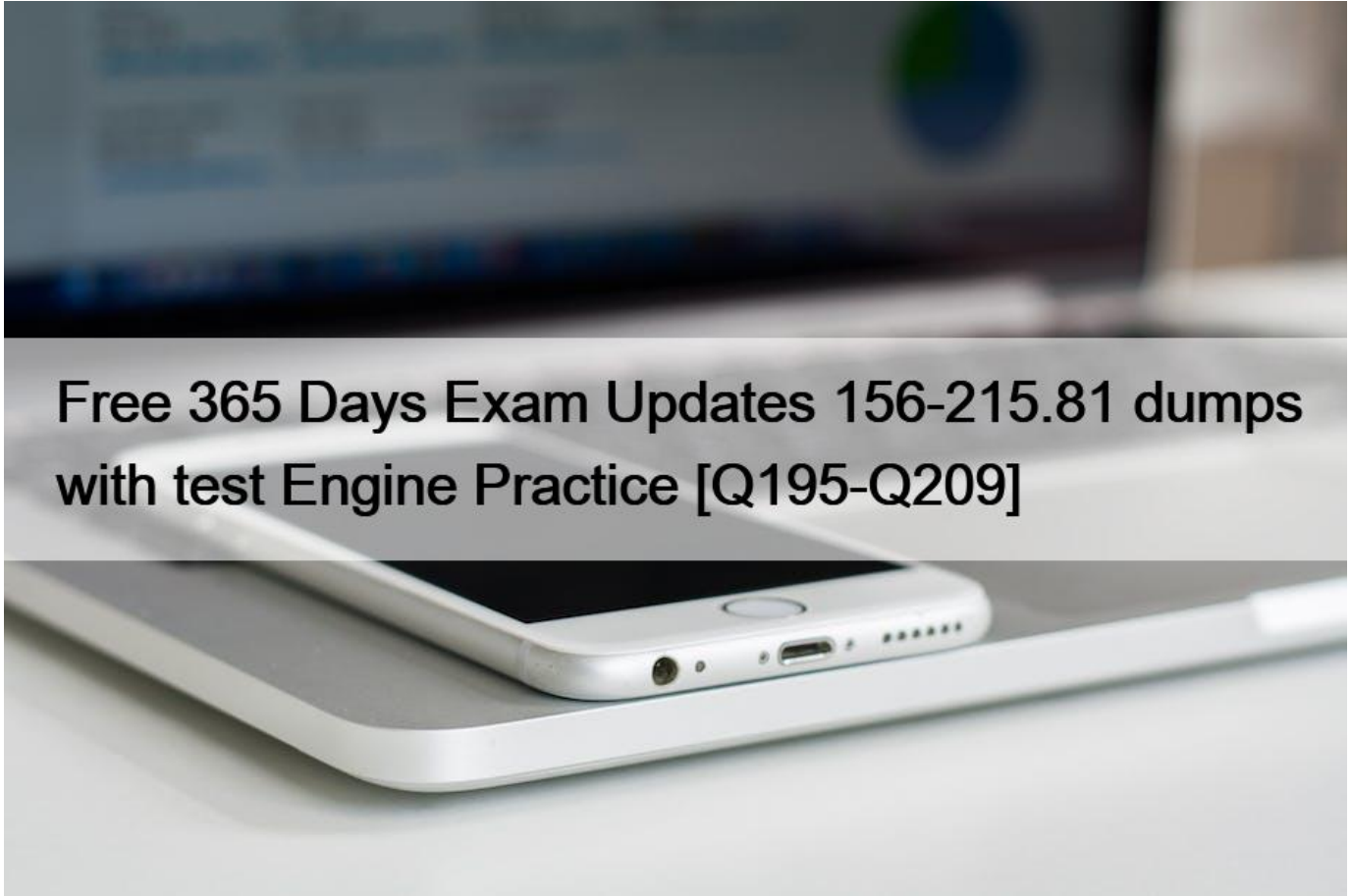


## Free 365 Days Exam Updates 156-215.81 dumps with test Engine Practice [Q195-Q209]



Free 365 Days Exam Updates 156-215.81 dumps with test Engine Practice  
Updated Verified 156-215.81 dumps Q&As - 100% Pass Guaranteed

The Check Point Certified Security Administrator R81 certification is essential for individuals who want to further their careers in the field of cybersecurity. Check Point Certified Security Administrator R81 certification is recognized globally and is highly respected in the industry. It is a great way to showcase one's skills and expertise in managing and maintaining Check Point security solutions.

The Check Point Certified Security Administrator R81 exam covers a range of topics, including network security, security management, and security administration. Candidates who pass the exam can demonstrate their knowledge of how to configure security policies, manage user access, and troubleshoot common network security issues. They can also show their ability to monitor network traffic and protect against threats, including viruses, malware, and phishing attacks.

### NEW QUESTION 195

In \_\_\_\_\_ NAT, the \_\_\_\_\_ is translated.

