

# 值得信賴的156-587考試資料和資格考試中的領先供應商和考試認證CheckPoint Check Point Certified Troubleshooting Expert - R81.20



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## CheckPoint 156-587 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Advanced Client-to-Site VPN Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of CheckPoint System Administrators and focuses on troubleshooting client-to-site VPN issues.</li></ul>
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
主題 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced Identity Awareness Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Check Point Security Consultants and focuses on troubleshooting identity awareness systems.</li> </ul>
主題 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
主題 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced Troubleshooting with Logs and Events: This section of the exam measures the skills of Check Point Security Administrators and covers the analysis of logs and events for troubleshooting. Candidates will learn how to interpret log data to identify issues and security threats effectively.</li> </ul>

>> 156-587考試資料 <<

## 156-587考試資料和認證考試材料中的領先提供商 & 156-587認證資料

Testpd剛剛發布了最新的156-587認證考試所有更新的問題及答案，來確保您考試成功通過。我們提供最新的PDF和軟件版本的問題和答案，可以保證考生的156-587考試100%通過。在我們的網站上，您將獲得我們提供的CheckPoint 156-587免費的PDF版本的DEMO試用，您會發現這絕對是最值得信賴的學習資料。對於擁有高命中率的CheckPoint 156-587考古題，還在等什么，趕快下載最新的題庫資料來準備考試吧！

## 最新的 CCTE 156-587 免費考試真題 (Q105-Q110):

### 問題 #105

When debugging is enabled on firewall kernel module using the `fw ctl debug` command with required options, many debug messages are provided by the kernel that help the administrator to identify Issues. Which of the following is true about these debug messages generated by the kernel module?

- A. Messages are written to console and also `/var/log/messages` file
- B. Messages are written to a buffer and collected using `'fw ctl kdebug`
- C. Messages are written to `/etc/dmesg` file
- D. Messages are written to `SFWDIR`

答案：B

### 問題 #106

URL Filtering is an essential part of Web Security in the Gateway. For the Security Gateway to perform a URL lookup when a client makes a URL request, where is the sync-request forwarded from if a sync-request is required?

- A. URLF Online Service
- B. RAD Kernel Space
- C. URLF Kernel Client
- D. RAD User Space

答案：C

### 解題說明：

URL Filtering is an essential part of Web Security in the Gateway that allows the administrator to control the access to web sites based on the site categorization and reputation. For the Security Gateway to perform a URL lookup when a client makes a URL request, the following steps are involved:

\* The URLF Kernel Client is the component that intercepts the URL request from the client and extracts the URL information, such as the host name, the path, and the query parameters. The URLF Kernel Client then checks the local cache to see if the URL has been previously categorized. If the URL is found in the cache, the URLF Kernel Client returns the cached category to the Security

Policy and enforces the relevant action. If the URL is not found in the cache, the URLF Kernel Client sends a sync- request to the URLF User Space.

\* The URLF User Space is the component that handles the sync-request from the URLF Kernel Client and performs the URL lookup. The URLF User Space first checks the local database to see if the URL has been previously categorized. If the URL is found in the database, the URLF User Space returns the database category to the URLF Kernel Client. If the URL is not found in the database, the URLF User Space sends an async-request to the URLF Online Service.

\* The URLF Online Service is the component that handles the async-request from the URLF User Space and performs the URL lookup. The URLF Online Service is a cloud-based service that provides the most updated and accurate URL categorization and reputation. The URLF Online Service queries the Check Point cloud servers to get the category and reputation of the URL, and returns the result to the URLF User Space. The URLF Online Service also updates the local database and cache with the new URL information.

Therefore, the sync-request is forwarded from the URLF Kernel Client to the URLF User Space, if a sync- request is required.

