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Check Point 156-587

Check Point Certified Troubleshooting Expert - R81.20
(CCTE)

Questions & Answers PDF
(Demo Version – Limited Content)

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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 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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 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 6	<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 7	<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.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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CheckPoint Check Point Certified Troubleshooting Expert - R81.20 Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

What function receives the AD log event information?

- A. CPD
- B. FWD
- C. PEP
- **D. ADLOG**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The ADLOG function receives the AD log event information from the Domain Controllers. The ADLOG function is part of the Identity Awareness feature that enables the Security Gateway to identify users and machines in the network and enforce Access Control policy rules based on their identities. The ADLOG function uses the AD Query (ADQ) method to connect to the Active Directory Domain Controllers using WMI and subscribe to receive Security Event logs that are generated when users perform login. The ADLOG function then extracts the user and machine information that maps to an IP address from the event logs and sends it to the PEP function, which enforces the policy based on the identity information.

References:

- * 1: Identity Awareness AD Query - Check Point Software
- * 2: Identity Logging - Frequently Asked Questions - Check Point Software
- 3: Support, Support Requests, Training ... - Check Point Software

NEW QUESTION # 66

When dealing with monolithic operating systems such as Gaia where are system calls initiated from to achieve a required system level function?

- A. User Mode
- B. Medium Path
- **C. Kernel Mode**
- D. Slow Path

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 67

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 only issues related to dropping of traffic, however (ii) can be used for any firewall issue including NATing, clustering etc.
- **B. (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**
- C. (i) is used to debug the access control policy only, however (ii) can be used to debug a unified policy
- D. (i) is used on a Security Gateway, whereas (ii) is used on a Security Management Server

Answer: B

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.

References: Check Point Processes and Daemons³, (CCTE) - Check Point Software²

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

10: <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 # 68

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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. `fwm monitor license status` is not a valid command. The correct command is `fwm 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.

References:

- * 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

NEW QUESTION # 69

PostgreSQL is a powerful, open source relational database management system. Check Point offers a command for viewing the database to interact with Postgres interactive shell. Which command do you need to enter the PostgreSQL interactive shell?

- A. `mysql_client cpm postgres`
- B. `psql_client postgres cpm`
- C. `mysql -u root`
- D. `psql_client cpm postgres`

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct command to enter the PostgreSQL interactive shell is `psql_client cpm postgres`. This command allows the administrator to view and manipulate the database of the Check Point Management (CPM) module, which stores the configuration and policy data. The `psql_client` command is a Check Point wrapper for the `psql` command, which is the native PostgreSQL interactive shell. The `psql_client` command takes two arguments: the first one is the name of the database module, and the second one is the name of the database user. In this case, the database module is `cpm` and the database user is `postgres`.

The other commands are incorrect because:

- * A. `mysql_client cpm postgres` is not a valid command. The `mysql_client` command is used to access the MySQL database, which is not used by Check Point. The Check Point database is based on PostgreSQL, not MySQL.
- * B. `mysql -u root` is not a valid command. The `mysql` command is used to access the MySQL database, which is not used by Check Point. The Check Point database is based on PostgreSQL, not MySQL.

Moreover, the `-u` option specifies the MySQL user name, which is not relevant for Check Point.

- * D. `psql_client postgres cpm` is not a valid command. The `psql_client` command takes the database module name as the first argument, and the database user name as the second argument. In this case, the database module name is `cpm` and the database user name is `postgres`. The order of the arguments is reversed in this command.

References:

- * How to use PostgreSQL interactive shell (`psql`) with Check Point database
- * Check Point Database Tool (`GuiDBedit`) - Check Point Software
- * (CCTE) - Check Point Software

NEW QUESTION # 70

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