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Question: 1

In a scenario involving a NetBackup Appliance upgrade to 11.2 where VxUpdate repository space is limited to 15 GB on the master server, and multiple platform client packages need population, which actions prevent repository overflow while enabling selective deletions after phased rollouts?

- A. Prioritize adding vxupdate_nbclient_11.2_windows_x64.sja (2.5 GB) and vxupdate_nbclient_11.2_redhat_x64.sja (1.8 GB) using nbrepo -add, skipping suse_ppc64le until phase 2
- B. Monitor space with df -h /usr/opensv/var/global/vxupdate after each nbrepo -add, setting a script to alert at 80% utilization via threshold 12 GB
- C. After phase 1 rollout, execute nbrepo -delete ID=3 for obsolete 10.3 packages listed via nbrepo -list, verifying EMM metadata removal
- D. Configure deployment policy with -limitConcurrentJobs 50 to stagger upgrades, reducing temporary staging cache on the media server filesystem

Answer: A, C

Explanation: The VxUpdate repository on a NetBackup Appliance master server requires careful space management, as full population for all platforms and versions can exceed 20 GB; selectively add high-priority packages like vxupdate_nbclient_11.2_windows_x64.sja and vxupdate_nbclient_11.2_redhat_x64.sja using nbrepo -add, which places them in /usr/opensv/var/global/vxupdate and updates EMM, deferring less critical ones to avoid overflow within the 15 GB limit. Post-phased rollout, identify and delete unneeded packages (e.g., ID=3 for 10.3 variants) using nbrepo -delete ID=3 after listing with nbrepo -list, which removes both filesystem artifacts and database metadata to free space; concurrent job limits in policies control deployment pacing but do not directly impact repository storage, while space monitoring via df is manual and not automated in standard VxUpdate.

Question: 2

An administrator notices a spike in failed backup jobs in NetBackup 11.0. Which command should be used to generate a report detailing the failure reasons for all jobs in the past 7 days?

- A. bpdbjobs -report -failed -days 7
- B. nbreport -failure -detail -timeframe 7d
- C. nbdeployutil --failure --report
- D. nbstlutil -jobs -failed

Explanation: vxupdate status provides current appliance update state and details about installed patches and updates.

Question: 1684

For implementing synthetic backups in NetBackup 10.4 for Kubernetes persistent volumes with Cohesity, the policy uses CSI snapshots. Synthesis from multiple PV incrementals fails due to metadata mismatch. Which CSI attribute synchronizes volume metadata during optimized synthesis?

- A. Kubernetes Policy = CSI; Index Rebuild = Yes
- B. Volume Snapshot = True; Synthetic PV = Optimized
- C. PV Retention = Target; Component Sync = Full
- D. CSI Metadata Sync = Enabled in Synthetic

Answer: D

Explanation: Enabling CSI Metadata Sync in the synthetic operation aligns volume metadata across components, enabling successful PV synthesis. Volume Snapshot is base; Retention is SLP; Index is for search.

Question: 1685

Which combination of NetBackup settings is required to ensure Sheltered Harbor endorsement compliance related to data retention and immutable backups?

- A. Enable immutable storage for backup copies
- B. Set backup retention policies to meet Sheltered Harbor timeframes
- C. Disable incremental backups to avoid data gaps
- D. Configure encrypted backup vaults with access logging

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation: Sheltered Harbor mandates immutable backups to prevent tampering, retention policies to retain data for mandated durations, and encrypted vaults with access logging for security and auditability. Disabling incremental backups is unnecessary and not a Sheltered Harbor requirement.

Question: 1686

What is the result of setting the Storage Unit Group attribute “Max Jobs per Storage Unit” to 2 and having a group with 3 storage units?

- A. The maximum of 6 concurrent jobs can be processed by the group
- B. No more than 2 jobs will ever run concurrently, regardless of units
- C. Each storage unit can serve unlimited jobs, overridden by group limit
- D. The setting disables new jobs once 2 total jobs run in the group

Answer: A

Explanation: Setting limits per unit means each unit can handle up to 2 jobs, so with 3 units total concurrency is 6.

Question: 1687

Which NetBackup setting controls automatic job suspension duration before cancelling the job?

- A. JOB_SUSPEND_TIMEOUT in bp.conf
- B. SUSPEND_DURATION_LIMIT in Admin Console
- C. MAX_JOB_SUSPEND_TIME in policy attributes
- D. AUTO_CANCEL_AFTER_SUSPEND timeout parameter

Answer: A

Explanation: The JOB_SUSPEND_TIMEOUT parameter in bp.conf defines how long jobs may remain suspended before being cancelled automatically. The other options are not valid NetBackup settings.

