172.217.4.46, Port: 443, host: drive.google.com
```

D)

```
2022/01/0 01:00:00.001010 stAgentNE p752b t28da7 info AppProxyProvider.mm:303 main New UDP flow: Process = google chrome helper, IP:Port = [8.8.8.8:53]
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

Your organization's software deployment team did the initial install of the Netskope Client with SCCM. As the Netskope administrator, you will be responsible for all up-to-date upgrades of the client.

Which two actions would be required to accomplish this task9 (Choose two.)

- A. In the Client Configuration, set Upgrade Client Automatically to Latest Release.
- B. Set the installmode-IDP flag during the original Install.
- C. Set the autoupdate-on flag during the original Install.
- D. In the Client Configuration, set Upgrade Client Automatically to Specific Golden Release.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 8

Review the exhibit.



Error Processing request, Please contact your administrator.

Netskope has been deployed using Cloud Explicit Proxy and PAC files. Authentication using Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) has been configured for SAML Forward Proxy auth. When the users open their browser and try to go to a site, they receive the error shown in the exhibit.

What is a reason for this error?

- A. The group attribute was not set in the Netskope SAML Forward Proxy configuration.

- B. The Netskope nsauth proxy cannot reach the identity provider.
- C. Netskope is not compatible with the identity provider.
- D. There is an issue with the formatting of the ADFS certificate that was uploaded to the Netskope tenant for SAML Forward Proxy configuration.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

You have deployed Netskope to all users of the organization and you are now ready to begin ingesting all events, alerts, and Web transactions into your SIEM as a part of your requirements.

What are three ways in which you would accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

- A. Use custom API calls to ingest to a data lake and then into your SIEM.
- B. Use the Netskope Publisher to a stream syslog to your SIEM.
- C. Use syslog directly to Splunk.
- D. Use Cloud Log Shipper to an IaaS storage repository and then into your SIEM.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 10

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

Answer: D

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 accessed. 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 pages. Further information on interpreting NULL values in Advanced Analytics reports can be found in the Netskope documentation. 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 setup. SSPM configuration does not impact the Activity field in Analytics for inline events., B. The REST API v1 token has expired. API token expiration would impact API logs collection, not inline event Activity values., C. A policy violation was identified using API Protection. API Protection events always include an activity type (e.g., Download via API), so they wouldn't show NULL.,]

NEW QUESTION 10

You are implementing Netskope Cloud Exchange in your company to include functionality provided by third-party partners. What would be a reason for using Netskope Cloud Risk Exchange in this scenario?

- A. to ingest events and alerts from a Netskope tenant
- B. to feed SOC with detection and response services
- C. to map multiple scores to a normalized range
- D. to automate service tickets from alerts of interest

Answer: D

Explanation:

The reason for using Netskope Cloud Risk Exchange in this scenario is to automate service tickets from alerts of interest. Netskope Cloud Risk Exchange (CRE) is designed to ingest user, device, and application risk scores, creating a dashboard view of contributors to your company's overall risk score and trend. One of the key functionalities of CRE is to trigger risk-reducing actions through business rules that are tuned to a weighted score. Automating service tickets from alerts of interest is a part of this functionality, as it allows for the automatic creation of tickets in response to specific alerts, streamlining the process of addressing potential security issues.

[The use cases for Netskope Cloud Risk Exchange, including the automation of service tickets, can be found in the official Netskope resources. Further information on how to integrate and utilize Netskope Cloud Risk Exchange for automating service tickets can be found in the Netskope Knowledge Portal.]

NEW QUESTION 11

A company's architecture includes a server subnet that is logically isolated from the rest of the network with no Internet access, no default gateway, and no access to DNS. New resources can only be provisioned on virtual resources in that segment and there is a firewall that is tunnel-capable securing the perimeter of the segment. The only requirement is to have content filtering for any server that might access the Internet using a browser.