References: Application Control Administration Guide1, (CCTE) - Check Point Software2

1: [https://sc1.checkpoint.com/documents/R81.10/WebAdminGuides/EN/CP\\_R81.10\\_ApplicationControl\\_AdminGuide/html\\_frameset.htm](https://sc1.checkpoint.com/documents/R81.10/WebAdminGuides/EN/CP_R81.10_ApplicationControl_AdminGuide/html_frameset.htm)

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

### 問題 #107

When a User Mode process suddenly crashes, it may create a core dump file. Which of the following information is available in the core dump and may be used to identify the root cause of the crash?

- i. Program Counter
- ii. Stack Pointer
- iii. Memory management information
- iv. Other Processor and OS flags / information

- A. i and ii only
- B. iii and iv only
- C. Only iii
- D. i, ii, iii and iv

答案: D

解題說明:

A core dump file is essentially a snapshot of the process's memory at the time of the crash. This snapshot includes crucial information that can help diagnose the cause of the crash. Here's why all the options are relevant:

- i. Program Counter: This register stores the address of the next instruction the CPU was supposed to execute. It pinpoints exactly where in the code the crash occurred.
- ii. Stack Pointer: This register points to the top of the call stack, which shows the sequence of function calls that led to the crash. This helps trace the program's execution flow before the crash.
- iii. Memory management information: This includes details about the process's memory allocations, which can reveal issues like memory leaks or invalid memory access attempts.
- iv. Other Processor and OS flags/information: This encompasses various registers and system information that provide context about the state of the processor and operating system at the time of the crash.

By analyzing this information within the core dump, you can often identify the root cause of the crash, such as a segmentation fault, null pointer dereference, or stack overflow.

Check Point Troubleshooting Reference:

While core dumps are a general concept in operating systems, Check Point's documentation touches upon them in the context of troubleshooting specific processes like fwd (firewall) or cpd (Check Point daemon). The fw ctl zdebug command, for example, can be used to trigger a core dump of the fwd process for debugging purposes.

### 問題 #108

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. show license status
- B. fw monitor license status
- C. cpstat antimalware-f subscription status
- D. fwm lic print

答案： A

解題說明：

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.

Reference:

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

### 問題 #109

Which of the following would NOT be a flag when debugging a unified policy?

- A. rulebase
- B. tls
- C. clob
- D. connection

答案： B

解題說明：

The Unified Policy is a feature that allows you to create a single policy layer that combines the functionality of Access Control, Threat Prevention, and HTTPS Inspection<sup>12</sup>. To debug the Unified Policy, you need to use the command fw ctl debug with the module name UP and the flag all or specific flags for different aspects of the Unified Policy inspection<sup>34</sup>. The possible flags for the Unified Policy module are:

- \* up\_match: Shows the matching process of the Unified Policy rules.
- \* up\_inspect: Shows the inspection process of the Unified Policy rules.
- \* up\_action: Shows the action process of the Unified Policy rules.
- \* up\_log: Shows the logging process of the Unified Policy rules.
- \* up\_tls: Shows the TLS inspection process of the Unified Policy rules.
- \* up\_clob: Shows the CLOB (Content Limitation and Optimization Blade) inspection process of the Unified Policy rules.
- \* up\_rulebase: Shows the rulebase loading process of the Unified Policy rules.
- \* up\_connection: Shows the connection tracking process of the Unified Policy rules.

The flag tls is not a valid flag for the Unified Policy module, as it is used for the TLS Inspection module<sup>5</sup>.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. tls. The other options are valid flags for the Unified Policy module, as explained above<sup>34</sup>.

References:

- \* 1: CCTE Courseware, Module 8: Advanced Access Control, Slide 7
- \* 2: Check Point R81 Security Gateway Architecture and Packet Flow, Chapter 5: Unified Policy, Page 29
- \* 3: CCTE Courseware, Module 8: Advanced Access Control, Slide 17
- \* 4: Check Point R81 Security Gateway Architecture and Packet Flow, Chapter 5: Unified Policy, Page 32
- \* 5: Check Point R81 Security Gateway Architecture and Packet Flow, Chapter 6: TLS Inspection, Page 36

### 問題 #110

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