

Exam Questions VMCE_v12

Veeam Certified Engineer v12

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NEW QUESTION 1

A customer wants to set up a Scale-Out Backup Repository. Due to malware concerns, immutability is recommended. An on-premises server can be used to hold primary backups, but it can only hold about 21 days of backups. A copy of the backups should be stored in AWS. The retention for all backups is 60 days. Which configuration of a Scale-out Backup repository meets these requirements?

- A. Copy mode Performance Tier: Windows REFS, immutability set for 11 days Capacity Tier: Amazon S3, immutability set for 60 days
- B. Copy and move mode Performance Tier: Windows REFS, immutability set for 11 days Capacity Tier: Amazon S3, immutability set for 60 days
- C. Copy mode Performance Tier: Linux Hardened Repository, XFS, immutability set for 11 days Capacity Tier: Amazon S3, immutability set for 60 days
- D. Copy and move mode Performance Tier: Linux Hardened Repository, XFS, immutability set for 11 days Capacity Tier: Amazon S3, immutability set for 60 days

Answer: D

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of setting up a Scale-Out Backup Repository (SOBR) with immutability for malware protection and specific retention policies, the most fitting configuration is D: Copy and move mode with a Performance Tier configured on a Linux Hardened Repository using the XFS file system and immutability set for 21 days, and a Capacity Tier on Amazon S3 with immutability set for 60 days. This setup utilizes the copy and move mode to ensure that backups are first stored on the on-premises Linux Hardened Repository with an immutability setting that prevents modifications to backups, providing protection against malware for the most recent 21 days of backups. As this on-premises server has limited capacity, older backups beyond 21 days are moved to the Capacity Tier in Amazon S3, where they are also protected with immutability for the entire 60-day retention period. This configuration leverages the strengths of both on-premises and cloud storage while ensuring that all backups are protected from modification or deletion by immutability, aligning with the customer's malware protection concerns and retention requirements.

NEW QUESTION 2

Veeam ONE has been installed and configured. The administrator needs to monitor the VMware datastore capacity. Where can this information be found?

- A. Under Infrastructure View, select the Datastores group and view the disk space.
- B. Under Business View, select Hosts to see each datastore and its disk space.
- C. Under Infrastructure View, select all VMs to calculate the remaining datastore disk space.
- D. Under Business View, select VMs to see the total amount of used disk space.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Veeam ONE is a monitoring and reporting tool for Veeam Backup & Replication, as well as virtual environments like VMware vSphere and Microsoft Hyper-V. In Veeam ONE, you can monitor the capacity of VMware datastores by using the "Infrastructure View". Within this view, there is a specific group for "Datastores" which provides comprehensive information, including the capacity and free space available on each datastore. This feature is designed to help administrators manage storage effectively and ensure they are alerted before reaching critical capacity limits. The "Infrastructure View" provides a more direct and focused way to monitor resources like datastores compared to "Business View", which is typically used for categorizing and viewing the infrastructure based on business needs, rather than direct resource monitoring.

NEW QUESTION 3

What feature is only available with the Veeam Agent for Linux?

- A. File-level backup
- B. Application-aware processing of
- C. Backup from native snapshots
- D. Volume backup

Answer: C

Explanation:

The feature that is unique to Veeam Agent for Linux and not available in other Veeam Agent configurations is C: Backup from native snapshots. Veeam Agent for Linux includes the ability to leverage native snapshot capabilities of the Linux kernel, such as LVM (Logical Volume Manager) snapshots or Btrfs subvolume snapshots, to create consistent point-in-time copies of data. This capability allows for application-consistent backups even in complex Linux environments, ensuring that data is captured in a consistent state without the need for custom scripting or downtime. Native snapshot support in Veeam Agent for Linux enhances the flexibility and reliability of backups, particularly in environments where Linux-based applications and databases are critical to business operations.

NEW QUESTION 4

A physical Windows file server protected by Veeam Agent for Windows needs to be migrated to a local VMware ESXi. The server has several volumes: C: (60GB), D: (1TB) and E: (4TB). What is the quickest option to migrate the server to a local VMware ESXi host?

- A. Create an empty VM and perform bare metal recovery inside the VM.
- B. Perform Instant Disk Recovery for each volume.
- C. Export all disks, create an empty VM and attach the disks.
- D. Perform Instant VM Recovery.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For the migration of a physical Windows file server to a local VMware ESXi host, the most efficient approach considering the server's large data volumes is D: Perform Instant VM Recovery. Veeam's Instant VM Recovery allows for the quick restoration of a backup into a VM running on an ESXi host. This process involves running the VM directly from the backup file without the need to fully restore the VM's data to production storage initially. This method is particularly advantageous for large volumes as it minimizes the initial data transfer time, allowing the server to be operational in the virtual environment more rapidly. After the VM is up and running, Veeam provides the option to migrate the VM to production storage in the background, ensuring minimal disruption to operations. This approach is ideal for scenarios requiring quick migration or restoration with large data sets.

NEW QUESTION 5

Management asks a backup administrator to deploy the Veeam Agent on a number of Amazon EC2 instances running Windows and Linux operating systems. A Veeam Protection Group is also required by management. The Veeam Distribution Server does not have network access to these instances. What protection group type should be used to select these objects?

