



Netskope

Exam Questions NSK300

Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

Users at your company's branch office in San Francisco report that their clients are connecting, but websites and SaaS applications are slow. When troubleshooting, you notice that the users are connected to a Netskope data plane in New York where your company's headquarters is located. What is a valid reason for this behavior?

- A. The Netskope Client's on-premises detection check failed.
- B. The Netskope Client's default DNS over HTTPS call is failing.
- C. The closest Netskope data plane to San Francisco is unavailable.
- D. The Netskope Client's DNS call to Secure Forwarder is failing.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

Review the exhibit.

Edit Widget



WIDGET NAME

Non-HIPAA Compliant Cloud Storage

QUERY ⓘ

Use Saved Queries

Page

Type a query (e.g. src_country eq US)

TIME RANGE OVERRIDE 🗑️

Last 90 Days

WIDGET TYPE

Table

Bar

Column

Pie

Line

SUMMARIZE BY

Application

+ Add Next Level Breakdown

MORE VALUES

Numerical Values (required)

Attribute Values (optional)

Users

Block Events

Total Events

Domains

Sessions

User Agents

Total Bytes

CCI

Bytes Uploaded

CCL

Bytes Downloaded

Category

HTTP Transactions

Application Name

Application

You work for a medical insurance provider. You have Netskope Next Gen Secure Web Gateway deployed to all managed user devices with limited block policies. Your manager asks that you begin blocking Cloud Storage applications that are not HIPAA compliant. Prior to implementing this policy, you want to verify that no business or departmental applications would be blocked by this policy. Referring to the exhibit, which query would you use in the Edit Widget window to narrow down the results?

- A. app-ccl-compliance-cert neq 'HIPAA' and category eq 'Cloud Storage'
- B. Cloud Confidence Compliance neq HIPAA and Cloud Confidence Category is Cloud Storage
- C. SELECT application WHERE 'HIPAA' NOT IN app-cci-compliance AND WHERE 'Cloud Storage' IN category
- D. app-compliance does not contain HIPAA and category must equal Cloud Storage

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

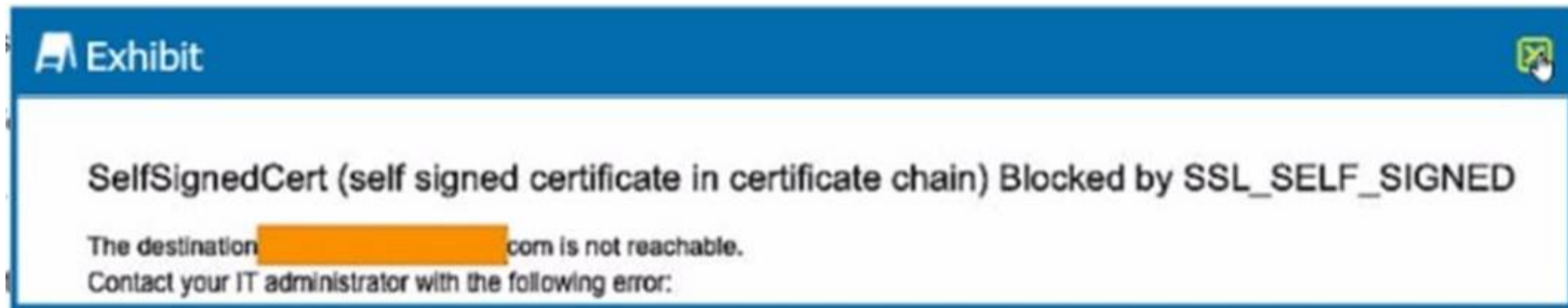
You just deployed and registered an NPA publisher for your first private application and need to provide access to this application for the Human Resources (HR) users group only. How would you accomplish this task?

