

VMCE_v12 Dumps

Veeam Certified Engineer v12

https://www.certleader.com/VMCE_v12-dumps.html



NEW QUESTION 1

A 3-node Microsoft SQL Always On cluster is running in a VMware environment. The RPOs are:

- 1 day for the cluster nodes
- 15 minutes for the log files

How should the cluster be backed up?

- A. Veeam Backup and Replication - Create a VMware backup job, include the 3 nodes of the cluster
- B. Use Application-Aware Processing to back up the transaction logs every 15 minutes.
- C. Veeam Agent for Windows - Create a managed by server backup job for all 3 nodes
- D. Use Application-Aware Processing to back up the database once a day.
- E. Veeam Agent for Windows - Create a managed by agent backup policy for all 3 nodes
- F. Use a log shipping server to back up the transaction logs every 15 minutes.
- G. Veeam Enterprise Plug-in for Microsoft SQL - Install the Plug-in on each node in the cluster
- H. Use Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio to create the backups.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For backing up a 3-node Microsoft SQL Always On cluster running in a VMware environment with the specified Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs), the most suitable option is A: Veeam Backup and Replication - Create a VMware backup job, include the 3 nodes of the cluster. Use Application-Aware Processing to back up the transaction logs every 15 minutes. This approach allows for the entire SQL cluster nodes to be backed up as part of a regular VM backup job, which satisfies the 1-day RPO for the cluster nodes. The Application-Aware Processing feature of Veeam Backup & Replication ensures that the SQL databases are in a consistent state during backup. Moreover, this feature allows for the transaction logs to be backed up separately at a more frequent interval, in this case, every 15 minutes, meeting the 15-minute RPO requirement for the log files. This dual approach ensures comprehensive protection for both the SQL cluster nodes and the critical transaction logs, aligning with the specified RPOs.

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

Which feature can be used in Veeam Explorer for Microsoft Exchange?

- A. Export to BAK file
- B. Restore databases from backups created with Veeam RMAN plug-in
- C. Recover from litigation and in-place hold items
- D. Restore original password for account objects

Answer: C

Explanation:

Veeam Explorer for Microsoft Exchange allows recovery of items that are under litigation hold or in-place hold. This feature is essential for compliance and legal discovery processes where emails and other items need to be preserved and may be subject to eDiscovery requests. It is not used for restoring databases from backups created with Veeam RMAN plug-in, exporting to BAK files, or restoring original passwords for account objects.

References:
? Veeam Explorer for Microsoft Exchange User Guide: Working with Items under Litigation Hold

? Veeam Knowledge Base: Recovery of Exchange Items

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

A business has the following new regulatory requirements to follow: 3-2-1

Prevent the most recent 31 days of any backup files from being deleted or modified Keep 1 copy of a monthly restore point around for 2 years

They have the following setup:

A standalone repository on a NAS

A backup job keeping 31 days of restore points

A backup copy job to an Amazon S3 Repository, keeping 31 days of backups and 24 monthly GFS restore points

Which two actions should the engineer take to change the environment to meet the new requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable Immutability on the NAS
- B. Add 24 monthly GFS restore points to the backup job
- C. Configure a Scale-Out Backup Repository with NAS and Amazon S3
- D. Move the backups from the NAS to a Linux Hardened Repository
- E. Enable immutability in Amazon S3

Answer: AE

Explanation:

To meet the new regulatory requirements, enabling immutability on both the NAS and Amazon S3 is essential. Immutability prevents backup files from being deleted or modified, aligning with the requirement to protect the most recent 31 days of backup files. By enabling this feature on the NAS and Amazon S3, the business ensures that both local and offsite copies of their data are secure and compliant with the regulation. The other options do not directly address the new requirements of preventing deletion or modification of backup files. References:

? Veeam Documentation: Immutability Settings

? Veeam Help Center: Configuring Amazon S3 Immutability

NEW QUESTION 6

A customer has a local VMware environment that they back up locally and offload all retention to Wasabi's Cloud. The local backups have become unavailable, and the customer has to recover from Wasabi's Cloud.

What method would provide the fastest RTO from Wasabi so that users can interact with the recovered system?