- A. Individual computers
- B. Microsoft Active Directory objects
- C. Computers listed in a CSV file
- D. Cloud machines

Answer: D

Explanation:

For deploying the Veeam Agent on Amazon EC2 instances running Windows and Linux operating systems without direct network access from the Veeam Distribution Server, the appropriate type of Protection Group to use is D: Cloud machines. The "Cloud machines" protection group type in Veeam Backup & Replication is specifically designed for protecting cloud-based workloads, including instances in public cloud environments like Amazon EC2. This protection group type allows the Veeam Agent to be deployed and managed remotely, even when the Veeam Distribution Server cannot directly access the instances over the network. It facilitates centralized management of backup tasks for cloud instances, ensuring that the EC2 instances are adequately protected as per management's request, despite the network accessibility constraints.

NEW QUESTION 6

A company has an RPO set at 4 hours and values data protection and disaster recovery. A disaster occurs on June 12, 2023 at 10:00 AM. Which restore point gives the company the best RPO?

- A. June 12,2023,9:30 AM
- B. June 12,2023,5:00 AM
- C. June 12,2023, 1:00 PM
- D. June 12,2023,8:00 AM

Answer: A

Explanation:

Given the company has an RPO set at 4 hours, the restore point that gives the best RPO is the one closest to the time of the disaster without going over the disaster's timestamp. Since the disaster occurred on June 12, 2023, at 10:00 AM, the restore point at June 12, 2023, 9:30 AM would be the most recent one within the RPO threshold. This restore point minimizes data loss and provides the most current data before the disaster. References:

- ? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Understanding RPO and RTO
- ? Veeam Best Practices: RPO and RTO Planning

NEW QUESTION 7

The administrator of a VMware environment backed up by Veeam Backup & Replication has a critical server with corruption on one of its three data drives. What is the fastest way to bring this drive back online with the least disruption to business?

- A. Instant Disk Recovery
- B. Staged restore
- C. Instant VM Recovery
- D. Entire VM restore

Answer: A

Explanation:

The fastest way to bring a corrupted data drive back online with the least disruption in a VMware environment is through Instant Disk Recovery. This feature allows the administrator to quickly restore the specific affected disk from a backup, minimizing downtime and impact on business operations. References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam Instant Disk Recovery Guide

NEW QUESTION 8

The administrator of a VMware environment backed up by Veeam Backup & Replication has a critical server that has crashed and will not reboot. They were able to bring it back online quickly using Instant VM Recovery so people could continue to work. What else is required to complete the recovery?

- A. Migrate to production
- B. Commit failover
- C. Commit tailback
- D. Merge delta file

Answer: A

Explanation:

After using Instant VM Recovery to bring a critical crashed server back online quickly, the final step required to complete the recovery process is A: Migrate to production. Instant VM Recovery allows a VM to run directly from the backup file in a temporary location, enabling rapid recovery and minimal downtime. However, because the VM is running in this provisional state, it's essential to migrate it back to the production environment to ensure long-term stability and performance. The "Migrate to production" operation involves moving the running VM from the backup storage to the production storage, typically involving a storage vMotion in VMware environments or a similar process in other hypervisors. This step ensures that the VM is fully restored to its original or a new production environment, solidifying the recovery and allowing the VM to operate as part of the normal infrastructure once again.

NEW QUESTION 9

A business has several remote sites that are backed up to the central Veeam infrastructure. After a few months, the amount of data has grown and backup copy jobs do not fit into the backup window. The current bandwidth is 20 Mbps. Management wants to avoid any additional investments. Which option would improve backup duration?

- A. Add more RAM to central VBR Server
- B. Increase bandwidth to remote sites

- C. Upgrade all remote instances to V12
- D. Deploy WAN accelerators for remote sites

Answer: D

Explanation:

WAN accelerators are a feature in Veeam Backup & Replication that optimize data transfer over WAN connections. By deploying WAN accelerators at both the central VBR (Veeam Backup & Replication) server location and the remote sites, data transfer can be optimized to fit into the existing backup window without the need for additional bandwidth investment. WAN accelerators work by caching repetitive patterns of data, which significantly reduces the amount of data that needs to be transferred over the network after the initial job run. This makes it a cost-effective solution for improving backup duration when bandwidth is limited.

NEW QUESTION 10

In the war against ransomware, a company decided to implement tape backup. The infrastructure contains VMware VMs and physical Windows servers. What is the most efficient approach to getting all servers onto tape?

- A. Create file to tape jobs and write directly to tape.
- B. Create backup jobs, then create file to tape jobs.
- C. Create backup to tape jobs and write directly to tape.
- D. Create backup jobs, then create backup to tape jobs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most efficient approach to getting all servers onto tape, considering there are both VMware VMs and physical Windows servers in the infrastructure, is to first create backup jobs that target both the VMs and the physical servers. After these backups are stored on a disk-based repository, you can then create backup to tape jobs. This method leverages Veeam's ability to handle both types of environments and ensures that all data is efficiently backed up to tape for offsite storage and ransomware protection. References:

- ? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Tape Device Support
- ? Veeam Best Practices: Configuring Tape Jobs

NEW QUESTION 10

What can Veeam Service Providers deploy in the Veeam Service Provider Console v7.0?