- A. 1. Enable private app steering in the Steering Configuration assigned to the HR group.* 2. Create a new Private App.* 3. Create a new Real-time Protection policy as follows:Source = HR user group Destination = Private App Action = Allow
- B. 1. Create a new private app and assign it to the HR user group.* 2. Create a new Real-time Protection policy as follows:Source = HR user group Destination = Private App Action = Allow.
- C. 1. Enable private app steering in Tenant Steering Configuration.* 2. Create a new private app and assign it to the HR user group.
- D. 1. Enable private app steering in the Steering Configuration assigned to the HR group.* 2. Create a new private app and assign it to the HR user group* 3. Create a new Real-time Protection policy as follows:Source = HR user group Destination = Private App Action = Allow

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

A company wants to capture and maintain sensitive PII data in a relational database to help their customers. There are many employees and contractors that need access to sensitive customer data to perform their duties. The company wants to prevent the exfiltration of sensitive customer data by their employees and contractors.

In this scenario, what would satisfy this requirement?

- A. fingerprinting
- B. exact data match
- C. regular expression
- D. machine learning

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

Your Netskope Client tunnel has connected to Netskope; however, the user is not receiving any steering or client configuration updates What would cause this issue?

- A. The client is unable to establish communication to add-on-[tenant].goskope.com.
- B. The client is unable to establish communication to gateway-(tenant).goskope.com.
- C. The Netskope Client service is not running.
- D. An invalid steering exception was created in the tenant

Answer: C

Explanation:

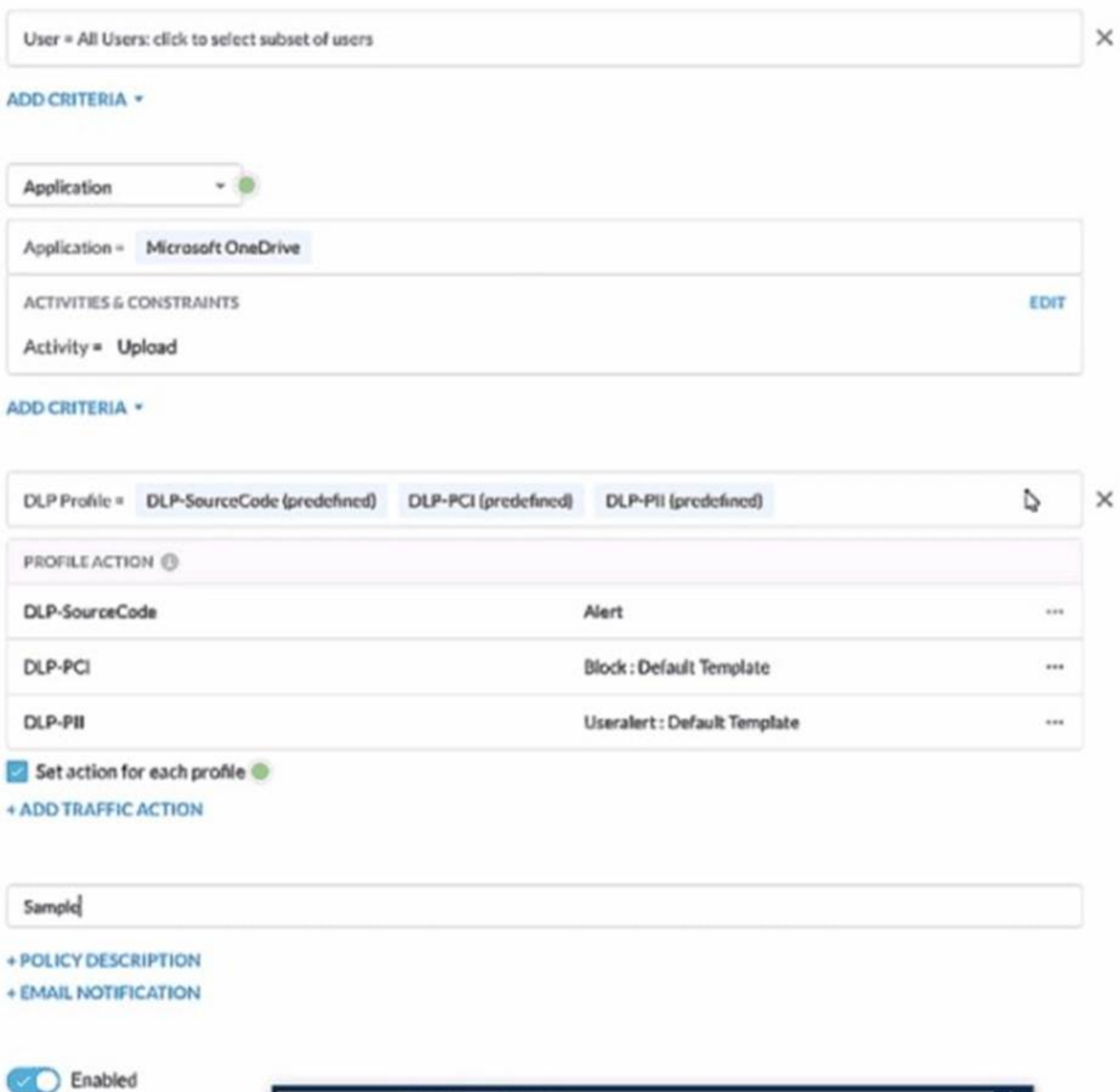
When the Netskope Client service is not running, it cannot execute the necessary processes to receive steering or client configuration updates. The service must be active to establish communication with the Netskope cloud and apply the configurations and policies defined by the administrator.

