

## CheckPoint.156-551.v2026-05-15.q68

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### NEW QUESTION: 1

What should you check if policy installation to a VS fails?

- A. Gaia WebUI
- B. Connectivity to Management Server
- C. VS ID sequence
- D. VRRP configuration

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Policy installation can fail if the VSX Gateway (hosting the VS) loses communication with the Security Management Server. Ensuring SIC status, DNS resolution, and routing are functional is critical in such cases.

### NEW QUESTION: 2

Which command provides verbose state and status of all Virtual Systems on a VSX Gateway?

- A. fw vsx stat -v
- B. vsx stat
- C. cpstat fw
- D. vsx\_util list\_vs

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

fw vsx stat -v gives detailed information for all Virtual Systems, including interface bindings, CPU usage, and policy status. It is a comprehensive diagnostic tool for verifying operational health of all VSs.

### NEW QUESTION: 3

Which VSX routing configuration allows only the VS0 to manage dynamic routing?

- A. Distributed routing
- B. Static routing
- C. Centralized routing

D. Autonomous routing

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Centralized routing uses VS0 to manage all dynamic routing, reducing complexity and enabling shared route administration. VSs forward route updates to VS0, which redistributes and synchronizes them with external peers.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 4**

When performing troubleshooting with Check Point support, what command is used to package full diagnostic data?

- A. cpview -save
- B. cpinfo -o
- C. fw ctl debug full
- D. vsx\_util report

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

cpinfo -o creates a full system diagnostic archive, including VSX configuration, logs, and state. It is the standard command recommended by TAC for submitting support cases.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 5**

Which tool allows you to script VSX provisioning operations for automation?

- A. Gaia WebUI
- B. vsx\_util shell
- C. VSX Provisioning Tool (CLI)
- D. Smart Console CLI

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The VSX Provisioning Tool provides a CLI interface to automate and script VSX operations, such as creating, modifying, or deleting Virtual Systems. It's essential for bulk deployments or CI/CD integration in modern environments.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 6**

Which two tools are used for managing VSX objects? (Choose two)

- A. SmartView Tracker
- B. SmartConsole
- C. VSX Provisioning Tool
- D. Gaia Portal

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

SmartConsole provides GUI-based management of VSX objects, while the VSX Provisioning Tool offers CLI-based automation for VSX object creation and configuration. These tools ensure flexibility and control.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 7**

Which file stores crash or core dump data on a VSX Gateway?

- A. /var/log/crash
- B. /var/log/messages
- C. /var/core/
- D. /tmp/diag/core.elg

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The /var/core/ directory stores crash dumps and core files generated during process failures. Reviewing these is key when investigating unexpected service terminations or memory-related issues in VSX environments.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 8**

What is the primary purpose of the Gaia kernel VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) in VSX?

- A. Load balancing across VSs
- B. Isolate routing tables per Virtual System
- C. Create VLANs inside a VS
- D. Route multicast traffic

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) enables isolated routing domains for each Virtual System in VSX. This ensures that each VS maintains its own routing table, which is crucial for supporting multitenancy and preventing routing conflicts.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 9**

Which two parameters are required when using the VSX Provisioning Tool to create a Virtual Router? (Choose two)

- A. Virtual Switch name
- B. IP Address
- C. Gateway name
- D. Virtual Router ID

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When creating a Virtual Router, you must define the target VSX Gateway (by name) and assign a unique ID to the router. These parameters ensure the object is correctly associated with the gateway and distinguishable in the topology.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 10**

Which tools can help monitor the health of a VSX cluster? (Choose two)

- A. cpview
- B. SmartUpdate
- C. SmartView Monitor
- D. vsx\_util debug

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

cpview and SmartView Monitor are ideal for monitoring VSX cluster health. They provide real-time statistics, interface status, CPU usage, and visibility into Virtual System distribution across members.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 11**

Which diagnostic tool shows policy name and install status per VS?

- A. fw stat
- B. vsx\_util policy\_check
- C. vsx stat
- D. fw vsx stat

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

fw vsx stat displays which policy is installed on each Virtual System, including version details and install time. This helps confirm whether a VS is running the expected rulebase, especially after policy pushes.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 12**

Which VSX feature enables routing to be based on user-defined rules?

- A. Route Injection
- B. Policy-Based Routing
- C. OSPF Area Filtering
- D. Centralized Address NAT

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Policy-Based Routing (PBR) allows routing decisions to be made based on flexible rules such as source address, service, or incoming interface. It adds customization beyond standard routing table logic.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 13**

How are logs from VSs typically viewed?

