NSK300 Dumps

Netskope Certified Cloud Security Architect Exam

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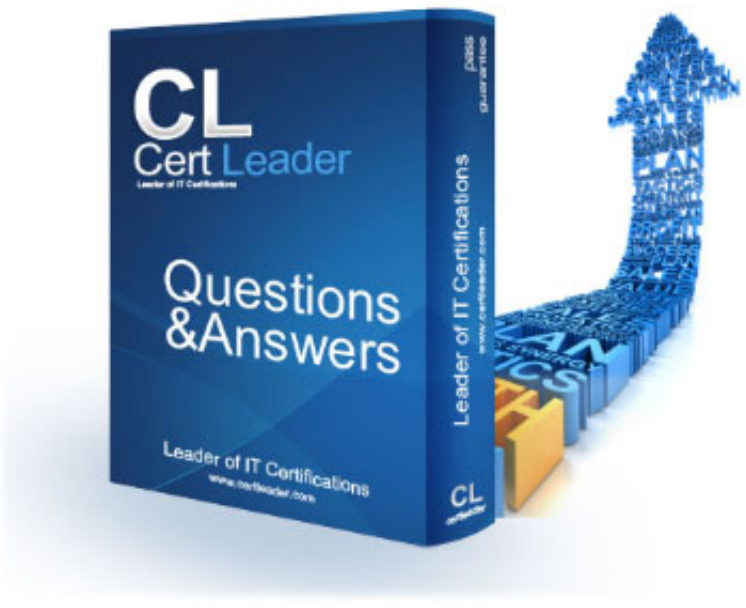
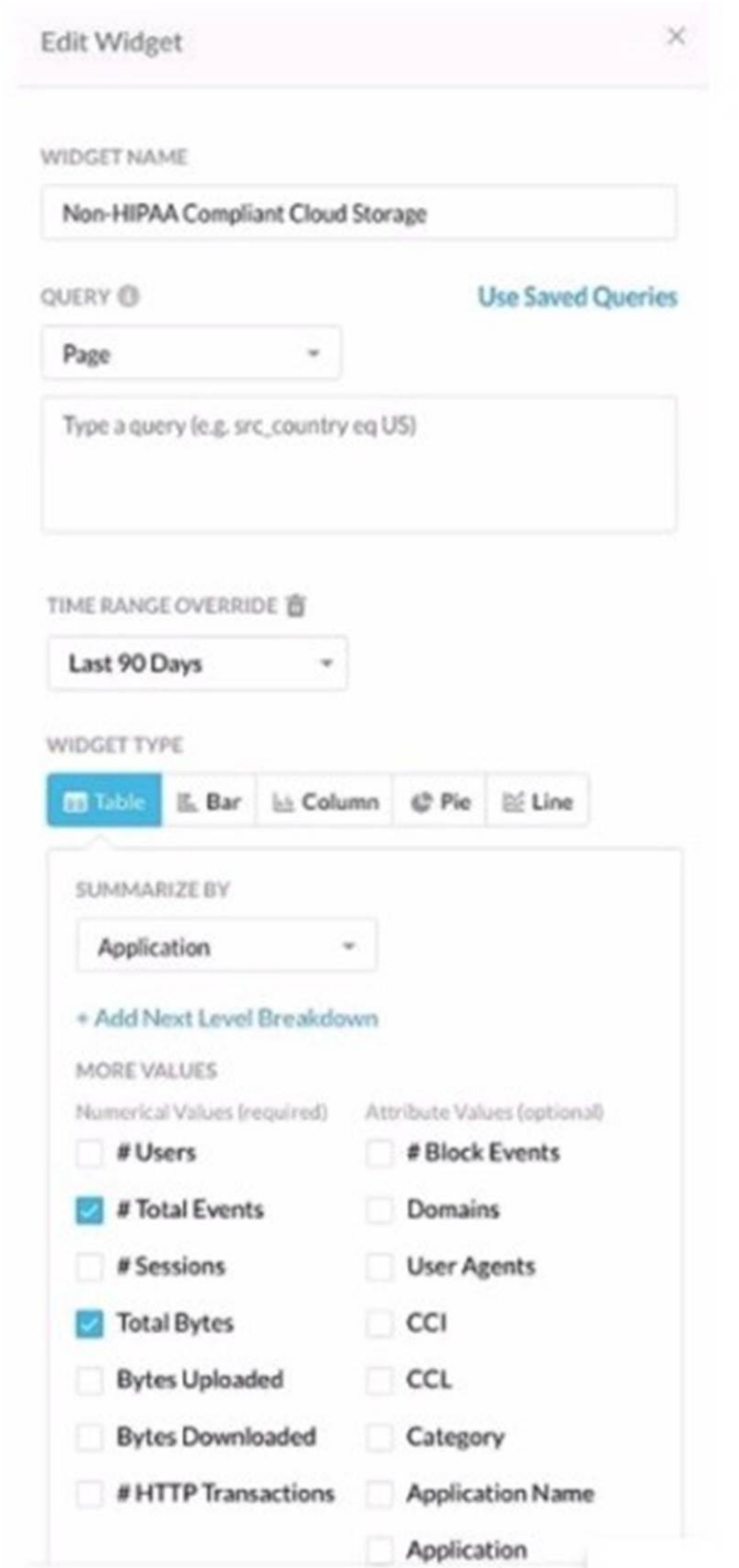


