

[Feb 22, 2024 156-835 Ultimate Study Guide - ValidExam [Q30-Q52]



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Ultimate Guide to Prepare 156-835 Certification Exam for CCME in 2024

Upon passing the 156-835 exam, candidates will receive the Check Point Certified Maestro Expert certification, which demonstrates their expertise in using Check Point Maestro to manage complex security infrastructures. Check Point Certified Maestro Expert certification can help IT professionals advance their careers and gain recognition as experts in the field of network security management.

CheckPoint 156-835 Exam Objectives

The CheckPoint 156-835 exam objectives are 100% identical to the 156-835 exam objectives. The only difference is that the 156-835 exam objectives are broken down into smaller, more detailed topics. **CheckPoint 156-835 exam dumps** provide you with a detailed overview of all the topics included in the exam. You will be able to understand the concepts much better if you go through the 156-835 exam objectives first. This allows you to test your knowledge on these topics and not waste time on things you already know.

You can find a complete list of the CheckPoint 156-835 exam objectives below:

Identify common security threats to web applications and web services. Understand web application architecture and implementation techniques for securing web applications. Secure web applications and protect data by implementing best practices for application

design and development, configuration management, system hardening and integrity monitoring techniques for web servers, database servers, application servers, and firewalls. Implement common security controls in web applications using Java Servlets or JavaServer Pages (JSP), XML Web Services (XWS), Secure Socket Layer (SSL), Transport Layer Security (TLS), HTTP Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), Secure Socket Layer (SSL) with client certificates, SSL with server certificates, Kerberos V5/V5-1 authentication system; set up various authentication systems

QUESTION 30

What is an uplink interface used for?

- * To connect in between Orchestrators
- * To connect appliances to customer's infrastructure
- * To connect Orchestrators to customer's infrastructure
- * To connect in between appliances

QUESTION 31

What is a Security Group?

- * Logical group of computer and network resources
- * Group of security administrators
- * Group of security gateways
- * Group of appliances with enabled NGTX software blades

QUESTION 32

What is the default IP range of Sync network (with no increment)?

- * The same as Management network
- * 198.51.100.0
- * 192.0.2.0
- * 192.168.1.0

QUESTION 33

What kind of cluster Dual-Site can be compared to?

- * Active-Standby or VSLs
- * VSLs only
- * Active-Active
- * Active-Standby only

QUESTION 34

What is the throughput penalty of Security Group?

- * 5% per member
- * Depends on the type of Appliance
- * 10% per Security Group with no relation to amount of members
- * 1% per member

QUESTION 35

How many orchestrators may Dual-Site include?

- * 2
- * 1
- * 2 or 4
- * Only 4

QUESTION 36

What is the throughput penalty of Security Group?

- * 5% per member
- * Depends on the type of Appliance
- * 10% per Security Group with no relation to amount of members
- * 1% per member

QUESTION 37

Which setting is required in order to connect an appliance with 40Gbps downlink interface and DAC to the Orchestrator MHO-140?

- * On Orchestrator: Change QSFP mode from 100Gbps to 40Gbps
- * On Orchestrator: Change port type from uplink to downlink
- * On Appliance: Change a port speed to 10Gbps
- * No change required

QUESTION 38

What is the default Distribution mode?

- * User
- * Auto-topology
- * Manual-General
- * Network

In Check Point firewall, the default Distribution mode is Auto-topology. Auto-topology uses the built-in algorithm to automatically determine the best way to distribute the traffic across the firewall cluster, based on the topology of the network and the current load on the cluster members.

Auto-topology takes into account the available bandwidth and the CPU utilization of each cluster member, and then makes decisions on how to distribute the traffic across the cluster in real-time. It is a dynamic and adaptive mode that ensures the best use of the available resources and the highest level of performance.

QUESTION 39

What is the minimal amount of cables needed in order to connect an Appliance to an Orchestrator?

- * Three cables: uplink, downlink, SYNC
- * One Downlink cable only
- * Two cables: one uplink and one downlink
- * Four cables: uplink, downlink, SYNC and Management

QUESTION 40

What is the purpose of RJ-45 connectors located at the front panel of the Orchestrator MHO-170?