- \* Hide; source
- \* Static; source
- \* Simple; source
- \* Hide; destination

Explanation

In hide NAT, the source IP address is translated. Hide NAT is also known as many-to-one NAT or PAT (Port Address Translation). It maps multiple private IP addresses to one public IP address by using different port numbers. Hide NAT allows outbound connections from the private network to the public network, but not inbound connections from the public network to the private network. In static NAT, the source or destination IP address is translated depending on the direction of the traffic. Static NAT is also known as one-to-one NAT or bi-directional NAT. It maps one private IP address to one public IP address and allows both outbound and inbound connections. In simple NAT, there is no translation of IP addresses. Simple NAT is also known as routing mode or transparent mode. It allows traffic to pass through the NAT device without any modification. There is no hide NAT for destination IP address translation. References: What Is Network Address Translation (NAT)?, Network address translation, Network Address Translation Definition, Network Address Translation (NAT)

**NEW QUESTION 196**

Gaia includes Check Point Upgrade Service Engine (CPUSE), which can directly receive updates for what components?

- \* The Security Gateway (SG) and Security Management Server (SMS) software and the CPUSE engine.
- \* Licensed Check Point products for the Gaia operating system and the Gaia operating system itself.
- \* The CPUSE engine and the Gaia operating system.
- \* The Gaia operating system only.

**NEW QUESTION 197**

There are four policy types available for each policy package. What are those policy types?

- \* Access Control, Threat Prevention, Mobile Access and HTTPS Inspection
- \* Access Control, Custom Threat Prevention, Autonomous Threat Prevention and HTTPS Inspection
- \* There are only three policy types: Access Control, Threat Prevention and NAT.
- \* Access Control, Threat Prevention, NAT and HTTPS Inspection

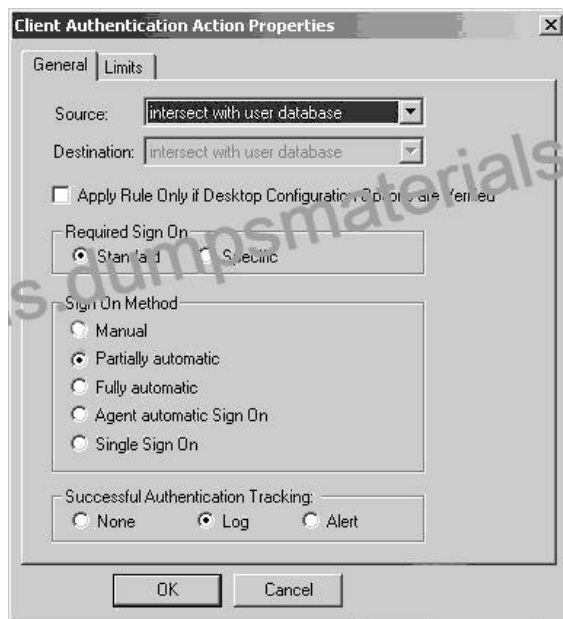
Explanation

The four policy types available for each policy package are Access Control, Threat Prevention, NAT, and HTTPS Inspection. Access Control is the policy type that defines the basic firewall rules. Threat Prevention is the policy type that enables the protection against various types of attacks, such as IPS, Anti-Virus, Anti-Bot, etc. NAT is the policy type that defines the network address translation rules. HTTPS Inspection is the policy type that allows the inspection of encrypted traffic. The other options are not valid policy types for each policy package.

**NEW QUESTION 198**

Study the Rule base and Client Authentication Action properties screen.

No.	Hits	Name	Source	Destination	VPN	Service	Action	Track	Install On
1	0	Authentication	Customers@Any	Any	Any Traffic	TCP http TCP ftp TCP telnet	Client Aut	Log	Policy Ta
2	0		Any	Any	Any Traffic	Any	drop	Log	Policy Ta



After being authenticated by the Security Gateways, a user starts a HTTP connection to a Web site. What happens when the user tries to FTP to another site using the command line? The:

- \* user is prompted for authentication by the Security Gateways again.
- \* FTP data connection is dropped after the user is authenticated successfully.
- \* user is prompted to authenticate from that FTP site only, and does not need to enter his username and password for Client Authentication
- \* FTP connection is dropped by Rule 2.

### NEW QUESTION 199

Which authentication scheme requires a user to possess a token?

- \* TACACS
- \* SecurID
- \* Check Point password
- \* RADIUS

SecurID

SecurID requires users to both possess a token authenticator and to supply a PIN or password

### NEW QUESTION 200

Jack works for a managed service provider and he has been tasked to create 17 new policies for several new customers. He does not have much time. What is the BEST way to do this with R80 security management?

- \* Create a text-file with mgmt\_cli script that creates all objects and policies. Open the file in SmartConsole Command Line to run it.
- \* Create a text-file with Gaia CLI -commands in order to create all objects and policies. Run the file in CLISH with command load configuration.
- \* Create a text-file with DBEDIT script that creates all objects and policies. Run the file in the command line of the management

server using command dbedit -f.