Question: 1688

An optimized duplication job from MSDP to a cloud OST storage unit fails with status 191 (no images found) due to missing fingerprint metadata. The SLP has a 48-hour duplication window. Which settings and commands ensure metadata sync?

- A. Configure SLP operation 2 with -preservemetadata 1 via nbstl -modify -operation 2
- B. Run nbdevconfig -changedpd -storage_server -stype PureDisk -setattribute MetadataSyncEnabled
- C. Set bp.conf OPT_DUP_METADATA_RETENTION=72h on source media server
- D. Use nbstlutil stlilist -slp -validate to check metadata propagation

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Enabling `-preservemetadata 1` in the SLP operation ensures fingerprint metadata is transferred during optimized duplication. Setting `MetadataSyncEnabled` via `nbdevconfig` on the MSDP server guarantees metadata consistency with the cloud OST. Configuring `OPT_DUP_METADATA_RETENTION` to 72h in `bp.conf` retains metadata beyond the duplication window, preventing status 191 by ensuring availability for cloud-side imports.

Question: 1689

Which syntax correctly enables incremental backups for Amazon RDS workloads using NetBackup CLI?

- A. `nbbbackup -policy -backupType incremental -target RDS`
- B. `bpbackup -policy -incremental -target RDS`
- C. `bpincrbackup -policy -target RDS`
- D. `nbbbackup -policy -type inc -service RDS`

Answer: B

Explanation: `bpbackup` with `-incremental` flag and target specified is the correct syntax for incremental backups; others are invalid.

Question: 1690

An administrator is setting up optimized duplication between two NetBackup domains to replicate deduplicated data to a secondary site. Which command verifies the replication status?

- A. `bpimagelist -backupid -rl`
- B. `nbreplicate -status -target_stu`
- C. `nbdevquery -listdv -stype PureDisk`
- D. `bpstsinfo -lsu -storage_server`

Answer: B

Explanation: The `nbreplicate -status` command checks the status of optimized duplication jobs between NetBackup domains, ensuring deduplicated data is successfully replicated to the target storage unit. The other commands are used for different purposes: `bpimagelist` for listing backup images, `nbdevquery` for disk volume details, and `bpstsinfo` for storage server information.

Question: 1691

In securing NetBackup hosts with certificates, what is the role of host ID certificates?

- A. They control user console login access
- B. They are used to sign backup images for tamper-proof storage
- C. They encrypt catalog databases on NetBackup servers
- D. They authenticate and encrypt communication between NetBackup components

Answer: D

Explanation: Host ID certificates enable mutual authentication and encryption between NetBackup servers, media servers, and clients to ensure secure communication. They do not sign images, encrypt catalogs, or manage console user access.

Question: 1692

A high-difficulty tuning scenario for NDMP backups to a Cohesity Appliance NAS filer shows slow transfer rates of 50MB/s on a 10GbE link, with ndmpd log: "ndmpd (pid=66666) mover stalled: Cohesity NAS protocol mismatch, expected NFSv4.1 but received v3, status: 5150, MOVER_READ_WINDOW_SIZE=64KB." The NDMP policy uses Direct NDMP=Yes, preferred network=10GbE, and the filer's export is coh_nas_export --path /backup --protocol NFSv4.1 --access rw. The backup selects 1PB of data with multi-streaming=16 streams, and iperf tests confirm 9.5Gbps raw bandwidth.

Which three NDMP configuration changes and commands will align protocols and boost rates to >500MB/s?

- A. Set NDMP_MOVER_WINDOW_SIZE=1MB in ndmp.conf on the filer, then inquire with ndmp_query_host -h -port 10000 -protocol NFSv4.1 to verify
- B. Update policy via bppinfo -modify -pt 4 -add_direct :/backup -streams 16, followed by ndmp_start_backup -policy -force to test
- C. On Cohesity, run coh_ndmp_config --filer --protocol NFSv4.1 --window 1024KB --mtu 9000, then restart ndmpd with kill -HUP
- D. Execute ndmpadm connect 10000; ndmpadm set mover -window-size 1MB -language en; ndmpadm log debug to enable logging and confirm v4.1 handshake
- E. Use vm.conf NDMP_DEFAULT_PROTOCOL=NFSv4.1 on the master, then nbemmcmd UPDATE_NDMP_HOST -host -preferred_protocol 4 to enforce v4.1 for the

host

Answer: C, D, E

Explanation: On Cohesity, running `coh_ndmp_config --filer --protocol NFSv4.1 --window 1024KB --mtu 9000` configures the NAS export for v4.1 with larger windows and jumbo frames to match 10GbE, and restarting `ndmpd` with `kill -HUP` applies without downtime, resolving the protocol mismatch. Executing `ndmpadm connect 10000` connects interactively, `ndmpadm set mover -window-size 1MB -language en` sets the mover parameters for better throughput, and `ndmpadm log debug` enables detailed logs to confirm the v4.1 handshake and 64KB->1MB window upgrade. Using `vm.conf NDMP_DEFAULT_PROTOCOL=NFSv4.1` sets the global default on the master server, and `nbemmcmd UPDATE_NDMP_HOST -host -preferred_protocol 4` updates the host record in EMM to prioritize v4.1, ensuring multi-stream NDMP backups leverage the full 9.5Gbps for >500MB/s rates.