- A. Directly in Gaia shell
- B. Only via SmartUpdate
- C. In SmartView Tracker or SmartConsole Logs tab
- D. Through VSX Gateway's system logs

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Logs from individual VSs are sent to the Security Management Server and are accessible via SmartView Tracker or the Logs tab in SmartConsole, offering centralized event visibility.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 14**

How is ClusterXL state synchronization affected in VSX mode?

- A. It only syncs VS0
- B. It synchronizes state for each VS separately
- C. It is disabled by default

D. It uses OSPF to synchronize state

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

In VSX mode, ClusterXL synchronizes the state of each Virtual System independently, allowing for fine-grained failover. This ensures minimal disruption and faster recovery during a cluster member failure.

**NEW QUESTION: 15**

Which commands help trace packet flow through inspection chains for a specific Virtual System?  
(Choose two)

- A. fw monitor
- B. vsenv followed by fw ctl zdebug + drop
- C. netstat -p
- D. fw ctl conn -s

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

fw monitor and fw ctl zdebug (run after entering the appropriate VS context) are used to trace packet movement and detect drops or misrouting. These tools are critical in resolving traffic flow and inspection chain issues.

**NEW QUESTION: 16**

What must be checked before removing a VS using the provisioning tool?

- A. The gateway is unreachable
- B. The VS is disabled and policy is uninstalled
- C. All log files are archived
- D. The sync interface is idle

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Before removing a Virtual System, ensure it's disabled, and any associated policy is uninstalled. Removing an active VS may cause operational disruption or configuration corruption in the VSX Gateway.

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**NEW QUESTION: 17**

Which command provides a per-VS view of connection table sizes and throughput?

- A. fw tab

- B. fw ctl pstat
- C. vsx stat
- D. fw ctl conn -s

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

fw ctl pstat offers detailed statistics, including throughput and connection table usage, broken down by Virtual System when used within a VS context. This is vital for monitoring traffic load and capacity planning.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 18**

What is the output of the fw vsx stat -v command?

- A. List of NAT rules per VS
- B. Cluster statistics per VS
- C. Detailed VS interface, CPU, and memory status
- D. Firewall log summary

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

fw vsx stat -v provides verbose output with detailed status of all Virtual Systems on the gateway, including interface mappings, CPU utilization, and memory statistics, making it useful for capacity planning and troubleshooting.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 19**

Which command is used to enter a specific Virtual System context for troubleshooting?

- A. vsx\_util enter
- B. chroot /vs
- C. vsenv
- D. vsx\_shell

**Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

The vsenv command allows administrators to switch into the context of a specific Virtual System. This is necessary for running diagnostic commands like tcpdump, fw ctl, and route checks inside the VS.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 20**

How is load balancing behavior configured per Virtual System in a VSX cluster?

- A. Through cpconfig on VS0
- B. In SmartConsole via Cluster Properties
- C. Using vsx\_util edit\_vs
- D. Through static routes

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Load balancing for each VS is configured in SmartConsole by editing the Cluster Properties and assigning specific VSs to preferred members. This enables granular control over distribution of Virtual Systems in VSLS.

**NEW QUESTION: 21**

What is a primary advantage of using VSX for service providers?

- A. Easier firmware upgrades
- B. Centralized licensing
- C. Multi-tenant network segmentation with independent policies
- D. Requires no management interface

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Service providers benefit from VSX's ability to host multiple isolated Virtual Systems on a single appliance. This supports secure multi-tenant environments with tailored policies and separation.

**NEW QUESTION: 22**

Which options allow integration of dynamic routing into VSX with minimal per-VS configuration?  
(Choose two)

- A. Use static routes only
- B. Use centralized routing model
- C. Configure OSPF on each VS individually
- D. Enable route propagation via VS0

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Using a centralized routing model with route propagation through VS0 reduces the need to configure routing protocols on each VS. This minimizes effort while maintaining dynamic updates across the system.

**NEW QUESTION: 23**

What does the `vsx_util vsls` command do?

- A. Enables VS Load Sharing
- B. Lists currently active Virtual Systems per cluster member
- C. Loads policies to all VSs
- D. Migrates VSs to standby nodes

**Answer:** B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The `vsx_util vsls` command shows how Virtual Systems are distributed across the members of a VSX cluster in a VSLS setup. It helps administrators assess load balancing and plan failover behaviors.

**NEW QUESTION: 24**

What is the function of the `vsx_util vsls` command?

