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## CheckPoint 156-536 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deploying Harmony Endpoint Data Security Protection: In this domain, CheckPoint Security Administrators will demonstrate their skills in deploying data security protections within Harmony Endpoint. This includes configuring data loss prevention strategies and ensuring data integrity across endpoints.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced Threat Prevention: CheckPoint Security Administrators will be assessed in this area, which covers advanced techniques for preventing sophisticated threats. This includes leveraging threat intelligence and proactive measures to safeguard endpoints from emerging cyber risks.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harmony Endpoint Management as a Service: This section targets Harmony Endpoint Security Professionals, focusing on managing endpoint security as a service. It covers the cloud-based management capabilities of Harmony Endpoint, allowing for scalable deployment and policy management.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harmony Endpoint Security Management: This section focuses on the skills of Harmony Endpoint Security Professionals and covers the management aspects of Harmony Endpoint Security. It emphasizes how to effectively configure and manage security policies across endpoint devices.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Troubleshooting: In this final section, CheckPoint Security Administrators will demonstrate their troubleshooting skills related to Harmony Endpoint. This involves identifying and resolving issues that may arise during deployment or operation of the endpoint security solution.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large-Scale Harmony Endpoint Deployment: This domain is aimed at Harmony Endpoint Security Professionals and addresses the challenges associated with deploying Harmony Endpoint at scale. Candidates will learn about strategies for efficient large-scale implementation while maintaining security standards across numerous devices.</li> </ul>

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### CheckPoint Check Point Certified Harmony Endpoint Specialist - R81.20 (CCES) Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

#### NEW QUESTION # 75

Check Point Full Disk Encryption contains two main components - what are the two main components?

- A. Media Encryption & Pre-UEFI Authentication
- **B. Disk Encryption & Pre-Boot Authentication**
- C. Disk Encryption & 2FAAuthentication
- D. Port Encryption & After-Boot Authentication

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 76

The CEO of the company uses the latest Check Point Endpoint client on his laptop. All capabilities are enabled, and FDE has been applied. The CEO is on a business trip and remembers that he needs to send some important emails, so he is forced to boot up his laptop in a public area. However, he suddenly needs to leave and forgets to lock or shut down his computer. The laptop remains unattended. Is the CEO's data secured?

- **A. The data is not secured. The laptop was left unlocked in the email client window. Everyone who accesses the laptop, before it automatically locks, has access to all data.**
- B. The laptop is using the latest technology for Full Disk Encryption. Anyone who finds the laptop can't access its data due to the data encryption used.
- C. The laptop is totally secure since the Endpoint client will automatically detect the emergency and has set the OS in hibernate mode.
- D. The laptop is not secure because anyone in the local connected Wi-Fi can access the CEO's corporate data.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 77

How does Full Disk Encryption (FDE) add another layer of security?

- **A. By offering pre-boot protection**
- B. By offering encryption
- C. By offering port protection
- D. By offering media encryption

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Full Disk Encryption (FDE) in Check Point Harmony Endpoint enhances security beyond basic encryption by implementing pre-boot protection, which requires user authentication before the operating system loads. This is detailed in the CP\_R81.20\_Harmony\_Endpoint\_Server\_AdminGuide.pdf on page 217, under "Check Point Full Disk Encryption": "Combines Pre-boot protection, boot authentication, and strong encryption to make sure that only authorized users are given access to information stored on desktops and laptops." This statement highlights that pre-boot protection is a distinct layer of security, ensuring that the system remains inaccessible until authentication is completed. Further elaboration is found on page 223, under "Authentication before the Operating System Loads (Pre-boot)":

"Pre-boot protection prevents unauthorized access to the operating system or bypass of boot protection." The pre-boot mechanism adds a critical layer by securing the system at the earliest stage of the boot process, distinguishing it from general encryption (which is a prerequisite but not the "additional layer" the question seeks). Thus, Option B is the correct answer.

\* Option A ("By offering media encryption") is incorrect because media encryption is a feature of MEPP, not FDE (see page 280).

\* Option C ("By offering port protection") is also incorrect as port protection pertains to MEPP, not FDE (see page 280).

\* Option D ("By offering encryption") is too vague and does not specify the additional layer; encryption is inherent to FDE, but pre-boot protection is the added security mechanism.

References:

CP\_R81.20\_Harmony\_Endpoint\_Server\_AdminGuide.pdf, Page 217: "Check Point Full Disk Encryption" (mentions pre-boot protection as a key feature).

CP\_R81.20\_Harmony\_Endpoint\_Server\_AdminGuide.pdf, Page 223: "Authentication before the Operating System Loads (Pre-boot)" (explains the role of pre-boot protection).

### NEW QUESTION # 78

How many digits are required in the FDE policy settings to enable a Very High-Security level for remote help on pre-boot?

- A. Minimum 20 digits
- **B. Maximum 30 digits**
- C. 40 digits
- D. 24 digits

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 79

You are facing a lot of CPU usage and high bandwidth consumption on your Endpoint Security Server. You check and verify that everything is working as it should be, but the performance is still very slow. What can you do to decrease your bandwidth and CPU usage?

- A. The management High Availability sizing is not correct. You have to purchase more servers and add them to the cluster.
- B. Your company needs more bandwidth. You have to increase your bandwidth by 300%.
- **C. You can use some of your Endpoints as Super Nodes since super nodes reduce bandwidth as well as CPU usage.**
- D. Your company's size is not large enough to have a valid need for Endpoint Solution.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

High CPU usage and bandwidth consumption on the Endpoint Security Server can significantly impact performance. While the CP\_R81.20\_Harmony\_Endpoint\_Server\_AdminGuide.pdf does not explicitly mention

"Super Nodes" as a term within the provided extracts, the concept aligns with Check Point's strategies for distributing load and optimizing resource usage, such as using Endpoint Policy Servers (EPS) or peer-to-peer mechanisms common in endpoint security solutions. Option D suggests leveraging endpoints as Super Nodes to offload server tasks, which is a plausible approach to reduce both bandwidth and CPU usage.

On page 25, under "Optional Endpoint Security Elements," the documentation describes Endpoint Policy Servers as a method to alleviate server load:

"Endpoint Policy Servers improve performance in large environments by managing most communication with the Endpoint Security clients. Managing the Endpoint Security client communication decreases the load on the Endpoint Security Management Server, and reduces the bandwidth required between sites." While EPS are dedicated servers, the idea of distributing workload to endpoints (as Super Nodes) follows a similar principle. Super Nodes typically act as distribution points for updates, policies, or logs, reducing direct server-client interactions. Although not detailed in the provided document, this is a recognized practice in Check Point's ecosystem and endpoint security at large, making Option D the most effective solution among the choices.

Let's evaluate the alternatives:

\* Option A: "The management High Availability sizing is not correct. You have to purchase more servers and add them to the cluster." High Availability (HA) is addressed on page 202 under

"Management High Availability," focusing on redundancy and failover, not performance optimization.

Adding servers might help distribute load, but it's a costly and indirect solution compared to leveraging existing endpoints.

\* Option B: "Your company's size is not large enough to have a valid need for Endpoint Solution." This is illogical and unsupported by the documentation. Endpoint security is essential regardless of company size, as noted on page 19 under "Introduction to Endpoint Security."

\* Option C: "Your company needs more bandwidth. You have to increase your bandwidth by 300%." Increasing bandwidth

