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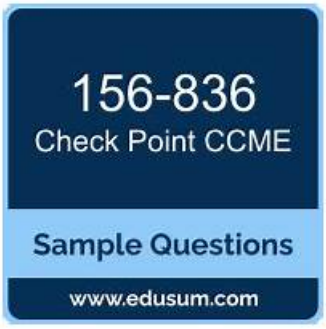

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CheckPoint Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
Possibilities for a failure in a single SGM of a Security Group include.

- A. SecureXL is not enabled on the SGM.
- B. A change was made with clish instead of gClish, causing the SGM to handle traffic differently than the other SGMs.

- C. There are too many active SGMs in the SG.
- D. An administrator imported a hotfix into the CPUSE repository of a single SGM.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
One of the possible causes of a failure in a single SGM of a Security Group is that an administrator imported a hotfix into the CPUSE repository of a single SGM, instead of using the orchestrator to distribute the hotfix to all the SGMs in the Security Group. This can create a mismatch in the software versions and configurations of the SGMs, and lead to unexpected behavior and errors.
References
*Maestro Expert (CCME) Course - Check Point Software, page 251
*sk172923: The /var/log/messages file does not save Maestro Gaia Clish commands2
*sk180418: Security Gateway Member (SGM) is stuck after it is added to a Security Group with image auto cloning enabled on the Single Management Object (SMO)

NEW QUESTION # 71
Multiple SGs can exist in a Dual Site environment. Each SG can be configured in one of three ways. Which is not one of those ways?

- A. Two MHOs at same site connected to remote site MHOs via two different switches.
- B. Two MHOs connected to two MHOs via load balancers.
- C. Direct connectivity between Remote Site MHOs.2
- D. Two MHOs at same site connected to remote site MHOs via single switch.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is not one of the ways to configure a Security Group in a Dual Site environment, because load balancers are not required or supported for the inter-site communication between the Maestro Orchestrators (MHOs).
The MHOs use the Site-Sync port and VLANs to synchronize the resources and connections across the sites.
The three valid scenarios for Dual Site configuration are:
*Direct connectivity between remote site Orchestrators: This scenario requires two orchestrators, one for each site, and a direct connection between them using the site-sync port.
*Two orchestrators on the same site are connected to the remote site orchestrators through two different switches: This scenario requires four orchestrators, two for each site, and a connection between them using the site-sync port and two external switches that support QinQ and MTU increment.
*Two orchestrators on the same site are connected to the remote site orchestrators through one switch: This scenario also requires four orchestrators, two for each site, and a connection between them using the site-sync port and one external switch that support QinQ and MTU increment.
References =
*Maestro Dual Site configuration with a direct connection through L2 switches
*[Dual Site Single Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrator Cluster (Dual Site Single MHO Redundancy)]
*[Maestro Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)]

NEW QUESTION # 72
Layer 4 distribution is enabled by default in Maestro. Which is not a scenario when you would want to leave this enabled?

- A. When the SG is NATing a very high percentage of traffic passing through it.
- B. When there is a large number of source ports in use by protocols such as HTTP, HTTPS, and DNS.
- C. When there is a heavy imbalance of traffic between the SGMs that are members of the same SG.
- D. When dynamic routing protocols, such as BGP or OSPF are used.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is the correct answer because Layer 4 distribution is not recommended when dynamic routing protocols are used in Maestro. Layer 4 distribution is a feature that adds the source and/or destination ports to the distribution equation, which can improve the load balancing among the SGMs. However, it can also cause issues with the correction layer, which is a mechanism that ensures the

packets are processed by the correct SGM. Dynamic routing protocols, such as BGP or OSPF, use specific ports to exchange routing information and establish neighbor relationships. If Layer 4 distribution is enabled, it can interfere with the routing protocol packets and cause routing instability or failures.
References
*Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 2: Maestro Security Groups, Lesson 2.4: Traffic Flow, page 2-20
*Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 2: Maestro Security Groups, Section: Traffic Distribution, page 2-8
*Layer 4 Distribution - Yes or No? - Check Point CheckMates
*Support, Support Requests, Training ... - Check Point Software

NEW QUESTION # 73
The core four manual diagnostic tools include:
asg diag verify, asg perf -v, orch_stat -all, and

- A. cpinfo
- B. hcp -r all
- C. asg stat -v
- D. asg diag verify

Answer: C

Explanation:
"Asg stat -v" could be a part of the core diagnostic tools, providing valuable statistics and information for manual diagnostics.
References =
*Maestro Expert (CCME) Course - Check Point Software 3
*Check Point Maestro R81.X Administration Guide 1
*Check Point Maestro R81.X Getting Started Guide 2
3: https://www.checkpoint.com/downloads/training/ccme-maestro-expert-r81.10-course.pdf 1: https://www.manualslib.com/manual/2031661/Check-Point-Maestro-R80-20sp.html 2: https://sc1.checkpoint.com/documents/R81/WebAdminGuides/EN/CP_R81_Maestro_GettingStarted/html_frameset.htm

NEW QUESTION # 74
What happens if you apply a hotfix using gClish?

- A. If you apply a hotfix using gclish, each SG members installs the hotfix and reboots after waiting it's turn to do so.
- B. If you apply a hotfix using gclish, the operation will fail because an outage would occur.
- C. Logical groups "A" and "B" are created. Members of group "A" install and reboot first. Then members of group "B" does the same once reboots have finished with group "A."
- D. If you apply a hotfix using gclish, it causes an outage for the entire SG as all members reboot at roughly the same time.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
This is the correct answer because it describes the hotfix installation process using gClish on a Maestro Security Group. gClish is the global Clish that allows users to run commands on all UP SG members of the current Security Group at once. When a hotfix is applied using gClish, the SG members are divided into two logical groups: "A" and "B". The members of group "A" install the hotfix and reboot first, while the members of group "B" wait for their turn. After all the members of group "A" are back online, the members of group
"B" install the hotfix and reboot.This way, the SG maintains high availability and does not cause an outage.
References
*Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 4: Using the Command Line Interface and WebUI, Lesson 4.3: Global Commands, page 4-11
*Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 4: Using the Command Line Interface and WebUI, Section: Global Commands, page 4-9
*Global Expert Mode Commands - Check Point CheckMates

NEW QUESTION # 75
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