

# 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

An engineer is configuring Veeam Backup and Replication for an organization to protect a VMware environment using vSAN. The backup proxy must be isolated from the VMkernel.

Which transport mode should the engineer use?

- A. Direct NFS access
- B. Direct SAN access
- C. Network mode
- D. Virtual appliance

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

When configuring Veeam Backup & Replication in a VMware vSAN environment, the best practice is to use the Virtual Appliance transport mode. This mode is also referred to as "hot-add" and allows the backup proxy to mount VM disks directly from the datastore. This method is more isolated from the VMkernel network traffic, as it does not require network connectivity to the hosts to retrieve data, thus providing a level of isolation that meets the requirement stated in the question. The Direct NFS and Direct SAN options are not applicable for vSAN, and Network mode would not provide the necessary isolation from VMkernel network traffic.

#### NEW QUESTION 4

A corporation needs to give their MS SQL DBAs a way to restore their MS SQL databases.

Which action would allow the corporation to grant this access without giving access to other operations?

- A. Deny access to restore VMs in Enterprise Manager
- B. Give the DBA group Restore Operator access to the backup server
- C. Give the DBA group Restore Operator access to MS SQL DBs in Enterprise Manager
- D. Delegate application item recoveries to the DBA Group

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

To grant MS SQL DBAs the ability to restore their databases without giving access to other operations, the appropriate action is to give the DBA group Restore Operator access specifically to MS SQL databases within Veeam Enterprise Manager. This role-based access control allows DBAs to perform the needed restores while restricting access to other functionality. References:

? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Role-Based Access Control

? Veeam Enterprise Manager Guide: Delegating Restore Operations

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6**

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 7**

The configuration database is corrupted, and the backup administrator wants to recover the data. Which configuration restore mode should be used?

- A. Instant Recovery
- B. Restore
- C. Failover
- D. Migrate

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In the event that the Veeam Backup & Replication configuration database is corrupted, the appropriate action to take is to perform a configuration restore. Veeam Backup & Replication allows you to back up and restore its configuration database. The Restore option should be used to recover the data from a configuration backup. This process will restore the configuration database from the backup file, which includes information about backup jobs, repository settings, and more. Instant Recovery, Failover, and Migrate are not appropriate options for recovering a corrupted configuration database. Instant Recovery is used to quickly restore a VM to a running state, Failover is used for High Availability in case a VM fails, and Migrate is used to move VMs from one host or storage to another.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 9**

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 10**

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 10**

What can Veeam service providers deploy in Service Provider Console 7.0?

- A. Enterprise plugins
- B. Veeam Backup for Microsoft 365
- C. Veeam Backup & Replication
- D. Veeam One

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In the Service Provider Console 7.0, Veeam service providers can deploy Veeam Backup for Microsoft 365. This allows them to offer Microsoft 365 backup and recovery services to their customers, managing the protection of Microsoft 365 data including Exchange Online, SharePoint Online, OneDrive for Business, and Microsoft Teams data. References:

? Veeam Service Provider Console Documentation: Backup for Microsoft 365

? Veeam Cloud & Service Provider Program Guide

**NEW QUESTION 12**

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 16**

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 19

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 24

A company wants to ensure that, during a replication failover, database servers boot before the application servers. How can this be accomplished?

- A. Create a failover plan
- B. Create a disaster recovery template
- C. Create a replica mapping
- D. Create a planned failover

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Veeam Backup & Replication allows you to set up failover plans to control the order in which VMs are started during a failover. By creating a failover plan, you can specify that the database servers boot before the application servers. This is achieved by setting up VM dependencies within the failover plan, ensuring that the database servers (which are critical for the application servers to function) are operational before the application servers start. Creating a disaster recovery template (B), creating a replica mapping (C), or initiating a planned failover (D) does not directly address the boot order of the servers during failover.

#### NEW QUESTION 26

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 31

A customer has a physical windows server running Microsoft SQL 2020. Which component should be used to protect the whole server?

- A. Veeam Agent
- B. Veeam Plug-in for Enterprise Application
- C. Veeam Backup Proxy
- D. Cache Repository