- A. Displays log statistics per VS
- B. Shows how VSs are distributed across cluster members
- C. Removes all VSs from a VSX cluster
- D. Synchronizes routing tables

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

vsx\_util vsls displays the current load-sharing status of Virtual Systems across VSX cluster members when VSLS is enabled. This helps verify which node is active for each VS and is essential for performance analysis and failover planning.

**NEW QUESTION: 25**

Which file is often used in conjunction with the VSX Provisioning Tool for bulk provisioning?

- A. YAML
- B. CSV
- C. XML
- D. JSON

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The VSX Provisioning Tool supports CSV-based templates for bulk provisioning of Virtual Systems. These files contain pre-defined fields such as object names, VLANs, and interfaces, enabling fast and consistent deployment of multiple virtual devices.

**NEW QUESTION: 26**

Which features allow traffic inspection to scale with multiple VSs? (Choose two)

- A. CoreXL
- B. SecureXL
- C. cpconfig
- D. SmartEvent

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

CoreXL and SecureXL enhance performance by distributing packet processing across multiple cores and accelerating traffic via fast path mechanisms. These technologies are essential in high-throughput VSX environments for optimal performance.

**NEW QUESTION: 27**

Which configuration allows traffic between two Virtual Systems without external routing?

- A. Use of internal interfaces and physical switch
- B. Using NAT between VSs
- C. Connecting both VSs to the same Virtual Switch
- D. Export/import routes between policy packages

**Answer:** C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When both VSs are connected to the same Virtual Switch, they can communicate at Layer 2 without involving any physical interfaces or external routing. This is efficient for intra-gateway communication in segmented environments.

**NEW QUESTION: 28**

Which command provides visibility into the number of concurrent connections per Virtual System?

- A. fw tab -t connections
- B. fw ctl pstat

- C. fw ctl multik stat
- D. cpview

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Inside cpview, under the VS-specific tab, you can view the number of concurrent connections per Virtual System. This metric is crucial for evaluating session pressure or potential overload conditions.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 29**

How can you enter the context of a specific Virtual System for troubleshooting?

- A. Use vsx\_util shell
- B. Use vsenv
- C. Use chroot /vs
- D. Use fw vsenv

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

The vsenv command is used to switch into the context of a specific Virtual System, allowing the administrator to run commands (like fw ctl, tcpdump, or ifconfig) inside that VS environment for focused troubleshooting.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 30**

Which command is used to list all VS objects from the VSX Gateway?

- A. vsx\_util list\_objects
- B. vsx\_provisioning\_tool -a list
- C. cpstat vs
- D. vsx\_list

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

To list all VS objects on a VSX Gateway, the VSX Provisioning Tool uses -a list, which retrieves the current configuration from the management server and gateway. It provides visibility into deployed VSs, Routers, and Switches.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 31**

What are the advantages of VSLS over traditional HA clustering? (Choose two)

- A. Greater resource utilization
- B. Automatic firmware upgrades
- C. Enhanced session inspection
- D. Per-VS failover and load distribution

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

VSLS enables distribution of Virtual Systems across multiple nodes, unlike traditional HA where all workloads are on the active node. This maximizes performance and allows fault isolation at the VS level, improving efficiency.

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#### **NEW QUESTION: 32**

How does the VSX Provisioning Tool maintain state when executing multiple object changes?

- A. By using temporary memory buffers
- B. Through object locking in Smart Console
- C. Via transaction-based commits
- D. By pausing all VSs during update

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The VSX Provisioning Tool applies changes in a transactional model, ensuring that all object modifications succeed or none are committed. This atomic behavior avoids configuration drift and inconsistent states across components.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 33**

Which command would you use to collect debug output only from a specific VS?

- A. tcpdump -i eth0
- B. cpinfo -vs
- C. vsenv followed by fw ctl zdebug
- D. vsx\_provisioning\_tool debug

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

To collect debug output from a specific Virtual System, use vsenv to switch into the VS context, followed by fw ctl zdebug or other relevant commands. This isolates debugging to a single VS without affecting others.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 34**

How can CPU core affinity be optimized for performance in a VSX deployment?

- A. Configure SmartConsole preferences
- B. Use fw ctl affinity command
- C. Apply affinity via cpview
- D. Modify the .cprid.conf file

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The fw ctl affinity command allows administrators to assign specific cores to VS instances or Firewall Workers. This helps reduce context switching and improves performance by dedicating resources per VS or traffic type.

