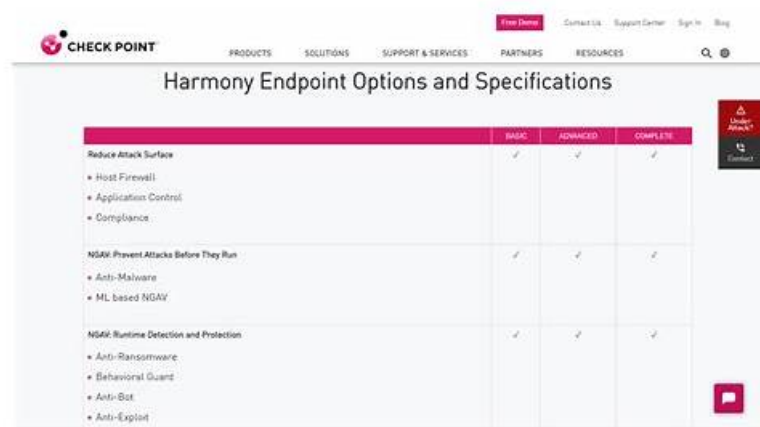


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CheckPoint 156-536 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Harmony Endpoint: This section measures the skills of CheckPoint Security Administrators about the fundamental concepts of Harmony Endpoint. It introduces candidates to the capabilities of the Harmony Endpoint solution, which is designed to protect endpoint devices from various cyber threats.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmony Endpoint Security Management: This section focuses on the skills of Harmony Endpoint Security Professionals and covers the management aspects of Harmony Endpoint Security. It emphasizes how to effectively configure and manage security policies across endpoint devices.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmony Endpoint Management as a Service: This section targets Harmony Endpoint Security Professionals, focusing on managing endpoint security as a service. It covers the cloud-based management capabilities of Harmony Endpoint, allowing for scalable deployment and policy management.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploying Harmony Endpoint Data Security Protection: In this domain, CheckPoint Security Administrators will demonstrate their skills in deploying data security protections within Harmony Endpoint. This includes configuring data loss prevention strategies and ensuring data integrity across endpoints.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troubleshooting: In this final section, CheckPoint Security Administrators will demonstrate their troubleshooting skills related to Harmony Endpoint. This involves identifying and resolving issues that may arise during deployment or operation of the endpoint security solution.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Threat Prevention: CheckPoint Security Administrators will be assessed in this area, which covers advanced techniques for preventing sophisticated threats. This includes leveraging threat intelligence and proactive measures to safeguard endpoints from emerging cyber risks.

Contains actual Check Point Certified Harmony Endpoint Specialist - R81.20 (CCES) 156-536 Check Point Certified Harmony Endpoint Specialist - R81.20 (CCES) questions to facilitate preparation

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CheckPoint Check Point Certified Harmony Endpoint Specialist - R81.20 (CCES) Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

How is the Kerberos key tab file created?

- A. Using Kerberos principals
- B. Using the AD server
- C. Using encryption keys
- **D. With the ktpass tool**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 20

What happens to clients that fail to meet the requirements?

- A. They receive incomplete protections
- **B. They do not receive FDE protections**
- C. They have encryption issues
- D. They have unenforced protections

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 21

In a Standalone installation, the EMS is installed on the same computer or a different one than the NMS?

- A. Half on one and half on another computer
- B. Both
- **C. Same**
- D. Different

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the official Check Point Harmony Endpoint documentation, in a Standalone installation, the Endpoint Security Management Server (EMS) and the Network Management Server (NMS) are installed together on the same computer. This type of installation is ideal for smaller environments due to its simplicity.

Exact Extract from Official Document:

"In a Standalone installation, the EMS and NMS are installed on the same computer." Reference:Check Point Harmony Endpoint Specialist R81.20 Administration Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 22

What is the default encryption algorithm in the Full Disk Encryption tab under Advanced Settings?