\* Use Object Explorer in SmartConsole to create the objects and Manage Policies from the menu to create the policies.

Did you know: mgmt\_cli can accept csv files as inputs using the --batch option.

The first row should contain the argument names and the rows below it should hold the values for these parameters.

So an equivalent solution to the powershell script could look like this:

data.csv:

name	ip v4-address	color
host1	192.168.35.1	black
host2	192.168.35.2	red
host3	192.168.35.3	blue

mgmt\_cli add host --batch data.csv -u <username> -p <password> -m <management server> This can work with any type of command not just --add host; : simply replace the column names with the ones relevant to the command you need.

### NEW QUESTION 201

Which of the following statements accurately describes the command snapshot?

- \* snapshot creates a full OS-level backup, including network-interface data, Check Point production information, and configuration settings of a GAiA Security Gateway.
- \* snapshot creates a Security Management Server full system-level backup on any OS
- \* snapshot stores only the system-configuration settings on the Gateway
- \* A Gateway snapshot includes configuration settings and Check Point product information from the remote Security Management Server

### NEW QUESTION 202

Choose what BEST describes users on Gaia Platform.

- \* There are two default users and neither can be deleted.
- \* There are two default users and one cannot be deleted.
- \* There is one default user that can be deleted.
- \* There is one default user that cannot be deleted.

Explanation

There are two default users on Gaia Platform and neither can be deleted. The two default users are admin and monitor. The admin user has full access to the Gaia configuration and management tools, such as CLI and WebUI. The monitor user has read-only access to the Gaia configuration and management tools, and can only view the system status and settings. These two users cannot be deleted, but their passwords can be changed. References: [Gaia Administration Guide], [Gaia Overview]

### NEW QUESTION 203

Fill in the blank: When tunnel test packets no longer invoke a response, SmartView Monitor displays \_\_\_\_\_ for the given VPN tunnel.

- \* Down
- \* No Response
- \* Inactive
- \* Failed

**NEW QUESTION 204**

Which rule is responsible for the user authentication failure?

No.	Hits	Name	Source	Destination	VPN	Service	Action	Track
1	0	NetBIOS	Any	Any	Any Traffic	NBT	drop	None
2	0	Management	webSingapore	fwsingapore	Any Traffic	ssh https	accept	None
3	0	Stealth	Any	fwsingapore	Any Traffic	Any	drop	Log
4	0	User Auth	Any	webSingapore	Any Traffic	http	User Auth	Log
5	0	Partner City	net_singapore net_rome net_singapore net_sydney	net_rome net_singapore	rome_singapore	http	accept	Log
6	0	Network Traffic		Any	Any Traffic	http dns icmp-proto ftp https	accept	Log
7	0	Cleanup	Any	Any	Any Traffic	Any	drop	Log

- \* Rule 4
- \* Rule 6
- \* Rule 3
- \* Rule 5

**NEW QUESTION 205**

A Check Point Software license consists of two components, the Software Blade and the Software Container.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of Software Containers: \_\_\_\_\_.

- \* Two; Security Management and Endpoint Security
- \* Two; Endpoint Security and Security Gateway
- \* Three; Security Management, Security Gateway, and Endpoint Security
- \* Three; Security Gateway, Endpoint Security, and Gateway Management

Explanation

A Check Point Software license consists of two components, the Software Blade and the Software Container. There are three types of Software Containers: Security Management, Security Gateway, and Endpoint Security. A Software Blade is a specific security function that can be enabled or disabled on a Software Container. A Software Container is a platform that runs one or more Software Blades. Security Management is a container that manages the security policy and configuration of Security Gateways. Security Gateway is a container that enforces the security policy on network traffic. Endpoint Security is a container that protects endpoints from threats and data loss. References: Check Point Licensing and Contract Operations User Guide

**NEW QUESTION 206**

Which of the following is NOT a valid deployment option for R81?

- \* All-in-one (stand-alone)
- \* CloudGuard

- \* Distributed
- \* Bridge Mode

#### NEW QUESTION 207

Fill in the blank: In Security Gateways R75 and above, SIC uses \_\_\_\_\_ for encryption.

- \* AES-128
- \* AES-256
- \* DES
- \* 3DES

#### NEW QUESTION 208

Fill in the blanks: A \_\_\_\_ license requires an administrator to designate a gateway for attachment whereas a

\_\_\_\_\_ license is automatically attached to a Security Gateway.

- \* Formal; corporate
- \* Local; formal
- \* Local; central
- \* Central; local

Explanation

A central license is automatically attached to a Security Gateway when it is installed. A local license requires an administrator to designate a gateway for attachment1, p. 8. References: Check Point CCSA &#8211; R81: Practice Test & Explanation

#### NEW QUESTION 209

Which type of Endpoint Identity Agent includes packet tagging and computer authentication?

- \* Full
- \* Light
- \* Custom
- \* Complete

**Provide Valid Dumps To Help You Prepare For Check Point Certified Security Administrator R81 Exam:**

<https://www.dumpsmaterials.com/156-215.81-real-torrent.html>