[This information aligns with the Netskope Cloud Security Architect learning objectives and documents, which emphasize the importance of running client services for proper communication and functionality,]

NEW QUESTION 8

Review the exhibit.

is dependent on the type of profile and applications you selected.



The screenshot shows a configuration interface for a DLP policy. At the top, a dropdown menu is set to "User = All Users: click to select subset of users". Below this is an "ADD CRITERIA" button. The criteria section includes a dropdown for "Application" set to "Microsoft OneDrive". Underneath, the "ACTIVITIES & CONSTRAINTS" section shows "Activity = Upload" with an "EDIT" button. Another "ADD CRITERIA" button is present. The "DLP Profile" section shows three predefined profiles: "DLP-SourceCode (predefined)", "DLP-PCI (predefined)", and "DLP-PII (predefined)". Below this is a "PROFILE ACTION" table:

Profile	Action	More Options
DLP-SourceCode	Alert	...
DLP-PCI	Block : Default Template	...
DLP-PII	Useralert : Default Template	...

Below the table, there is a checked checkbox for "Set action for each profile" and an "ADD TRAFFIC ACTION" button. At the bottom, there is a text input field containing "Sample", a "+ POLICY DESCRIPTION" button, a "+ EMAIL NOTIFICATION" button, and a toggle switch labeled "Enabled" which is currently turned on.

A user has attempted to upload a file to Microsoft OneDrive that contains source code with PII and PCI data.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The user will be blocked and a single Incident will be generated referencing the DLP- PCI profile.
- B. The user will be blocked and a single Incident will be generated referencing all of the matching DLP profiles
- C. The user will be blocked and a separate incident will be generated for each of the matching DLP profiles.
- D. The user will be alerted and a single incident will be generated referencing the DLP-PII profile.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

You are implementing a solution to deploy Netskope for machine traffic in an AWS account across multiple VPCs. You want to deploy the least amount of tunnels while providing connectivity for all VPCs.

How would you accomplish this task?

- A. Use IPsec tunnels from the AWS Virtual Private Gateway.
- B. Use GRE tunnels from the AWS Transit Gateway.
- C. Use GRE tunnels from the AWS Virtual Private Gateway
- D. Use IPsec tunnels from the AWS Transit Gateway.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

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 create a private application to steer Web application traffic to Netskope over an IPsec 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 deploy a PAC file to ensure the traffic is bypassed pre-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.

[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 10

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

Answer: D

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 13

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14

Review the exhibit.