Which two Netskope deployment methods would achieve this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Deploy a mobile profile on the servers.
- B. Deploy Data Plane on Premises (DPoP) with a proxy configuration on the servers.
- C. Deploy IPsec or GRE tunnels in the segment to steer traffic from the servers to Netskope.
- D. Install the Netskope Client on the servers

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 14

You are asked to create a customized restricted administrator role in your Netskope tenant for a newly hired employee. Which two statements are correct in this

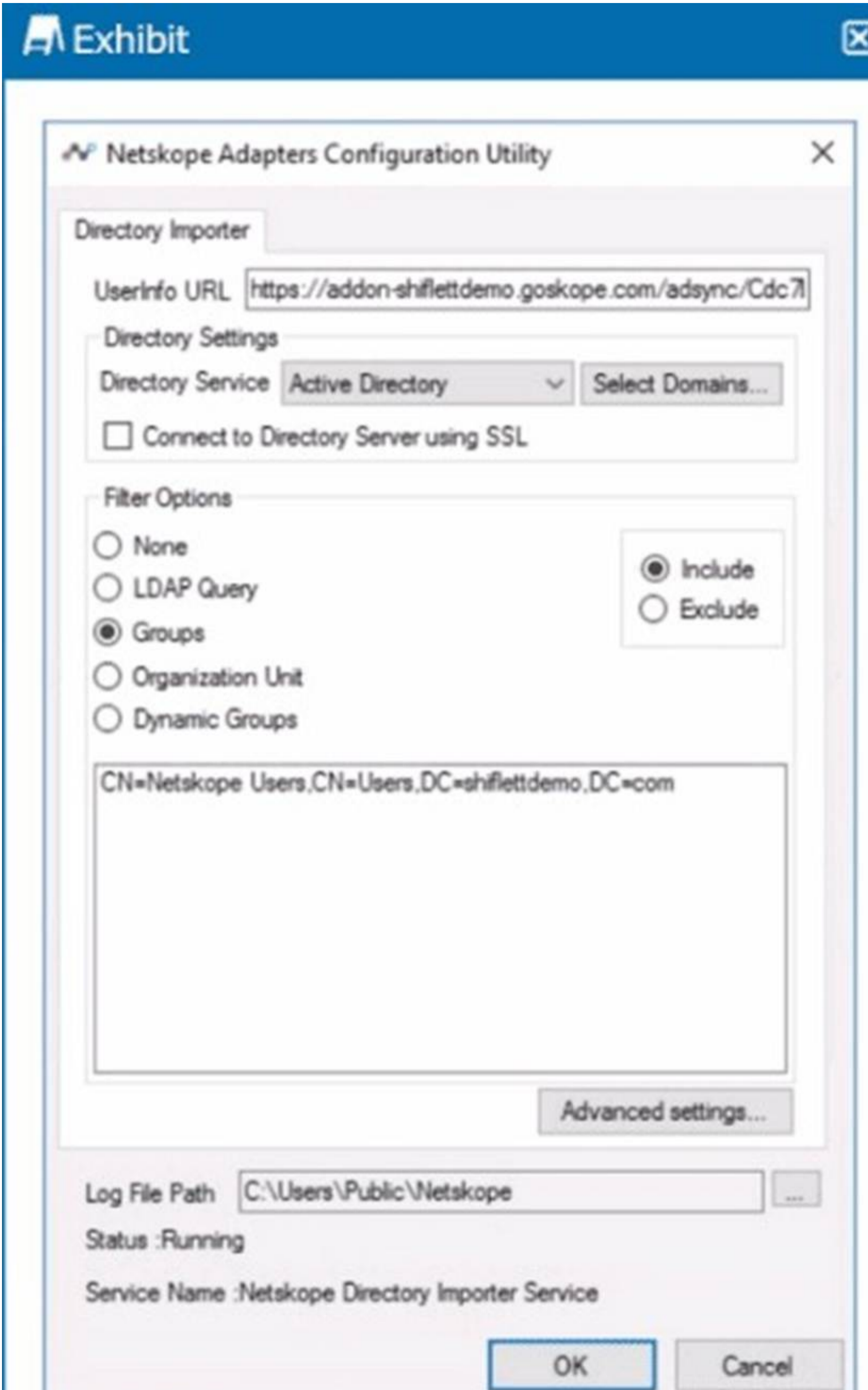
scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. An admin role prevents admins from downloading and viewing file content by default.
- B. The scope of the data shown in the UI can be restricted to specific events.
- C. All role privileges default to Read Only for all functional areas.
- D. Obfuscation can be applied to all functional areas.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 18

