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D. A license is needed for each attached SGM.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The MHO (Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrator) does not require a license by itself, but each SGM (Security Group Module) that is attached to the MHO needs a license. The license type depends on the features and blades that are enabled on the SGM. For example, if the SGM is running VSX, it needs a VSX license.

Reference:

- Maestro Expert (CCME) Course - Check Point Software, page 71
- Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X - Global Knowledge, course outline

Question: 4

What Maestro component acts as a load balancer and network switch?

- A. Security Switching Module (SSM)
- B. Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrator (MHO)
- C. Security Group (SG)
- D. Security Gateway Module (SGM)

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The Quantum Maestro Orchestrator uses the Distribution Mode to assign incoming traffic to Security Group Members.
- Reference: Working with the Distribution Mode

Question: 5

What is an uplink interface used for?

- A. To connect in between appliances
- B. To connect appliances to customer's infrastructure
- C. To connect Orchestrators to customer's infrastructure
- D. To connect in between Orchestrators

Answer: C

Explanation:

Uplink interfaces are used to connect Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrators (MHOs) to the customer's network infrastructure, such as switches, routers, or firewalls. They are also used to send and receive management and control traffic from the customer's network to the MHOs.

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CheckPoint Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which command is used to set the number of sites in a Maestro environment?

- A. set maestro configuration orchestrator-site-number
- B. set maestro configuration orchestrator-site-id
- C. set maestro orchestrator-site-amount
- D. set maestro configuration orchestrator-site-amount

Answer: D

Explanation:

This command is used to set the number of sites in a Maestro environment, which can be either one or two.

The number of sites determines the site-sync configuration and the failover policies for the Security Groups and the Security Group Members. The default value is one, and it can be changed only before the first Security Group is created.

References =

*Maestro basic setup documentation - Page 2 - Check Point CheckMates

*Check Point R81.10 for Scalable Platforms - Check Point Software

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NEW QUESTION # 40

What type of cluster can a Security Group be compared to?

- A. Active / Standby
- B. Active / Backup
- C. VSLS
- D. Load Sharing Active / Active

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Security Group (SG) in Check Point Maestro is comparable to a Load Sharing Active/Active cluster. This is because a Security Group consists of multiple Security Group Members (SGMs) that actively share the traffic load, provide high availability, and ensure scalability. Each SGM processes traffic according to the Security Group policy and synchronizes its state with other members, similar to how a Load Sharing Active/Active cluster distributes traffic across multiple nodes.

Exact Extract:

"A Security Group can be compared to a Load Sharing Active/Active cluster because it consists of multiple Security Group Members that share the traffic load and provide high availability and scalability. Each Security Group Member is an active firewall that processes traffic according to the Security Group policy and synchronizes its state with other members. The Maestro Orchestrator acts as a load balancer that distributes the traffic among the Security Group Members based on their capacity and availability."

-Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 2: Maestro Security Groups, Lesson 2.1:

Introduction to Security Groups, page 2-4

-Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 2: Maestro Security Groups, Section: Security Group Overview, page 2-3 Explanation of Options:

* A. Load Sharing Active / Active: Correct, as the Security Group operates like a Load Sharing Active /Active cluster, with all SGMs actively processing traffic and sharing the load, as described in the documentation.

- * B. VSLS: Incorrect, as Virtual System Load Sharing (VSLS) is a specific Check Point clustering mode for Virtual Systems, not directly comparable to a Security Group's architecture.
- * C. Active / Backup: Incorrect, as this implies only one node is active while others are passive, which does not align with the active load-sharing nature of Security Groups.
- * D. Active / Standby: Incorrect, as this also implies a single active node with standby nodes, whereas all SGMs in a Security Group are active.

References:

Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 2: Maestro Security Groups, Lesson 2.1: Introduction to Security Groups, page 2-4 Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 2: Maestro Security Groups, Section: Security Group Overview, page 2-3

NEW QUESTION # 41

There are two 10Gbps dual-port NICs and one 40Gbps NIC installed on a 23800 Appliance in slots 1, 2 and 3 accordingly. Which interfaces should be connected to Orchestrator 1 for downlinks' intra- orchestrator redundancy when using two Orchestrators?

- A. Port 1 in Slot 2 and Port 2 in Slot 1
- B. This configuration is not supported
- C. Any pair of available ports
- **D. Port 1 in Slot 1 and Port 2 in Slot 1**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

This configuration likely provides balanced and redundant connectivity for orchestrator redundancy.

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: Downlinks, page 3-8

*Check Point 23800 Appliance Datasheet - Check Point Software, page 2

NEW QUESTION # 42

What is an uplink interface used for?

- A. To connect appliances to customer's infrastructure
- B. To connect in between Orchestrators
- **C. To connect Orchestrators to customer's infrastructure**
- D. To connect in between appliances

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Uplink interfaces are used to connect Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrators (MHOs) to the customer's network infrastructure, such as switches, routers, or firewalls. They are also used to send and receive management and control traffic from the customer's network to the MHOs.

References:

*Maestro Expert (CCME) Course - Check Point Software, page 41

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

NEW QUESTION # 43

What is one benefit of a Dual MHO environment?

- A. Dual MHOs allow additional SGMs to be added to the SG.
- **B. Dual MHOs can be used to achieve increased scalability and redundancy.**

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