← → ↻ 🏠 nsauth-cbc-dev.goskope.com/nsauth/saml2/http-post/sy1s30o6hqG2C

📱 Apps 📁 Proxies 📁 ServiceNow Conflu... 📁 F5's 📁 Reference Sites 📁 iRule Resources

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 17

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 22

You configured a pair of IPsec funnels 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. Restart the tunnel to stop the tunnel from flapping.
- B. Downgrade from IKE v2 to IKE v1.
- C. Install the Netskope root and intermediate certificates on the end-user devices.
- D. Disable Perfect Forward Secrecy on the tunnel configuration.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 26

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 31

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 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 33

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 1 2 .

[The use cases for Netskope Cloud Risk Exchange, including the automation of service tickets, can be found in the official Netskope resources1. Further information on how to integrate and utilize Netskope Cloud Risk Exchange for automating service tickets can be found in the Netskope Knowledge Portal3.,]

NEW QUESTION 37

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 42

You deployed the Netskope Client for Web steering in a large enterprise with dynamic steering. The steering configuration includes a bypass rule for an application that is IP restricted. What is the source IP for traffic to this application when the user is on-premises at the enterprise?

- A. Loopback IPv4
- B. Netskope data plane gateway IPv4
- C. Enterprise Egress IPv4
- D. DHCP assigned RFC1918 IPv4

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47

You have multiple networking clients running on an endpoint and client connectivity is a concern. You are configuring co-existence with a VPN solution in this scenario, what is recommended to prevent potential routing issues?

- A. Configure the VPN to split tunnel traffic by adding the Netskope IP and Google DNS ranges and set to Exclude in the VPN configuration.
- B. Modify the VPN to operate in full tunnel mode at Layer 3. so that the Netskope agent will always see the traffic first.
- C. Configure the VPN to full tunnel traffic and add an SSL Do Not Decrypt policy to the VPN configuration for all Netskope traffic.
- D. Configure a Network Location with the VPN IP ranges and add it as a Steering Configuration exception.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To prevent potential routing issues and ensure that the Netskope agent consistently sees the traffic first, it is recommended to modify the VPN to operate in full tunnel mode at Layer 3.

In full tunnel mode, all traffic from the endpoint is routed through the VPN, including traffic destined for Netskope. This ensures that the Netskope agent can inspect and apply policies to all traffic, regardless of the destination.

Layer 3 full tunnel mode provides better visibility and control over the traffic flow, reducing the risk of routing conflicts or bypassing the Netskope inspection.References:

The answer is based on general knowledge of VPN configurations and their impact on traffic routing.

