

## First Attempt Guaranteed Success in VMCE\_v12 Exam 2024 [Q27-Q45]



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**First Attempt Guaranteed Success in VMCE\_v12 Exam 2024 Real VMCE\_v12 Exam Questions are the Best Preparation Material Q27.** An engineer has 3 Veeam Backup servers in 3 different data centers. The engineer needs a way to have centralized licensing and role-based access control. How should the engineer accomplish this with the least effort?

- \* Install the Remote console on a different client
- \* Use the Veeam Web Portal
- \* Create a web portal using REST API
- \* Deploy the Enterprise Manager

Veeam Enterprise Manager provides centralized management for Veeam Backup & Replication environments. It enables the administrator to manage licensing and role-based access control across multiple Veeam Backup servers in different locations, offering a unified control panel with minimal effort compared to other options that would require more complex setups or custom development work.

**Q28.** Which API is available to automate Veeam Backup and Replication operations?

- \* REST API through Veeam One server
- \* REST API through Veeam Backup and Replication Server
- \* SQL queries on the Veeam Backup and Replication database
- \* Powershell cmdlets through Veeam Enterprise Manager Server

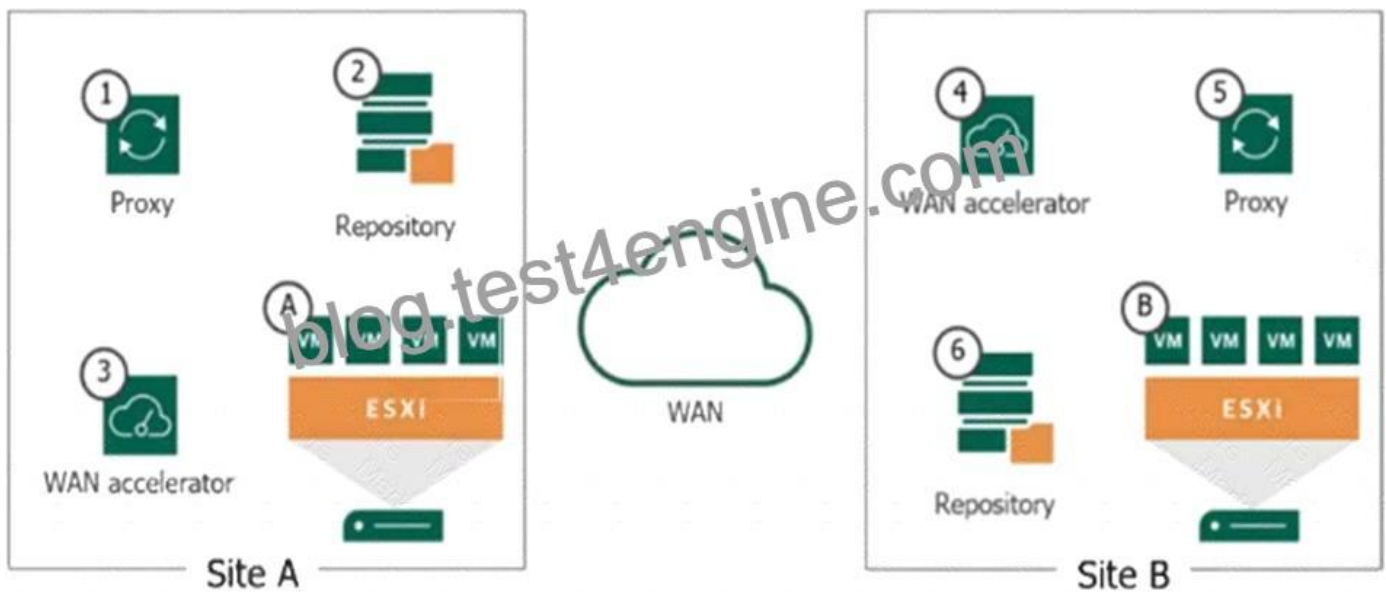
The REST API through Veeam Backup and Replication Server is the available API for automating Veeam Backup and Replication operations. This API enables programmatic control over Veeam Backup & Replication and allows for integration with external systems and custom automation scripts. References: Veeam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

Scripting Guide

**Q29.** Which of the following statements is true regarding the Veeam Backup & Replication integration with supported Storage Systems for VMware vSphere are true? (Choose three).

- \* On storage accesses through NFS, VMs with snapshots will be skipped from Backup from Storage Snapshots
- \* Veeam Backup & Replication can backup virtual machines from a supported secondary storage array
- \* On storage accessed through NFS, VMs with snapshots can be protected with Backup from Storage Snapshots
- \* When Backup from Storage Snapshots is performed, VMware snapshot is never utilized
- \* Enabling Backup from Storage Snapshots for all backup jobs are not recommended

**Q30.** 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 backup copy job and components 6 ? 4 ? 3 ? 2
- \* A backup job and components 5 ? 4 ? 3 ? 2
- \* A backup job and components 5 ? 2
- \* A backup copy job and components 6?5?4?3?1 ? 2

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.

**Q31.** Which of the following is a backup mode that can be configured within a Veeam Agent for Windows backup job?

- \* Reverse incremental with periodic active full backups
- \* Forward incremental and reverse incremental, both with optional periodic synthetic and/or active full backups
- \* Forward incremental with optional periodic synthetic and/or active full backups
- \* Reverse incremental with optional periodic synthetic full backups

Explanation

[https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/agentforwindows/userguide/backup\\_chain.html?ver=40](https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/agentforwindows/userguide/backup_chain.html?ver=40)

**Q32.** A company wants to ensure that, during a replication failover, database servers boot before the application servers. How can this be accomplished?