**NEW QUESTION: 35**

Which settings are configured during VSX Gateway installation via SmartConsole? (Choose three)

- A. SIC trust
- B. Management interface
- C. Cluster IP address
- D. VS object naming schema

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

During VSX Gateway installation, you configure the SIC trust for authentication, the management interface for control traffic, and the cluster IP (if clustering). These settings enable proper integration with the management infrastructure.

**NEW QUESTION: 36**

Which commands are used to view CPU core assignment and load across VSs? (Choose two)

- A. fw ctl affinity -l -r
- B. top -vs
- C. fw ctl multik stat
- D. vsx\_util cpuload

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

fw ctl affinity -l -r shows how CPU cores are mapped to VSs, and fw ctl multik stat displays the distribution of Firewall Worker cores, helping optimize VS performance. These tools are essential for tuning performance in high-traffic environments.

**NEW QUESTION: 37**

What is a prerequisite before converting a physical Security Gateway to a VSX Gateway?

- A. Backup of the Smart Dashboard database
- B. Ensuring ClusterXL is disabled
- C. Establishing SIC between Gateway and Management Server
- D. Enabling SNMP on the Gateway

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Before converting a Security Gateway to a VSX Gateway, you must first establish a Secure Internal Communication (SIC) trust between the Gateway and the Security Management Server. This is mandatory for successful provisioning and object synchronization.

**NEW QUESTION: 38**

What's the advantage of using VSX in a network with complex segmentation requirements?

- A. Supports only static NAT
- B. Simplifies IPS configuration
- C. Offers per-segment routing and security policies
- D. Prevents firewall rule duplication

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

VSX enables the deployment of independent Virtual Systems per segment, each with isolated routing and security policies. This is highly beneficial in networks requiring strict separation between departments or clients.

**NEW QUESTION: 39**

In VSX, what does each Virtual System (VS) typically represent?

- A. An entire Layer 3 network
- B. A single VLAN
- C. A virtualized security gateway
- D. A hardware firewall instance

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Each Virtual System in VSX acts as an independent virtualized security gateway with its own rule base, interfaces, and routing table, allowing isolated policies for different network segments or tenants.

**NEW QUESTION: 40**

How does a Virtual Switch differ from a traditional switch?

- A. It lacks port mirroring
- B. It cannot filter VLANs
- C. It's configured within VSX and runs in the VSX Gateway
- D. It has no MAC address table

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Virtual Switches in VSX provide internal Layer 2 connectivity between VSs and are software-based constructs running within the VSX Gateway, offering the same functionalities as physical switches.

**NEW QUESTION: 41**

Which of the following routing features are available in Check Point VSX? (Choose three)

- A. OSPFv2 and OSPFv3
- B. BGP
- C. PBR (Policy-Based Routing)
- D. MPLS

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

VSX supports advanced routing features such as OSPF for internal routing, BGP for large-scale route exchange, and Policy-Based Routing for traffic control based on policies. MPLS is not supported directly on VSX platforms.

**NEW QUESTION: 42**

Which vsx\_util command helps recover from corrupted topology or interface mismatches?

- A. vsx\_util repair
- B. vsx\_util reconfigure

- C. vsx\_util debug
- D. vsx\_util resync

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

vsx\_util reconfigure is used to fix topology or interface misconfigurations by pushing updated settings from SmartConsole to the VSX Gateway. It is useful when physical changes or mismatches occur.

**NEW QUESTION: 43**

Which command displays a list of all configured Virtual Systems on a VSX Gateway?

- A. vsx stat
- B. vsx\_util show\_vs\_list
- C. vsx\_provisioning\_tool -a list
- D. vsx list

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

The vsx stat command shows an overview of the VSX Gateway, listing all configured Virtual Systems along with their VSIDs and status. It is commonly used for quick verification and inventory of deployed virtual objects.

**NEW QUESTION: 44**

Why is the VSX Provisioning Tool preferred for large-scale deployments?

- A. It uses multithreaded logging
- B. It enables GUI-based provisioning
- C. It supports scripting for automation
- D. It handles only VLAN-based interfaces

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

The VSX Provisioning Tool enables repeatable, scripted provisioning of virtual devices, making it ideal for large deployments or environments integrated into CI/CD pipelines. It minimizes manual steps and reduces provisioning errors.

**NEW QUESTION: 45**

What is the function of the vsx\_util route command?

- A. Creates static NAT rules
- B. Views routing table entries for each VS
- C. Manages VPN tunnels
- D. Reconfigures interfaces

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

vsx\_util route allows administrators to view or configure routing information specific to a Virtual System. This is helpful for troubleshooting routing issues and validating connectivity in complex VS topologies.