**Answer:** A

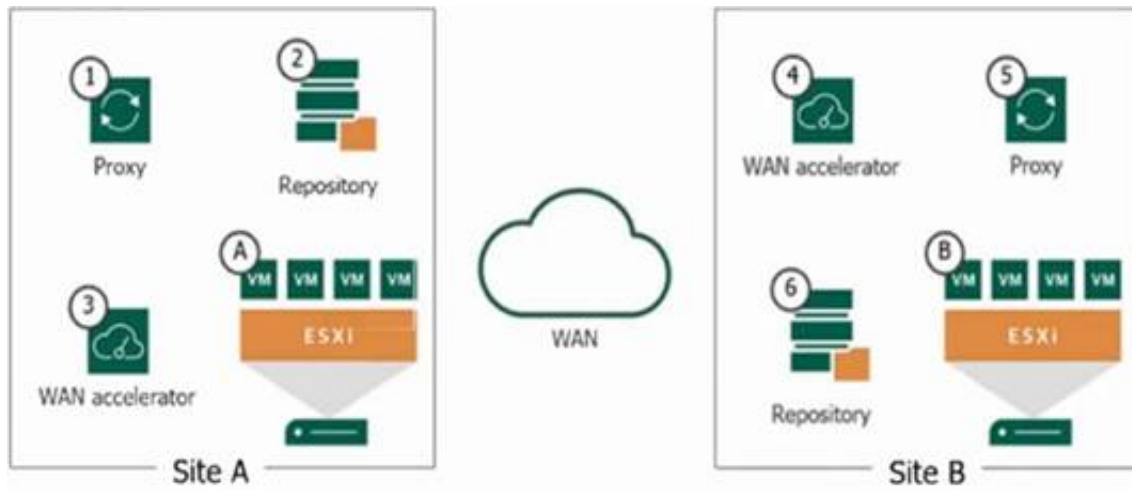
#### Explanation:

To protect a physical Windows server running Microsoft SQL 2020, the Veeam Agent should be used. Veeam Agent is designed to provide comprehensive backup and recovery for physical servers, including those running critical applications like Microsoft SQL Server. References: Veeam Agent for Windows User Guide, Veeam Physical Server Backup Guide

#### NEW QUESTION 34

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 37**

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 39**

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 41**

Company security policy states that backups must be copied to a remote location within 8 hours.

What step can a backup administrator take to receive an alert automatically if the backup copy job violates the company's policy?

- A. Set a Data Protection alert in Enterprise Manager
- B. Set a backup copy window alert on the repository
- C. Set up post-thaw scripts to send an email
- D. Enable the appropriate RPO monitor

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

To receive an automatic alert if the backup copy job violates the company's 8-hour policy for copying backups to a remote location, the backup administrator should enable the appropriate Recovery Point Objective (RPO) monitor. This feature tracks the age of the latest backup and alerts when it exceeds the defined RPO. References: Veeam Backup & Replication Documentation, Veeam RPO Monitoring and Reporting Guide

**NEW QUESTION 42**

What happens if there are more than five unsuccessful attempts to enter the confirmation code during MFA login?

- A. The user is permanently locked out.
- B. The user is locked out for 24 hours.
- C. The user is locked out for 1 minute.
- D. The user is locked out for 1 hour.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In Veeam Backup & Replication, if there are multiple unsuccessful attempts to enter a confirmation code for Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), the system will lock the user account to prevent unauthorized access. Based on standard security practices, and while it may vary, a lockout for 24 hours after exceeding the maximum number of failed attempts is a common approach to protect against brute force attacks. Please note that specific lockout policies can vary by system configuration and the policies set by the system administrator. It's always best to consult the actual system settings or documentation for the precise behavior in a given environment.

**NEW QUESTION 45**

The organization has a strategy to copy its VM and Agent backups to the alternate site. The backup administrator has requested to implement a similar backup copy strategy for unstructured data backups with 10 additional days of retention. Which configuration is correct?

- A. File to tape job
- B. File share backup job
- C. File share copy job
- D. Periodic backup copy

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

When implementing a backup copy strategy for unstructured data backups with additional retention, a File Share Copy job is the correct configuration. This type of job is designed to copy backups of file shares to a secondary location, which in this case would be the alternate site. It allows for the setting of additional retention days beyond the original backup retention policy. References:  
? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: File Share Backup and Copy  
? Veeam Knowledge Base: Configuring File Share Copy Jobs

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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 52**

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 57

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 61

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 65

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 68

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 72**

An administrator needs to create a strategy in advance of a disaster to ensure that applications can be started in a specific order. How can this be accomplished?

- A. Attach XML file to existing job with the VM start order
- B. Application group
- C. Failover plan
- D. Veeam ONE migration script

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

To ensure that applications can be started in a specific order in advance of a disaster, an administrator should use a Failover Plan in Veeam Backup and Replication. This feature allows for the creation of a predefined sequence for starting up VMs, ensuring that applications are brought online in the correct order during a disaster recovery scenario. References: Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide, Veeam Failover Plan Configuration Guide

**NEW QUESTION 73**

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 76**

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 78**

What is the primary benefit of configuring replica mapping?