Question: 1693

What is the correct syntax for adding a NetBackup master server to a deduplication pool via CLI?

- A. `nbpool -modify -poolname DedupPool1 -addserver master01.example.com`
- B. `nbpool -edit -name DedupPool1 -server add master01.example.com`
- C. `nbdedupe pool add-server -name DedupPool1 -server master01.example.com`
- D. `nbpool -addmasterserver -pool DedupPool1 -server master01.example.com`

Answer: A

Explanation: The command to modify an existing pool and add a server is "`nbpool -modify -poolname ... -addserver ...`".

Question: 1694

An administrator wants to be notified immediately of critical backup or restore failures. Which NetBackup feature should be configured?

- A. Job notification subscriptions with email alerts focused on failure statuses
- B. Incident response modules external to NetBackup
- C. Daily backup job summary reports
- D. Automatic job retries on failure

Answer: A

Explanation: Job notification subscriptions with filtering enable immediate email alerts on failures, facilitating prompt response.

Question: 1695

In NetBackup 10.5, managing a 110 TB BasicDisk pool with high watermark at 95%, the Administration Console reports fragmented images preventing cleanup, with status 423 (storage full). Which console disk management steps and CLI defragmentations free space?

- A. Console: Storage > Disk > right-click pool > Properties > Defragment > Schedule Daily, then `nbdevconfig -defragment -dp -force -v`
- B. Navigate to Media > Images on Disk > Expire Fragments > Auto, verified by `nbdevquery -listdp -dp | grep -i fragmented=0`
- C. From console Activity Monitor > Disk Cleanup > Run Now > Priority High, followed by `tpconfig -dmanage -delete_all -type BasicDisk -pool`
- D. Use Storage > Volumes > right-click volume > Evict Images > Non-duplicated, checked by `bpstinfo -dp -size`

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Scheduling defragmentation via Storage > Disk > Properties > Defragment in the console consolidates the 110 TB fragments, with `nbdevconfig -defragment -force` executing it verbosely to drop below 95% watermark. Auto-expiring fragments under Media > Images on Disk > Expire Fragments frees non-critical space, verified by `nbdevquery` output showing `fragmented=0`, resolving status 423 in BasicDisk pools.

Question: 1696

A company uses NetBackup 11.0 to protect a Kubernetes cluster running cloud-native applications. The administrator needs to recover a specific namespace after a data corruption incident. Which command ensures the recovery is performed with data integrity verification?

- A. `bprestore -C -t k8s -namespace`
- B. `nbk8s restore --backupid --namespace --verify-integrity`
- C. `bpduplicate -id -dstunit -namespace`
- D. `nbcloud restore --source --target --verify`

Answer: B

Explanation: The nbk8s restore command with --verify-integrity ensures that the Kubernetes namespace is restored from the specified backup ID while verifying data integrity. The bprestore command is not specific to Kubernetes. The bpduplicate command is for duplicating backups, not restoring. The nbcloud command is for general cloud operations, not namespace-specific recovery.

Question: 1697

Which encryption cipher suite is supported by NetBackup's KMS for deduplication pools?

- A. AES-256-GCM
- B. ChaCha20-Poly1305
- C. RSA-2048
- D. DES-CBC

Answer: A

Explanation: AES-256-GCM is industry-standard for secure encryption used in dedup pool encryption. ChaCha20-Poly1305 and RSA-2048 are used elsewhere, and DES-CBC is deprecated.

Question: 1698

A NetBackup environment must comply with an SLA requiring 99.9% backup success rate. Which monitoring practices ensure compliance?

- A. Configure OpsCenter to generate daily backup success rate reports
- B. Set up alerts for failed backup jobs using nbemmcmd
- C. Monitor deduplication efficiency with nbstlutil
- D. Use bpdjobs to analyze job completion status daily

Answer: A,D

Explanation: Configuring OpsCenter for daily backup success rate reports provides visibility into backup performance, helping track the 99.9% success rate. Using bpdjobs to analyze job completion status daily identifies failed jobs and trends, ensuring SLA compliance. Setting alerts with nbemmcmd is proactive but does not directly measure success rates. Monitoring deduplication efficiency with nbstlutil is unrelated to backup

success rates.

Question: 1699

NetBackup Appliance malware scans on imported cloud images (S3) fail with "mount point unavailable" for 500 GB sets. Which Instant Access configurations and fallback commands resolve for MS-Windows policies?