NEW QUESTION 1
Users at your company's branch office in San Francisco report that their clients are connecting, but websites and SaaS applications are slow When troubleshooting, you notice that the users are connected to a Netskope data plane in New York where your company's headquarters is located.
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
Total Events
Sessions
Total Bytes
Bytes Uploaded
Bytes Downloaded
HTTP Transactions
Block Events
Domains
User Agents
CCI
CCL
Category
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 verity 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 jus! 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
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-re mediate 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-re mediation 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 5
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 6
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-[tenantl.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 7
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 tor 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 configuration12.,]

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
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 AW
D. Azure, but not for GCP.
E. With Netskope CSPM, you can create custom rules using Domain Specific Language for AW
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 10

You are building an architecture plan to roll out Netskope for on-premises devices. You determine that tunnels are the best way to achieve this task due to a lack of support for explicit proxy in some instances and IPsec is the right type of tunnel to achieve the desired security and steering.
What are three valid elements that you must consider when using IPsec tunnels in this scenario? (Choose three.)

A. cipher support on tunnel-initiating devices
B. bandwidth considerations
C. the categories to be blocked
D. the impact of threat scanning performance
E. Netskope Client behavior when on-premises

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 10
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
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 Ul 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 18
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 20
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 1 . 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 23
You are implementing Netskope Cloud Exchange in your company lo 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 25
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 28
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

