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
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 3
A power outage on Site A is expected during the night. The disaster recovery strategy has been implemented (see diagram). What is the correct way to start replicated VMs on Site B to minimize data loss?
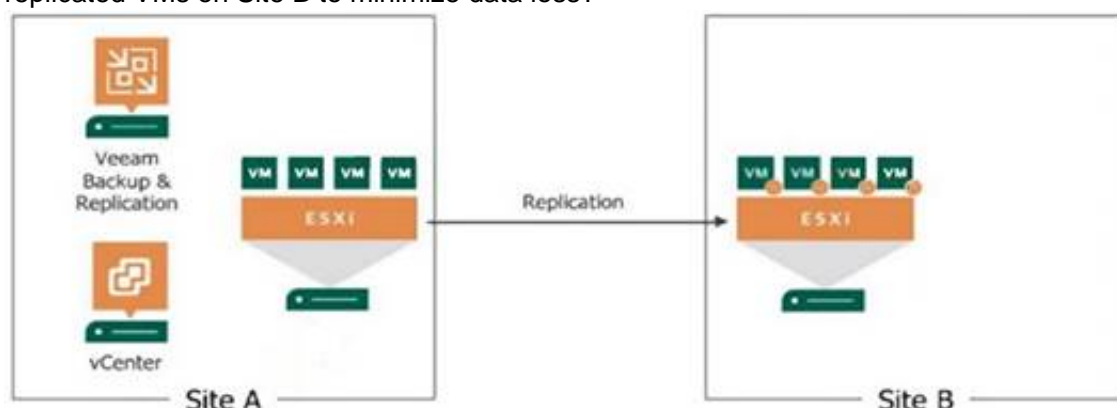
A. Execute "Failover plan".
B. Execute "Planned failover".
C. Power on VMs manually through vCenter.
D. Execute "Permanent failover" from vCenter.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A planned failover is a process that allows for the seamless switching from the original VMs at Site A to their replicas at Site B with no data loss. This is the correct course of action when a power outage is expected, as it is a controlled process that ensures that all data is synchronized before the switch is made. This action minimizes data loss and ensures that the VMs on Site B are up-to-date.References:
? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Failover and Failback
? Veeam Help Center: Planned Failover Procedure

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
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 7
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 8
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?
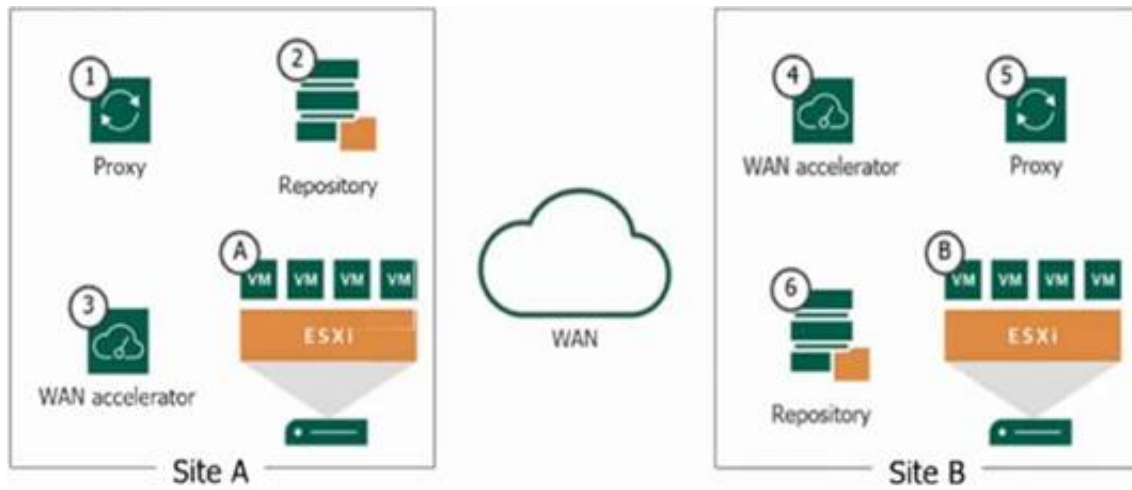
A. A backup copy job and components 6 ? 4 ? 3 ? 2
B. A backup job and components 5 ? 4 ? 3 ? 2
C. A backup job and components 5 ? 2
D. A backup copy job and components 6?5?4?3?1 ? 2

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 9
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 10
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 10
Veeam ONE has been installed and configured. The infrastructure contains five Veeam Backup & Replication servers. The administrator needs to check the

remaining capacity on each of the backup repository servers. Where can they see this information?

