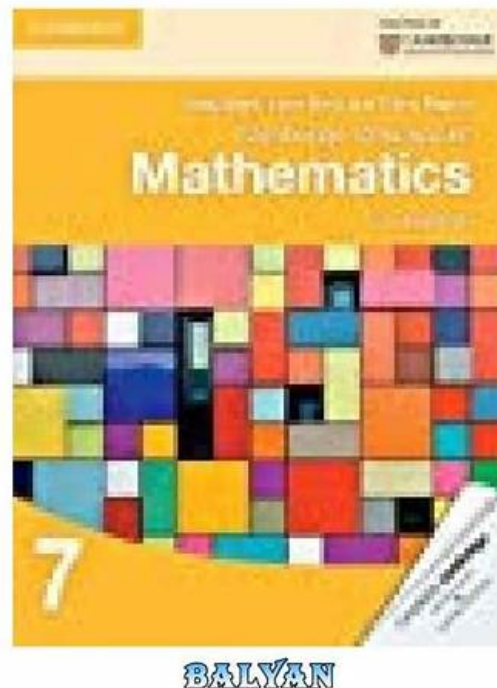


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CheckPoint 156-587 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

What Check Point process controls logging?

- A. CPVVD
- B. CPM
- C. CPD
- D. FWD

Answer: C

Explanation:

The CPD process controls logging on the Security Management Server or the Log Server. It is responsible for receiving logs from the Security Gateways, storing them in the log files, and forwarding them to the SmartLog and SmartEvent servers. It also handles the communication with the SmartConsole clients and the CPM process. The CPD process runs on the Security Management Server or the Log Server as part of the Management High Availability module.

References:

* 1: Check Point Processes and Daemons - CPD

* 2: Troubleshooting Check Point logging issues when Security Management Server / Log Server is not receiving logs from Security Gateway

* Troubleshooting Expert R81.1 (CCTE) Course Outline) - Module 9: Logging and Status Troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION # 76

You need to run a kernel debug over a longer period of time as the problem occurs only once or twice a week. Therefore, you need to add a timestamp to the kernel debug and write the output to a file but you can't afford to fill up all the remaining disk space and you only have 10 GB free for saving the debugs. What is the correct syntax for this?

- A. fw ctl kdebug -T -m 10 -s 1000000 -o debugfilename
- B. fw ctl kdebug -T -f -m 10 -s 1000000 -o debugfilename
- C. fw ctl debug -T -f -m 10 -s 1000000 -o debugfilename
- D. fw ctl kdebug -T -f -m 10 -s 1000000 > debugfilename

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 77

The packet processing infrastructure consists of 4 components. Which component contains the CLOB, the object that contains information about the packet that is needed to make security decisions?

- A. Observers
- B. Handlers

- C. Classifiers
- D. Manager

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 78

The two procedures available for debugging in the firewall kernel are

- fw ctl zdebug
- fw ctl debug/kdebug

Choose the correct statement explaining the differences in the two

- A. (i) is used to debug the access control policy only, however (ii) can be used to debug a unified policy
- B. (i) is used to debug only issues related to dropping of traffic, however (ii) can be used for any firewall issue including NATing, clustering etc.
- C. (i) is used on a Security Gateway, whereas (ii) is used on a Security Management Server
- D. (i) is used for general debugging, has a small buffer and is a quick way to set kernel debug flags to get an output via command line whereas (ii) is useful when there is a need for detailed debugging and requires additional steps to set the buffer and get an output via command line

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct statement explaining the differences between the two procedures for debugging in the firewall kernel is D. (i) is used for general debugging, has a small buffer and is a quick way to set kernel debug flags to get an output via command line whereas (ii) is useful when there is a need for detailed debugging and requires additional steps to set the buffer and get an output via command line.

The command `fw ctl zdebug` is a shortcut command that sets the kernel debug flags to a predefined value and prints the debug output to the standard output. It is useful for general debugging of common issues, such as traffic drops, NAT, VPN, or clustering. It has a small buffer size and does not require additional steps to start or stop the debugging. However, it has some limitations, such as it cannot be used with SecureXL, it cannot filter the output by chain modules, and it cannot save the output to a file¹².

The command `fw ctl debug` is a command that allows the administrator to set the kernel debug flags to a custom value and specify the chain modules to debug. It is useful for detailed debugging of specific issues, such as policy installation, CoreXL, or Identity Awareness. It has a larger buffer size and can save the output to a file. However, it requires additional steps to start and stop the debugging, such as setting the buffer size, clearing the buffer, dumping the buffer, and resetting the debug flags¹².

The command `fw ctl kdebug` is a command that is used in conjunction with `fw ctl debug` to dump the kernel debug buffer to the standard output or to a file. It is part of the procedure (ii) for detailed debugging in the firewall kernel¹².

The other statements are not correct or relevant for explaining the differences between the two procedures for debugging in the firewall kernel. The command `fw ctl zdebug` can be used to debug more than just the access control policy, and the command `fw ctl debug/kdebug` can be used to debug more than just the unified policy. Both commands can be used on both the Security Gateway and the Security Management Server, depending on the issue to be debugged¹².

Reference:

1:

https://sc1.checkpoint.com/documents/R81.10/WebAdminGuides/EN/CP_R81.10_AdvancedTechnicalReferenceGuide/html_frameset.htm

2: <https://www.checkpoint.com/downloads/training/DOC-Training-Data-Sheet-CCTE-R81.10-V1.0.pdf> 3:

https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal?eventSubmit_doGoviewsolutiondetails=&solutionid=sk97638

NEW QUESTION # 79

SmartEvent utilizes the Log Server, Correlation Unit and SmartEvent Server to aggregate logs and identify security events. The three main processes that govern these SmartEvent components are:

- A. cpcu, cplog, cpse
- B. cpsemd, cpsead, and DBSync
- C. eventiasv, eventiar, eventiacu
- D. fwd, secu, sesrv

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 80

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