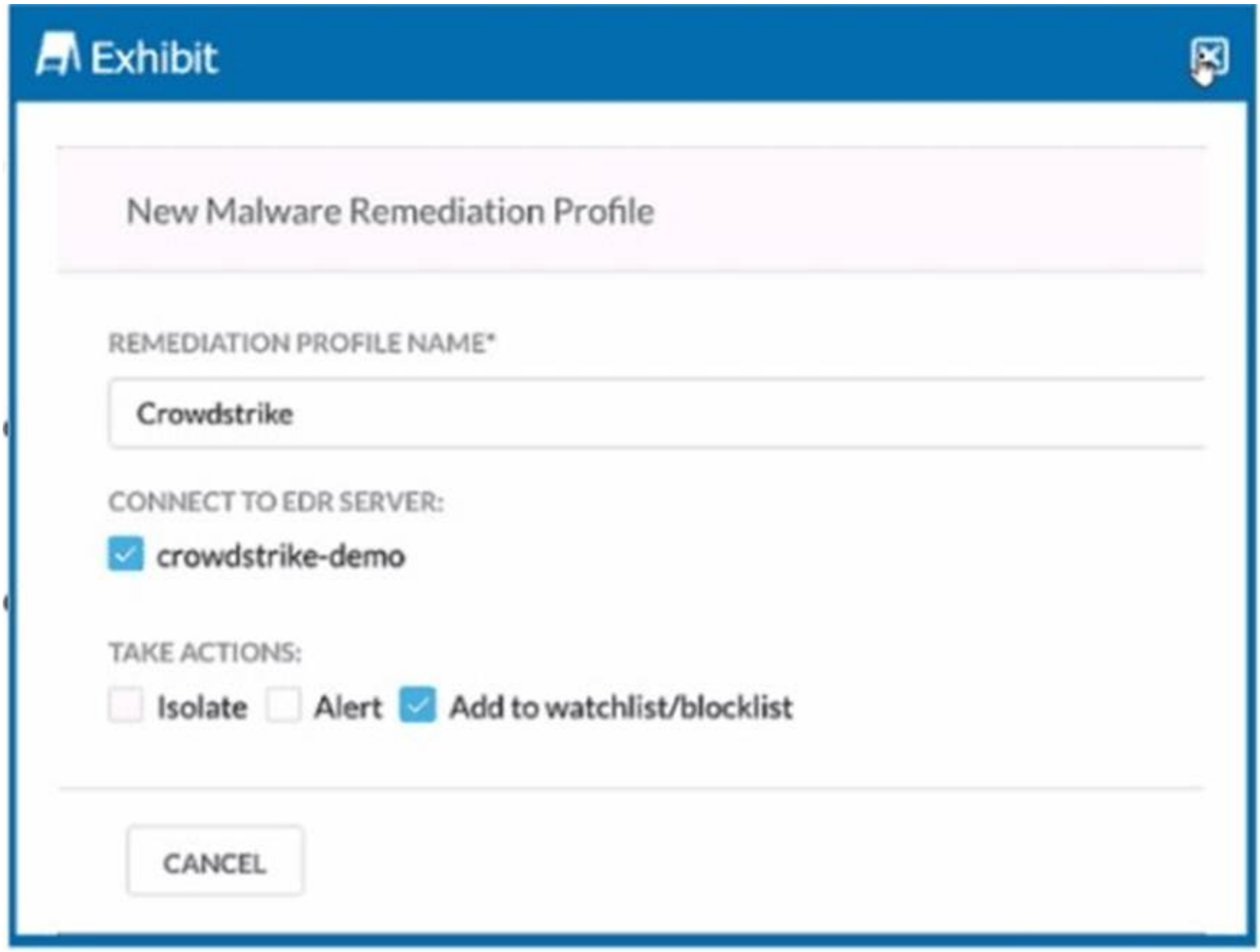
Explanation:
To prevent potential routing issues and ensure that the Netskope agent consistently sees the traffic first, it is recommended tomodify the VPN to operate in full tunnel mode at Layer 3.
In full tunnel mode, all traffic from the endpoint is routed through the VPN, including traffic destined 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 33
A hospital has a patient form that they share with their patients over Gmail. The blank form can be freely shared among anyone. However, if the form has any information filled out. the document is considered confidential.
Which rule type should be used in the DLP profile to match such a document?

A. Use fingerprint classification.
B. Use a dictionary rule for all your patient names.
C. Use Exact Match with patient names
D. Use predefined DLP Rule(s) that match the patient name.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36
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 39
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