- A. Enterprise plugins
- B. Veeam backup agents
- C. Veeam Backup for Microsoft 365
- D. Veeam One

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the Veeam Service Provider Console v7.0, Veeam Service Providers can deploy C: Veeam Backup for Microsoft 365. This deployment option is designed to extend the capabilities of Veeam Service Providers, allowing them to offer managed backup services for Microsoft 365 environments, including Exchange Online, SharePoint Online, OneDrive for Business, and Microsoft Teams. Veeam Backup for Microsoft 365 is a comprehensive solution that provides secure backup of Microsoft 365 data, ensuring its availability and recoverability in the event of accidental deletion, security threats, or retention policy gaps. By integrating this solution into the Veeam Service Provider Console, service providers can manage and monitor Microsoft 365 backups across multiple tenants, enhancing their service offerings and providing added value to their customers.

NEW QUESTION 11

It is required that some replicated VMs start on a time delay during a failover. How can this be accomplished?

- A. Create a failover plan.
- B. Adjust boot delay in application group.
- C. Use a pre-freeze/post-thaw script.
- D. Modify the failover template file.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A failover plan in Veeam Backup & Replication allows you to define the order in which VMs are started during a failover operation. It can include startup delays for certain VMs, ensuring that some VMs can be configured to start after a defined time delay. This meets the requirement of having some replicated VMs start on a time delay. References:

- ? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Failover Plans
- ? Veeam Help Center: Creating Failover Plans

NEW QUESTION 12

Which Veeam replication failover function ensures that changes made during a failover are copied to the original production VM?

- A. Fallback
- B. Permanent failover
- C. Undo failover
- D. Undo fallback

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Veeam replication, the function that ensures changes made during a failover are copied back to the original production VM is Fallback. This process involves reversing the replication direction after a failover, ensuring that any changes made while running on the replica are synchronized back to the original

VM.References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam Replication Fallback Guide

NEW QUESTION 15

For which workload can Veeam Data Platform achieve image-level backups?

- A. AS/400
- B. Solaris
- C. IOS
- D. IHP-UX

Answer: B

Explanation:

Veeam Data Platform can achieve image-level backups for Solaris workloads. This means it can create a complete backup of the system at the image level, capturing the entire state of the Solaris system, including the operating system, applications, and data. References: Veeam Data Platform Documentation, Veeam Solaris Backup Guide

NEW QUESTION 17

A physical Windows server protected by a centrally managed Veeam agent is physically damaged. A Hyper-V infrastructure is available, and the physical server is eligible for virtualization.

Which recovery step provides the lowest possible RTO?

- A. Use Instant VM Recovery to Hyper-V.
- B. Use Instant Disk Recovery to Hyper-V.
- C. Use Bare Metal Restore to Hyper-VVMs.
- D. Use Export Disk Content as Virtual Disk to create a new VM.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Instant VM Recovery is a feature in Veeam that allows you to start a virtual machine directly from a backup file without waiting for the full restore. Using Instant VM Recovery to Hyper-V is the best option for achieving the lowest possible Recovery Time Objective (RTO) because it allows the damaged physical server's backup to be run as a VM in the Hyper-V environment almost immediately. The Veeam Agent for Microsoft Windows supports Instant Recovery to a Hyper-V VM, which will enable you to restore service quickly while you can plan for a more permanent recovery solution.

NEW QUESTION 20

A Windows Server using the ReFS filesystem has been used as a standalone Veeam repository for several years and is due for replacement. A new Windows server using the ReFS filesystem has been created to replace the old server, with twice the capacity. Backup files need to be transferred to the new server with no disruptions to the existing backup chains.

The Veeam engineer has begun to move backup files to the new repository but is now getting alerts that it is running out of space.

How could the engineer have avoided this issue?

- A. Use a Backup Copy Job
- B. Use the "Copy backup..." function
- C. Use the "Move backup..." function
- D. Use Robocopy with the /compress switch

Answer: C

Explanation:

To avoid running out of space when moving backups to a new repository, the "Move backup..." function in Veeam Backup & Replication should be used. This function allows you to relocate backup files to a new repository without duplicating data, which can save space. Unlike a simple copy action, the move function ensures that the backup chain remains intact and does not require additional space for a copy of the backups during the transfer. When the move is initiated, Veeam will also automatically update the configuration to point to the new backup location, thus preventing any disruptions in the backup chain.

NEW QUESTION 25

What is the primary benefit of configuring replica seeding?

- A. Deduplicated WAN traffic
- B. Compressed WAN traffic
- C. Encrypted WAN traffic
- D. Reduced WAN traffic

Answer: D

Explanation:

The primary benefit of configuring replica seeding in Veeam Backup & Replication is reduced WAN traffic. Replica seeding allows for the initial replica to be created using a backup copy that is transported to the DR site, which significantly reduces the amount of data that needs to be transferred over the WAN during the initial replication process. References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam Replica Seeding Guide

NEW QUESTION 29

An engineer is using Veeam Backup and Replication v12.

The only backup repository is a Microsoft Windows server with direct attached Fibre Channel storage array.

The engineer realizes that none of their backups are immutable. A second copy of the backup on a different site and a different media is required.

Which option should be used to provide immutable backups on a secondary site with a different media?

- A. Create a Scale Out Backup Repository with the existing Microsoft Windows Server as the performance tier and an HPe StoreOnce Catalyst share with immutability enabled as the capacity tier.

