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IBM Spectrum Protect V8.1.9 Administration

IBM C1000-082

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

What are three required components of an IBM Spectrum Protect server?

A. archive log failover

B. database

C. archive log

D. active log mirror

E. directory-container storage pool

F. instance directory

ANSWER: B C F

Explanation:

The required components are **database**, **archive log**, and **instance directory**. IBM Spectrum Protect maintains its operational inventory, policy information, client and node definitions, backup metadata, and other server-control information in the server database. This makes the database fundamental to every server operation.

The archive log is a required part of the server recovery-log design. It retains log records that are no longer in the active log and is used with database backups to support database recovery to a consistent point. Planning adequate archive-log capacity and retaining the archive logs appropriately are therefore essential server-administration tasks.

The instance directory is also required because it holds server-instance configuration and operational files. It establishes the server instance's working environment and is specified when the server is configured. Together, the database, archive log, and instance directory provide the essential persistent data, recoverability, and instance configuration required for an IBM Spectrum Protect server.

IBM describes server configuration and the required database and log locations in its server configuration documentation and covers recovery-log administration in the database and recovery log documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two items are stored in the IBM Spectrum Protect server database?

A. policy definitions

B. client backup inventory metadata

C. the contents of all protected client files

D. operating system files for the server host

E. physical tape cartridge labels

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The server database stores policy definitions and inventory metadata for client data. Policy definitions include policy domains, policy sets, management classes, and copy groups. Inventory metadata includes information that identifies client nodes, file spaces, and the backup and archive objects managed by the server.

The database does not normally contain the protected client file content itself; that content is stored in storage pools. See the IBM server database documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

What is required on the IBM Spectrum Protect Server to accept data from IBM Spectrum Protect Plus?

A. the Operations Center

B. the S3 consolidation pool

C. the deduplication cache

D. the object agent

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The object agent is required on the IBM Spectrum Protect server because IBM Spectrum Protect Plus transfers offloaded backup data to the server by using the S3-compatible object interface. The object agent provides that interface on the server, enabling it to receive, manage, and later restore the objects that Spectrum Protect Plus writes during an offload operation. This integration lets Spectrum Protect Plus use the Spectrum Protect server as a longer-term protection target while preserving the object-based data format used for the transfer.

After the object agent is installed and configured, the Spectrum Protect administrator can configure the required object-storage and storage-pool resources, including the S3 consolidation pool used by the integration. Spectrum Protect Plus is then configured with the server connection and offload settings so that its backup data can be sent to the server through the object agent. IBM's product overview describes the role of Spectrum Protect Plus in using Spectrum Protect as an offload target, while IBM's integration guidance documents the object-agent-based configuration flow. See the IBM Spectrum Protect Plus product overview and IBM's Spectrum Protect Plus integration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 4

What is true regarding IBM Spectrum Protect for Mail?

A. The backups provide an Exchange Server database integrity check function and a zeroing function.

B. It backs up Exchange Server databases by using Microsoft VSS.

C. It backs up Exchange Server Database Availability Group (DAG) databases using distinct nodes.

D. Backups follow an incremental full forever policy.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

It backs up Exchange Server databases by using Microsoft VSS. IBM Spectrum Protect for Mail includes the Data Protection for Microsoft Exchange Server component, which integrates with the Microsoft Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) framework to create application-consistent backups of Exchange databases. VSS coordinates the backup operation with Exchange and the underlying storage or file system, allowing a consistent database and log state to be captured without requiring the database files to be manually taken offline. This integration is important for Exchange protection because it supports reliable database recovery using Exchange-aware backup processing rather than treating the database files as ordinary files. IBM documentation specifically describes VSS backups as the mechanism for protecting Exchange Server database data and identifies the VSS requestor and Exchange VSS writer roles involved in that processing. The product's Exchange protection capabilities therefore rely on Microsoft VSS for database backup operations. For IBM's documented Exchange backup process, see IBM Spectrum Protect for Mail: Protecting Exchange data and IBM Spectrum Protect for Mail documentation for Exchange Server.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which function does the UPDATE NODE command allow?