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 user is not a member of the group specified as a filter
- D. Active Directory integration is not enabled on your tenant.
- E. The default collection interval is 180 minutes, therefore a sync may not have run yet.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 22

You need to monitor the health of configured IPsec or GRE tunnels.

In this scenario, which two methods are supported by Netskope to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Layer 4 health checks.
- B. Use Dead Peer Detection.
- C. Use ICMP keepalive probing.
- D. Use Netskope Trust Portal.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 25

A company has deployed Explicit Proxy over Tunnel (EPoT) for their VDI users. They have configured Forward Proxy authentication using Okta Universal Directory. They have also configured a number of Real-time Protection policies that block access to different Web categories for different AD groups. So, for example, marketing users are blocked from accessing gambling sites. During User Acceptance Testing, they see inconsistent results where sometimes marketing users are able to access gambling sites and sometimes they are blocked as expected. They are seeing this inconsistency based on who logs into the VDI server first. What is causing this behavior?

- A. Forward Proxy is not configured to use the Cookie Surrogate
- B. Forward Proxy is not configured to use the IP Surrogate
- C. Forward Proxy authentication is configured but not enabled.
- D. Forward Proxy is configured to use the Cookie Surrogate

Answer: A

Explanation:

The inconsistent results observed during User Acceptance Testing (where marketing users sometimes access gambling sites and sometimes are blocked) are likely due to the configuration of the Forward Proxy.

Cookie Surrogate: The Cookie Surrogate is a mechanism used in Forward Proxy deployments to maintain user context across multiple requests. It ensures that user-specific policies are consistently applied even when multiple users share the same IP address (common in VDI environments).

Issue: If the Forward Proxy is not configured to use the Cookie Surrogate, it may lead to inconsistent behavior. When different users log into the VDI server, their requests may not be associated with their specific user context, resulting in varying policy enforcement.

Solution: Ensure that the Forward Proxy is properly configured to use the Cookie Surrogate, allowing consistent policy enforcement based on individual user identities.

References:
Netskope Security Cloud Operation & Administration (NSCO & A) - Classroom Training
Netskope Security Cloud Introductory Online Technical Training
Netskope Architectural Advantage Features

NEW QUESTION 30

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35

Review the exhibit.

1

SOURCE ⓘ	DESTINATION	PROFILE	ACTION
Any	Microsoft Office 365 Suite:AcmeCorp	None	Allow
Any	Microsoft Office 365 OneDrive for Business, Microsoft OneDrive, MS GCC Office 365 OneDrive for Business Create, Post, Share, Upload	None	Block Default Template
Any	Microsoft Office 365 OneDrive for Business:AcmeCorp	None	Allow
Any	Microsoft Office 365 Suite	None	Block Default Template

2

SOURCE ⓘ	DESTINATION	PROFILE	ACTION
Any	Microsoft Office 365 Suite:AcmeCorp	None	Allow
Any	Microsoft Office 365 Suite	None	Block Default Template
Any	Microsoft Office 365 OneDrive for Business, Microsoft OneDrive, MS GCC Office 365 OneDrive for Business	None	Allow

3

SOURCE ⓘ	DESTINATION	PROFILE	ACTION
Any	Microsoft Office 365 Suite:AcmeCorp	None	Allow
Any	Microsoft Office 365 Suite	None	Block Default Template

4

SOURCE ⓘ	DESTINATION	PROFILE	ACTION
Any	Microsoft Office 365 OneDrive for Business, Microsoft OneDrive, MS GCC Office 365 OneDrive for Business Create, Post, Share, Upload	None	Block Default Template
Any	Microsoft Office 365 OneDrive for Business:AcmeCorp	None	Allow

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 data. 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. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1

Answer: BC

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.

