156-215.82 Exam Answers - Valid 156-215.82 Exam Online

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CheckPoint 156-215.82 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Network Address Translation (NAT)	10%	- Automatic and Manual NAT rules - NAT configuration and troubleshooting - NAT in complex network environments
Policy Layers	8%	- Layer-based policy design and best practices - Ordered and Inline Layers concepts - Shared Inline Layers configuration
Introduction to Quantum Security	10%	- SmartConsole navigation and usage - Check Point Quantum Security architecture and components - Security Gateway and Security Management Server overview
Object Management	12%	- Object organization and reuse best practices - Hosts, networks, groups, and services management - Creating and configuring network objects
Identity Awareness	7%	- Identity Awareness blade activation - User-based access control rules - Identity sources and integration

Threat Prevention & Monitoring	13%	- System health and gateway status monitoring - Anti-malware, Anti-bot, and IPS configuration - Log monitoring, analysis, and troubleshooting - Threat Prevention profiles and policies
Security Policy Management	15%	- Access control policy creation and editing - Rule base configuration and optimization - Policy installation and verification
Administrator Account Management	8%	- Configuring permissions and access roles - Authentication methods and security settings - Creating and managing administrator accounts
Application Control & URL Filtering	7%	- Application and URL category filtering - Policy configuration for web access - HTTPS Inspection concepts and setup
VPN Configuration and Management	10%	- Remote Access VPN configuration - Site-to-site VPN setup - VPN communities and encryption domains

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CheckPoint Check Point Certified Security Administrator - R82 Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
Fill in the blank: Authentication rules are defined for _____.

- A. Users using UserCheck
- B. User groups
- C. Individual users
- D. All users in the database

Answer: B

Explanation:
Authentication rules are defined foruser groupsrather than individual users1. To define authentication rules, you must first define users and groups.You can define users with the Check Point user database, or with an external server, such as LDAP1.UserCheck is a feature that enables user interaction with security events2. Individual users and all users in the database are not valid options for defining authentication rules. How to Configure Client Authentication,UserCheck

NEW QUESTION # 69
When Identity Access is enabled, policy decision and enforcement is handled by which two processes on the Security Gateway?

- A. Policy Decision Point (PDP) and Policy Enforcement Point (PEP)
- B. LDAP Account Unit and Identity Collector.
- C. Policy Distribution Point (PDP) and Packet Enforcement Policy (PEP)
- D. Identity Check Service (ICS) and Authorization Granting Service (AGS).

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. The two key Identity Awareness components are Policy Decision Point (PDP) and Policy Enforcement Point (PEP). PDP is responsible for learning identity information from identity sources, calculating identity-related information such as Access Roles, and sharing identity mappings.
PEP enforces access restrictions based on the identity data. Option A is wrong because LDAP Account Unit and Identity Collector are identity-source or directory-related components, not the PDP/PEP process pair. Option B invents process names that are not official Check Point Identity Awareness terminology. Option C uses incorrect expansions: PDP means Policy Decision Point, and PEP means Policy Enforcement Point, not "Policy Distribution Point" and "Packet Enforcement Policy." This is a core exam concept: PDP learns and decides identity mappings; PEP enforces identity-based policy.
Reference topics: Identity Awareness, PDP, PEP, identity sharing, Access Role enforcement.

NEW QUESTION # 70
Which tool allows for the automatic updating of the Gaia OS and Check Point products installed on the Gaia OS?

- A. CPDAS - Check Point Deployment Agent Service
- B. CPASE - Check Point Automatic Service Engine
- C. CPUSE - Check Point Upgrade Service Engine
- D. CPAUE - Check Point Automatic Update Engine

Answer: C

Explanation:
CPUSE - Check Point Upgrade Service Engine is the tool that allows for the automatic updating of the Gaia OS and Check Point products installed on the Gaia OS.CPUSE is a web-based tool that simplifies the installation of software updates, hotfixes, and upgrade packages on Gaia OS2. The other options are not valid tools for updating Gaia OS and Check Point products.

NEW QUESTION # 71
You noticed that CPU cores on the Security Gateway are usually 100% utilized and many packets were dropped. You don't have a budget to perform a hardware upgrade at this time. To optimize drops you decide to use Priority Queues and fully enable Dynamic Dispatcher. How can you enable them?

- A. fw ctl multik set_mode 9
- B. fw ctl multik dynamic_dispatching on
- C. fw ctl multik dynamic_dispatching set_mode 9
- D. fw ctl miltik pq enable

Answer: A

Explanation:
To optimize drops, you can use Priority Queues and fully enable Dynamic Dispatcher on the Security Gateway23. Priority Queues are a mechanism that prioritizes part of the traffic when the Security Gateway is stressed and needs to drop packets. Dynamic Dispatcher is a feature that dynamically assigns new connections to a CoreXL FW instance based on the utilization of CPU cores.To enable both features, you need to run the commandfw ctl multik set_mode 9on the Security Gateway4. Therefore, the correct answer is C.fw ctl multik set_mode 9. CoreXL Dynamic Dispatcher - Check Point Software,Firewall Priority Queues in R80.x / R81.x - Check Point Software,Separate Config for Dynamic Dispatcher and Priority Queues

NEW QUESTION # 72
With Autonomous Threat-Prevention, you can choose a profile that best fits your needs.
What are the available options?

- A. Perimeter, Cloud/Data Center, Internal Network, Guest Network
- B. Perimeter, Cloud/Data Center, East-West-Traffic, Guest Network
- C. Perimeter, Cloud North-West, East-West, Lateral Movement, External Network.
- D. Perimeter, Fully Overlapping Encryption Domain, Partially Overlapping Encryption Domain, Proper Subset.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Check Point R82 Autonomous Threat Prevention uses predefined profiles so administrators can apply threat-prevention posture according to the protected network segment.
Official R82 documentation lists supported profiles such as Recommended for Perimeter, Strict Security for Perimeter, Cloud/Data Center, Internal Network, Recommended for Guest Network, and Monitor. Option B is the best match because it correctly identifies the major deployment categories:
perimeter protection, cloud/data center protection, internal network protection, and guest network protection. Option A is wrong because "Cloud North-West" and "Lateral Movement" are not official predefined profile names. Option C is close but uses "East-West-Traffic" as if it were a standalone profile name; in R82, east-west protection is primarily associated with the Cloud/Data Center profile description. Option D is unrelated to Threat Prevention profiles and uses VPN encryption-domain terminology. The key exam point is that Autonomous Threat Prevention is profile-driven and segment- oriented, not manually built from unrelated VPN or directional traffic labels. Reference topics:
Autonomous Threat Prevention Profiles, Threat Prevention Fundamentals, Perimeter, Cloud/Data Center, Internal Network, Guest Network.

NEW QUESTION # 73
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