- B. Create a Scale Out Backup Repository with the existing Microsoft Windows Server as the performance tier and AWS S3 bucket with immutability enabled as the capacity tier.
- C. Create a new hardened repository on a new Microsoft Windows Server, mark it as immutable and create a backup copy job on it.
- D. Create a Scale Out Backup Repository with the existing Microsoft Windows Server as the performance tier and Google Cloud Object Storage with immutability enabled as the capacity tier.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To provide immutable backups on a secondary site with a different media, the best option given the context is B: Create a Scale Out Backup Repository (SOBR) with the existing Microsoft Windows Server as the performance tier and an AWS S3 bucket with immutability enabled as the capacity tier. This approach involves leveraging the existing backup infrastructure (Microsoft Windows Server with direct-attached storage) as the performance tier of the SOBR, where the most recent backups are stored for fast access. For long-term storage and immutability, backups can be offloaded to an AWS S3 bucket configured with Object Lock. The Object Lock feature in AWS S3 provides an additional layer of data protection by making the backup data immutable, meaning it cannot be deleted or modified for a specified duration. This setup ensures that backup data is protected against accidental deletion, ransomware, and other malicious activities. By implementing this configuration, the engineer can achieve the desired level of data protection and immutability, utilizing cloud storage as a secure and scalable secondary backup location, distinct from the primary on-premises storage media.

NEW QUESTION 30

Which Veeam Backup & Replication functionality achieves the lowest RPO?

- A. Backup Copy Job
- B. Continuous Data Protection
- C. Snapshot-based Replication
- D. File to Tape

Answer: B

Explanation:

Within Veeam Backup & Replication, the functionality that achieves the lowest Recovery Point Objective (RPO) is B: Continuous Data Protection (CDP). CDP is designed to protect critical workloads by continuously capturing changes and replicating them to a target site, allowing for very low RPOs, often measured in seconds. This is achieved through the use of VMware's vSphere APIs for I/O Filtering (VAIO), which intercepts and replicates I/O streams almost in real-time. CDP is particularly valuable for applications that require high levels of availability and cannot tolerate significant data loss. By providing near-continuous replication, CDP ensures that in the event of a failure or disaster, data loss can be minimized to a very narrow window, significantly reducing the potential impact on business operations.

NEW QUESTION 32

A Microsoft SQL server is running in a VMware VM. The VM is very sensitive to snapshots, and can only be snapshotted once per day at 3 AM. However, the RPO for the databases running inside the VM is 1 hour. Which two Application-Aware Processing Settings should be selected in the backup job so that the 1 hour RPO for the databases is met? (Choose two.)

- A. SQL Tab: Choose how this job should process Microsoft SQL Server Transaction Logs: Back up logs periodically
- B. SQL Tab: Choose how this job should process Microsoft SQL Server Transaction Logs: Do not truncate logs
- C. General Tab: VSS Settings: Perform copy only
- D. SQL Tab: Choose how this job should process Microsoft SQL Server Transaction Logs: Truncate Logs
- E. General Tab: VSS Settings: Process transaction logs with this job

Answer: AE

Explanation:

To meet the 1-hour RPO for the databases within the VM, while only being able to snapshot the VM once per day, the best strategy is to enable regular transaction log backups (option A) and process transaction logs with the job (option E). This setup allows the system to capture changes in the SQL Server transaction logs at intervals less than the RPO requirement, without needing to snapshot the entire VM more frequently. References: Veeam Backup & Replication Documentation, Veeam Backup & Replication Best Practices Guide

NEW QUESTION 33

Which two service offerings can a Veeam Cloud Service Provider provide to Veeam's customers? (Choose two.)

- A. Backup as a Service
- B. Application Development as a Service
- C. On premise tape
- D. Physical site security as a Service
- E. Disaster Recovery as a Service

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Veeam Cloud Service Providers (VCSPs) are equipped to offer a range of services designed to extend Veeam's data protection capabilities to the cloud, enhancing the flexibility and reliability of backup and disaster recovery strategies for Veeam's customers. The two service offerings that align with VCSP capabilities are:
* A. Backup as a Service (BaaS) - This service allows Veeam customers to offload their on-premises backup operations to the cloud, leveraging cloud resources for storage and management of backups. BaaS simplifies backup processes, reduces the need for extensive on-premises infrastructure, and provides an added layer of data protection and accessibility.
* E. Disaster Recovery as a Service (DRaaS) - DRaaS extends beyond basic backup services to offer a more comprehensive disaster recovery solution. It ensures not only the availability of backups but also the capability to rapidly restore and run critical workloads in the cloud in the event of a disaster, minimizing downtime and ensuring business continuity. These services leverage the robust capabilities of Veeam Backup & Replication, tailored for cloud environments, to offer scalable, efficient, and secure data protection solutions.

NEW QUESTION 37

A photography company provides online purchase of photographs. The core of the business operates from an Oracle database that stores all company images. New photos are continuously added to the database at widely variable intervals. Company policy only requires the database to be protected. Which Veeam Feature will provide complete backup and recovery for this database?

