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CheckPoint 156-836 exam is designed for IT professionals who want to validate their expertise in the Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) technology. 156-836 exam is an advanced-level certification designed for those who have extensive knowledge of Check Point security solutions and want to demonstrate their mastery of this technology. Passing 156-836 Exam will certify that the candidate has the skills and knowledge required to design, deploy, and manage the Check Point Maestro solution.

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The 156-836 certification is the way to go in the modern CheckPoint era. Success in the Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) exam of this certification plays an essential role in an individual's future growth. Nowadays, almost every tech aspirant is taking the test to get 156-836 certification and find well-paying jobs or promotions. But the main issue that most of the candidates face is not finding updated CheckPoint 156-836 Practice Questions to prepare successfully for the CheckPoint 156-836 certification exam in a short time.

CheckPoint 156-836 (Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME)) Exam is a certification exam that tests an individual's expertise in handling and managing the Check Point Maestro solution. 156-836 exam is intended for IT professionals who possess advanced knowledge and skills in designing, deploying, configuring, and troubleshooting complex Check Point Maestro environments. 156-836 Exam is designed to validate the candidate's ability to manage a large-scale, distributed, and high-performance network security infrastructure using the Check Point Maestro solution.

CheckPoint Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME) Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

What is the throughput penalty of Security Group?

- A. 1% per member
- B. Depends on the type of Appliance
- C. 10% per Security Group with no relation to the number of members
- D. 5% per member

Answer: A

Explanation:

Check Point reduced throughput degradation to 1% per added SGMs. For example, the overall throughput degradation is 10% for 10 SGMs in a Security Group. Check Point aims to reduce this even further in the future.

https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal?eventSubmit_doGoviewsolutiondetails=&solutionid=sk147853

NEW QUESTION # 72

To display processes that are consuming excessive system resources, users should use the _____ command.

- A. asg stat -v
- B. **asg_perf_hogs**
- C. asg perf -v
- D. top

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The asg_perf_hogs command is a script that displays the processes that are consuming excessive system resources, such as CPU, memory, disk, and network, on the orchestrator and the appliances. It can help identify performance issues and bottlenecks in the Maestro environment.

References

*Software Provision and Performance hogs failed - Check Point CheckMates1

*CHECK POINT MAESTRO EXPERT, page 33

NEW QUESTION # 73

What is an uplink interface used for?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

An uplink interface in a Check Point Maestro environment is specifically used to connect Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrators (MHOs) to the customer's network infrastructure, such as switches, routers, or firewalls. These interfaces facilitate the transmission and reception of management and control traffic between the MHOs and the customer's network. They are critical for integrating the Maestro system with the external network environment.

Exact Extract:

"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."

-Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 1: Introduction to Check Point Maestro, Lesson 1.3: Maestro Interfaces, page 1-10

-Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 1: Introduction to Check Point Maestro, Section:

Interfaces, page 1-8

Explanation of Options:

* A. To connect in between appliances: Incorrect, as uplink interfaces are not used to connect appliances (Security Group Members) to each other. This is typically handled by downlink interfaces or internal backplane connections.

* B. To connect appliances to customer's infrastructure: Incorrect, as appliances (SGMs) connect to the Orchestrators via downlink interfaces, not directly to the customer's infrastructure.

* C. To connect Orchestrators to customer's infrastructure: Correct, as uplink interfaces are explicitly designed for this purpose, as stated in the courseware and administration guide.

* D. To connect in between Orchestrators: Incorrect, as connections between Orchestrators (e.g., in a Dual-Site setup) are typically handled via site-sync ports, not uplink interfaces.

References:

Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 1: Introduction to Check Point Maestro, Lesson 1.3: Maestro Interfaces, page 1-10 Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 1: Introduction to Check Point Maestro, Section:

Interfaces, page 1-8

NEW QUESTION # 74

When working with Maestro, what is the difference between using Clish and gClish?

- A. Clish commands are for testing purposes only and cannot be saved, gClish commands apply to all SG members, by default.
- B. Clish commands are run on the SG members. gClish commands are run on the MHO and applied to all connected SG members in a specified group.
- C. Clish commands apply to all UP SG members, by default. gClish commands apply to all SG members, by default.
- D. Clish commands apply only to a specific SG member. gClish commands apply to all UP SG members, by default.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 75

What command should be used for collecting diagnostic information about the orchestrator?

- A. orch_info
- B. cpinfo
- C. asg perf-v
- D. cpview

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The cpinfo command is a tool that collects diagnostic information about the orchestrator, such as hardware, software, network, configuration, and logs. The cpinfo command generates a file that can be sent to Check Point Support for analysis and troubleshooting. The cpinfo command can be run on the orchestrator's CLI or WebUI.

References =

*Check Point Maestro R81.X Administration Guide, page 68, section "cpinfo" 1

*Check Point Maestro R81.X Getting Started Guide, page 30, section "cpinfo" 2

*Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrator Datasheet - Check Point Software 3

1: <https://www.manualslib.com/manual/2031661/Check-Point-Maestro-R80-20sp.html> 2:

https://sc1.checkpoint.com/documents/R81/WebAdminGuides/EN/CP_R81_Maestro_GettingStarted/html_frame

3: <https://www.checkpoint.com/downloads/products/maestro-hyperscale-orchestrator-datasheet.pdf>

NEW QUESTION # 76

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