[: The policies are based on Netskope's capabilities for real-time protection and data security, which allow organizations to enforce granular access and control policies. The information aligns with the best practices for setting up such policies as described in Netskope's documentation and resources,]

NEW QUESTION 40

Your customer is currently using Directory Importer with Active Directory (AD) to provision users to Netskope. They have recently acquired three new companies (A, B, and C) and want to onboard users from the companies onto the Netskope platform. Information about the companies is shown below.

- Company A uses Active Directory.

-- Company B uses Azure AD.

-- Company C uses Okta Universal Directory. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. Users from Company B and Company C cannot be provisioned because the customer is already using AD Importer.
- B. Either Company B or Company C users cannot be provisioned because integration with only one SCIM solution is allowed.
- C. Users from Companies
- D. B, and C can be provisioned to Netskope by deploying additional AD Importers and integrating more than one SCIM solution.
- E. Company A users cannot be provisioned to Netskope because the customer is already using AD Importer to import users from another Active Directory environment.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43

Users in your network are attempting to reach a website that has a self-signed certificate using a GRE tunnel to Netskope. They are currently being blocked by Netskope with an SSL error. How would you allow this traffic?

- A. Configure a Do Not Decrypt SSL Decryption rule to allow traffic to pass.
- B. Configure a Real-time Protection policy with the action set to Allow.
- C. Set the No SNI setting in Netskope to Bypass.
- D. Ensure that the users add the self-signed certificate to their local certificate store.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To allow traffic from a website with a self-signed certificate that is being blocked by Netskope with an SSL error, the correct action is to configure a Do Not Decrypt SSL Decryption rule . This rule will allow the traffic to pass without being decrypted, thus bypassing the SSL error caused by the self-signed certificate. This is a common practice for handling traffic from trusted internal applications or specific external sites that use self-signed certificates 1 .

[: The Netskope Community Forum discusses the application of exceptions for sites with self-signed certificates and the use of SSL decryption policies to bypass the blocking1. Additionally, the Netskope Knowledge Portal provides information on managing error settings and configuring SSL decryption rules2.,]

NEW QUESTION 46

You are already using Netskope CSPM to monitor your AWS accounts for compliance. Now you need to allow access from your company-managed devices running the Netskope Client to only Amazon S3 buckets owned by your organization. You must ensure that any current buckets and those created in the future will be allowed

Which configuration satisfies these requirements?

- A. Steering: Cloud Apps Only, All Traffic Policy type: Real-time Protection Constraint: Storage
- B. Bucket Does Not Match -ALLAccounts Action: Block
- C. Steering: Cloud Apps Only Policy type: Real-time Protection Constraint: Storage
- D. Bucket Does Not Match *@myorganization.com Action: Block
- E. Steering: Cloud Apps Onl
- F. All Traffic Policy type: Real-time Protection Constraint: Storage
- G. Bucket Does Match -ALLAccounts Action: Allow
- H. Steering: All Web Traffic Policy type: API Data Protection Constraint: Storage, Bucket Does Match *@myorganization.com Action: Allow

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49

A recent report states that users are using non-sanctioned Cloud Storage platforms to share data Your CISO asks you for a list of aggregated users, applications, and instance IDs to increase security posture

Which Netskope tool would be used to obtain this data?

- A. Advanced Analytics
- B. Behavior Analytics
- C. Applications in Skope IT
- D. Cloud Confidence Index (CCI)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 53

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. Create a classic report and apply a query that filters on the changed field value.
- B. Use the Application Events Data Collection within Advanced Analytics and filter on the changed field value.
- C. Query Skope IT Page Events and look for the specific Page URL that was called under the Application section.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To verify the previous value of a structured data field in Salesforce after an unauthorized change, you would use Skope IT with an Access Method of API Connector. This method allows you to search the Application Event Details for the "Old Value" field. By filtering with the user details and the edit activity, you can pinpoint the exact change and retrieve the original value of the field.