NEW QUESTION 51

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 54

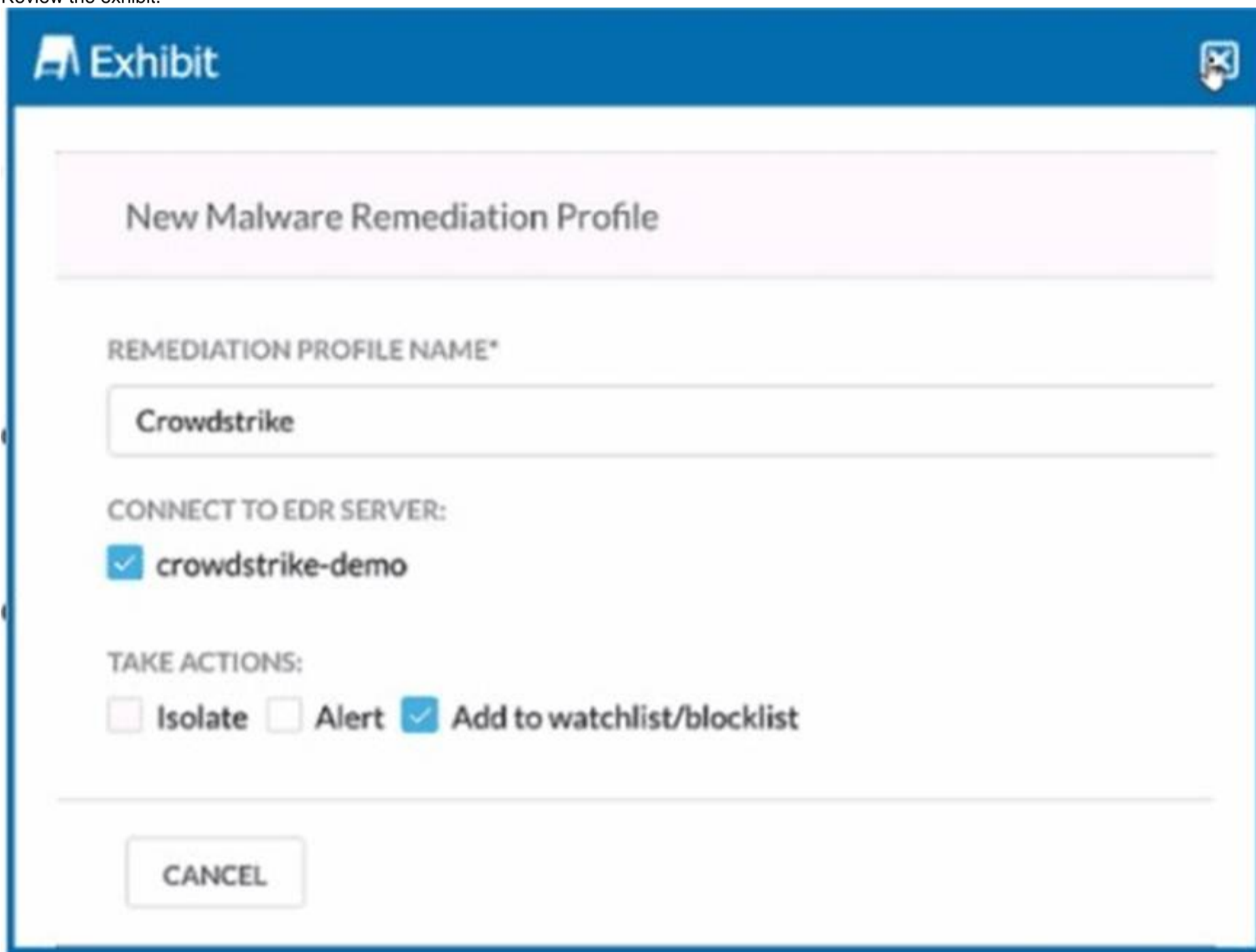
Your CISO asks that you to provide a report with a visual representation of the top 10 applications (by number of objects) and their risk score. As the administrator, you decide to use a Sankey visualization in Advanced Analytics to represent the data in an efficient manner. In this scenario, which two field types are required to produce a Sankey Tile in your report? (Choose two.)

- A. Dimension
- B. Measure
- C. Pivot Ranks
- D. Period of Type

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 56

Review the exhibit.



You are asked to integrate Netskope with CrowdStrike EDR. You added the Remediation profile shown in the exhibit. Which action will this remediation profile take?

- A. The endpoint will be isolated.
- B. The malware hash will be added as an IOC in CrowdStrike.
- C. The malware will be quarantined.
- D. The malware hash will be added as an IOC in Netskope.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61

You built a number of DLP profiles for different sensitive data types. If a file contains any of this sensitive data, you want to take the most restrictive policy action but also create incident details for all matching profiles. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. Create a Real-time Protection policy for each DLP profile; each matched profile will generate a unique DLP incident.
- B. Create a Real-time Protection policy for each DLP profile; all matched profiles will show up in a single DLP incident
- C. Create a single Real-time Protection policy and include all of the DLP profiles; each matched profile will generate a unique DLP incident
- D. Create a single Real-time Protection policy and include all of the DLP profiles; all matched profiles will show up in a single DLP incident.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65

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 B, and C can be provisioned to Netskope by deploying additional AD Importers and integrating more than one SCIM solution.
- 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 70

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

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 75

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 ProtectionConstraint: 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 ProtectionConstraint: Storage, Bucket Does Match *@myorganization.com Action: Allow

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 79

You want to integrate with a third-party DLP engine that requires ICAP. In this scenario, which Netskope platform component must be configured?

- A. On-Premises Log Parser (OPLP)
- B. Secure Forwarder
- C. Netskope Cloud Exchange
- D. Netskope Adapter

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82

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 85

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 89

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 90

.....

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