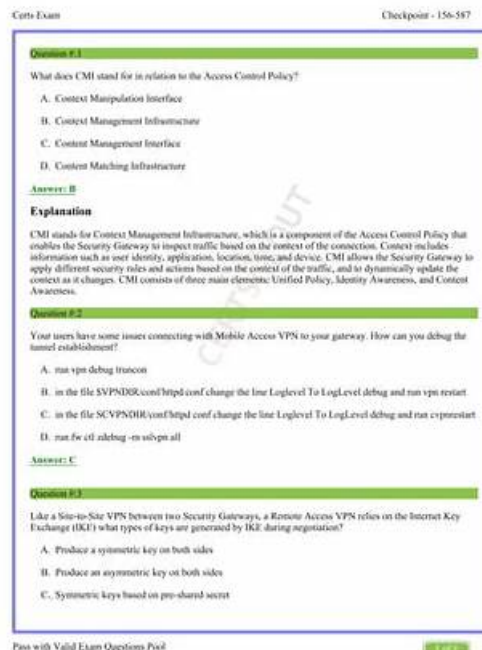


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CheckPoint 156-587 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to Advanced Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Check Point Network Security Engineers and covers the foundational concepts of advanced troubleshooting techniques. It introduces candidates to various methodologies and approaches used to identify and resolve complex issues in network environments.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Troubleshooting with Logs and Events: This section of the exam measures the skills of Check Point Security Administrators and covers the analysis of logs and events for troubleshooting. Candidates will learn how to interpret log data to identify issues and security threats effectively.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Firewall Kernel Debugging: This section of the exam measures the skills of Check Point Network Security Administrators and focuses on kernel-level debugging for firewalls. Candidates will learn how to analyze kernel logs and troubleshoot firewall-related issues at a deeper level.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Management Server Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Check Point System Administrators and focuses on troubleshooting management servers. It emphasizes understanding server architecture and diagnosing problems related to server performance and connectivity.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Gateway Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Check Point Network Security Engineers and addresses troubleshooting techniques specific to gateways. It includes methods for diagnosing connectivity issues and optimizing gateway performance.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Identity Awareness Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Check Point Security Consultants and focuses on troubleshooting identity awareness systems.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Access Control Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Check Point System Administrators in demonstrating expertise in troubleshooting access control mechanisms. It involves understanding user permissions and resolving authentication issues.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Client-to-Site VPN Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of CheckPoint System Administrators and focuses on troubleshooting client-to-site VPN issues.

CheckPoint Check Point Certified Troubleshooting Expert - R81.20 Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

VPNs allow traffic to pass through the Internet securely by encrypting the traffic as it enters the VPN tunnel and decrypting the traffic as it exits. Which process is responsible for Mobile VPN connections?

- A. **cvpnd**
- B. vpnk
- C. fwk
- D. vpnk: This refers to VPN kernel-level operations and modules (e.g., handling the actual encryption/decryption of traffic processed by IPsec SAs). It is not the user-space daemon that manages Mobile VPN sessions and policies.
- E. vpnd

Answer: A

Explanation:

Therefore, cvpnd is the specific process dedicated to managing Mobile VPN connections within the Check Point architecture.

Reference (based on official Check Point documentation naming and functionality):

Check Point R81.20 CLI Reference Guide (details for cvpnd_admin).

Check Point R81.20 Administration Guides (sections discussing Mobile Access architecture and daemons).

Commonly known Check Point process lists available in CCTE study materials.

Explanation:

The Check Point process responsible for Mobile VPN connections, particularly those associated with the Mobile Access Software Blade (which includes SSL VPN and clientless access), is cvpnd (Connectra VPN Daemon).

Exact Extracts and Supporting Information:

Check Point CLI Reference Guide (for cvpnd_admin):

"cvpnd_admin. Description. Changes the behavior of the Mobile Access cvpnd process." This command utility directly interacts with cvpnd for Mobile Access functionalities.

Check Point Daemon Lists (e.g., from "tech :: stuff - Checkpoint Daemons and Processes Explained" or similar CCTE R81.20 documentation):

Under the "Mobile Access Blade" section, CVPND is typically listed as: "CVPND - Connectra VPN Daemon. Main daemon for the Mobile Access Software Blade." It's also often noted that the cpwd_admin list command (Check Point WatchDog) shows this process as "CVPND".

Commands like cvpnstart and cvpnstop are used to manage this daemon.

Exam Preparation Materials (e.g., ExamTopics for 156-586):

A question directly asking "Which process is responsible for Mobile VPN connections?" with options including cvpnd, vpnk, fwk, and vpnd, typically indicates cvpnd as the correct answer.

Explanation of other options:

B : fwk: This is a general suffix often related to firewall worker processes or kernel modules, not a specific high-level daemon for Mobile VPN.

C : vpnd: This is the main VPN daemon, primarily responsible for site-to-site IPsec VPNs and some traditional IPsec remote access clients. While it handles VPN functions, cvpnd is specialized for Mobile Access.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which type of NAT allows both incoming and outgoing connections?