**NEW QUESTION: 46**

What happens when a Virtual System is deleted?

- A. Its policies are retained
- B. Interfaces are retained by the Gateway
- C. Its objects and routes are removed from VSX Gateway
- D. Logs are automatically deleted

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

When a Virtual System is deleted, associated interfaces, routes, and configurations are removed from the VSX Gateway. Logs remain stored on the Security Management Server.

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#### **NEW QUESTION: 47**

In a VSX cluster, how is failover determined for each Virtual System?

- A. By physical interface status
- B. Independently per VS using VSLS
- C. Entire cluster fails over as a unit
- D. By gateway CPU usage

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

With VSLS, each Virtual System in a VSX cluster has its own independent failover logic. This means different VSs can run on different members, optimizing performance and ensuring better fault isolation.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 48**

Which commands help in checking memory allocation per Virtual System? (Choose two)

- A. free -m
- B. top
- C. cpview
- D. fw ctl memstat

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

cpview displays overall and per-VS memory usage in real time, while fw ctl memstat offers detailed statistics on firewall memory allocation. These commands are essential for detecting memory pressure or leaks in the VSX environment.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 49**

What is the default behavior for routing between Virtual Systems?

- A. Requires external switch
- B. Routed internally using Virtual Router
- C. Managed by VS0
- D. Broadcast-based forwarding

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

By default, routing between VSs is handled internally using a Virtual Router, which forwards traffic at Layer 3, allowing isolated VSs to communicate when required.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 50**

Which routing configuration provides the highest level of VS independence?

- A. Static routing
- B. Centralized routing
- C. Autonomous routing
- D. Internal switching

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Autonomous routing offers the highest level of independence by allowing each VS to manage its own routing protocols and tables. This model supports strict separation and policy control per virtual instance.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 51**

What is required to implement VSLs in a VSX cluster?

- A. All VSs must be assigned to the same cluster member
- B. Enable per-VS load distribution in ClusterXL
- C. Assign different VLANs to each VS
- D. Configure shared secret keys

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

To implement VSLs, you must enable Virtual System Load Sharing in the ClusterXL configuration. This allows the administrator to assign specific VSs to specific cluster members or use dynamic load distribution.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 52**

Which feature allows Virtual Systems to share a physical interface?

- A. IP aliasing
- B. Interface bonding
- C. VLAN tagging
- D. VSID reuse

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

VLAN tagging enables multiple Virtual Systems to share the same physical interface while maintaining logical separation. Each VS gets a different VLAN ID mapped to its interfaces, allowing traffic segregation and efficient port usage.

**NEW QUESTION: 53**

Which of the following actions are needed when replacing a VSX cluster member? (Choose two)

- A. Use `vsx_util add_member`
- B. Establish SIC trust again
- C. Reconfigure all VLANs
- D. Reinstall cluster policy

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

When replacing a VSX cluster member, you must re-establish SIC with the new appliance and reinstall the cluster policy. Other configurations like VLANs and interfaces are typically pushed automatically during provisioning.

**NEW QUESTION: 54**

Which of the following are limitations of VSX Gateway Clustering compared to physical clusters? (Choose two)

- A. Requires dedicated sync interface
- B. More complex configuration
- C. Cannot perform policy inspection
- D. Requires centralized management

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

VSX clusters typically require more complex configuration due to their multi-tenant nature. They also rely heavily on centralized management (SmartConsole, VSX provisioning tools), whereas physical clusters can be managed more directly.

**NEW QUESTION: 55**

Which of the following components are considered part of the VSX environment? (Choose two)

- A. Virtual Switch
- B. SmartEvent
- C. Virtual Router
- D. ClusterXL

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Virtual Switches and Virtual Routers are integral components in VSX that handle Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic respectively. They help manage internal connectivity between Virtual Systems and external networks.

**NEW QUESTION: 56**

What command is used to convert a Security Gateway to a VSX Gateway?

- A. `vsx_util setup`
- B. `vsx_util convert`
- C. `vsx_util enable`
- D. `vsx_provision gateway`

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The `vsx_util convert` command is used to convert a standard Security Gateway into a VSX Gateway. This operation registers the gateway with the management server and prepares it for VSX object deployment.

**NEW QUESTION: 57**

What role does the Security Management Server play in a VSX setup?

- A. Acts as a virtual router
- B. Hosts firewall policies for VSs
- C. Stores log data only
- D. Forwards network traffic

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The Security Management Server centrally manages security policies for all VSs. It pushes configurations and policies to individual virtual systems running on the VSX Gateway.

