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Checkpoint Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which distribution mode assigns packets to an SGM based solely on the packet destination IP?

- A. User mode
- **B. Network mode**
- C. Auto-topology mode
- D. Manual mode

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network mode is the distribution mode that assigns packets to an SGM based solely on the packet destination IP. In this mode, the Orchestrator uses a hash function to map each destination IP to a specific SGM. This mode ensures that all packets with the same destination IP are processed by the same SGM, regardless of the source IP or port. This mode is suitable for scenarios where the destination IP is the main factor for load balancing, such as NAT or VPN.

References

- *Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 2: Maestro Security Groups, Lesson 2.4: Traffic Flow, page 2-19
- *Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 2: Maestro Security Groups, Section: Traffic Distribution, page 2-7
- *Maestro basic setup documentation - Page 2 - Check Point CheckMates

NEW QUESTION # 69

When security policy is installed

- A. The policy is installed on the SMO, the SMO Master broadcasts the available package, other members retrieve the new policy from the SMO Master and perform an independent policy verification, then the non-SMO Master SGMs install the policy.
- B. All SGMs receive the security policy and one by one performs an independent policy verification. Then, all SGMs simultaneously install the policy.
- C. All SGMs receive the security policy and simultaneous policy installation occurs.
- **D. The SMO Master receives the policy and performs a policy verification the policy is installed on the SMO Master, the SMO Master broadcasts the available package, other members retrieve the new policy from the SMO Master, then the non-SMO Master SGMs install the policy.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is the correct answer because it describes the security policy installation flow for a Maestro Security Group. The SMO Master is the Security Group Member that acts as the leader and the single point of contact for the Management Server. The SMO Master verifies the policy and installs it first, then notifies the other SGMs that a new policy is available. The other SGMs fetch the policy from the SMO Master and install it in parallel.

References

- *Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 2: Maestro Security Groups, Lesson 2.3: Security Policy Installation, page 2-15
- *Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 2: Maestro Security Groups, Section: Security Policy Installation, page 2-13
- *Policy installation flow - Check Point Software

NEW QUESTION # 70

What type of cluster can a Security Group be compared to?

- A. Active / Backup
- B. VSLs
- **C. Load Sharing Active / Active**
- D. Active / Standby

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Security Group (SG) in Check Point Maestro is comparable to a Load Sharing Active/Active cluster. This is because a Security Group consists of multiple Security Group Members (SGMs) that actively share the traffic load, provide high availability, and ensure scalability. Each SGM processes traffic according to the Security Group policy and synchronizes its state with other members, similar to how a Load Sharing Active/Active cluster distributes traffic across multiple nodes.

Exact Extract:

"A Security Group can be compared to a Load Sharing Active/Active cluster because it consists of multiple Security Group Members that share the traffic load and provide high availability and scalability. Each Security Group Member is an active firewall that processes traffic according to the Security Group policy and synchronizes its state with other members. The Maestro Orchestrator acts as a load balancer that distributes the traffic among the Security Group Members based on their capacity and availability."

-Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 2: Maestro Security Groups, Lesson 2.1: Introduction to Security Groups, page 2-4

-Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 2: Maestro Security Groups, Section: Security Group Overview, page 2-3 Explanation of Options:

- * A. Load Sharing Active / Active: Correct, as the Security Group operates like a Load Sharing Active

/Active cluster, with all SGMs actively processing traffic and sharing the load, as described in the documentation.

* B. VSLs: Incorrect, as Virtual System Load Sharing (VSLs) is a specific Check Point clustering mode for Virtual Systems, not directly comparable to a Security Group's architecture.

* C. Active / Backup: Incorrect, as this implies only one node is active while others are passive, which does not align with the active load-sharing nature of Security Groups.

* D. Active / Standby: Incorrect, as this also implies a single active node with standby nodes, whereas all SGMs in a Security Group are active.

References:

Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 2: Maestro Security Groups, Lesson 2.1: Introduction to Security Groups, page 2-4 Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 2: Maestro Security Groups, Section: Security Group Overview, page 2-3

NEW QUESTION # 71

What is the default Distribution mode?

- A. User
- B. Manual-General
- C. Network
- **D. Auto-topology**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

Auto-topology is the default distribution mode for Maestro Security Groups. In this mode, the Orchestrator assigns packets to a Security Group Member based on the topology of the port defined in the gateway object.

Each port is either in user mode or network mode depending on the topology. User mode means that the port is connected to the internal network and network mode means that the port is connected to the external network.

The Orchestrator uses a hash function to map each source IP or destination IP to a specific SGM, depending on the mode of the port. This mode ensures that all packets with the same source IP or destination IP are processed by the same SGM, regardless of the port or protocol.

References

*Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 2: Maestro Security Groups, Lesson 2.4: Traffic Flow, page 2-18

*Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 2: Maestro Security Groups, Section: Traffic Distribution, page 2-7

*Lari Luoma | Lead Consultant | Maestro SME | Check Point Evangelist1, slide 16

NEW QUESTION # 72

Which feature is used to force trusted non-F2F traffic into the fully accelerated path for handling by SecureXL.

- A. hypersync
- B. Fast Accelerator
- C. rate limiting
- **D. SecureXL**

Answer: D

Explanation:

SecureXL is typically used to accelerate trusted traffic, including non-F2F (face-to-face) traffic, through a secure, fast path.

References =

*SecureXL Fast Accelerator (fw fast_accel) for R80.20 and above 1

*SecureXL Fast Accelerator - Need to clarify packet flow 2

1: https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal?eventSubmit_doGoviewsolutiondetails=&solutionid=sk156672 2: <https://community.checkpoint.com/t5/Security-Gateways/SecureXL-Fast-Accelerator-Need-to-clarify-packet-flow/td-p/114651>

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NEW QUESTION # 73

