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Administration of Veritas NetBackup 7.7 and NetBackup Appliances 2.7

Veritas VCS-275

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two configurations are required for a target NetBackup domain to receive Auto Image Replication images? (Select two.)

A. a trust relationship between the source and target master servers

B. a target storage lifecycle policy with an Import operation

C. the same master server at both sites

D. a BasicDisk storage unit at the target site

E. a shared robotic tape library between both sites

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A **trust relationship between the source and target master servers** is required so that the participating NetBackup domains can authenticate and exchange replicated-image information securely.

The target domain also requires a **storage lifecycle policy that includes an Import operation**. The Import operation catalogs the replicated image at the target master server, making the copy available for restore operations in that domain.

AIR does not require the source and target sites to use the same master server, and BasicDisk storage does not provide the optimized replication capability required for AIR. See the Veritas NetBackup documentation portal for Auto Image Replication configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 2

What is required to implement Auto Image Replication?

A. BasicDisk or Advanced Disk storage units and at least one Master Server

B. OST-compliant appliances or MSDP and at least one Master Server

C. OST-compliant appliances or MSDP and at least two Master Servers

D. BasicDisk or AdvancedDisk storage units and at least two Master Servers

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Auto Image Replication requires at least two NetBackup master servers because it is designed to copy backup images from a source NetBackup domain to a target NetBackup domain. The source master server manages creation and replication of the image, while the target master server imports and catalogs the replicated image so that it can be restored independently at the target site. The participating storage must support NetBackup-managed optimized duplication or replication; supported examples include Media Server Deduplication Pool storage and OpenStorage Technology-compliant appliances. In practice, AIR is configured through storage lifecycle policies that include replication operations, along with the necessary trust, connectivity, and storage-server configuration between the participating domains. This architecture provides disaster-recovery capability because the target domain has a cataloged copy of the protected data rather than merely a locally duplicated image. Veritas describes AIR as replication between NetBackup domains and identifies compatible deduplication and OST storage as the underlying technology for this capability. See the NetBackup Deduplication Guide and the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I.

QUESTION NO: 3

The Master Server catalog is being recovered to a new server. The administrator receives the message displayed below:

Please insert the following media and run the volume configuration wizard

or the vmupdate command to update the NetBackup database.

Host - train1

MediaID - GBP847

Barcode - GBP847S1

In the Administration Console, barcode GBP847S1 is associated with media ID P847S1.

How should the administrator proceed?

A. use bplabel to change the media ID > re-inventory the library > perform recovery

B. use nbdelete to remove the media id > use vmadd to re-add the media id > re-inventory the library > perform recovery

C. delete the tape > set the media ID generation rule accordingly > re-inventory the library > run recovery

D. delete the tape > set the barcode rule accordingly > re-inventory the library > run recovery

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

delete the tape > set the media ID generation rule accordingly > re-inventory the library > run recovery is correct. During catalog recovery, NetBackup must identify the physical volume with the media ID recorded in the recovered catalog: `GBP847`. The tape's barcode is `GBP847S1`, but the current media-ID generation configuration derives `P847S1` from that barcode. Consequently, the volume configuration database does not contain the media ID that the catalog recovery process requires.

The administrator should remove the incorrect volume record, configure the robot's media-ID generation rule so that barcode `GBP847S1` produces media ID `GBP847`, and inventory the robot again. The inventory creates a volume entry with the expected media ID while retaining the tape's actual barcode association. Once the volume database and recovered catalog agree on both the required media ID and the barcode, NetBackup can locate the required catalog-recovery media and continue the recovery operation. Veritas documents media-ID generation and robot inventory behavior in the NetBackup documentation portal and provides NetBackup product documentation through its Support site.

QUESTION NO: 4

The administrator of a large bank needs to Preserve financial information for an extended period of time. The banks' production system backups to contend for resources with production system backup.

How can the administrator shorten the time needed to back up the catalog?

