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Exam : **VMCE_v12**

Title : **Veeam Certified Engineer v12**

Vendor : **Veeam**

Version : **DEMO**

NO.1 An engineer receives a request from the compliance department to increase the immutability period for the virtual machine backups they are keeping on a hardened repository. What can the engineer expect after making this change?

- A. The new value will apply to active and new chains.
- B. The backup files will become mutable again.
- C. The next job will finish with an error code.
- D. The new value will be applied only for the next chains.

Answer: A

NO.2 An administrator needs to review reports that show which servers in the environment are being successfully backed up and which ones are not.

Which component of the Veeam Data Platform accomplishes this?

- A. Veeam Data Labs
- B. Veeam Recovery Orchestrator
- C. Veeam ONE
- D. Veeam Backup & Replication

Answer: C

Explanation:

Veeam ONE delivers comprehensive monitoring and reporting, including dashboards and scheduled reports that clearly indicate which servers are successfully backed up and which are not.

NO.3 An administrator is expanding a Scale-out Backup Repository to utilize Azure for the Archive Tier.

When configuring the archive repository, the archiver appliance is configured.

Where does the archiver appliance reside?

- A. On the Veeam proxy server
- B. On the Veeam Backup & Replication server
- C. On Microsoft Azure
- D. On the local virtual infrastructure

Answer: C

Explanation:

The archiver appliance is a virtual machine that resides on Microsoft Azure. It acts as a gateway to the Azure Archive Tier, facilitating the transfer of data from the Scale-out Backup Repository's Capacity Tier to the Archive Tier. This design ensures optimal performance and seamless integration with Azure's archival storage, as the appliance is hosted directly within the Azure environment.

NO.4 A backup of a Windows VM running on a VMware cluster has been created. In which scenario can the Quick Rollback option be used during a Full VM Restore of the VM?

- A. Migration of VM to VMware host in a different data center
- B. Issues caused by storage data corruption
- C. Migration of VM to Hyper-V host in the same data center
- D. Issues caused by VM guest user error

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Quick Rollback feature can be used during a Full VM Restore to restore only the changed blocks of data since the last backup. This is typically used when the issues are minor and have been caused by VM guest user error, rather than full-scale data corruption or migrations to a different virtualization host. Quick Rollback can efficiently restore the VM to its previous state without the need to transfer the entire VM's data.

NO.5 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: C

Explanation:

If there are more than 5 unsuccessful attempts, the user can reopen the console and try to log in again after waiting for at least one minute. If the problem persists, the backup administrator can reset MFA by request.

<https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/vsphere/mfa.html?ver=120>

NO.6 A software development company has deployed the Veeam Data Platform. Recently, developers have been making increasingly frequent requests to have files restored from their VMware VMs.

What can be done to reduce strain on the backup team?

- A.** Give developers access to the Veeam Plug-in for VMware vSphere Client
- B.** Give developers access to Veeam One Business View
- C.** Give the developers access to the Enterprise Manager Self-Service File Restore Portal
- D.** Outsource developer restore requests to a Managed Service Provider

Answer: C

Explanation:

To alleviate the workload on the backup team while still accommodating the frequent restore requests from developers, the most effective strategy is to empower the developers themselves with the ability to perform file restores. This can be achieved by granting them access to the Enterprise Manager Self-Service File Restore Portal. Veeam Enterprise Manager offers a Self-Service File Restore Portal, which allows users to independently restore files from backups of their VMs without the need for direct intervention by the backup team. This portal is designed with security and ease of use in mind, ensuring that developers can perform restores as needed while adhering to the principle of least privilege, thus reducing the strain on the backup team. This approach aligns with Veeam's emphasis on enhancing operational efficiency and self-service capabilities in data management practices.

NO.7 A Veeam engineer is using on-premises object storage as the primary storage for backups. What can the engineer create to make sure the backups conform to the 3-2-1 rule?

- A.** A snapshot of the primary storage periodically.
- B.** A backup copy job to send the backups to public cloud object storage.
- C.** A copy of the backups to tape and store them in the same building.

D. A file copy job to create a copy on a NAS device in the same data center.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.veeam.com/blog/321-backup-rule.html>

NO.8 A request to protect some new domain controllers has been submitted in the ticketing system.

The engineer creates a backup job with the following steps:

1. Right-clicks on the Jobs navigation item on the left
2. Selects VMware vSphere from the menu
3. Enters a name for the job.
4. Selects workloads to protect.
5. Defines a job schedule.
6. Clicks the Finish button.

When testing restores, the engineer finds that the backups are crash-consistent. Which set of steps should the engineer use to avoid crash-consistent backups for the domain controllers?

A. Launch the New Backup Job Wizard. Enter a name for the job. Select workloads to protect.

Choose a destination. Enable the Application-Aware checkbox and configure settings. Define a job schedule.

Click the Finish button.

B. Launch the New Backup Job Wizard. Enter a name and a description. Select a resource pool to protect. Specify a backup repository with copy-mode enabled. Define a job schedule. Click the Finish button.

C. Launch the New Backup Job Wizard Enter a name for the job Specify a backup repository. Specify Guest Processing settings. Define a job schedule Click the Finish button.