- A. Instant Recovery to EC2 VM
- B. Restore Entire VM to local VMware VM
- C. Instant Recovery to Wasabi Cloud VM
- D. Instant Recovery to local VMware VM

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a scenario where a customer needs to recover from Wasabi's Cloud due to local backups becoming unavailable, the method that would provide the fastest Recovery Time Objective (RTO) while allowing users to interact with the recovered system as quickly as possible is D: Instant Recovery to local VMware VM. Veeam's Instant Recovery feature allows for the restoration of a backup directly into the production environment without the need to fully copy the backup data. When recovering from cloud storage like Wasabi, the backup data will be streamed on-demand to the local VMware environment, allowing the VM to start running immediately while the remaining data is transferred in the background. This method minimizes downtime and provides the quickest path to operational recovery, ensuring users can access the recovered system with minimal delay. It's important to note that the effectiveness of this approach depends on the available bandwidth and the size of the data being recovered.

NEW QUESTION 7

What type of backup can Veeam Plug-ins for Enterprise Applications provide?

- A. A complete backup of the database and the host server
- B. A transactionally consistent backup of the database and its database logs
- C. A transactionally consistent backup of active director
- D. A backup of changes to the database after the agent backs up the whole server

Answer: B

Explanation:

Veeam Plug-ins for Enterprise Applications provide a transactionally consistent backup of databases and their database logs. This ensures that the backup is not only complete but also consistent at a transactional level, capturing all transactions up to the point of the backup. This is crucial for databases to ensure data integrity and consistency when restored. References: Veeam Plug-ins for Enterprise Applications Guide, Veeam Database Backup Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 8

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

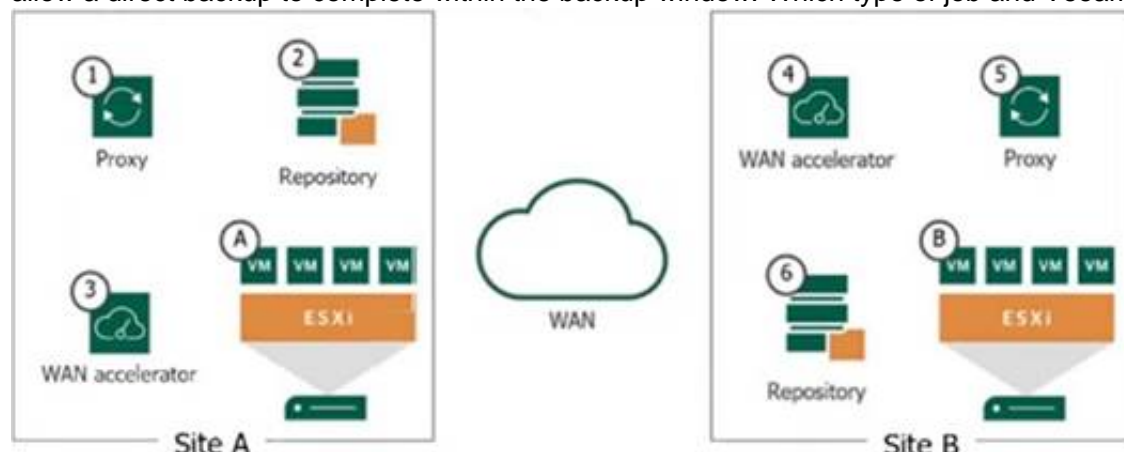
Answer: C

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 9

Backup jobs are configured to local repositories. 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. 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 copy job and components 6?5?4?3?1?2
- D. A backup copy job and components 6 ? 4 ? 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a scenario where backups need to be sent from Site B to a repository at Site A and the direct backup cannot complete within the backup window due to connection limitations, a Backup Copy Job is the most suitable type of job. The Backup Copy Job can transfer data efficiently and with reduced impact on the production environment. The components involved would be:

? 6 (Repository at Site B): Where the initial backups are stored.

? 4 (WAN Accelerator at Site A): To optimize the data transfer over the WAN.

? 3 (WAN Accelerator at Site B): To prepare the backup data for transfer.