- \* Create a planned failover
- \* Create a failover plan
- \* Create a disaster recovery template
- \* Create a replica mapping

Explanation

[https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/vsphere/creating\\_failover\\_plan\\_order.html?ver=120](https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/vsphere/creating_failover_plan_order.html?ver=120)

**Q33.** A backup of a Linux 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?

- \* Migration of VM to VMware host in a different data center
- \* Migration of VM to Hyper-V host in same data center
- \* Issues caused by host power outage
- \* Issues caused by VM software update

**Q34.** A NAS backup job has been configured within Veeam Backup & Replication, and is completing successfully, but restore operations have been failing for the last few days.

What is causing the failure?

- \* The backup repository is sealed
- \* The server was added by using an IQN alias which is unable to be resolved
- \* The credentials added to the share are not allowed read-write access to the share, directories or files
- \* The cache repository assigned for this file share is unavailable for restore operations

**Q35.** A physical Windows server protected by a centrally managed Veeam agent is physically damaged. A Hyper-V infrastructure is available, and the physical server is eligible for virtualization.

Which recovery step provides the lowest possible RTO?

- \* Use Instant VM Recovery to Hyper-V.
- \* Use Instant Disk Recovery to Hyper-V.
- \* Use Bare Metal Restore to Hyper-VVMs.
- \* Use Export Disk Content as Virtual Disk to create a new VM.

Instant VM Recovery is a feature in Veeam that allows you to start a virtual machine directly from a backup file without waiting for the full restore. Using Instant VM Recovery to Hyper-V is the best option for achieving the lowest possible Recovery Time Objective (RTO) because it allows the damaged physical server's backup to be run as a VM in the Hyper-V environment almost immediately. The Veeam Agent for Microsoft Windows supports Instant Recovery to a Hyper-V VM, which will enable you

to restore service quickly while you can plan for a more permanent recovery solution.

**Q36.** You use datastores as the source for your backup jobs. Some VM backups are consuming too much repository disk space. They have backup files created by multiple backup jobs. What could be the reason? (Choose two.)

- \* VMware Storage DRS (Distributed Resource Scheduler) moved VMs to different datastores
- \* Jobs are configured as per VM and these particular VMs need more fulls
- \* VM retention is set to do full backups more often than others in the job
- \* The VM is in a backup chain and trapped inside a single retention file
- \* The VMs were moved to different datastores manually

**Q37.** A company needs several VMware thick provisioned VMs restored. The physical proxies used for restoration have access to the Fibre Channel datastores used by VMware. Which transport mode will be used by default to restore these VMs?

- \* Network mode
- \* Virtual appliance
- \* Quick Migration
- \* Direct Storage Access

Explanation

[https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/vsphere/direct\\_san\\_access.html?ver=120](https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/vsphere/direct_san_access.html?ver=120)

**Q38.** What describes an RPO?

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

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

**Q39.** Which Veeam feature allows for an administrator to help ensure general data protection regulation (GDPR) compliance?

- \* Secure restore
- \* Veeam Business View
- \* Immutability
- \* Location tagging

Explanation

The Veeam feature that allows for an administrator to help ensure general data protection regulation (GDPR) compliance is Secure Restore. Secure Restore is an option that enables Veeam Backup & Replication to scan machine data with antivirus software before restoring the machine to the production environment. This way, the administrator can prevent malware infection or data leakage from the restored machine, which may violate the GDPR requirements. Secure Restore is available for various restore operations, such as Instant Recovery, Entire VM Restore, Virtual Disks Restore, and more. For more information on Secure Restore, see How to improve security with Veeam DataLabs Secure Restore.

**Q40.** You fail back a VM replica to the original location. Which of the following requirements needs to be met to be able perform quick rollback during a failback of a replica?

- \* Perform failback to VM within the same subnet
- \* The VM replica must be created with the `Use Changed Block Tracking data` option enabled
- \* Indexing must be enabled for the original VM
- \* The VM replica must have access to the repository where the full backup of the VM resides

Reference: [https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/vsphere/failback\\_quick\\_rollback.html?ver=100](https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/vsphere/failback_quick_rollback.html?ver=100)

**Q41.** What is the main purpose of the planned failover feature?

- \* Test the VM in a sandbox without impacting the production environment
- \* Proactively switch from running the regular VM to the replica VM
- \* Initiate a disaster recovery procedure when the main site is down
- \* Test a disaster recovery scenario without any downtime on the VM

Reference: [https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/vsphere/planned\\_failover.html?ver=100](https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/vsphere/planned_failover.html?ver=100)

**Q42.** An auditor for a company requires reports per quarter on the status of the backups. Veeam Backup to used for the backups. What veeam component will provide the best reporting?

- \* Veeam Enterprise Manager reporting
- \* Veeam Explorer for Microsoft SQL Server reporting
- \* Veeam ONE Web Client
- \* Veeam Backup e-mail notifications

Explanation

[https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/one/reporter/view\\_reports.html?ver=120](https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/one/reporter/view_reports.html?ver=120)

[https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/em/reports\\_on\\_backup\\_servers.html?ver=120](https://helpcenter.veeam.com/docs/backup/em/reports_on_backup_servers.html?ver=120)

**Q43.** 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?

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

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

**Q44.** 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?

- \* Linux hardened repository with immutability
- \* A local SOBR with AWS Object storage
- \* Backup copy jobs with hourly VM replication
- \* Enable Continuous Backup Replication

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.

**Q45.** 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?

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

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

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