- A. Use the Veeam Explorer to Identify and backup the database and logs daily along with the log backup set to 15-minute interval.
- B. Use the Veeam Plug-in for Oracle RMAN Back up the database daily Back up the archived redo logs at 15-minute intervals.
- C. Use the Veeam Agen
- D. Back up the entire server including the database with Consistent Server Backup feature
- E. Use the Veeam Plug-in for Oracle RMAN Back up the entire host server including the database and logs daily.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Veeam Plug-in for Oracle RMAN is designed specifically for efficient backup and recovery of Oracle databases. It allows for direct integration with Oracle RMAN (Recovery Manager), ensuring that the backups are consistent and reliable. For a photography company that relies heavily on an Oracle database with new photos being continuously added, this feature provides an ideal solution. The daily backup of the database ensures that all new content is secured regularly, while the 15-minute interval for archived redo logs ensures that any recent transactions are also protected. This approach aligns well with the company's requirement to protect only the database. References:

? Veeam Documentation: Veeam Plug-in for Oracle RMAN

? Veeam Help Center: Oracle RMAN Backup and Recovery

NEW QUESTION 40

A company needs to ensure that, during a disaster, a group of VMs starts in a certain order with time delays between starting each VM. How can this be accomplished?

- A. Perform a planned failover.
- B. Create a failover plan.
- C. Create a failover template file for the group of VMs.
- D. Create a replica chain in the Veeam Backup & Replication console.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To ensure that a group of VMs starts in a specific order with time delays during a disaster scenario, the solution is B: Create a failover plan. A failover plan in Veeam Backup & Replication is a feature designed to manage the startup sequence of VMs within a DR site. The failover plan can be customized to specify the order in which VMs should start and to include necessary delays between the startups of each VM. This is especially useful for multi-tier applications where the order of startup is essential for the application stack to become fully operational. By using a failover plan, companies can control the recovery process, ensuring that VMs are brought online in an orderly and coordinated fashion that respects their interdependencies.

NEW QUESTION 42

A mid-sized company uses Veeam Backup and Replication to safeguard their business- critical data from ransomware attacks. The company needs to validate backups and increase security, while improving DevOps efficiency. How can a SureBackup Job be utilized to address the company's specific needs?

- A. Helps improve the data deduplication and compression ratios
- B. Validates backup data and ensures backups are ransom ware-free
- C. Creates a secure, isolated environment to test new applications
- D. Improves recovery speed reducing RTO

Answer: C

Explanation:

A SureBackup Job in Veeam Backup and Replication can be utilized to create a secure, isolated environment to test new applications. This feature allows companies to validate backups and run their VMs in an isolated environment, providing an opportunity to test applications, patches, or updates without impacting the production environment. References: Veeam Backup & Replication Documentation, Veeam SureBackup Guide

NEW QUESTION 46

A Veeam engineer creates a Scale-Out Backup Repository (SOBR) that uses AWS S3 as the Performance Tier. The backup job is configured to "Keep monthly full backups for: 12 months". The engineer wants the backups to move to Glacier after 90 days. What should the engineer do first to achieve this goal?

- A. Create a Vault in S3 Glacier
- B. Add AWS S3 as a Capacity Tier before they can use Glacier
- C. Add an Archive Tier with the appropriate Bucket from S3
- D. Reconfigure the SOBR to use block storage as the Performance Tier

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Veeam Backup & Replication, to utilize AWS S3 Glacier for long-term storage, the AWS S3 must first be added as a Capacity Tier within the Scale-Out Backup Repository (SOBR). This step is necessary before backups can be moved to Glacier. Once S3 is established as the Capacity Tier, the policies for moving backups to Glacier can be configured based on the retention requirements (in this case, after 90 days). This approach ensures that the monthly full backups are initially stored in S3 and then offloaded to Glacier for cost-effective long-term retention. References:

? Veeam Documentation: Scale-Out Backup Repository

? Veeam Help Center: AWS S3 as Capacity Tier and Archive Tier Configuration

NEW QUESTION 50

A Veeam administrator wants to diagnose known issues in the configuration and performance of backup infrastructure without involving Veeam Technical Support.

What feature of Veeam One should the administrator use?

- A. Intelligent Diagnostics
- B. Log Shipping Servers
- C. Business View
- D. Best Practices Analyzer