A. Under Business View, look up the backup repository servers to see the remaining capacity.
B. Under Infrastructure View, look up the backup repository servers to see the guest disk space.
C. Under Infrastructure View, look up the Veeam Backup & Replication servers to see the guest disk space.
D. Under Data Protection View, look up the backup repository servers to see the remaining capacity

Answer: D

Explanation:
 In Veeam ONE, the remaining capacity of each backup repository server can be viewed under the Data Protection View. This section provides detailed information about the storage utilization and remaining capacity of backup repositories, allowing administrators to effectively monitor and manage storage resources.References: Veeam ONE User Guide, Veeam ONE Data Protection View Documentation

NEW QUESTION 14
An engineer needs to back up their VMware VMs running on a Nimble Array. The engineer has checked "Enable backup from storage snapshots" when creating the job. When the backup runs, snapshots are not triggered on the Nimble Array.
Which additional step must be performed?

A. The Nimble Array needs to be rebooted to allow for Backup from Storage Snapshots.
B. The Nimble Array needs to be added to Storage Infrastructure.
C. The backup repository is not configured to accept snapshots
D. VMware Tools need to be updated

Answer: B

Explanation:
 To enable backup from storage snapshots with a Nimble Array, it is necessary to add the storage system to the Veeam Backup & Replication console's Storage Infrastructure. This allows Veeam to interact with the Nimble Array and orchestrate the creation of storage snapshots, which can then be used for backups. Simply enabling the backup from storage snapshots option in the job is not enough; the array itself must be integrated into the Veeam infrastructure.References:
? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Integration with Storage Systems
? Veeam Best Practices: Nimble Storage Snapshot Integration

NEW QUESTION 19
A company's infrastructure consists of multiple Hyper-V servers that store VMs on local storage. Which proxy should be used to back up these VMs?

A. VM proxy
B. Guest interaction proxy
C. File proxy
D. On-host backup proxy

Answer: D

Explanation:
 For Hyper-V environments where VMs are stored on local storage, the On- host backup proxy should be used. This type of proxy processes jobs directly on the host where the Hyper-V role is enabled, allowing it to interact directly with the local VM storage. It is suitable for infrastructures with multiple Hyper-V servers storing VMs locally. References:
? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Hyper-V On-Host Proxy
? Veeam Best Practices: Hyper-V Backup Proxies

NEW QUESTION 23
A company's infrastructure includes a Fibre Channel SAN where the VMware VMs are located. The administrator wants to create a backup that minimizes the impact on the production environment. What proxy transport mode should be used?

A. Network
B. Guest interaction
C. Direct storage access
D. Virtual appliance

Answer: C

Explanation:
 For a VMware environment on a Fibre Channel SAN, the most efficient proxy transport mode to minimize impact on the production environment is Direct Storage Access. This mode allows the backup proxy to directly interact with the SAN, bypassing the production network and reducing load on the ESXi hosts.References: Veeam Backup & Replication Best Practices, Veeam VMware Backup Proxy Guide

NEW QUESTION 27
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 29
For general data protection regulation (GDPR) compliance, Veeam can add a location tag to which component?