A. rename the node

B. modify the node's dsm.opt file

C. change which IBM Spectrum Protect server the node backs up to

D. set if deduplication can occur for this node

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The `UPDATE NODE` command allows an administrator to rename an existing client node by supplying the current node name and a new node name. Renaming is useful when a system is renamed or when node-naming standards change, while retaining the node's registered identity and associated server information. The command is run on the IBM Spectrum Protect server and changes the node definition that is stored in the server database; it does not require editing the client's `dsm.opt` configuration file. IBM documents the optional new node name as part of the `UPDATE NODE` command syntax and describes its use for changing a registered node's name. Administrators should ensure that the client configuration is subsequently aligned with the new registered name before the client reconnects to the server. See the IBM documentation for UPDATE NODE command attributes and the IBM Spectrum Protect server command reference.

QUESTION NO: 6

How can an administrator be designated as an approval administrator?

A. update the admin with the CMDAPPROVER=YES option

B. update the list of the admins in the set COMMANDAPPROVAL command

C. issue the command SET APPROVERSREQUIREAPPROVAL=ALL

D. issue the command GRANT APPROVERSANDMINS=ALL

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Command approval is controlled by the server's command-approval configuration and by administrator attributes. The `UPDATE ADMIN` command can designate a specific administrator as a command approver by setting `CMDAPPROVER=YES`. This explicitly grants that administrator the approval-administrator role, allowing the administrator to approve command requests when command approval is in use. The administrator must already be defined on the server, and appropriate administrative authority is required to update the administrator definition.

An administrator can also be designated through the approval-administrator list maintained with the `SET COMMANDAPPROVAL` command. This configuration identifies the administrators who participate in the command-approval process, so updating that list is an administrative way to add or maintain approval administrators centrally. In practice, administrators should ensure that the command-approval feature is configured consistently and that the designated approvers have the authority and operational responsibility to review requests before they are approved.

IBM documents the administrator attribute, including command-approver configuration, in the UPDATE ADMIN command reference. Command-approval settings and approver-list management are documented in the SET COMMANDAPPROVAL command reference.

QUESTION NO: 7

A department has a business requirement that all their backups are encrypted to prevent data from being read during the transmission to the server and also once written in the storage pool. Which encrypted method satisfies all those requirements?

A. client-side encryption

B. SSL encrypted communication

C. tape drive encryption

D. server-side encryption

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Client-side encryption satisfies the requirement because the IBM Spectrum Protect backup-archive client encrypts eligible data before sending it to the server. Consequently, the backup data remains encrypted while it travels across the network and is retained in encrypted form after the server writes it to its storage pool. This provides end-to-end protection for the backed-up file content at the two points specified in the requirement: transmission and storage.

With client-side encryption, the client uses a user-supplied encryption password to derive the encryption key. The encrypted data is stored by the Spectrum Protect server, but the server does not need the encryption password to store the encrypted object. To restore encrypted data, the authorized user must supply the appropriate password so that the client can decrypt the restored content. IBM documents the client encryption settings, supported encryption algorithms, password handling, and restore considerations in its Data encryption during backup-archive operations documentation. Related configuration guidance is available in the Include-exclude options reference.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two conditions can prevent reclamation of a sequential-access storage pool volume?

A. The volume is in use by another server process.

B. The volume is a scratch volume.

C. The volume has a volume history record.

D. The storage pool has a defined device class.

E. The volume contains data for more than one node.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A volume can be unavailable for reclamation if it is currently in use by another server process or if it is designated as a scratch volume. Reclamation consolidates valid data from eligible volumes onto other volumes and then returns emptied volumes to scratch status. The server must be able to access and process the selected volume safely.

Reclamation eligibility is also controlled by the storage pool reclamation threshold and the amount of reclaimable space on the volume. See the reclaiming space in sequential-access storage pools.