**NEW QUESTION: 58**

What is the purpose of the VS0 context in a VSX system?

- A. Routing traffic between VSs
- B. Hosting user authentication services
- C. Managing shared operating system components
- D. Providing web filtering

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

VS0 is the default context used by the VSX Gateway to manage shared resources like the kernel and operating system configurations. It does not perform firewall filtering itself.

**NEW QUESTION: 59**

Which of the following should be identical across all VSX cluster members? (Choose two)

- A. VSX Gateway object names
- B. Interface topology
- C. Policy packages assigned to VSs
- D. Management IP addresses

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

VSX cluster members must have identical interface topologies and apply the same policy package per VS to ensure consistent behavior and failover success. Variance in these parameters may cause policy mismatch or connectivity issues.

**NEW QUESTION: 60**

What should be verified before performing a `vsx_util delete`?

- A. The sync interface is idle
- B. The VS is inactive and policy is removed
- C. There are no TCP sessions

D. Logs are archived

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Before deleting a VS, ensure it is inactive (disabled) and any associated policy is removed. This prevents issues such as policy enforcement failures or unexpected routing changes on the VSX Gateway.

**NEW QUESTION: 61**

What is the purpose of the vsx\_util reconfigure command?

- A. Reset all VS routes
- B. Modify an existing Virtual System's configuration
- C. Uninstall VSX from a Gateway
- D. Perform license updates for VSX

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

vsx\_util reconfigure allows administrators to change an existing VS configuration, including interface assignments, IP addresses, or virtual routing links. It ensures that modifications are properly synchronized with the management server.

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**NEW QUESTION: 62**

Which of the following are possible causes of connectivity issues in a specific VS? (Choose two)

- A. Misconfigured VLAN tagging
- B. Lack of license on VSX Gateway
- C. Routing loops in VS0
- D. Incorrect virtual interface mapping

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Incorrect VLAN tags or misconfigured interface mappings can cause traffic to be misrouted or dropped. Since each VS relies on proper Layer 2/3 configurations, errors here are common causes of connectivity failures.

**NEW QUESTION: 63**

What happens if two VSs are mistakenly configured with overlapping IPs?

- A. VSX will automatically resolve the conflict
- B. Policy installation fails

- C. Connectivity issues due to IP conflict
- D. Routing automatically isolates VSs

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Overlapping IPs between Virtual Systems can lead to routing issues and traffic misdirection. Although each VS maintains a separate namespace, using the same IPs can cause ARP and communication problems at the data link layer.

**NEW QUESTION: 64**

Which routing method is supported in VSX to manage dynamic routing?

- A. OSPF
- B. RIP
- C. BGP
- D. Static only

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

VSX supports dynamic routing through the use of OSPF (Open Shortest Path First). It enables Virtual Systems and Virtual Routers to exchange routing information with external peers, ensuring scalability and dynamic route updates in large or changing environments.

**NEW QUESTION: 65**

Which of the following VSX components performs Layer 3 routing?

- A. Virtual Router
- B. Virtual Switch
- C. VS0
- D. Smart Dashboard

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Virtual Router component within VSX is responsible for interconnecting networks at Layer 3. It enables packet forwarding and dynamic routing between Virtual Systems and external networks.

**NEW QUESTION: 66**

Which command can be used to check CPU utilization across VSs on a VSX Gateway?

- A. top
- B. cpview
- C. fw ctl multik stat
- D. vsx\_util cpu

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

cpview offers a detailed, real-time dashboard of system metrics, including CPU, memory, and interface statistics per Virtual System. It's a powerful tool for identifying performance bottlenecks in multi-VS environments.

**NEW QUESTION: 67**

How can you verify if SecureXL is enabled on a specific Virtual System?

- A. cpview > SecureXL tab
- B. fwaccel stat after running vsenv
- C. vsx\_util securexl
- D. fw ctl pstat

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

To check SecureXL status per VS, switch into the context using vsenv and run fwaccel stat. This will show if SecureXL is enabled and whether traffic is being accelerated (fast path).

#### **NEW QUESTION: 68**

Which of the following are valid actions in the VSX Provisioning Tool? (Choose two)

- A. create
- B. monitor
- C. reconfigure
- D. simulate

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The VSX Provisioning Tool supports actions such as create, delete, and reconfigure. These commands help manage VSX objects like Virtual Systems, Routers, and Switches through command-line automation for fast provisioning and updates.

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