A. File copy job
B. Proxy server
C. Scale-out Backup Repositories
D. WAN accelerator

Answer: C

Explanation:
For GDPR compliance, Veeam provides the capability to add location tags to Scale-out Backup Repositories. Location tags in Veeam Backup & Replication are used to identify the location of data, which is essential for adhering to data sovereignty laws like GDPR. Location tagging helps ensure that data residency requirements are met by keeping data in a defined geographical area. In the context of GDPR, it's important to manage and control where personal data is stored and processed. Proxy servers, file copy jobs, and WAN accelerators do not have the functionality to be tagged for GDPR compliance in the same manner as repositories within Veeam Backup & Replication.

NEW QUESTION 34
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

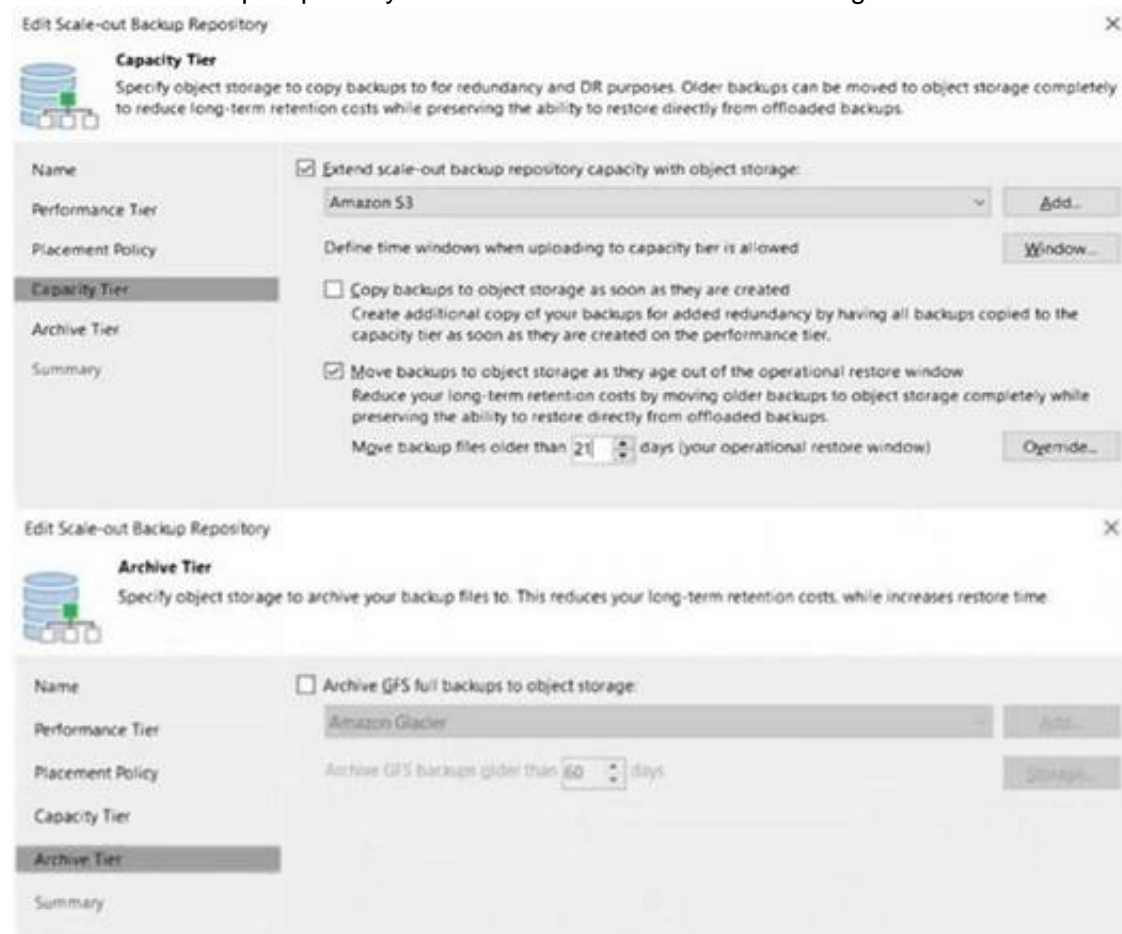**Answer:** A

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 36
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 41
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 44
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 45
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 48
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 53
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 55
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