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CheckPoint Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

What cannot be learned from the output of lldpctl?

- A. Serial number of Appliance
- **B. Distribution mode**
- C. Appliance model
- D. Orchestrator's IP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The lldpctl command is a tool to display information about the devices discovered by the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) on all ports of the Maestro Orchestrator and the Security Group Members. LLDP is a protocol that enables devices to exchange information about their identity, capabilities, and configuration.

LLDP can help to discover the topology and connectivity of the Maestro environment. The output of lldpctl can show the serial number, appliance model, and orchestrator's IP of the connected devices, but it cannot show the distribution mode of the Security Group. The distribution mode is the algorithm that determines how the Maestro Orchestrator distributes the traffic among the Security Group Members. To view the distribution mode, other commands such as asg monitor or asg stat can be used.

References

*Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 4: Using the Command Line Interface and WebUI, Lesson 4.2: LLDP, page 4-9

*Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 3: Working with Security Group Modules, Section: LLDP, page 3-9

*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

*Log and Configuration Files - Check Point Software

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 # 29

What is the throughput penalty of Security Group?

- A. 10% per Security Group with no relation to the number of members
- **B. 1% per member**
- C. Depends on the type of Appliance
- D. 5% per member

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Check Point reduced throughput degradation to 1% per added SGMs. For example, the overall throughput degradation is 10% for 10 SGMs in a Security Group. Check Point aims to reduce this even further in the future.

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

NEW QUESTION # 30

In a Maestro Dual Site environment, what is the definition of the term Standby Site?

- A. The Standby Site is the second site to have been defined in the process of configuring the Dual Site environment.
- B. The Standby Site is the site that is not handling any traffic for the specific SG, but its connections are synced to its SGMs from the MHOs to be ready in the event of a failover.
- C. The Standby Site is the site currently handling the enforcement on traffic passing for a specific SG. Connections are synced within the SGMs in the Active Site.
- D. There is no such thing as an active site. In a Dual Site environment, traffic is load balanced.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a Maestro Dual Site environment, the Standby Site is defined as the site that is not currently handling traffic for a specific Security Group (SG). Instead, it maintains synchronized connections with its Security Group Members (SGMs) via the Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrators (MHOs), ensuring it is ready to take over in the event of a failover. This setup enhances high availability and disaster recovery.

Exact Extract:

"In a Maestro Dual Site environment, the Standby Site is the site that is not handling any traffic for the specific Security Group, but its connections are synced to its Security Group Members (SGMs) from the Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrators (MHOs) to be ready in the event of a failover. This ensures high availability and seamless failover capabilities."

-Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 3: Dual Orchestrator Environment, Lesson 3.1:

Introduction to Dual Orchestrator Environment, page 3-7

-Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 3: Working with Security Group Modules, Section: Dual Site Configuration, page 3-9 Explanation of Options:

- * A. The Standby Site is the site that is not handling any traffic...: Correct, as this accurately describes the role of the Standby Site in a Dual Site environment, per the documentation.
- * B. There is no such thing as an active site...: Incorrect, as Maestro Dual Site environments explicitly define Active and Standby Sites, not load-balanced traffic across both sites.
- * C. The Standby Site is the second site to have been defined...: Incorrect, as the Standby Site is defined by its role (not handling traffic), not the order of configuration.
- * D. The Standby Site is the site currently handling the enforcement...: Incorrect, as this describes the Active Site, not the Standby Site.

References:

Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 3: Dual Orchestrator Environment, Lesson 3.1: Introduction to Dual Orchestrator Environment, page 3-7 Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 3: Working with Security Group Modules, Section:

Dual Site Configuration, page 3-9

NEW QUESTION # 31

What kinds of transceivers are supported on Orchestrator MHO-140?

- A. SFP, QSFP, QSFP28
- B. SFP+, SFP28, QSFP
- C. SFP, SFP+, SFP28
- D. SFP, SFP+, QSFP, QSFP28

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrator Datasheet1, the Orchestrator MHO-140 supports the following transceiver types: SFP, SFP+, SFP28. These transceivers can be used for the management, uplink, and downlink ports of the Orchestrator.

The SFP transceivers support 1 GbE, the SFP+ transceivers support 10 GbE, and the SFP28 transceivers support 25 GbE. References:

*Maestro Expert (CCME) Course - Check Point Software, page 42

*Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X - Global Knowledge, course outline3

*Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrator Datasheet - Check Point Software, page 2

NEW QUESTION # 32

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