D. Launch the New Backup Job Wizard Enter a name or description for the job. Select the vSphere environment to protect. Choose the Default Backup Repository Check the box labelled 'Run the job when I click Finish". Specify Guest Processing settings. Define a job schedule.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Application-aware processing is a feature in Veeam Backup & Replication that creates transactionally consistent backup images of VMs. For domain controllers, this feature ensures that backups are consistent with the applications running on the VM, like Active Directory services. To avoid crash-consistent backups and ensure application consistency, the engineer must enable the Application-Aware Processing option during the job configuration.

NO.9 There is a company-wide mandate to migrate operations off corporate datacenters and over to AWS, Azure, and GCE. The Veeam engineer has backups of VMware, Hyper-V, and Nutanix VMs stored in on-premises repositories. The performance of a test restore was not satisfactory.

Which solution should the engineer deploy?

A. Caching servers on premises and in the cloud

B. Veeam Wan Accelerators on premises and in the cloud

C. Upgraded bandwidth to the Internet

D. Helper appliance in the cloud

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/vsphere/restore_amazon_proxy_appliance.html?ver=120

NO.10 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.

NO.11 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.

NO.12 A daily backup job for seven Hyper-V VMs has been configured at the main site, keeping 14 days' worth of backup files. They want to get a copy of the VM backups to a repository at the disaster recovery site. They want to keep six months' worth of backup files at the disaster recovery site.

They also need to be able to restore the VMs to any given day within two months and any given week within the six months. How should a backup copy job be configured to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The clue is "any given week within six months" 26 weeks = 6 months.

NO.13 A customer is backing up to a local hardened repository configured with XFS for the purpose of keeping their most recent backups immutable. Their retention is set to keep 90 days with synthetic full backups running once a week. After several months, the backup storage is twice the amount originally sized, and yet the growth rate is normal.

What is the cause of the storage increase compared to the sizing?

- A. XFS does not allow for fast cloning.
- B. The fast cloning process is hung.
- C. Immutability settings for the repository are set too high.
- D. XFS does not allow for immutability.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The unexpected growth is due to your XFS-based repo not leveraging Veeam's fast-clone (block-clone) technology the way ReFS does, every synthetic full is actually copying full files instead of just referencing existing blocks. In short, XFS does not allow for fast cloning in this scenario, so your weekly synthetic fulls are each doubling your used space.

NO.14 Which of the following is a unique feature that allows Veeam Cloud Service Providers to offer backup and replication services to customers?

- A. Veeam Cloud Scale-out Repository
- B. Veeam Cloud Connect
- C. Veeam Data Vault
- D. Veeam Archive Services

Answer: B

Explanation:

Veeam Cloud Connect is a unique feature that enables Veeam Cloud Service Providers to offer backup and replication services to their customers. It provides a secure and seamless way to extend on-premises backups and replicas to the cloud using an encrypted connection, without requiring a VPN. This feature is specifically designed to simplify off-site backup and disaster recovery solutions for customers leveraging a service provider's infrastructure.

NO.15 A company has separate networks for management traffic and data traffic. All Veeam components are communicating over the management network. How would they define the data network for backup data transfers?

- A. Re-add all Veeam components involved in data transfer through the required interfaces
- B. Update routing tables on the components involved in data transfer
- C. Create a global network traffic rule, set appropriate source and target IP range
- D. Use the preferred network settings to switch to data network for the backup traffic

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/hyperv/select_backup_network.html?ver=100

NO.16 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.

NO.17 The director of a business needs a folder of files restored from the corporate shared drive. This drive sits on a Windows VM backed up by Veeam Backup & Replication. The director does not want the folder restored to its original location. Where can this folder be restored to using the Veeam Guest OS Restore wizard?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NO.18 A Veeam administrator has been tasked to create a backup that will automatically relocate data after a specified period time to 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 a Capacity Tier to the Scale-out Backup Repository and enable "GFS Tiering".
- 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: D

Explanation:

It states the job will "automatically relocate data" that is move not copy.

NO.19 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.

NO.20 Which API is available to automate Veeam Backup and Replication operations?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The REST API through Veeam Backup and Replication Server is the available API for automating Veeam Backup and Replication operations. This API enables programmatic control over Veeam Backup & Replication and allows for integration with external systems and custom automation scripts.

NO.21 A Scale-out Backup Repository with one local extent has been configured as follows.

Edit Scale-out Backup Repository (Capacity Tier)

Capacity Tier
Specify object storage to copy backups to for redundancy and DR purposes. Older backups can be moved to object storage completely to reduce long-term retention costs while preserving the ability to restore directly from offloaded backups.

Configuration:

- Extend scale-out backup repository capacity with object storage:
 - Amazon S3 (Selected)
 - Define time windows when uploading to capacity tier is allowed (Window...)
- Copy backups to object storage as soon as they are created
Create additional copy of your backups for added redundancy by having all backups copied to the capacity tier as soon as they are created on the performance tier.
- Move backups to object storage as they age out of the operational restore window
Reduce your long-term retention costs by moving older backups to object storage completely while preserving the ability to restore directly from offloaded backups.
Move backup files older than 21 days (your operational restore window) (Override...)

Edit Scale-out Backup Repository (Archive Tier)

Archive Tier
Specify object storage to archive your backup files to. This reduces your long-term retention costs, while increases restore time.

Configuration:

- Archive GFS full backups to object storage:
 - Amazon Glacier (Selected)
 - Archive GFS backups older than 60 days (Storage...)

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.