- A. AES-CBC 128 bit
- B. AES-CBC 256 bit
- C. XTS-AES 128 bit
- **D. XTS-AES 256 bit**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The default encryption algorithm for Full Disk Encryption (FDE) in Check Point Harmony Endpoint, as configured in the Advanced Settings tab, is XTS-AES 256 bit. This is explicitly stated in the CP_R81.

20_Harmony_Endpoint_Server_AdminGuide.pdf on page 221, under the "Custom Disk Encryption Settings" section:

"The default encryption algorithm is XTS-AES 256 bit."

This extract confirms that Option C is correct. The document further notes that administrators can choose between XTS-AES 256 bit and XTS-AES 128 bit, but 256 bit is the default, reflecting a preference for stronger encryption. XTS (XEX-based tweaked-codebook mode with ciphertext stealing) is specifically designed for disk encryption, providing better security than CBC (Cipher Block Chaining) modes.

* Option A ("AES-CBC 128 bit") and Option B ("AES-CBC 256 bit") are incorrect because FDE uses XTS mode, not CBC, which is less suited for disk encryption due to its vulnerabilities in this context.

* Option D ("XTS-AES 128 bit") is a configurable option but not the default, as the guide specifies 256 bit as the standard setting.

References:

CP_R81.20_Harmony_Endpoint_Server_AdminGuide.pdf, Page 221: "Custom Disk Encryption Settings" (confirms XTS-AES 256 bit as the default algorithm).

NEW QUESTION # 23

What does Unauthenticated mode mean?

- A. Computers and users are trusted based on the passwords and usernames only.
- **B. Computers and users have credentials, but they are not verified through AD.**
- C. Computers and users might present a security risk, but still have access.
- D. Computers and users are trusted based on their IP address and username.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Harmony Endpoint, "Unauthenticated mode" refers to a configuration where computers and users possess credentials, but these credentials are not validated against Active Directory (AD). This mode is used when AD authentication is not implemented or required, yet some form of credential-based access control is still in place.

The CP_R81.20_Harmony_Endpoint_Server_AdminGuide.pdf does not provide a single, explicit definition of

"Unauthenticated mode" in a dedicated section. However, the concept is inferred from the authentication mechanisms described, particularly in relation to Active Directory integration. On page 208, under "Active Directory Authentication," the documentation states:

"Endpoint Security supports Active Directory authentication for users and computers. This allows for centralized management of user credentials and policies." This indicates that AD authentication is a supported method for verifying credentials centrally. On page 209, in "Configuring Active Directory Authentication," the guide details the process for enabling AD-based authentication, implying that without this configuration, credentials are not verified through AD. In such cases, the system may rely on local credentials or alternative methods, which aligns with the concept of

"Unauthenticated mode" (i.e., not authenticated via AD).

Option C ("Computers and users have credentials, but they are not verified through AD") directly matches this scenario:

* "Have credentials": Users and computers still use credentials (e.g., usernames and passwords) to access the system.

* "Not verified through AD": These credentials are not checked against an AD server, distinguishing this mode from AD-authenticated setups.

Let's analyze the other options:

* Option A ("Computers and users might present a security risk, but still have access"): This could be a potential outcome of unauthenticated mode, as lack of AD verification might increase risk.

However, it describes a consequence rather than defining the mode itself, making it less precise.

* Option B ("Computers and users are trusted based on their IP address and username"): The documentation does not mention trust based on IP address and username without AD verification, so this is unsupported.

* Option D ("Computers and users are trusted based on the passwords and usernames only"): This is partially correct, as unauthenticated mode may involve local credential checks. However, it lacks the critical distinction of "not verified through AD," which is central to the concept in Harmony Endpoint.

References:

CP_R81.20_Harmony_Endpoint_Server_AdminGuide.pdf, Page 209: "Configuring Active Directory Authentication" (implies non-AD verification when not configured).

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