A. use the NetBackup 7.7 Agent for Symantec Enterprise Vault to perform an online archive of the catalog.

B. create a catalog archive policy and execute it from the command line using the bpcatarc command

C. use the NetBackup 7.7 client-side deduplication feature to shorten the time it takes to perform catalog.

D. back up the catalog by scheduling an online Sybase database backup policy to allow the backup to run without contending for resources.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Creating a catalog archive policy and executing it with the `bpcatarc` command is the appropriate method. NetBackup catalog archiving is designed for environments that must retain catalog information for long periods, such as financial institutions subject to retention and audit requirements. The archive operation copies older catalog information to archive media and then removes eligible archived information from the active catalog. Reducing the amount of historical information

maintained in the active catalog decreases the data that must be processed during regular catalog backups, helping shorten the catalog-backup window and reducing resource contention with production backup activity. The catalog archive policy defines which catalog data is eligible, the archive destination, and retention-related settings; `bpcatarc` runs the configured catalog archive operation from the command line. Administrators should ensure that the archive media and its associated disaster-recovery records are protected, because archived catalog data may be required to locate and recover older backup images. Veritas documents catalog administration and catalog archiving in the NetBackup 7.7 documentation set and identifies `bpcatarc` as the catalog archive command. See the Veritas NetBackup 7.7 documentation and the Veritas Support knowledge base.

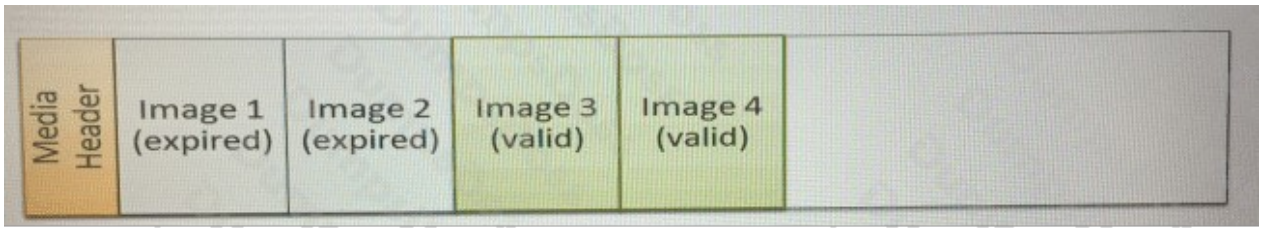
QUESTION NO: 5

Refer to the exhibit.

An assigned backup tape contains four images,

How does NetBackup write the new image?

two of which are expired. A new backup is initiated.



A. it appends new images to the last file marker on the tape

B. it writes new images to the space where the expired images once resided on the tape

C. it overwrites the expired data on the tape with the new images

D. it writes the new image to an alternate tape

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

NetBackup writes the new backup by appending it after the last file marker on the assigned tape. Tape media is sequential-access media, so NetBackup does not reposition to reuse the physical locations occupied by individual expired images in the middle of a tape. Although expiration removes the catalog references that make those images available for restores, it does not create reusable gaps within the existing recorded tape layout.

When the tape remains assigned and is selected for the backup, NetBackup continues writing at the logical end of the recorded data, after the last tape file/file marker. The expired images can be reclaimed only when the entire volume becomes eligible for reuse and NetBackup reassigns the volume, at which point the medium can be overwritten from the beginning according to its configured media-management behavior. This append behavior preserves the sequential organization required for tape operations and ensures that valid, unexpired images already on the volume remain accessible.

Veritas documents tape-media behavior and volume lifecycle in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I. See also the Veritas NetBackup documentation portal for product documentation and media-management guidance.

QUESTION NO: 6

A backup job fails with status code 96: unable to allocate new media for backup, storage unit has none available.

Which two conditions can cause this error? (Select two.)

A. all available media in the required volume pool is frozen

B. the scratch pool contains no eligible media

C. the backup policy has multiplexing disabled

D. the master server logging level is set to 0

E. the backup image has true image restore information enabled

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A status code 96 occurs when NetBackup cannot obtain eligible writable media for the selected storage unit. If all media in the required volume pool is frozen, NetBackup cannot select those volumes for another backup because a frozen state prevents further writes.

An empty scratch pool can also cause status code 96 when the destination volume pool relies on scratch media for automatic allocation. NetBackup cannot assign a new volume to the required pool if no eligible scratch media is available.

