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DISHA SCIENCE CLASSES

Chapter:- 16. दैनिक जीवन में रसायन

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न

1. वह दवा जो बुखार कम करती है, कहलाती है- [2025A]
(A) एनालजेसिक
(B) एंटीबायोटिक
(C) एंटिपारेटिक
(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. पारिषटिक अम्ल के शारीर लवण को कहा जाता है- [2025A]
(A) एक एंटीबायोटाइड
(B) एक पस्टर
(C) एक मारुत
(D) एक इपोन्माइड

3. निप्रलिखित में कौन एक एल्कालाइड है ? [2024A]
(A) निकोटीन
(B) एटोपीन
(C) कोकेन
(D) सभी

4. कोरोणेमीन-टी है एक- [2024A]
(A) डिस्ट्रिक्ट
(B) एंटीबायोटिक
(C) एनालजेसिक
(D) एंटीपारेटिक

5. हाइड्रोन एक दवा है जिसका उपयोग निप्रलिखित में किसके इलाज में होता है ? [2024A]
(A) मलारिया
(B) टायफाइड
(C) कॉलिंग
(D) ट्यूबरकुलोसिस

6. निप्रलिखित में से किसका उपयोग मारुत के रूप में होता है?
(A) $C_{17}H_{35}COONa$
(B) $(C_{17}H_{35}COO)_2Ca$
(C) $C_{17}H_{35}COOH$
(D) $C_{17}H_{31}COOH$

7. कलोरोक्लीन है एक- [2023A]
(A) दद नाशक
(B) एंटीबायोटिक
(C) एंटीबायोटिक
(D) ज्वर नाशक

8. निप्रलिखित में कौन कूचिय मीठा अभिकर्ता है ? - [2022]
(A) सेंटीन
(B) एस्पार्टम
(C) सोडियम माइक्लोमेट
(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

9. निप्रलिखित में कौन ब्रॉड सेक्टर एंटीबायोटिक नहीं है ?
(A) ट्रेटमेंटसीन
(B) कोरोनामाइस्टीन
(C) एनिसिलिन
(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

10. निप्रलिखित में कौन ब्रॉड सेक्टर एंटीबायोटिक नहीं है ?
(A) ट्रेटमेंटसीन
(B) कोरोनामाइस्टीन
(C) एनिसिलिन
(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

11. निप्रलिखित में कौन कूचिय मीठा अभिकर्ता है ? [2021A]
(A) ज्वरनासी
(B) पीड़ानासी
(C) प्रीतीनीविक
(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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CheckPoint 156-587 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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 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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Site-to-Site VPN Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Check Point System Administrators and covers troubleshooting site-to-site VPN connections.
Topic 7	<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 8	<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.

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CheckPoint Check Point Certified Troubleshooting Expert - R81.20 Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you have modified kernel parameters (in fwkem.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 fwkem.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 fwkem.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 fwkem.conf from backup and reboot the gateway." Check Point Troubleshooting References

* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 29

When a user space process or program suddenly crashes, what type of file is created for analysis

- A. kernel_memory_dump dbg
- **B. core dump**
- C. coredebug
- D. core analyzer

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a user space process crashes unexpectedly, the operating system often creates a core dump file. This file is a snapshot of the process's memory at the time of the crash, including information such as:

Program counter: This indicates where the program was executing when it crashed.

Stack pointer: This shows the function call stack, which can help trace the sequence of events leading to the crash.

Memory contents: This includes the values of variables and data structures used by the process.

Register values: This shows the state of the processor registers at the time of the crash.

Core dump files can be analyzed using debuggers like GDB to understand the cause of the crash.

Why other options are incorrect:

B . kernel_memory_dump dbg: This refers to a kernel memory dump, which is generated when the operating system kernel itself crashes.

C . core analyzer: This is a tool used to analyze core dump files, not the file itself.

D . coredebug: This is not a standard term for any type of crash dump file.

Check Point Troubleshooting Reference:

Check Point's documentation mentions core dumps in the context of troubleshooting various processes, such as fwd (firewall) and cpd (Check Point daemon). You can find information on enabling core dumps and analyzing them in the Check Point administration guides and knowledge base articles.

NEW QUESTION # 30

You run a free-command on a gateway and notice that the Swap column is not zero Choose the best answer

- A. Swap file is used regularly because RAM memory is reserved for management traffic
- **B. Utilization of ram is high and swap file had to be used**
- C. Swap memory is used for heavy connections when RAM memory is full
- D. Its ole Swap is used to increase performance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the Security Gateway directory where an administrator can find vpn debug log files generated during Site-to-Site VPN troubleshooting?

- A. opt/CPsuiteR80/vpn/log/
- B. SCPDIR/conf/
- C. SFWDIR/conf/
- **D. SFWDIR/log/**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct directory where an administrator can find vpn debug log files generated during Site-to-Site VPN troubleshooting is \$FWDIR/log/. This directory contains the following files related to vpn debug:

vpnd.elg: This file contains the high-level VPN debug information, such as the VPN tunnel establishment, deletion, and negotiation messages. It can be enabled by using the vpn debug on command on the Security Gateway CLI.

legacy_ike.elg: This file contains the low-level IKE debug information for IKEv1, such as the IKE packets, encryption, decryption, and authentication. It can be enabled by using the vpn debug ikeon command on the Security Gateway CLI.

legacy_ikev2.xml: This file contains the low-level IKE debug information for IKEv2, such as the IKE packets, encryption, decryption, and authentication. It can be enabled by using the `vpn debug ikev2on` command on the Security Gateway CLI. These files can be viewed by using the `vpn debug view` command on the Security Gateway CLI, or by using the IKEView tool on the Security Management Server GUI.

Reference:

vpn debug - Check Point Software
IKE Debug on R81 and above - Check Point CheckMates
(CCTE) - Check Point Software

NEW QUESTION # 32

When a User Mode process suddenly crashes, it may create a core dump file. Which of the following information is available in the core dump and may be used to identify the root cause of the crash?

- i. Program Counter
- ii. Stack Pointer
- iii. Memory management information
- iv. Other Processor and OS flags / information

- A. iii and iv only
- B. i, ii, iii and iv
- C. i and ii only
- D. Only iii

Answer: B

Explanation:

A core dump file is essentially a snapshot of the process's memory at the time of the crash. This snapshot includes crucial information that can help diagnose the cause of the crash. Here's why all the options are relevant:

- i. Program Counter: This register stores the address of the next instruction the CPU was supposed to execute. It pinpoints exactly where in the code the crash occurred.
- ii. Stack Pointer: This register points to the top of the call stack, which shows the sequence of function calls that led to the crash. This helps trace the program's execution flow before the crash.
- iii. Memory management information: This includes details about the process's memory allocations, which can reveal issues like memory leaks or invalid memory access attempts.
- iv. Other Processor and OS flags/information: This encompasses various registers and system information that provide context about the state of the processor and operating system at the time of the crash.

By analyzing this information within the core dump, you can often identify the root cause of the crash, such as a segmentation fault, null pointer dereference, or stack overflow.

Check Point Troubleshooting Reference:

While core dumps are a general concept in operating systems, Check Point's documentation touches upon them in the context of troubleshooting specific processes like fwd (firewall) or cpd (Check Point daemon). The `fw ctl zdebug` command, for example, can be used to trigger a core dump of the fwd process for debugging purposes.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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