VEEAM

Exam Questions VMCE_v12

Veeam Certified Engineer v12

NEW QUESTION 1
The compliance team is requesting a Veeam engineer complete the following tasks on the backup environment:
* 1. All image-level backups are to be tested and validated
* 2. Recovery verification with a well-known malware scan
* 3. Send an email to the Veeam engineer with test results
What is the recovery verification function to meet this requirement?

A. On-Demand Sandbox
B. SureBackup
C. Quick Migration
D. SureReplica

Answer: B

Explanation:
 SureBackup is the Veeam technology that allows you to verify the recoverability of backups. It can automatically verify the integrity of the backup, test it for malware (with the aid of third-party antivirus software), and send email notifications upon the completion of the job. This is accomplished by running the backups in an isolated environment called a Virtual Lab, without making any changes to the actual production environment. By using SureBackup, Veeam engineers can ensure that image-level backups are recoverable, can be verified against malware, and can report the results via email, thus meeting the compliance team's requests.

NEW QUESTION 2
An administrator needs to configure a backup job that dynamically adds new VMware hosted SQL servers. How can this be accomplished?

A. Create a job based on vSphere tags.
B. Enable application aware processing.
C. Create a CSV file that is scanned before the backup job starts.
D. Create a dynamic backup job in Enterprise Manager.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Creating a backup job based on vSphere tags allows for dynamic addition of new VMware hosted SQL servers. When new VMs are tagged appropriately in vSphere, they are automatically included in the backup job, ensuring all relevant SQL servers are backed up without manual intervention.References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam Dynamic Backup Job Configuration Guide

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
In Veeam Enterprise Manager, what granular restoration permission can be set for the Restore Operator role?

A. SharePoint items
B. Active Directory items

C. OneDrive items
D. File items

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Veeam Enterprise Manager, granular restoration permissions can be set for the Restore Operator role, including the restoration of file items. This role allows designated users to perform file-level restores, ensuring that they can recover individual files without having full administrative privileges over the backup infrastructure. References:
? Veeam Enterprise Manager Guide: Roles and Permissions
? Veeam Help Center: Configuring Granular Restore Permissions

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
What does Veeam's Secure Restore functionality ensure during restores?

A. Proper rights/permissions on files and folders
B. Custom ports for in-flight data
C. 256-bit AES encryption of in-flight data
D. Anti-virus scanning

Answer: D

Explanation:

Veeam's Secure Restore functionality is designed to provide an additional layer of security during the restore process, particularly to ensure that restored data is free from malware. The correct answer is D: Anti-virus scanning. Secure Restore integrates with antivirus software to scan the data being restored for malware, viruses, or other threats before it is brought back into the production environment. This capability is crucial in today's landscape, where data integrity and security are paramount, especially considering the increasing sophistication of cyber threats. By ensuring that restored data is scanned for threats, Veeam helps maintain the integrity and security of the IT environment, aligning with best practices for data protection and disaster recovery.

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
What describes an RPO?

A. To confirm at what point a backup should be migrated to Object Storage
B. To clarify how many restore points need to be recovered at the same time
C. To determine the maximum length of time a workload or application can be down
D. To confirm the data loss tolerance of a Business Unit or Organization

Answer: D

Explanation:

Recovery Point Objective (RPO) refers to the maximum acceptable amount of data loss measured in time. It is essentially the age of the files that must be recovered from backup storage for normal operations to resume after a failure or disaster. In other words, it defines the data loss tolerance of a business unit or organization. If an RPO is set to one hour, the system must back up at least every hour to meet the RPO.References:
? Veeam Documentation: Recovery Point Objective (RPO)
? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: RPO and Recovery Time Objective (RTO) Definitions

NEW QUESTION 10
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
There is a company-wide mandate to migrate operations off corporate datacenters and over to AWS, Azure, and GCE. The Veeam engineer has backups of VMware, Hyper-V, and Nutanix VMs stored in on-premises repositories. The performance of a test restore was not satisfactory.
Which solution should the engineer deploy?