- A. Static NAT
- B. Port NAT
- C. Both Static and Hide NAT
- D. Hide NAT

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 49

What function receives the AD log event information?

- A. ADLOG
- B. FWD
- C. PEP
- D. CPD

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ADLOG function receives the AD log event information from the Domain Controllers. The ADLOG function is part of the Identity Awareness feature that enables the Security Gateway to identify users and machines in the network and enforce Access Control policy rules based on their identities. The ADLOG function uses the AD Query (ADQ) method to connect to the Active Directory Domain Controllers using WMI and subscribe to receive Security Event logs that are generated when users perform login. The ADLOG function then extracts the user and machine information that maps to an IP address from the event logs and sends it to the PEP function, which enforces the policy based on the identity information.

References:

* 1: Identity Awareness AD Query - Check Point Software

* 2: Identity Logging - Frequently Asked Questions - Check Point Software

3: Support, Support Requests, Training ... - Check Point Software

NEW QUESTION # 50

You receive reports from multiple users that they cannot browse. Upon further discovery you identify that Identity Awareness cannot identify the users properly and apply the configured Access Roles. What commands can you use to troubleshoot all identity collectors?

and identity providers from the command line?

- **A. on the gateway: pdp debug set IDC all IDP all**
- B. on the gateway: pdp debug set AD all and IDC all
- C. on the management: pdp debug set all
- D. on the management: pdp debug on IDC all

Answer: A

Explanation:

To troubleshoot Identity Awareness issues related to user identification and Access Role application, you need to enable debugging for both Identity Collectors (IDC) and Identity Providers (IDP). The command `pdp debug set IDC all IDP all` on the gateway achieves this.

Here's why this is the correct answer and why the others are not:

- * A. on the gateway: `pdp debug set IDC all IDP all`: This correctly enables debugging for all Identity Collectors and Identity Providers, allowing you to see detailed logs and messages related to user identification and Access Role assignment. This helps pinpoint issues with user mapping, authentication, or authorization.
- * B. on the gateway: `pdp debug set AD all and IDC all`: This command only enables debugging for Active Directory (AD) as an Identity Provider and all Identity Collectors. It might miss issues related to other Identity Providers if they are in use.
- * C. on the management: `pdp debug on IDC all`: This command has two issues. First, it should be executed on the gateway, not the management server, as the gateway is responsible for user identification and policy enforcement. Second, it only enables debugging for Identity Collectors, not Identity Providers.
- * D. on the management: `pdp debug set all`: While this command might seem to enable debugging for everything, it's not specific enough for Identity Awareness troubleshooting. It might generate excessive logs unrelated to the issue and make it harder to find the relevant information.

Check Point Troubleshooting References:

- * Check Point Identity Awareness Administration Guide: This guide provides detailed information about Identity Awareness components, configuration, and troubleshooting.
- * Check Point sk113963: This article explains how to troubleshoot Identity Awareness issues using debug commands and logs.
- * Check Point R81.20 Security Administration Guide: This guide covers general troubleshooting and debugging techniques, including the use of `pdp debug` commands.

NEW QUESTION # 51

You modified kernel parameters and after rebooting the gateway, a lot of production traffic gets dropped and the gateway acts strangely. What should you do?"

- A. run `fw unloadlocal` to remove parameters from kernel
- B. Remove all kernel parameters from `fwkern.conf` and reboot
- C. Run command `fw ctl set int fw1_kernel_all_disable=1`
- **D. Restore `fwkern.conf` from backup and reboot the gateway**

Answer: D

Explanation:

If you have modified kernel parameters (in `fwkern.conf`, for example) and the gateway starts dropping traffic or behaving abnormally after a reboot, the best practice is to restore the original or a known-good configuration from backup. Then, reboot again so that the gateway loads the last known stable settings.

Option A (`fw ctl set int fw1_kernel_all_disable=1`) is not a standard or documented method for "undoing" all kernel tweaks.

Option B (Restore `fwkern.conf` from backup and reboot the gateway) is the correct and straightforward approach.

Option C (`fw unloadlocal`) removes the local policy but does not revert custom kernel parameters that have already been loaded at boot.

Option D (Remove all kernel parameters from `fwkern.conf` and reboot) might help in some cases, but you risk losing other beneficial or necessary parameters if there were legitimate custom settings. Restoring from a known-good backup is safer and more precise.

Hence, the best answer:

"Restore `fwkern.conf` from backup and reboot the gateway."

Check Point Troubleshooting Reference

sk98339 - Working with `fwkern.conf` (kernel parameters) in Gaia OS.

sk92739 - Advanced System Tuning in Gaia OS.

Check Point Gaia Administration Guide - Section on kernel parameters and system tuning.

Check Point CLI Reference Guide - Explanation of using `fw ctl`, `fw unloadlocal`, and relevant troubleshooting commands.

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