Administrators should review the volume pool, scratch pool, media states, retention status, robot inventory, and available drives when investigating this status. See the Veritas NetBackup documentation portal for media allocation and status-code troubleshooting information.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which policy attribute must be enabled before a standard policy can use NEW_STREAM directives in the Backup Selections list?

A. Allow multiple data streams

B. Enable checkpoint restart

C. Use Accelerator

D. Collect true image restore information

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Allow multiple data streams must be enabled in the policy attributes. This setting permits NetBackup to create separate backup streams from the selections that are separated by `NEW_STREAM` directives. Each stream can be processed as a separate child job, allowing eligible portions of the backup to run concurrently.

The setting alone does not divide the backup selections. The administrator must also place the `NEW_STREAM` directives appropriately in the Backup Selections list. See the Veritas NetBackup documentation portal for multiple data-stream policy configuration details.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two actions should an administrator take to allow NetBackup to manage the allocation of volumes to volume pools? (Select two.)

A. define a scratch pool and add all of the volumes to it so NetBackup will move volumes to the other pools as volumes are needed

B. assign volumes to all volume pools as required in the environment

C. define a scratch pool with assigned volumes so NetBackup will move the assigned volumes to other pools as volumes are needed

D. create volume pools as required, but refrain from adding volumes to the pools

E. assign volumes to NetBackup and DataStore volume pools so NetBackup will move the assigned volumes to other pools as volumes are needed

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

NetBackup-managed volume allocation is configured by using a scratch pool as the source of unassigned media and by creating the destination volume pools that policies and storage units require. The action *define a scratch pool and add all of the volumes to it so NetBackup will move volumes to the other pools as volumes are needed* establishes the pool from which NetBackup can automatically select and reassign eligible media when a target volume pool needs a volume. Media in a scratch pool is available for allocation rather than being precommitted to a particular operational pool.

The action *create volume pools as required, but refrain from adding volumes to the pools* ensures that the required target pools exist while leaving NetBackup responsible for supplying media from the scratch pool. When a backup operation requires media for one of those pools, NetBackup can allocate an appropriate scratch volume according to the configured pool, media type, and storage-unit requirements. This approach reduces manual media assignment and lets NetBackup maintain pool membership as demand changes. Veritas documents scratch pools as the mechanism through which NetBackup assigns media to other volume pools automatically. See the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I and the Veritas documentation on scratch pools.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two schedule types are allowed for the NBU-Catalog policy type? (Select two.)

A. Automatic Backup

B. Vault Catalog Backup

C. Full Catalog Backup

D. Full Backup

E. Application Backup

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

The NBU-Catalog policy type is a special NetBackup policy used to protect the NetBackup catalog, which contains the configuration and backup-image metadata required for recovery operations. **Full Backup** is an allowed schedule type because it creates the full catalog backup baseline. A full catalog backup captures the catalog information needed to restore the NetBackup environment and is an essential part of catalog-protection planning.

Vault Catalog Backup is also permitted specifically for catalog protection workflows involving NetBackup Vault. This schedule type enables Vault to initiate a catalog backup as part of vault processing, ensuring that the catalog information associated with protected and vaulted backup data is also safeguarded. Using the dedicated Vault catalog schedule integrates catalog protection with the Vault operation rather than treating it as an ordinary client-data backup.

Veritas documents catalog backup configuration under the NBU-Catalog policy and identifies the supported scheduling behavior for catalog backups. See the NetBackup 7.7 Administrator's Guide, Volume I and Veritas's NetBackup catalog backup documentation for catalog-backup and recovery guidance.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two Storage Lifecycle Policy operations can create an additional copy of a backup image? (Select two.)

A. Backup

B. Duplication

C. Replication

D. Expiration

E. Verification

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Duplication creates another copy of an existing backup image within the NetBackup domain. For example, an image can be duplicated from disk to tape as a secondary copy.

Replication creates a copy at another NetBackup domain when configured for Auto Image Replication. The target domain imports and catalogs the replicated image, allowing it to be restored independently at the target site.

The Backup operation creates the original image. Expiration removes images according to retention processing and does not create an image copy. See the Veritas NetBackup documentation portal for Storage Lifecycle Policy configuration information.