

# Quiz Authoritative 156-836 - Interactive Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) EBook



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CheckPoint 156-836 Exam covers a broad range of topics, including planning, designing, and deploying a Maestro environment, integrating Maestro with other Check Point solutions, implementing efficient traffic management, ensuring high availability, performing advanced administrative tasks, and addressing complex troubleshooting scenarios. It also covers topics related to network security, such as firewalls, VPNs, intrusion prevention, and threat prevention.

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## CheckPoint Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

### NEW QUESTION # 31

Where should the `sx_api_ports_dump.py` command be run?

- A. Security Group
- B. SMO Appliance
- C. Management server
- **D. Orchestrator**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The `sx_api_ports_dump.py` command is used to display port mapping and traffic distribution details for Security Groups and Orchestrator ports. This command must be run on the Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrator (MHO), as it is the device responsible for managing communication and configuration of Security Groups and Security Group Members (SGMs). It does not function on the Management server, Security Group, or SMO Appliance, as these components do not have the same role or access to Orchestrator-specific port data.

Exact Extract:

"The `sx_api_ports_dump.py` command should be run on the Orchestrator, which is the device that manages the communication and the configuration of the Security Groups and the SGMs. The command shows the port mapping and the traffic distribution for each Security Group, as well as the backplane bonds and the Orchestrator ports. The command does not work on the Management server, the Security Group, or the SMO Appliance, as they do not have the same role and functionality as the Orchestrator."

-Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 2: Maestro Security Groups, Lesson 2.4: Traffic Flow, page 2-20

-Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 2: Maestro Security Groups, Section: Traffic Distribution, page 2-8

Explanation of Options:

- \* A. Management server: Incorrect, as the Management server does not manage Orchestrator port configurations or traffic distribution.
- \* B. Security Group: Incorrect, as Security Groups (SGMs) do not have direct access to Orchestrator port data.
- \* C. Orchestrator: Correct, as the Orchestrator is the device where this command is executed to retrieve port and traffic distribution information.
- \* D. SMO Appliance: Incorrect, as the Single Management Object (SMO) Appliance does not handle Orchestrator-specific port management.

References:

Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 2: Maestro Security Groups, Lesson 2.4: Traffic Flow, page 2-20

Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 2: Maestro Security Groups, Section: Traffic Distribution, page 2-8

### NEW QUESTION # 32

What cannot be learned from the output of `lldpctl`?

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 33

What is the Correction Layer?

- A. Correction Layer is a Layer of GAIA OS which corrects misspelled commands and allows them to execute

- B. Correction Layer is a daemon which corrects errors on Backplane interfaces
- C. Correction Layer is a mechanism which activated in case of asymmetric routing
- **D. Correction Layer is a mechanism which handles asymmetric connections in multi-appliance system. For example, in case of NAT**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Correction Layer is a Maestro component that ensures that packets from the same connection are handled by the same Security Group Module (SGM) in a multi-appliance system. This is especially important when NAT is involved, as packets sent from the client to the server can be distributed to a different SGM than packets from the same session sent from the server to the client. The Correction Layer must then forward the packet to the correct SGM.

References:

\*NAT and the Correction Layer on a Security Gateway - Check Point Software1

\*Solved: Maestro queries - Check Point CheckMates

### NEW QUESTION # 34

Where should `sx_api_ports_dump.py` command be ran?

- A. Security Group
- B. SMO Appliance
- C. Management server
- **D. Orchestrator**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The `sx_api_ports_dump.py` command should be run on the Orchestrator, which is the device that manages the communication and the configuration of the Security Groups and the SGMs. The command shows the port mapping and the traffic distribution for each Security Group, as well as the backplane bonds and the Orchestrator ports. The command does not work on the Management server, the Security Group, or the SMO Appliance, as they do not have the same role and functionality as the Orchestrator.

References

\*R81.20 Maestro Cheat Sheet version 7 - Check Point CheckMates, page 2

\*Maestro Expert (CCME) Course - Check Point Software, page 31

\*Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X - Global Knowledge, page 3

### NEW QUESTION # 35

Maestro allows running commands globally in Expert mode by using global prefixes, such as:

- A. global
- B. all
- **C. g\_all**
- D. asg all

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The `g_all` prefix is used to run commands globally in Expert mode on all Security Group Members of the current Security Group. For example, `g_all cpstop` will stop the Check Point services on all SGMs. The other prefixes are not valid for global commands in Expert mode.

References

\*Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 4: Using the Command Line Interface and WebUI, Lesson 4.3: Global Commands, page 4-11

\*Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 4: Using the Command Line Interface and WebUI, Section: Global Commands, page 4-9

\*Global Expert Mode Commands - Check Point CheckMates

### NEW QUESTION # 36

