



Vendor: Check Point

Exam Code: 156-836

Exam Name: Check Point Certified Maestro Expert - R81.X

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

What is the Correction Layer mechanism?

- A. Ensures asymmetric traffic is handled properly, especially in the case of NAT or VPNs.
- B. The load-balancing mechanism used by the MHO.
- C. The MHO's distribution algorithm which determines the handling SGM for a given connection.
- D. Enforces the access policy on the SGMs and synchronizes the enforcement verdict to other SGMs in the SG.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Correction Layer mechanism is a Maestro component that ensures that packets from the same connection are handled by the same Security Group Module (SGM) in a multi-appliance system. This is especially important when NAT or VPNs are involved, as packets sent from the client to the server can be distributed to a different SGM than packets from the same session sent from the server to the client. The Correction Layer must then forward the packet to the correct SGM.

QUESTION 2

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

- A. 28
- B. 31
- C. 15
- D. 16

Answer: A

QUESTION 3

At a minimum, how many management and Uplink ports does a SG require?

- A. Only one of the two interfaces is needed for the Security Group.
- B. Neither are required.
- C. Two of each.
- D. One each.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Security Group (SG) requires at least one management port and one uplink port to function properly. The management port is used to connect the SG to the Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrator (MHO) and the customer's management infrastructure, such as SmartConsole or SmartDomain Manager. The uplink port is used to connect the SG to the customer's network infrastructure, such as switches, routers, or firewalls. The uplink port is also used to send and receive traffic from the customer's network to the SG.

QUESTION 4

What is the maximum number of Appliances within the same Security Group?

- A. 31
- B. 8

- C. 52
- D. 16

Answer: A

Explanation:

The maximum number of appliances within the same security group is 31. This is because a security group can have up to 31 Security Group Modules (SGMs) of the same or different models, and each SGM is an appliance that runs the Check Point software. A security group can span across multiple chassis, and each chassis can have up to 16 SGMs. However, the total number of SGMs in a security group cannot exceed 31.

QUESTION 5

For the MHO-175, which ports are Management ports?

- A. Ports 49 - 55 are Management ports.
- B. Ports 1 - 4 are Management ports.
- C. Ports 27 - 47 are Management ports.
- D. Ports 5 - 26 are Management ports.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Port Mapping for the Check Point Maestro HyperScale Orchestrator MHO-175 document¹, ports 1 - 4 are Management ports that are used to connect the MHO to the customer's management infrastructure, such as SmartConsole or SmartDomain Manager. Ports 5 - 26 are Uplink ports that are used to connect the MHO to the customer's network infrastructure, such as switches, routers, or firewalls. Ports 27 - 47 are Downlink ports that are used to connect the MHO to the Security Group Modules (SGMs) in the Security Group. Ports 49 - 55 are Backplane ports that are used to connect the MHO to another MHO in a Dual Orchestrator environment.

QUESTION 6

What kinds of transceivers are supported on Orchestrator MHO-140?

- A. SFP, QSFP, QSFP28
- B. SFP+, SFP28, QSFP
- C. SFP, SFP+, SFP28
- D. SFP, SFP+, QSFP, QSFP28

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Maestro Hyperscale Orchestrator Datasheet¹, the Orchestrator MHO-140 supports the following transceiver types: SFP, SFP+, SFP28. These transceivers can be used for the management, uplink, and downlink ports of the Orchestrator. The SFP transceivers support 1 GbE, the SFP+ transceivers support 10 GbE, and the SFP28 transceivers support 25 GbE.

QUESTION 7

What happens if the SMO Master fails?

- A. The next SGM with the current lowest SGM ID assumes the role of the SMO Master.
- B. The Backup SMO Master will take over in the event of a failure with the SMO Master.
- C. A failover will occur on the MHO and traffic will continue to pass.

- D. The Security Group will no longer pass traffic and the issue must be resolved with the SMO Master.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The SMO Master is the SGM that is responsible for managing the Security Group and communicating with the MHO. If the SMO Master fails, the Backup SMO Master, which is the SGM with the next lowest SGM ID, will take over the role of the SMO Master and ensure the continuity of the Security Group operations.

QUESTION 8

What does the lldpctl command do?

- A. Show all devices discovered by LLDP protocol on downlink ports
- B. Show all devices discovered by LLDP protocol on all ports
- C. Discover orchestrators
- D. Show all devices discovered by LLDP protocol on uplink ports

Answer: B

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.

QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 10

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.

QUESTION 11

There are two 10Gbps dual-port NICs and one 40Gbps NIC installed on a 23800 Appliance in slots 1, 2 and 3 accordingly. Which interfaces should be connected to Orchestrator 1 for downlinks' intra- orchestrator redundancy when using two Orchestrators?

- A. Port 1 in Slot 2 and Port 2 in Slot 1
- B. This configuration is not supported
- C. Any pair of available ports
- D. Port 1 in Slot 1 and Port 2 in Slot 1

Answer: D

Explanation:

This configuration likely provides balanced and redundant connectivity for orchestrator redundancy.

QUESTION 12

Which licenses should be issued for the Orchestrator?

- A. No licenses are required for Orchestrator
- B. Depends on Software Blades enabled on connected appliances
- C. The Orchestrator is considered a Management server, hence it's licensed the same way
- D. The Orchestrator requires NGTX license

Answer: A

Explanation:

Orchestrators in many network environments do not require separate licenses, as they primarily function to manage and distribute network traffic.

QUESTION 13

When security policy is installed

- A. All SGMs receive the security policy and one by one performs an independent policy verification. Then, all SGMs simultaneously install the policy.
- B. The SMO Master receives the policy and performs a policy verification the policy is installed on the SMO Master, the SMO Master broadcasts the available package, other members retrieve the new policy from the SMO Master, then the non-SMO Master SGMs install the policy.
- C. All SGMs receive the security policy and simultaneous policy installation occurs.
- D. The policy is installed on the SMO, the SMO Master broadcasts the available package, other members retrieve the new policy from the SMO Master and perform an independent policy verification, then the non-SMO Master SGMs install the policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is the correct answer because it describes the security policy installation flow for a Maestro

Security Group. The SMO Master is the Security Group Member that acts as the leader and the single point of contact for the Management Server. The SMO Master verifies the policy and installs it first, then notifies the other SGMs that a new policy is available. The other SGMs fetch the policy from the SMO Master and install it in parallel.

QUESTION 14

What cannot be learned from the output of asg monitor command?

- A. Uptime
- B. Port status
- C. Security Policy status
- D. Appliances cluster status

Answer: D

QUESTION 15

Maestro allows running commands globally in Expert mode by using global prefixes, such as:

- A. asg all
- B. g_all
- C. all
- D. global

Answer: B

Explanation:

The g_all prefix is used to run commands globally in Expert mode on all Security Group Members of the current Security Group. For example, g_all cpstop will stop the Check Point services on all SGMs. The other prefixes are not valid for global commands in Expert mode.

QUESTION 16

The _____ command will allow users to update the specified file on all SGMs.

- A. g_update_conf_file
- B. g_all"
- C. sed
- D. g_cat

Answer: A

Explanation:

The g_update_conf_file command is a global command that allows users to update the specified file on all Security Group Members of the current Security Group. The command takes the file name and the parameter-value pair as arguments and updates the file accordingly. For example, g_update_conf_file fwkern.conf fwkern.enable_arp=1 will add or modify the fwkern.enable_arp parameter in the fwkern.conf file on all SGMs.

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