

156-587: Check Point Certified Troubleshooting Expert - R81.20 torrent - Pass4sure 156-587 valid exam questions



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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 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 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 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 5	<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.

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CheckPoint Check Point Certified Troubleshooting Expert - R81.20 Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81

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. Its ole Swap is used to increase performance
- D. Swap memory is used for heavy connections when RAM memory is full

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 82

Check Point provides tools & commands to help you to identify issues about products and applications. Which Check Point command can help you to display status and statistics information for various Check Point products and applications?

- A. fwstat
- B. CPstat is not a valid command. The correct command is cpstat, which is case-sensitive.
- **C. cpstat**
- D. CPview
- E. CPstat

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct Check Point command to display status and statistics information for various Check Point products and applications is cpstat. This command provides a dynamic real-time view of the system, showing the information such as the number of connections, packets, drops, CPU usage, memory usage, disk space, license status, and blade status. The cpstat command can be customized by using various options and flags to specify the product, the interval, the fields, and the format of the output. For example, to display the status and statistics of the firewall module every 5 seconds, the command would be:

```
cpstat fw -f all -i 5
```

The other commands are incorrect because:

A: CPview is a Check Point tool that displays information about the system performance, such as the CPU, memory, disk, network, and firewall. It does not show information about other products and applications, such as VPN, Identity Awareness, Anti-Virus, etc.

C: fwstat is not a valid command. The correct command is fw ctl pstat, which displays information about the firewall kernel, such as the number of connections, packets, drops, memory, and synchronization. It does not show information about other products and applications, such as VPN, Identity Awareness, Anti-Virus, etc.

Reference:

cpstat - Check Point Software

CPView Utility

fw ctl pstat - Check Point Software

(CCTE) - Check Point Software

NEW QUESTION # 83

John has renewed his NPTX License but he gets an error (contract for Anti-Bot expired). He wants to check the subscription status on the CLI of the gateway, what command can he use for this?

- A. fw mlie print
- **B. show license status**
- C. fw monitor license status

- D. cpstat antimalware-f subscription status

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct command to check the subscription status on the CLI of the gateway is show license status. This command displays the current license information, such as the license type, expiration date, and subscription status for various blades, such as Anti-Bot, Anti-Virus, IPS, etc. The command also shows the contract status for each blade, such as valid, expired, or invalid. If John has renewed his NPTX license, but he gets an error that the contract for Anti-Bot expired, he can use this command to verify the contract status and the subscription status for the Anti-Bot blade.

The other commands are incorrect because:

- * A. fwm lic print is not a valid command. The correct command is fwm lic print, which displays the license information on the Security Management Server, not on the gateway. This command does not show the subscription status or the contract status for the blades.
- * B. fw monitor license status is not a valid command. The correct command is fw monitor, which is a tool for capturing network traffic on the gateway, not for checking the license status.
- * C. cpstat antimalware-f subscription status is not a valid command. The correct command is cpstat antimalware -f subscription_status, which displays the subscription status for the Anti-Virus blade, not for the Anti-Bot blade. This command does not show the contract status for the blade.

References:

- * How to check the contract status and expiration date of the Check Point products
- * How to check the subscription status of the blades on the Security Gateway
- * sk163417 - Check Point Software

NEW QUESTION # 84

What is correct about the Resource Advisor (RAD) service on the Security Gateways?

- A. RAD is completely loaded as a kernel module that looks up URL in cache and if not found connects online for categorization. There is no user space involvement in this process.
- B. RAD has a kernel module that looks up the kernel cache, notifies client about hits and misses, and forwards a-sync requests to RAD user space module which is responsible for online categorization.
- C. RAD is not a separate module; it is an integrated function of the 'fw' kernel module and does all operations in the kernel space.
- D. RAD functions completely in user space. The Pattern Match (PM) module of the CMI looks up for URLs in the cache and if not found, contact the RAD process in user space to do online categorization.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Resource Advisor (RAD) service on the Security Gateways is responsible for online categorization of URLs and resources for Application Control and Threat Prevention blades. RAD has two components: a kernel module and a user space module. The kernel module looks up the kernel cache for URLs and resources, notifies the client about hits and misses, and forwards asynchronous requests to the user space module. The user space module handles the communication with the Check Point online web service and updates the kernel cache with the results. RAD can operate in three modes: hold, background, and custom, depending on the configuration of the blades and the policy. References:

- * Check Point Processes and Daemons - Section: Security Gateway Software Blades and Features - Subsection: URL Filtering Blade
- * Solved: Re: RAD's high utilization - Post by @PhoneBoy
- * Check Point Certified Troubleshooting Expert (CCTE) - Exam Topics - Module 5: Advanced Access Control

NEW QUESTION # 85

Which Daemon should be debugged for HTTPS inspection related issues?

- A. VPND
- B. HTTPD
- C. FWD
- D. WSTLSD

Answer: D

The WSTLSD daemon is responsible for handling HTTPS Inspection related issues on the Security Gateway. It performs SSL/TLS termination and re-encryption, certificate validation and generation, and URL categorization for HTTPS traffic¹. The WSTLSD daemon can be debugged using the command `wstlsd debug` on `TDERROR_ALL_ALL=52`. The debug file is located in `$FWDIR/log/wstlsd.elg`². The other daemons, such as FWD, HTTPD, and VPND, are not directly related to HTTPS Inspection, but rather to policy installation, web server, and VPN, respectively. References: 1: sk65144: HTTPS Inspection Architecture 2: sk83520: How to debug the WSTLSD daemon

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