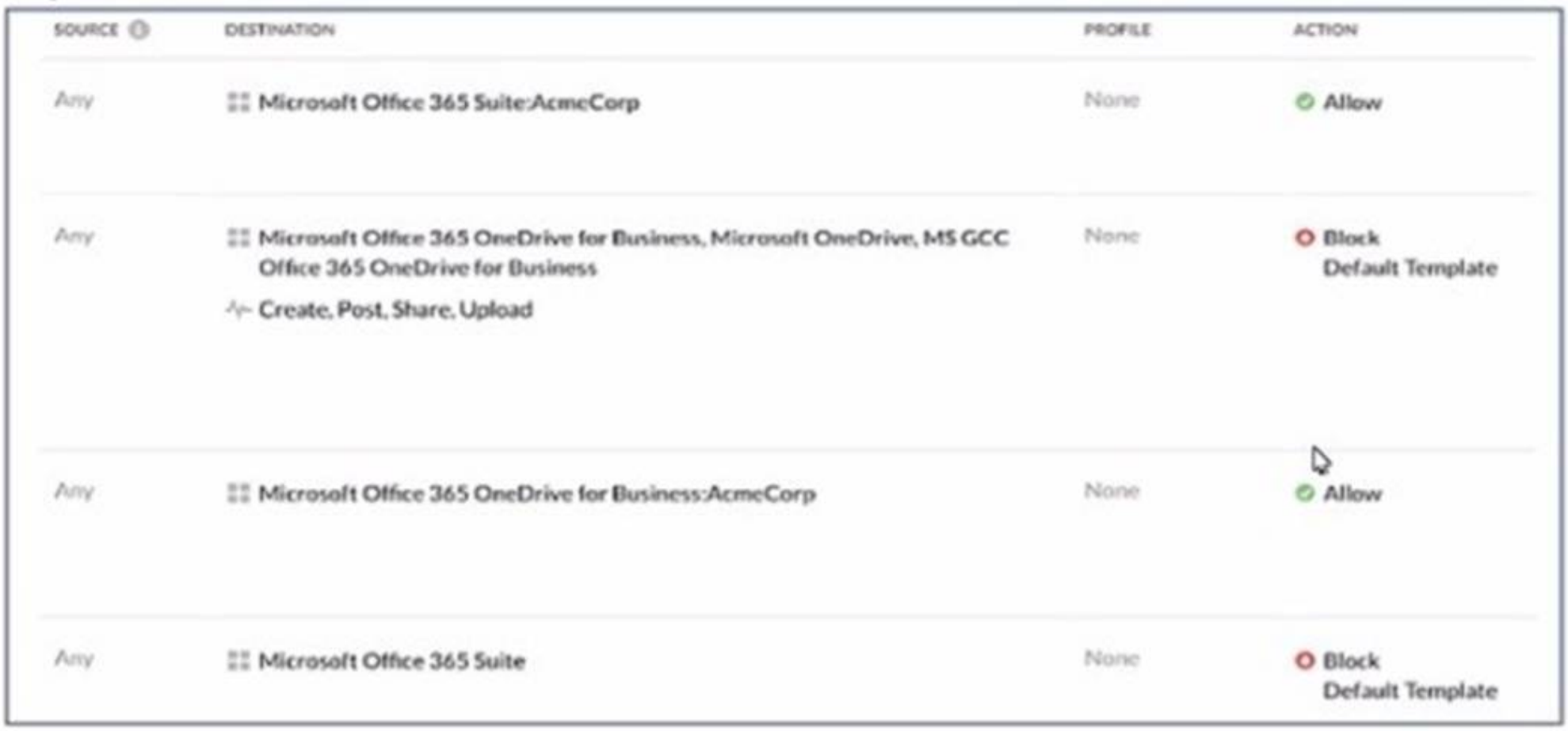
NEW QUESTION 42
You do not want a scheduled Advanced Analytics dashboard to be automatically updated when Netskope makes improvements to that dashboard. In this scenario, what would you do to retain the original dashboard?

A. Create a new dashboard from scratch that mimics the Netskope dashboard you want to use.
B. Copy the dashboard into your Group or Personal folders and schedule from these folders.
C. Ask Netskope Support to provide the dashboard and import into your Personal folder.
D. Download the dashboard you want and Import from File into your Group or Personal folder.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 43
Review the exhibit.

1



2

3

4

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 47
Your client is an NG-SWG customer. They are going to use the Explicit Proxy over Tunnel (EPoT) steering method. They have a specific list of domains that they do not want to steer to the Netskope Cloud.
What would accomplish this task"

A. Define exception domains in the PAC file.
B. Define exceptions in the Netskope steering configuration
C. Create a real-time policy with a bypass action.
D. Use an SSL decryption policy.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 50
You need to extract events and alerts from the Netskope Security Cloud platform and push it to a SIEM solution. What are two supported methods to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

A. Use Cloud Ticket Orchestrator.
B. Use Cloud Log Shipper.
C. Stream directly to syslog.
D. Use the REST API.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 53
Your customer is currently using Directory Importer with Active Directory (AD) to provision users to Nelskope. 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 58
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 60
You are designing a Netskope deployment for a company with a mixture of endpoints, devices, and services.
In this scenario, what would be two considerations for using IPsec as part of the design? (Choose two.)

A. guest Wi-Fi network users
B. corporate-managed Mac computers
C. remote unmanaged Windows PCs
D. Internet-connected IoT devices

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 62
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 63
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: Storag
B. Bucket Does Not Match -ALLAccounts Action: Block
C. Steering: Cloud Apps Only Policy type: Real-time ProtectionConstraint: Storag
D. Bucket Does Not Match *@myorganization.com Action: Block
E. Steering: Cloud Apps Onl
F. All Traffic Policy type: Real-time Protection Constraint: Storag
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 68
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 70
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 NPAto implement Source IP anchonng so the traffic will egress from the corporate data center.
B. Use Explicit Proxy Over Tunnel (EPoT) so the traffic will egress from the corporate data center.
C. Use Cloud Explicit Proxy 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

NEW QUESTION 72
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 76
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

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