- * Two Out-of-band interfaces for access to Orchestrator itself
- * Out-of-band interface for access to Orchestrator itself and Serial Console connector
- * 1Gbps connectivity for Security Groups

* Reserved for internal purposes. Not in use

QUESTION 41

There's a 23800 appliance with quad NIC in slot 5. What would be the name of port 3 on this NIC?

- * ethBP3-05
- * ethsBP5-03
- * ethsBP3-05
- * ethsBP-05

QUESTION 42

What is the maximum amount of Appliances within Security group in Dual-Site configuration?

- * 16
- * 15
- * 28
- * 31

QUESTION 43

When running ifconfig command on an Appliance, there are interfaces shown in the list: eth1-Sync and eth2-Sync. What is the purpose of these interfaces?

- * These interfaces are bond members (slaves) of Sync Bond
- * These interfaces can be used as backup for Sync interface
- * These interfaces are not in use. Security GW module use Sync interface for synchronization
- * These interfaces represent physical Sync interface at the front panel of appliance

QUESTION 44

How many power supplies are presented on MHO-170?

- * 2
- * 1
- * 1 with option for 2
- * 4

QUESTION 45

What is the default range of physical ports for downlinks on Orchestrator MHO-170?

- * 3 - 16
- * 17 - 31
- * 25 - 32
- * 1 - 16

QUESTION 46

Which command will be used in order to restart Orchestrator service only?

- * orchd restart
- * cpstop; cpstart
- * reboot
- * service orchestrator restart

Page 313 from the training manual:

– Restart the service:

```
orchd restart
```

– Restart the service without confirmation

```
service orchd restart
```

QUESTION 47

When running `asg perf -v` in a Dual-Site environment, we can see only Appliances from one of the sites. That means we’re working in:

- * VLS mode
- * Active /Active
- * Active / Standby HA mode
- * This is not Dual-Site, in Dual-Site we always see Appliances from both sites

QUESTION 48

What is the minimal requirement for a Security Group?

- * 1 Appliance and 1 management port
- * 2 Appliances and 2 ports
- * 1 Appliance and 1 administrator with Multi-Domain admin permissions
- * None, it may be empty.

QUESTION 49

What kind of cluster Dual-Site can be compared to?

- * Active-Standby or VLS
- * VLS only
- * Active-Active
- * Active-Standby only

A Dual-Site cluster is a type of cluster that combines the features of both Active-Standby and VLS (Virtual Systems Load Sharing) clusters. Dual-Site clusters allow you to have two active clusters, one at each site, and the traffic is distributed between the two sites based on predefined rules and priorities.

A Dual-Site cluster can be compared to an Active-Standby cluster because one of the clusters is running in a passive mode and is only activated in case of a failure or a planned maintenance of the active cluster. And also can be compared to a VLS cluster because both clusters are active and share the traffic load.

It’s a type of High Availability solution that provides redundancy and failover capabilities across two geographically separated sites. In case of a failure or a outage on one site, the traffic is automatically redirected to the other site, ensuring that the service is not interrupted.

QUESTION 50

How many power supplies are presented on MHO-140?

- * 2

- * 4
- * 1
- * 1 with option for 2

QUESTION 51

What is the default IP range of CIN network (with no increment)?

- * 192.168.1.0
- * 198 .51 .100. 0
- * The same as Management network
- * 192. 0 .2 .0

QUESTION 52

What cannot be learned from the output of `asg perf -v -p` command?

- * Average CPU usage on Appliances
- * Real-time throughput
- * Average CPU usage on Orchestrators
- * Per-path distribution

To pass the CheckPoint 156-835 exam, candidates need to have a thorough understanding of Check Point Maestro architecture, deployment, and management. They should also be familiar with the best practices for deploying and managing Check Point Maestro solutions. 156-835 exam tests the candidates' abilities to install and configure Check Point Maestro, manage and troubleshoot Maestro components, and optimize Maestro performance.

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