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Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) is a certification program designed for IT professionals who are responsible for managing and maintaining large-scale, complex network infrastructures. Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) certification exams focus on the technical skills needed to deploy, manage, and troubleshoot Check Point's Maestro solution, which is a distributed software-defined networking (SDN) platform.

CheckPoint Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

- A. Active / Standby

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

Answer: B

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 # 22

When a VPN tunnel is formed with a Maestro SGM,

- A. The receiving SGM makes an encryption decision. The SGM then syncs the traffic to two backup SGMs: one for clear traffic and one for encrypted traffic.
- B. The MHO distributes copies of the packets to two different SGMs because SGM 1 will handle the clear traffic IKE exchange packets, while SGM2 handles encrypted packets.
- C. The MHO handles the IKE before distributing the traffic to a SGM to handle all encrypted traffic. This helps to prevent any issues with the correction layer.
- D. SGM 1 analyzes the policy and topology. If encryption is required, it calculates the tunnel owner's IP address. SGM 1 sends a clear packet to the tunnel owner. SGM 2 is now the connection and tunnel owner.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 23

HealthCheck Point _____

- A. is a self-updatable suite of tools for SGMs with the capability to assess the health of the system, visualize the Firewall topology, provide a timeline of critical and informative events that might have occurred in a production system.
- B. performs a system health check and is meant to replace both a CPInfo and the health check script.
- C. can be used to let you visualize the Firewall topology for the SG and view live statistics, which includes throughput, problem notes, and CPU utilization.
- D. is a self-updatable suite of tools for MHOs with the capability to assess the health of the system and provide a timeline of critical and informative events that might have occurred in a production system.

Answer: A

Explanation:

HealthCheck Point (HCP) is a tool that can perform various tests and checks on the system components of the Security Group Modules (SGMs), such as hardware, software, network, clock, ARP, and more. It can also display the performance statistics of the SGMs, such as throughput, packet rate, CPU utilization, memory usage, and more. Additionally, HCP can provide a graphical representation of the Firewall topology for the Security Group, showing the connections and statuses of the SGMs and the Orchestrators. Furthermore, HCP can generate a report of the critical and informative events that occurred on the system, such as configuration changes, errors, warnings, and alerts. HCP can help identify and troubleshoot any issues or errors that may affect the system functionality or performance.

References =

*HealthCheck Point (HCP) Release Updates - Check Point Software 1

*Professional Services Healthcheck - Check Point Software 2

*HealthCheck Point - Check Point CheckMates 3

NEW QUESTION # 24

What is an uplink interface used for?

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

Answer: A

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 # 25

What cannot be a reason for "Failed to get remote orchestrator interfaces" error message, when clicking on "Orchestrator" in WebUI

- **A. Remote orchestrator has no empty interfaces**
- B. One orchestrator only, but Orchestrator amount is 2 or no Sync in between orchestrators
- C. Single orchestrator environment, but configured Orchestrator amount is 2
- D. No Sync between orchestrators

Answer: A

Explanation:

One of the possible reasons for the "Failed to get remote orchestrator interfaces" error message, when clicking on "Orchestrator" in WebUI, is that the remote orchestrator has no empty interfaces that can be assigned to a security group. This can happen if all the interfaces on the remote orchestrator are already part of configured security groups, or if the remote orchestrator has no physical interfaces at all. In this case, the WebUI cannot display the unassigned interfaces of the remote orchestrator, and shows the error message.

References

*Not able to see unassigned interfaces on checkpoint Orchestrator

*Maestro 140 not detecting Interfaces

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

NEW QUESTION # 26