[The approach is consistent with the Netskope Cloud Security Architect's guidelines for using API Data Protection with Salesforce. The documentation provides a detailed procedure for configuring Salesforce for API Data Protection, which includes the use of Netskope Audit Reports and the ability to track changes through the "Old Value" field.]

NEW QUESTION 57

You are currently designing a policy for AWS S3 bucket scans with a custom DLP profile. Which policy action(s) are available for this policy?

- A. Alert, Quarantine
- B. Block, User Notification
- C. Alert, User Notification
- D. Alert only
- E. Alert, Quarantine

Answer: D

Explanation:

When designing a policy for AWS S3 bucket scans with a custom DLP profile in Netskope, the available policy actions are Alert and Quarantine. These actions allow you to be notified when a policy violation occurs and to quarantine sensitive data to prevent potential data loss or exposure. The Alert action will notify the designated personnel or system when a match to the DLP profile is found during the scan. The Quarantine action will move the offending file to a secure location where it can be reviewed and dealt with appropriately.

[The information about policy actions for AWS S3 bucket scans is available in the Netskope documentation, which provides guidance on creating API Data Protection policies for scanning S3 buckets and the actions that can be taken when a policy is triggered.]

NEW QUESTION 58

You want to enable the Netskope Client to automatically determine whether it is on-premises or off-premises. Which two options in the Netskope UI would you use to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. the All Traffic option in the Steering Configuration section of the UI
- B. the New Exception option in the Traffic Steering options of the UI
- C. the Enable Dynamic Steering option in the Steering Configuration section of the UI
- D. the On Premises Detection option under the Client Configuration section of the UI

Answer: CD

Explanation:

To enable the Netskope Client to automatically determine whether it is on-premises or off-premises, you can use the following options in the Netskope UI:

Enable Dynamic Steering:

This option is available in the Steering Configuration section of the UI.

By enabling dynamic steering, the Netskope Client can intelligently determine the appropriate data plane (on-premises or cloud) based on the user's location and network conditions.

It ensures that traffic is directed to the optimal data plane for improved performance and security.

[Reference: Netskope Documentation on Dynamic Steering, On Premises Detection. This option is available under the Client Configuration section of the UI. By configuring on-premises detection, the Netskope Client can identify whether it is connected to the local network (on-premises) or accessing resources from outside (off-premises). It helps in applying relevant policies and steering traffic accordingly. Reference: Netskope Documentation on Client Configuration.]

NEW QUESTION 59

Your company purchased Netskope's Next Gen Secure Web Gateway. You are working with your network administrator to create GRE tunnels to send traffic to Netskope. Your network administrator has set up the tunnel, keepalives, and a policy-based route on your corporate router to send all HTTP and HTTPS traffic to Netskope. You want to validate that the tunnel is configured correctly and that traffic is flowing.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use your local router or network device to verify that keepalives are being received and traffic is flowing to Netskope.
- B. You must use your own monitoring tools to verify that the tunnel is up.
- C. You can verify that the tunnel is up and receiving traffic in the Netskope UI under Settings > Security Cloud Platform > GRE.
- D. You can verify that the tunnel is up in the Netskope Trust portal at <https://trust.netskope.com/>.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 64

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69

Given the following:

```
user eq 'user@company.com' and access_method eq 'Client' and activity eq 'Download' or activity eq 'Upload' and site eq 'Amazon S3'
```

Which result does this Skope IT query provide?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 74

You are asked to create a Real-time Protection policy to inspect outbound e-mail for DLP violations. You must prevent sensitive e-mail from leaving the corporate mail relay.

In this scenario, which Real-time Protection policy action must be specified?

- A. Alert
- B. Block
- C. Forward to Proxy
- D. Add SMTP Header

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75

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Relate Links

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