A. Caching servers on premises and in the cloud
B. Veeam Wan Accelerators on premises and in the cloud
C. Upgraded bandwidth to the Internet
D. Helper appliance in the cloud

Answer: B

Explanation:
To improve the performance of test restores from on-premises repositories to cloud environments (AWS, Azure, and GCE), deploying Veeam WAN Accelerators on premises and in the cloud is recommended. WAN Accelerators optimize data transfer over the network, reducing the amount of data that needs to be transferred and thereby improving restore performance.References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam WAN Accelerator Guide

NEW QUESTION 14
The engineer configured Veeam Backup & Replications 3 years ago with an all-in-one physical server with one job backing up all VMs. The environment grew considerably and RPOs are no longer met.
The engineer checks the backup job and sees:
Load: Source 0% > Proxy 68% > Network 0% > Target 0%. What should be done to decrease the backup processing time?

A. Edit the Backup Job settings and enable parallel processing from Advanced options
B. Split the VMs in several jobs with the same schedule to process the VMs in parade C From Backup Infrastructure add an extra Windows/Linux machine as Backup Proxy
C. Install another Veeam Backup & Replication server and move half of the VMs to be processed in a separate job

Answer: C

Explanation:
Given the proxy load of 68% and all other loads (source, network, target) at 0%, the bottleneck is at the proxy. To decrease the backup processing time and accommodate the growth of the environment, adding additional Windows or Linux machines as backup proxies would help distribute the load. This would enable parallel processing and reduce the time taken to complete the backup jobs, thereby helping to meet the RPOs.
References:
Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Backup Proxy Veeam Help Center: Managing Backup Proxies

NEW QUESTION 19
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 23
Which API is available to automate Veeam Backup and Replication operations?

A. REST API through Veeam One server
B. REST API through Veeam Backup and Replication Server
C. SQL queries on the Veeam Backup and Replication database
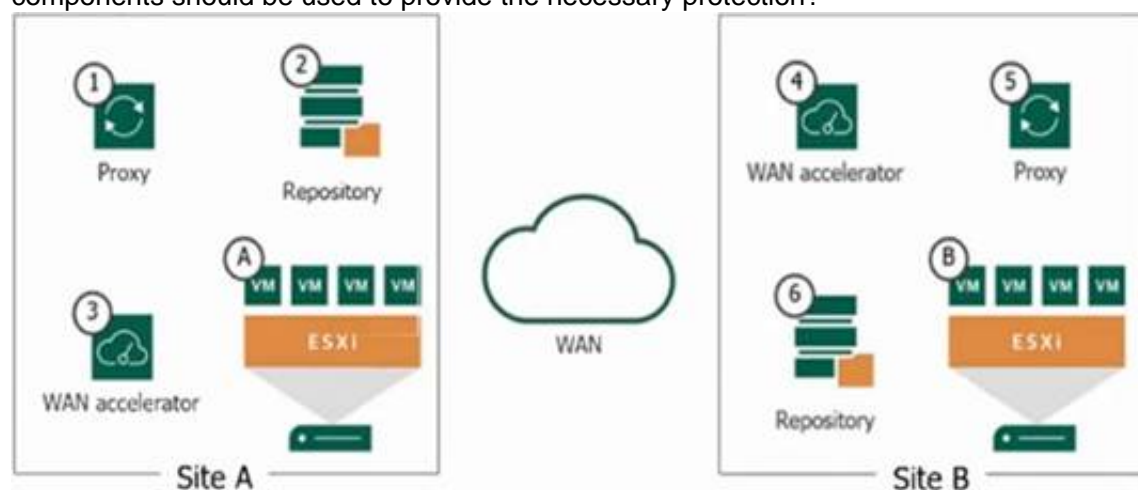D. Powershell cmdlets through Veeam Enterprise Manager Server

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The REST API through Veeam Backup and Replication Server is the available API for automating Veeam Backup and Replication operations. This API enables programmatic control over Veeam Backup & Replication and allows for integration with external systems and custom automation scripts.References: Veeam Backup & Replication RESTful API Reference, Veeam Automation and Scripting Guide

NEW QUESTION 28
Hourly backup jobs are configured to local repositories. Daily backups must be sent from Site B to the repository on Site A. The connection between the two sites does not allow a direct backup to complete within the backup window. Impact on the source VMs at Site B should be minimized. Which type of job and Veeam components should be used to provide the necessary protection?