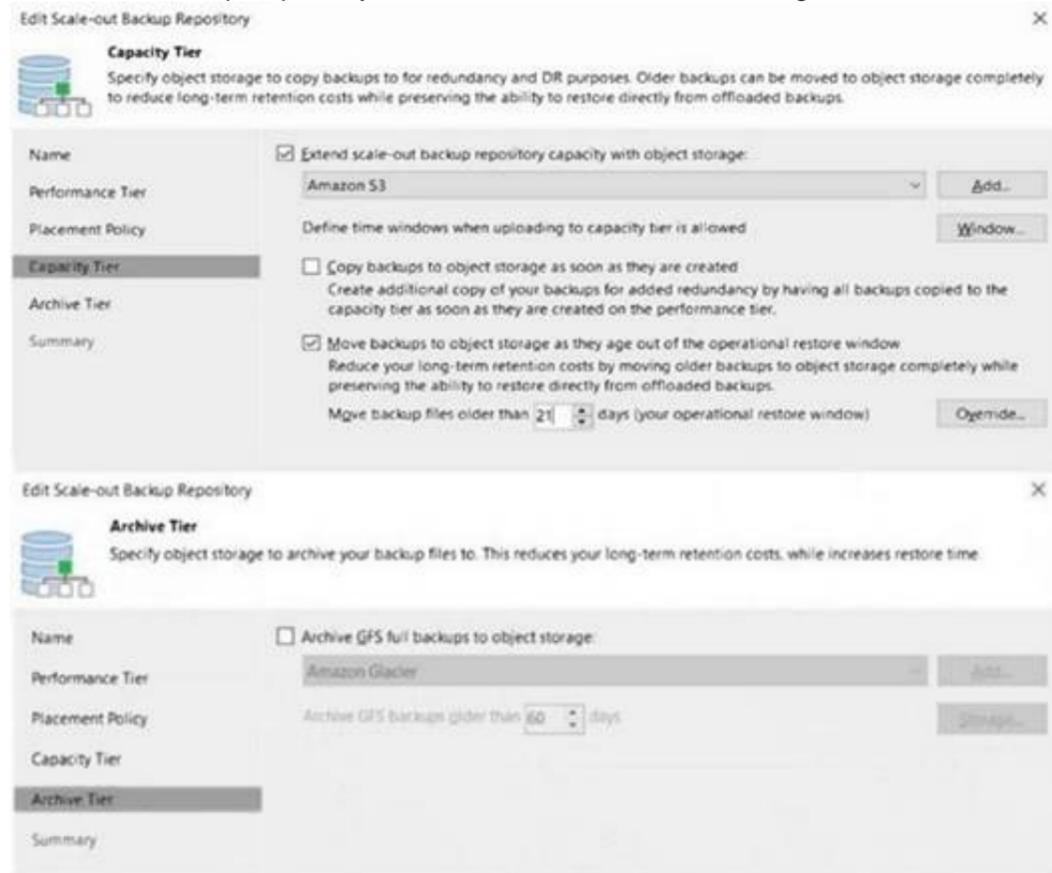
Answer: A

Explanation:

For diagnosing known issues in the configuration and performance of the backup infrastructure without the direct involvement of Veeam Technical Support, the administrator should utilize A: Intelligent Diagnostics in Veeam One. Intelligent Diagnostics is a feature designed to proactively detect known issues within the Veeam backup infrastructure by analyzing the system's event logs, performance data, and configurations. It uses predefined patterns and rules derived from common issues identified by Veeam Support to provide early warnings and suggest corrective actions. This self-service approach enables administrators to address potential problems before they impact operations, enhancing the reliability and efficiency of the backup infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 55

A Scale-out Backup Repository with one local extent has been configured as follows.



A daily VMware backup job retention is 31 days, keeping weekly GFS full backups for 14 weeks. It is Mar, 20. A file from a backup that occurred the week of Jan, 1 must be recovered. Where is the data?

- A. The performance tier
- B. The data is no longer in the Scale-out Backup Repository
- C. The capacity tier
- D. The archive tier

Answer: C

Explanation:

Based on the configuration shown in the image, backups older than 21 days are moved to the capacity tier. Since the VMware backup job retention is set for 31 days and keeps weekly GFS full backups for 14 weeks, the backup from the week of January 1st is older than 21 days but within the 14-week GFS retention policy. Therefore, as of March 20, the backup data you need to recover would be in the capacity tier, not on the local performance tier, because it has been offloaded to the object storage configured as the capacity tier to reduce long-term retention costs. References: Veeam Backup & Replication Documentation, Scale-Out Backup Repository Configuration Guide

NEW QUESTION 56

An engineer has used a Linux Hardened Repository as the backup repository. The immutability period is set to 60 days. The backup settings are: Retention Policy: 14 days
 GFS Weekly full backup: 1 week GFS Monthly full backup: 6 months
 If a full backup is created on 27th May 2023 with a monthly GFS flag, when will this restore point be automatically deleted?

- A. 2V June 2023
- B. 28th July 2023
- C. 28th November 2023
- D. 5th August 2023

Answer: C

Explanation:

The immutability period set on a Linux Hardened Repository prevents deletion of backup files for the duration of the immutability period. In this case, it is set to 60 days. However, the GFS (Grandfather-Father-Son) retention policy specifies that a monthly full backup is to be kept for 6 months. Since the full backup was created on 27th May 2023 and flagged as a monthly GFS backup, it will be retained for 6 months irrespective of the retention policy or the immutability setting. Hence, the restore point will be automatically deleted after 6 months, which would be on the 28th of November 2023. References:

- ? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: GFS Retention Policy
- ? Veeam Help Center: Linux Hardened Repository Immutability

NEW QUESTION 58

A number of VMs are running as interdependent applications. They need to fail over, one by one, as a group. What method should be used to do this?

- A. Replica failover
- B. Replication plan
- C. Planned failover
- D. Failover plan

Answer: D

Explanation:

To ensure VMs running interdependent applications fail over one by one, as a group, the method to use is D: Failover plan. In Veeam Backup & Replication, a failover plan allows for the orchestration of a group of replicas to fail over in a predefined sequence. This includes the capability to set up delays between starting each VM, which is crucial for interdependent applications that must be started in a specific order to function correctly. The failover plan ensures that dependencies among the group are respected and that the startup sequence follows the correct order, enabling a smooth and organized transition to the failover state.

NEW QUESTION 63

An engineer needs to be able to perform all functions without needing to access the backup server locally or over remote desktop. What should the engineer do?

- A. Use SSH to connect to the Veeam Backup & Replication server.
- B. Install the required Veeam Explorers locally
- C. Install the Veeam console on the engineer's desktop.
- D. Use Enterprise Manager to connect to the Veeam Backup & Replication server.