? 2 (Repository at Site A): The target repository for the backup copies. This configuration leverages the WAN Accelerators to reduce the amount of data that needs to travel over the WAN, thus allowing the backup copy job to complete within the available window.

NEW QUESTION 10

An engineer needs to back up the data on a NAS file share, located on the company's main production site. Which option would increase the performance of the job?

- A. Deploy the backup proxy and the cache repository on the same network as the NAS.
- B. Assign a high priority to this job.
- C. Assign Veeam WAN accelerators to the job.
- D. Deploy the backup proxy and the cache repository on a dedicated backup network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Placing the backup proxy and cache repository on the same network as the NAS file share helps to increase the performance of the backup job due to reduced latency and higher network speeds. This configuration allows for faster communication and data transfer between the NAS and the backup components, leading to more efficient backup operations.

References:

? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Backup Proxy

? Veeam Best Practices: NAS Backup Performance

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two public cloud infrastructures can be backed up without an agent? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS
- B. Tencent Cloud
- C. Alibaba Cloud
- D. Oracle VM Virtualbox
- E. Microsoft Azure

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Veeam provides agentless backup solutions for several public cloud infrastructures, among which AWS (Amazon Web Services) and Microsoft Azure are the prominent platforms supported. Thus, the correct answers are A: AWS and E: Microsoft Azure.

? For AWS, Veeam offers Veeam Backup for AWS, an agentless solution designed to protect AWS workloads by leveraging native AWS technologies. This solution allows for the backup and recovery of AWS EC2 instances without the need for agents inside the instances, providing efficient and flexible cloud-native

data protection.

? In the case of Microsoft Azure, Veeam Backup for Microsoft Azure provides a similar agentless data protection capability, allowing for the backup and recovery of Azure VMs. This solution also utilizes native Azure technologies to facilitate seamless integration and management of backups within the Azure ecosystem. These solutions are designed to provide comprehensive data protection for cloud workloads, simplifying management while ensuring robust backup and recovery capabilities in these public cloud environments.

NEW QUESTION 15

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 19

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 23

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 27

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 29

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 33

A physical Linux file server needs to be migrated to VMware ESXi. The server has several volumes: /dev/sda (60GB), /dev/sdb (1TB) and /dev/sdc (4TB). What is the quickest option to migrate the server?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The quickest option for migrating a physical Linux file server with multiple volumes to VMware ESXi is to perform Instant VM Recovery. This feature allows you to run the server directly from the backup file in a VMware environment, significantly reducing the time and complexity involved in migration. References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam Instant VM Recovery for Physical Servers

NEW QUESTION 38

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 41

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 44

An environment is using Veeam Agent for Microsoft Windows and has Microsoft Exchange 2016 with regular database availability groups (DAGs) configured. What option is required to properly back up the databases?

- A. Standalone server
- B. Advanced Exchange Backup
- C. Exchange Processing
- D. Failover Cluster

Answer: D

Explanation:

The procedure of adding a Microsoft Exchange Database Availability Group (DAG) to a Veeam Agent backup job differs depending on the type of the DAG that you want to process: For a regular DAG, the backup job configuration procedure is the same as for any failover cluster. To process a regular DAG, you must configure a Veeam Agent backup job for a failover cluster https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/agents/dag_hiw.html?ver=120

NEW QUESTION 48

An engineer sets up a backup job with direct backup to the AWS S3. The retention of the job is set to 31 days and the immutable period is set to 31 days. However, one full backup data is not removed automatically after 60 days. Which option could be the reason for this?

- A. The backup job is disabled accidentally.
- B. The backup data is encrypted.
- C. It is an active full backup, not synthetic full.
- D. A retention exception is enabled for the restore point.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Veeam Backup & Replication, an immutable backup means that the backup data cannot be modified or deleted during the specified immutable period. However, even with immutability enabled, once the period expires, the data should be automatically subject to the defined retention policy. If a backup still persists beyond the retention period, a likely explanation is that a retention lock or exception has been applied to that particular restore point, preventing it from being deleted. Other listed reasons wouldn't typically prevent the deletion of the backup file after the immutable period has lapsed.

NEW QUESTION 51

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your VMCE_v12 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

https://www.certleader.com/VMCE_v12-dumps.html