A. A backup copy job and components 6 ? 4 ? 3 ? 2
B. A backup job and components 5 ? 4 ? 3 ? 2
C. A backup job and components 5 ? 2
D. A backup copy job and components 6?5?4?3?1 ? 2

Answer: A

Explanation:
 For the given scenario where daily backups need to be sent from Site B to a repository at Site A and the connection between the two sites is limited, thus impacting the ability to complete direct backups within the backup window, a Backup Copy Job would be appropriate. A Backup Copy Job is a feature in Veeam Backup & Replication that allows you to create several instances of the same backup files across different locations (repositories).
In the image provided, the components involved in the Backup Copy Job from Site B to Site A would be:
? 6 (Repository at Site B): This is the source repository where the hourly backup
jobs are stored.
? 4 and 3 (WAN Accelerators at both sites): These components optimize data transfer over the WAN.
? 2 (Repository at Site A): This is the target repository where the backup copies will be stored.
This setup would minimize impact on the source VMs at Site B since the Backup Copy Job
works with backup data rather than directly with the production VMs, thus reducing the load on those VMs during the process.

NEW QUESTION 33
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 38

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 43
To be able to increase backup retention, the company has bought a Data Domain deduplication appliance.
After setting up the jobs to use it, the backup administrator observes an increase of resource consumption on the backup server. The proxy configuration has not been modified.
What is causing the issue?

A. The backup appliance does not have enough resources to process the data.
B. The SSL certificate on the backup appliance needs to be updated.
C. The backup server has to fulfill the gateway role.
D. The backup server needs additional resources to use a deduplication appliance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When integrating a Data Domain deduplication appliance with Veeam Backup & Replication, it is typically used as a backup repository. The backup server may need to take on the gateway role, especially if the Data Domain is integrated over NFS or CIFS. This means that the backup server will be responsible for processing the data flow between the Veeam proxies and the deduplication appliance. If the gateway server (backup server) is not well-resourced, this additional workload can cause an increase in resource consumption on the backup server. The appliance's resources and the SSL certificate are not related to increased resource consumption on the backup server, and simply needing
additional resources for deduplication (D) is not specific enough without indicating the gateway role.

NEW QUESTION 45
Why is it recommended to have at least one backup proxy server in each site when defining a replica job?

A. The proxies allow replication automatic restart after failure.
B. The proxies allow for no VM snapshots during transit.
C. It allows deduplication during data transit across the WAN
D. The proxies allow automatic WAN acceleration.
E. The proxies enable a stable connection for VM data transfer across sites.
F. It allows for no VM snapshots

Answer: E

Explanation:
Having at least one backup proxy server in each site when defining a replica job is recommended because the backup proxy servers are responsible for data processing and transfer. Having proxies in both sites enables a stable connection for VM data transfer across sites, as they handle the data compression, deduplication, and transfer processes. This setup ensures that data is efficiently moved from one site to another, thereby making replication more resilient and reliable. Proxies do not automatically restart replication after failure (A), remove the need for VM snapshots during transit (B and F), or enable automatic WAN acceleration (D), although they can work in conjunction with WAN accelerators if configured to do so. They also don't directly deduplicate data during transit across the WAN (C), although they do compress and optimize it for transfer.

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

The director of a business needs a folder of files restored from the corporate shared drive. This drive sits on a Windows VM backed up by Veeam Backup & Replication. The director does not want the folder restored to its original location. Where can this folder be restored to using the Veeam Guest OS Restore wizard?

A. An AWS S3 bucket
B. An Azure blob
C. An e-mail as an attachment
D. A valid UNC path

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using the Veeam Guest OS File Restore wizard, files or folders can be restored to a valid UNC (Universal Naming Convention) path. This means that the director's folder can be restored to any network location that the Windows VM has access to, as long as it's specified in the UNC format, such as \\Server\SharedFolder. This allows for the flexibility of restoring the data to a different location than the original one. References:
? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Guest OS File Recovery
? Veeam Help Center: Restoring Guest OS Files

NEW QUESTION 51
A company is running nightly backups to satisfy their 24-hour RPO. There are two critical applications that cannot be offline more than 4 hours with no more than an hour of data loss.
How can this be accomplished?