Answer: C

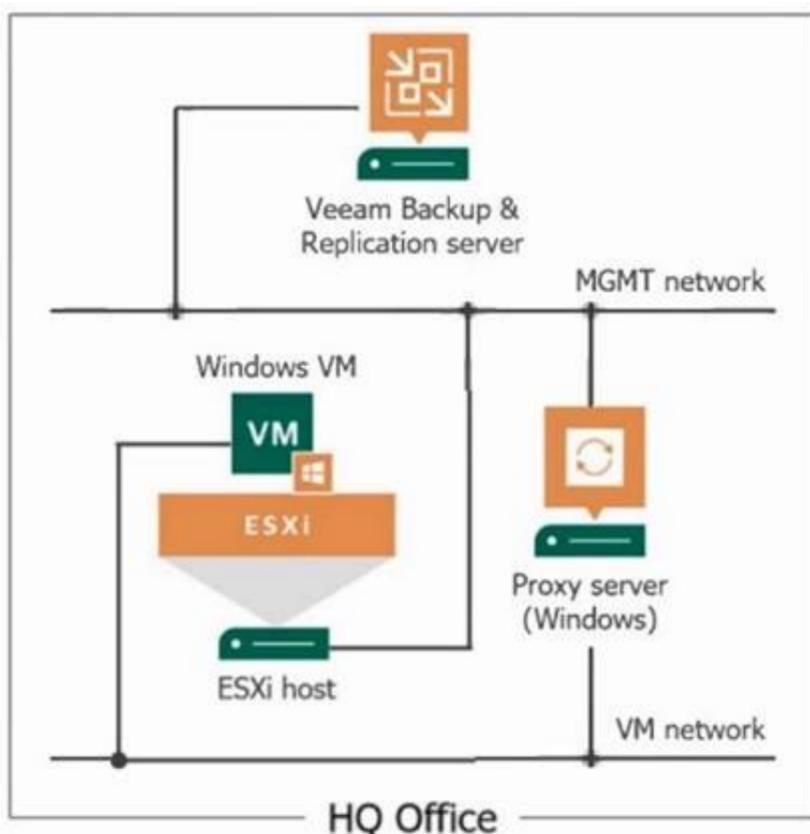
Explanation:

To perform all functions without needing to access the backup server locally or over remote desktop, the engineer can install the Veeam console on their desktop. This allows the engineer to remotely manage and control the Veeam Backup & Replication infrastructure. The console provides full access to the backup server's capabilities from any machine within the network, making it unnecessary to log in directly to the server. References:

- ? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Veeam Backup & Replication Console
- ? Veeam Help Center: Remote Management with Veeam Backup & Replication Console

NEW QUESTION 66

A backup administrator must enable guest file system indexing for a backup job of a Microsoft Windows file server VM. All required credentials are added to the Veeam Backup & Replication server. VMware Tools (VIX) cannot be used due to security regulations. What should be done to make it possible in the following environment?



- A. Use the proxy server as a guest interaction proxy
- B. Connect the ESXi host to the VM network
- C. Use the Veeam Backup & Replication server as a guest interaction proxy
- D. Install a file system indexing plugin on the Microsoft Windows file server

Answer: A

Explanation:

If VMware Tools (VIX) cannot be used due to security regulations, the backup administrator can use the proxy server as a guest interaction proxy to enable guest file system indexing for a backup job. The guest interaction proxy is responsible for the deployment and coordination of guest processing tasks, such as guest file system indexing,

which does not require VIX.References:

- ? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Guest Interaction Proxy
- ? Veeam Knowledge Base: Configuring Guest Interaction Proxies

NEW QUESTION 68

Veeam Backup and Replication is currently configured with backup jobs that are targeting a local Backup Repository on a Windows Server. The backups are now configured to run periodically every 6 hours. The engineer wants to create a secondary copy of the backups. However, due to bandwidth and compute restrictions, the copies must be created and transferred only once a day. Which option should the engineer choose to achieve this goal?

- A. Configure a Hardened Linux Repository, create a Backup Copy job with Periodic Copy (Pruning) mode to this repository and schedule it to run once a day
- B. Add the repository to a Scale-Out Backup repository, extend it with a Public Cloud Object Storage as Capacity tier in copy and move mode, and set the operational restorewindow to 7 days
- C. Find a Service Provider with Offsite Backup services, create a Backup Copy job with Immediate Copy (Mirroring) mode to the Service Provider repository
- D. [Add the repository to a Scale-Out Backup repository, extend it with a Public Cloud Object Storage as Capacity tier in copy mode

Answer: A

Explanation:

To achieve the goal of creating a secondary copy of the backups that is transferred only once a day, the engineer should configure a Hardened Linux Repository and create a Backup Copy job with Periodic Copy (Pruning) mode to this repository, scheduling it to run once a day. This setup respects the bandwidth and compute limitations while ensuring a daily copy of the backups.References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam Backup Copy Job Configuration Guide

NEW QUESTION 73

The engineer needs to back up sensitive data located on VMware vSphere encrypted VMs. The company policy prioritizes data security over anything else. In the backup infrastructure, the engineer has configured:

One physical proxy configured on the DirectSAN Access transport mode, for fast data transfer speed and less load on the production network
Two physical proxies in NBDSSL
Encryption has been enabled on the backup job

Which action will allow the VM data to remain encrypted during the entire backup process?