- A. Configure IA mount as SMB share: `nbdiscover -backupImage 67890 -mount SMB://scanhost/share -expireAfter 24h`
- B. Fallback to NetBackup Malware Scanner: `nbmscan -imageID 67890 -scanner nbmalware -host scanhost1 -forceRemount`
- C. In Web UI > Storage > MSDP > Instant Access, enable "Allow third-party scanner access" for cloud imported copies
- D. Verify mount with `nbimgr -listMounts | grep 67890`, checking status "mounted: SMB active" before scan initiation

Answer: A, C

Explanation: For imported S3 images in MS-Windows policies, "mount point unavailable" errors occur if Instant Access (IA) shares are not configured for scanner access; enable in Web UI > Storage > MSDP > Instant Access > "Allow third-party scanner access" to permit mounts for malware tools like MS Defender. Mount via `nbdiscover -backupImage 67890 -mount SMB://scanhost/share -expireAfter 24h` for persistent SMB access (NFS for Linux), expiring after use to free resources; fallback uses `nbmscan` with `-scanner nbmalware` but requires successful remount (`-forceRemount` retries), and `nbimgr -listMounts` confirms status for troubleshooting, ensuring scans proceed on 500 GB datasets without full restore.

Question: 1700

In a scenario where a NetBackup global deduplication pool is nearing capacity, what actions should be taken to maintain backup performance without losing deduplication benefits?

- A. Expand storage capacity for deduplication pool by adding more disk units
- B. Reconfigure backup policies to disable deduplication temporarily
- C. Purge older duplicated data based on retention policies to free up space
- D. Enable compression at client level to offset deduplication pool consumption

Answer: A,C

Explanation: Adding storage expands deduplication capability, and purging expired data according to policies helps reclaim space. Disabling deduplication or changing compression options can reduce dedup benefits or have little effect on pool consumption.

Question: 1701

How do you verify if a device is properly connected and recognized by NetBackup on a media server?

- A. Check client connectivity logs
- B. Restart the media server and watch startup logs
- C. Run `vmquery -device` or view Device Status in the Administration Console
- D. Run `bpdevice -list` on the client

Answer: C

Explanation: Device queries and device status in the Administration Console provide current connectivity and recognition status for devices on media servers.

Question: 1702

Which NetBackup CLI command can be used to manually retry a failed backup job from the last checkpoint?

- A. `bpdbjob -resubmit`
- B. `bpbackup -retry -jobid`
- C. There is no direct retry command; the job must be manually resubmitted
- D. `bpbackup -restart`

Answer: C

Explanation: NetBackup does not provide a direct CLI command to retry failed jobs from checkpoints. The operator must cancel the failed job and resubmit the backup manually through the Console or CLI.

Question: 1703

A NetBackup Appliance is reporting error code 2067 (Disk volume not found). What should you do to resolve this?

- A. Check the disk pool configuration and recreate the volume
- B. Restart the NetBackup services
- C. Update the appliance firmware
- D. Verify the network configuration

Answer: A

Explanation: Error code 2067 indicates that the specified disk volume is missing. Checking the disk pool configuration and recreating the volume resolves this issue. Restarting services, updating firmware, or verifying network configuration does not address a missing disk volume.

Question: 1704

An administrator is troubleshooting a failed optimized duplication job with the error: "Replication failed due to invalid storage server credentials (status 191)." Which command resolves this issue?

- A. `tpconfig -update -storage_server -sts_user_id -password`
- B. `nbkmsutil -modify -keyname -keygroup`
- C. `bpstinfo -update -storage_server -password`
- D. `nbdevconfig -changests -storage_server -password`

Answer: A

Explanation: Status code 191 indicates invalid credentials for the target storage server during optimized duplication. The `tpconfig -update` command updates the storage server credentials with the correct user ID and password, resolving the issue. The other commands are used for KMS key management or storage server configuration but do not address credential updates.

Question: 1705

A NetBackup Powered Appliance is configured with a deduplication pool. To optimize performance for a high-throughput backup job, which parameter should be adjusted in the `pd.conf` configuration file?

- A. `BLOCK_SIZE=128`

- B. MAX_IMG_DISK=100
- C. NUMBER_DATA_BUFFERS=64
- D. SIZE_DATA_BUFFERS=262144

Answer: D

Explanation: The SIZE_DATA_BUFFERS parameter in the pd.conf file controls the buffer size for deduplication I/O operations. Increasing it to 262144 (256 KB) optimizes performance for high-throughput backup jobs by allowing larger data chunks to be processed. Other parameters like BLOCK_SIZE or MAX_IMG_DISK are not valid for deduplication tuning, and NUMBER_DATA_BUFFERS affects the number of buffers, not their size.



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