



## CheckPoint 156-816

**Exam Name:** Check Point Certified Managed Security Expert Plus VSX NGX

**Q & A :** 140 Q&As

**Pdf Demo**

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Exam : Check Point 156-816

Title : Check Point Certified Managed Security Expert Plus VSXNGX

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of physical interface seen in a VSX Gateway?

- A. Warp
- B. Internal
- C. Dedicated management
- D. External
- E. Synchronization

Answer: A

2. When deploying a VSX Gateway managed by a SmartCenter Server, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. VSX Administrators can configure different domains for each Virtual System.
- B. Multiple Administrators can simultaneously connect to the same database, to manage multiple Customers.
- C. All Customer objects, rules, and users are shared in a single database.
- D. Each Virtual System has its own unique Certificate Authority.
- E. VSX superuser Administrators can configure granular permissions for each Customer Administrator.

Answer: C

3. A Warp Link is a virtual point-to-point connection between a:

- A. Virtual Router and Virtual System.
- B. Virtual Router and Virtual Switch.
- C. Virtual System and the management interface.
- D. Virtual Router and a physical interface.
- E. Virtual System and another Virtual System.

Answer: A

4. How many Management Virtual System instances does each member of a VSX Gateway cluster run?

- A. One for each physical interface on the Gateway
- B. One for each cluster member
- C. Only one
- D. Two, the cluster MVS and the unique Gateway MVS
- E. One for each Virtual System configured on the Gateway

Answer: C

5. If you want your customer's Virtual Systems to give protected hosts access to and from the Internet, which of the following must be configured as a public IP address?

- A. Default Gateway IP address of the Virtual Switch
- B. Main IP of the customer's Virtual System
- C. Main IP of the Virtual Switch
- D. Default Gateway IP address of the Management Virtual System
- E. Main IP of the Management Virtual System

Answer: B

6. Which of the following statements is true concerning the default Security Policy of the External Virtual Router?

- A. The External Virtual Router automatically performs Hide NAT behind its external interface for all Virtual Systems connected to it.
- B. The default Policy of the External Virtual Router denies all traffic going to or coming from it.
- C. The default policy of the External Virtual Router cannot be changed.
- D. All traffic coming from networks protected by a VSX Gateway is accepted. All other traffic is dropped.
- E. The External Virtual Router always enforces the same Policy as the Management Virtual System.

Answer: B

7. You are configuring source-based routing in a VSX Gateway deployment with both External and Internal Virtual Routers. Which of the following functions cannot be configured for the Virtual Systems?

- A. Virtual System clustering
- B. Anti-spoofing measures
- C. Network Address Translation
- D. Remote access VPNs
- E. Intranet VPNs

Answer: B

8. TRUE or FALSE. A Virtual System in Bridge mode can enforce anti-spoofing definitions.

- A. True, anti-spoofing must be manually defined in bridge mode.
- B. True, as long as the Virtual System has more than two interfaces defined.
- C. True, as long as Network Address Translation is performed.
- D. True, anti-spoofing measures are defined automatically in Bridge mode.
- E. False, anti-spoofing cannot be configured for Virtual Systems in Bridge mode.

Answer: A

9. Which of the following can function as a Management Server for a VSX Gateway?

- A. Check Point Integrity
- B. SiteManager-1 NGX: Multi-Domain Server

- C. Security Management Portal
- D. VPN-1/FireWall-1 Small Office
- E. Provider-1 NGX: Multi-Domain Server

Answer: E

10. Which of the following items is most commonly configured as the default Gateway for a Management Virtual System?

- A. Interface leading to the management network
- B. Same setting as the default Gateway of the External Virtual Router; typically this is a perimeter router.
- C. External Virtual Router
- D. Internal Virtual Router
- E. Interface leading to the synchronization network

Answer: C

11. Which of the following MDS types allows you to create and manage a VSX Gateway?

- A. MDS CLM
- B. MDS Manager station
- C. MDS VSX Integrator
- D. MDS MLM
- E. MDS Manager + Container station

Answer: E

12. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a virtual security device configured on a VSX Gateway, which operates as a complete routing and security domain, with firewall and VPN capabilities.

- A. Virtual Switch
- B. Context Identification Module
- C. Virtual System Extension
- D. Virtual System
- E. External Virtual Router

Answer: D

13. When deploying a VSX Gateway managed by a Provider-1 MDS, how many Administrators can connect in Read/Write mode to the MDS database simultaneously?

- A. One for each CMA
- B. No more than 250
- C. One
- D. No more than 25
- E. Two; one can connect to the Management Virtual System database, while the other connects to the Virtual System database.

Answer: A

14. When configuring Virtual Systems with overlapping IP addressing, the Virtual Systems must:

- A. Be included in a VPN.
- B. Be on the same network.
- C. Perform Network Address Translation.
- D. Perform in Bridge mode.
- E. Define VLAN Tags.

Answer: C

15. In a VSX Gateway cluster, which of the following objects are available by default as installation targets for the Management Virtual System?

- A. Individual Management Virtual Systems (MVS) for each cluster member
- B. MVS cluster object
- C. Individual External Virtual Routers for each cluster member
- D. Virtual Switch cluster object
- E. Individual Virtual Switch Members

Answer: B

16. When configuring a Provider-1 management solution for your VSX Gateway, what is the fewest number of CMAs that must be licensed, for VSX management functionality?

- A. 50
- B. 25
- C. 5

D. 10

E. 1

Answer: D

17. What are the two levels of VSX Gateway clustering?

- A. INSPECT and database level
- B. Database and VSX Gateway levels
- C. Virtual device and database levels
- D. INSPECT and configuration levels
- E. Virtual device and VSX Gateway levels

Answer: E

18. During the initial configuration of a VSX Gateway cluster, the VSX Administrator is prompted to specify each cluster member's name, as shown below: Which of the following best describes this name?

- A. IP address of the individual VSX Gateway in the cluster
- B. Any name the VSX Administrator chooses to describe the cluster member
- C. Customer for which this VSX Gateway cluster is configured
- D. MAC address of the individual VSX Gateway in the cluster
- E. Hostname of the individual VSX Gateway in the cluster

Answer: B

19. What is the difference between Single-Context and Multi-Context processes?

- A. Single-Context processes are implemented in standard firewall deployments, while only Multi-Context processes are implemented in VSX Gateway deployments.
- B. Single-Context processes are shared between VSX Gateways in an HA configuration, while Multi-Context processes are shared between VSX Gateways in a Load Sharing environment.
- C. Single-Context processes are ones in which all Virtual Systems share, while Multi-Context processes are unique to each Virtual System.
- D. Single-Context processes are implemented in a single VSX Gateway environment, while Multi-Context processes are only implemented in VSX Gateway High Availability (HA).
- E. Single-Context processes are unique to each Virtual System on a Gateway, while Multi-Context processes are ones in which all Virtual Systems share.

Answer: E

20. During MDS installation, you must configure at least one VSX Administrator. After creating the Administrator, you are prompted to perform which task?

- A. Grant VSX-specific privileges to the Administrator
- B. Assign the Administrator to manage a specific Virtual System
- C. Add the Administrator to a group
- D. Assign the Administrator to manage a specific interface on the VSX Gateway
- E. Assign the Administrator to manage a specific CMA

Answer: C

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