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

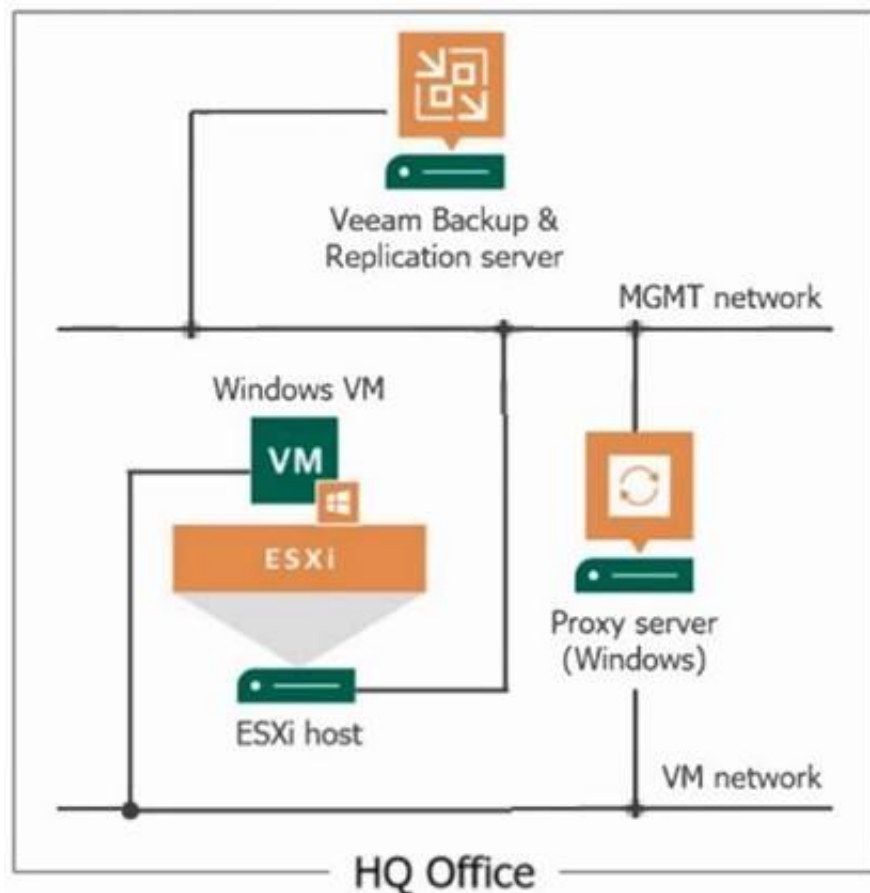
**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The primary benefit of configuring replica mapping in Veeam Backup & Replication is C: Reduced WAN traffic. Replica mapping is a feature that allows an administrator to map an existing VM in the disaster recovery site to a replica job. This is particularly useful when the initial replication of a large VM has been performed by other means (such as shipping a hard drive with the VM data to the DR site) or if a replica VM already exists and needs to be re-synced with the source VM. By using replica mapping, Veeam can avoid transferring the entire VM over the WAN again and instead only synchronize the differences between the source VM and the existing replica. This significantly reduces the amount of data that needs to be transferred over the WAN, conserving bandwidth and speeding up the replication process. It's an efficient way to manage replicas, especially for large VMs or in environments with limited bandwidth.

#### NEW QUESTION 81

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.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 82

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 87

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 89**

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 92**

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 93**

A Veeam administrator has been tasked to create a backup that will automatically make a copy of data on a different media type, while also being off site, without creating additional backup or backup copy jobs. The administrator has determined that a Scale-out Backup Repository can be used as part of the solution. How can this be accomplished?

- A. Add an archive tier to the Scale-out Backup Repository and enable "GFS Tierinq".
- B. Add a capacity tier to the Scale-out Backup Repository and enable the "Copy" option.
- C. Add an archive tier to the Scale-out Backup Repository and enable the "Copy" option.
- D. Add a capacity tier to the Scale-out Backup Repository and enable the "Move" option.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

By adding a capacity tier to the Scale-out Backup Repository and enabling the "Copy" option, the administrator can create a backup that automatically copies data to a different media type (object storage) and also ensures that the data is offsite. This is accomplished without creating additional backup or backup copy jobs.

The "Copy" option allows for immediate copying of backups to the capacity tier, meeting the criteria specified. References:

? Veeam Backup & Replication User Guide: Scale-Out Backup Repository

? Veeam Help Center: Capacity Tier and Archive Tier Configuration

**NEW QUESTION 96**

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 99**

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 100**

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 103**

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 107**

What is a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) in regards to disaster recovery?

- A. The number of recovery points created during the backup process
- B. The acceptable data loss measured in time that can be tolerated
- C. The maximum amount of time it takes to restore a system
- D. The total cost associated with recovering a system

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In the context of disaster recovery, the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) is best defined by option B: The acceptable data loss measured in time that can be tolerated. RPO is a critical metric in disaster recovery and business continuity planning that specifies the maximum amount of data (measured in time) that an organization can afford to lose in the event of a disaster or system failure. It effectively sets the limit for how frequently data backups or replications should occur. For instance, an RPO of 4 hours means that the organization must be able to recover data from no more than 4 hours prior to the disaster, implying that backup or replication operations should occur at least every 4 hours. Establishing an RPO is essential for developing an effective data protection strategy, as it guides the choice of backup methodologies and technologies to meet the organization's tolerance for data loss.

**NEW QUESTION 112**

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