A. Linux hardened repository with immutability
B. A local SOBR with AWS Object storage
C. Backup copy jobs with hourly VM replication
D. Enable Continuous Backup Replication

Answer: C

Explanation:

To meet the stringent Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 4 hours and Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of 1 hour for the two critical applications, the most suitable approach is to use a combination of backup copy jobs and hourly VM replication, which corresponds to answer C. Backup copy jobs can ensure that backups are available offsite for disaster recovery purposes, while VM replication provides the ability to quickly failover to a replica VM in case of a primary VM failure, thereby minimizing downtime. Veeam's replication capabilities are designed to create exact copies of VMs at regular intervals, which can then be rapidly activated in case of a failure. This strategy ensures that the applications can be brought back online within the 4-hour RTO, with data loss not exceeding the 1-hour RPO, thus meeting the company's stringent data protection requirements for these critical applications.

NEW QUESTION 55
Which two environments can Veeam Agents back up? (Choose two.)

A. FreeBSD
B. Ubuntu
C. IBM iSeries
D. iOS
E. Windows Server

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Veeam Agents are designed to provide backup solutions for physical and cloud environments. They support various operating systems, including Ubuntu (a Linux-based OS) and Windows Server. These agents ensure that data on servers running these operating systems can be effectively backed up and restored. However, Veeam Agents do not support FreeBSD, IBM iSeries, or iOS as these platforms require different backup solutions or are not typically used in environments where Veeam operates. References:
? Veeam Agents User Guide
? Veeam Help Center: Supported Environments

NEW QUESTION 56
What is the purpose of a Cache Repository when adding the file share?

A. To walk the file shares and move data to the backup repository
B. To control how fast the backup proxy can read data from the source file share
C. To make sure backup retention is being managed correctly
D. To store temporary metadata and track all objects that have changed

Answer: D

Explanation:

The purpose of a Cache Repository when adding a file share in Veeam Backup & Replication is D: To store temporary metadata and track all objects that have changed. When Veeam Backup & Replication backs up data from file shares, it uses the Cache Repository to store metadata related to the files and directories on the share. This metadata includes information about file versions, change logs, and the structure of the file share, which is essential for efficient backup operations, incremental backups, and restore operations. The Cache Repository plays a crucial role in tracking changes between backup jobs, enabling Veeam to perform quick incremental backups by only processing the data that has changed since the last backup, thereby optimizing backup performance and reducing network and storage load.

NEW QUESTION 59
An engineer needs to make sure that a backup job includes both the virtual machine's disk files and the Microsoft SQL database transaction logs.
Which backup feature in Veeam Backup and Replication should be used?

A. Guest file system indexing

B. Crash consistent mode
C. App consistent mode
D. Application-aware processing

Answer: D

Explanation:
 To ensure that a backup job includes both the virtual machine's disk files and the Microsoft SQL database transaction logs, Application-aware processing should be used. This feature enables Veeam Backup & Replication to create transactionally consistent backups of VMs running VSS-aware applications like Microsoft SQL Server, ensuring that both the VM disks and the SQL transaction logs are properly backed up.References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam Application-Aware Processing Guide

NEW QUESTION 62
A backup administrator decided to move the Veeam Backup & Replication server and configuration database to new servers. Which configuration restore mode should be used?

A. Restore
B. Planned failover
C. Failover plan
D. Migrate

Answer: A

Explanation:
 When moving the Veeam Backup & Replication server and its configuration database to new hardware or servers, the appropriate process to undertake is a configuration restore, denoted by option A: Restore. This process involves using the Veeam Backup & Replication Configuration Backup utility, which regularly backs up the configuration of the Veeam Backup & Replication server. In the event of a hardware migration or significant system change, this utility allows administrators to restore the server's configuration, including all settings, job configurations, and inventory, onto the new server setup. This ensures a seamless transition with minimal disruption to the backup operations and policies that were previously in place.

NEW QUESTION 65
Why is it recommended to install Veeam ONE before Veeam Backup & Replication?

A. Veeam ONE stores the license file necessary for Veeam Backup & Replication.
B. Veeam ONE can verify that the server meets the minimum requirements to install Veeam Backup & Replication.
C. Veeam ONE is a prerequisite for Veeam Backup & Replication installation.
D. Veeam ONE can potentially identify infrastructure issues prior to performing a backup.

Answer: D

Explanation:
 It is recommended to install Veeam ONE before Veeam Backup & Replication because Veeam ONE can potentially identify infrastructure issues that might affect backup operations before they are performed. This proactive approach ensures that the environment is optimized for successful backup and replication tasks.References: Veeam Installation and Configuration Guide, Veeam ONE Deployment Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 68
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