- A. Configure Global Network Traffic Rules to encrypt the backup traffic.
- B. Configure the job to use the proxies with the NBDSSL transport mode.
- C. Configure the job to use the proxy with the DirectSAN Access transport mode.
- D. Upload a custom script that re-encrypts the VM data after the backup job.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To ensure that the VM data remains encrypted throughout the backup process, the job should be configured to use the proxies with the NBDSSL (Network Block Device SSL) transport mode. This mode encrypts data transferred over the network, adhering to the company policy that prioritizes data security. While DirectSAN Access is fast, it does not provide encryption of in-flight data.References:

- ? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Transport Modes
- ? Veeam Best Practices: Securing Backup Traffic

NEW QUESTION 76

A physical Linux server protected by a centrally managed Veeam agent is physically damaged. A VMware vSphere infrastructure is available, and the physical server is eligible for virtualization. Which recovery step provides the lowest possible RTO?

- A. Use Instant VM Recovery to VMware
- B. Use Export Disk Content as Virtual Disk to create a new VM.
- C. Use Bare Metal Restore to VMware vSphere VM.
- D. Use Instant Disk Recovery to VMware vSphere.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Instant VM Recovery to VMware offers the lowest possible RTO for restoring a physically damaged Linux server to a VMware vSphere infrastructure. This feature rapidly restores service by running the server directly from the backup file in a VMware environment.References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam Agent for Linux Guide

NEW QUESTION 79

A planned failover of three VMs has just completed successfully, starting the VMs at the disaster recovery location. What next actions are available for the failover plan?

- A. Undo, Start, Edit, Delete
- B. Undo, Start, Copy, Delete
- C. Cance
- D. Start, Edit, Delete
- E. Cancel, Start, Copy, Delete

Answer: A

Explanation:

After completing a planned failover for VMs to the disaster recovery site, the typical actions available in Veeam Backup & Replication for a failover plan are:

- ? Undo: This allows you to reverse the failover and return the VMs to the original location.
- ? Start: This would be used to initiate the failover plan if it needs to be executed again.
- ? Edit: This option permits modifications to the failover plan.

? Delete: This allows the removal of the failover plan if it is no longer needed. There are no options for Copy in the context of a failover plan, and the Cancel option is typically available before and during the failover process, not after completion.

NEW QUESTION 82

A daily backup job for seven Hyper-V VMs has been configured at the main site, keeping 14 days' worth of backup files. They want to get a copy of the VM backups to a repository at the disaster recovery site. They want to keep six months' worth of backup files at the disaster recovery site. They also need to be able to restore the VMs to any given day within two months and any given week within the six months. How should a backup copy job be configured to meet these requirements?

- A. Use periodic copy (pruning) mode, keeping 62 days of retention and six monthly GFS restore points.
- B. Use immediate copy (mirroring) mode, keeping 180 days of retention.
- C. Use periodic copy (pruning) mode, keeping 180 days of retention.
- D. Use immediate copy (mirroring) mode, keeping 62 days of retention and 26 weekly GFS restore points.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To meet the specified requirements, configuring a backup copy job in periodic copy (pruning) mode with 62 days of retention and six monthly Grandfather- Father-Son (GFS) restore points is the best approach. This setup allows for daily backups for up to two months and weekly backups for up to six months, aligning with the desired restore capabilities. References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam GFS Retention Policy Explanation

NEW QUESTION 86

An administrator needs to dynamically add VMware VMs that have a custom application installed to a backup job. How can this job be created?

- A. Use the RESTful API to scan the VM inventory for machines that match the criteria.
- B. In Enterprise Manager, create a dynamic group of VMs that contain both tags.
- C. Create a backup job based on vSphere tags.
- D. Modify a custom CSV file to be scanned before the start of each job.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To dynamically include VMware VMs with a custom application installed in a backup job, the most efficient approach is C: Create a backup job based on vSphere tags. VMware vSphere tagging allows administrators to assign metadata to VMs, making it easier to categorize and manage them according to various criteria, such as application type, department, or any custom criteria relevant to the organization. Veeam Backup & Replication can leverage these tags to dynamically include VMs in backup jobs. By setting up a backup job to include VMs tagged with a specific identifier related to the custom application, any VM tagged accordingly will be automatically included in the backup job. This approach simplifies management, ensures consistency, and allows for the flexible and dynamic grouping of VMs based on changing criteria without the need for manual adjustments to the backup job configuration.

NEW QUESTION 88

An administrator is asked to change a backup copy job from periodic mode to immediate mode. How can this be accomplished?

- A. Enable immediate in the backup copy job settings drop down.
- B. Right click on the job name and choose immediate.
- C. Copy the original backup copy job to a different folder and remap the job.
- D. Create a new backup copy job and delete the original job.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To change a backup copy job from periodic mode to immediate mode, the most straightforward approach is D: Create a new backup copy job and delete the original job. Veeam Backup & Replication does not directly allow changing the mode of an existing backup copy job from periodic to immediate within the job settings. Therefore, the recommended practice is to set up a new backup copy job with the desired settings, in this case, immediate mode, which starts copying backups as soon as they are created by the primary backup job. After the new backup copy job is configured and tested to confirm it meets the requirements, the original periodic mode job can be safely deleted. This ensures a seamless transition to the immediate mode operation without risking data protection consistency or coverage.

NEW QUESTION 90

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