TestkingPDF

Try before you buy

Download a free sample of any of our exam questions and answers

Download Demo

- 24/7 customer support, Secure shopping site
- Free One year updates to match real exam scenarios
- If you failed your exam after buying our products we will refund the full amount back to you.

Quality and Value

TestkingPDF Practice Exams are written to the highest standards of technical accuracy, using only certified subject matter experts and published authors for development - no all dumps.

Tested and Approved

We are committed to the process of vendor and third party approvals. We believe professionals and executives alike deserve the confidence of quality coverage these authorizations provide.

Easy to Pass

If you prepare for the exams using our TestkingPDF testing engine, It is easy to succeed for all certifications in the first attempt. You don't have to deal with all dumps or any free torrent / rapidshare all stuff.

Try Before Buy

TestkingPDF offers free demo of each product. You can check out the interface, question quality and usability of our practice exams before you decide to buy.

http://www.testkingpdf.com

Valid test online & stable pass king & latest PDF dumps

Exam : **156-836**

Title : Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81 (CCME)

Vendor : CheckPoint

Version : DEMO

NO.1 What command can be run to show which SGM is selected to receive traffic?
A. g_tcpdump
B. asg monitor
C. dxl calc
D. asg calc
Answer: D
Explanation:
The asg calc command is a tool to show which SGM is selected to receive traffic based on the distribution mode and the packet parameters. It takes the port number, the source IP, the destination IP, and optionally the source port and the destination port as arguments and returns the SGM ID and the hash value. For example, asg calc 1 10.0.0.1 20.0.0.2 1234 80 will show which SGM will receive the traffic from 10.0.0.1:1234 to
20.0.0.2:80 on port 1.
References
*Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X Courseware, Module 4: Using the Command Line Interface and WebUI, Lesson 4.1: asg calc, page 4-5
*Check Point R81 Maestro Administration Guide, Chapter 4: Using the Command Line Interface and WebUI, Section: asg calc, page 4-5
*asg calc - Check Point Software

NO.2 What kinds of transceivers are supported on Orchestrator MHO-170?
A. SFP, QSFP, QSFP28
B. SFP+, SFP28, QSFP
C. SFP, SFP+, SFP28
D. QSFP, QSFP28
Answer: D
Explanation:
The Orchestrator MHO-170 supports QSFP and QSFP28 transceivers on its 32x 100 GbE ports. QSFP stands for Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable and QSFP28 is an enhanced version of QSFP that supports up to 28 Gbps per lane. These transceivers can provide high-speed and high-density connectivity for the Maestro environment.
References
*Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrator Datasheet - Check Point Software1, page 2
*Maestro Transceiver & DAC Inventory - Check Point CheckMates

NO.3 On the MHO, to view connected ports and their functions, use the following command:
A. asg_ifconfig
B. show ports
C. orch_stat -c
D. orch_stat -p
Answer: D

NO.4 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:
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 GroupModules, 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

NO.5 In what mode do MHOs process traffic?
A. MHOs process traffic in load sharing mode
B. MHOs process traffic in Active-Standby mode
C. MHOs process traffic in Active-Active mode
D. MHOs process traffic in VSLS mode
Answer: C
Explanation:
MHOs process traffic in Active-Active mode, which means that both MHOs are active and share theload of the traffic that is sent to and from the SGMs. Active-Active mode provides better performance and scalability than Active-Standby mode, which only uses one MHO at a time and keeps the other as a backup. Active- Active mode also allows for faster failover and recovery in case of an MHO failure, as the surviving MHO can take over the traffic without interruption.
References
*Maestro Expert (CCME) Course - Check Point Software, page 25
*CheckPoint Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) - Skillzcafe, page 2
*Check Point Certified Maestro Expert (CCME) R81.X - Global Knowledge, page 2

NO.6 What command should be used for collecting diagnostic information about the orchestrator?
A. cpinfo

B. asg perf -v
C. cpview
D. orch_info
Answer: A
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_frameset.htm
3: https://www.checkpoint.com/downloads/products/maestro-hyperscale-orchestrator-datasheet.pdf

NO.7 After you import the R81.10 software package, what do you use to verify that it is possible to upgrade an MHO or SG?
A. Run HCP. One of the tests will list upgrade eligibility status for the MHO or SG.
B. Run the Pre-Upgrade Verifier to make sure it is possible to upgrade
C. Nothing. CPUSE will run a verification during the upgrade process to ensure the package is compatible.
D. The package is verified during the import process and a warning or error will be displayed at that time.
Answer: B
Explanation:
The Pre-Upgrade Verifier is a tool that checks the compatibility and readiness of the Maestro environment for the upgrade process. It verifies the current version, the target version, the hardware requirements, the configuration settings, and the license validity of the Maestro Orchestrators and the Security Groups. It also identifies any potential issues or risks that might affect the upgrade and provides recommendations on how to resolve them. The Pre-Upgrade Verifier should be run before importing the R81.10 software package and before performing the actual upgrade.
References =
*Check Point R81.10 for Scalable Platforms - Check Point Software
*CHECK POINT MAESTRO EXPERT

NO.8 What cannot be a reason for "Failed to get remote orchestrator interfaces" error message, when clicking on
"Orchestrator" in WebUI
A. No Sync between orchestrators
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. Remote orchestrator has no empty interfaces

Answer: D

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

NO.9 What happens if you apply a hotfix using gClish?

A. If you apply a hotfix using gclish, it causes an outage for the entire SG as all members reboot at roughly the same time.

B. If you apply a hotfix using gclish, each SG members installs the hotfix and reboots after waiting it's turn to do so.

C. Logical groups "A" and "B" are created. Members of group "A" install and reboot first. Then members of group "B" does the same once reboots have finished with group "A."

D. If you apply a hotfix using gclish, the operation will fail because an outage would occur.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Installing and Uninstalling a Hotfix on Quantum Maestro Orchestrators, page 1, when you apply a hotfix using gclish, the MHO distributes the hotfix to all SGMs in the SecurityGroup. The SGMs install the hotfix and reboot one by one, in ascending order of their SGM IDs. The SGMs wait for the previous SGM to finish rebooting before starting their own reboot. This ensures that there is no outage for the entire Security Group.

References = Installing and Uninstalling a Hotfix on Quantum Maestro Orchestrators, page 1; Maestro R81.10 Jumbo Hotfix install - Check Point CheckMates, page 1.