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Question: 2367

Which of the following must be configured to enable Cohesity to back up Microsoft 365 data effectively?

A. User Role Assignment
B. Data Lock
C. API Permissions
D. Network Configuration

Answer: C

Explanation: Configuring the necessary API permissions is crucial for enabling Cohesity to back up Microsoft 365 data effectively, as it allows the system to access and manage the data.

Question: 2368

How can you verify that audit logging is correctly enabled on a Cohesity View for both SMB and NFS protocols via the Cohesity Web UI?
A. Go to Dashboard > Antivirus Protection Summary
B. Navigate to Views > Select the View > Settings > Audit Logs tab shows enabled protocols
C. Check cluster Settings > Network > SMB/NFS tab
D. Review audit event notifications under Alerts tab

Answer: B

Explanation: The Web UI path for verifying audit logging status is under Views, selecting the target View, then going to the Settings page and inspecting the Audit Logs tab where enabled protocols and event types are displayed. Other options relate to unrelated areas of the UI.

Question: 2369

You configure a Cohesity View protocol and need it to ensure that users cannot modify any files while allowing them to list and read files easily. Which protocol, by default, supports only read-only access?
A. S3
B. NFS
C. SMB
D. FTP

Answer: A

Explanation: Cohesity View's S3 protocol is read-only by default, providing users with the ability to list and read objects but not modify or write new data. SMB and NFS support read/write access by default, and FTP is typically used for file transfer but is not a primary protocol in Cohesity View.

Question: 2370

Which option allows organizations to recover data from CloudArchive while minimizing downtime?

A. Full restore
B. Instant recovery
C. Granular restore
D. Snapshot recovery

Answer: B

Explanation: Instant recovery allows organizations to recover data from CloudArchive while minimizing downtime, enabling quick access to critical data.

Question: 2371

In a scenario where a pharmaceutical R&D team protects genomic sequencing data, which Cohesity cloud solutions allow for FASTQ file mounting in cloud compute instances without full restore?

A. CloudArchive for indexed archival with partial mount APIs
B. CloudSpin for spinning genomics pipelines in GCP with attached volumes
C. CloudTier for lazy loading of sequence files to burstable instances
D. SmartFiles with NFS exports to cloud for direct genomic tool access

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation: CloudSpin provisions instances with attached genomic data, CloudTier enables lazy loading for analysis, and SmartFiles provides NFS for tool access; CloudArchive supports indexing but requires full retrieval for mounting.

Question: 2372

When creating a Cohesity View, you need to assign the View to a storage domain that will balance performance and capacity optimally for backup files. What parameter should be prioritized when selecting or configuring a storage domain?
A. Data reduction ratio and replication factor
B. Storage domain latency and throughput limits
C. Encryption key rotation policy
D. Number of namespaces assigned

Answer: B

Explanation: Storage domain latency and throughput limits directly influence the I/O performance of the View. For backup files, which are large and sequential, throughput and latency are critical for performance optimization. Data reduction and replication factor affect storage efficiency and resilience but are not the primary performance indicators.

Question: 2373

A Cohesity-protected research institute tiers telescope imagery to Wasabi Glacier at 83% utilization with 130-day coldness, but AI classification on tiered data incurs $500/month egress fees from scattered retrievals. Which fee-mitigating configs would optimize, enabling astro-scale data growth and deep archive costs?

A. Enable egress optimization with --minimize-egress true and batch retrieval policies
B. Lower coldness to 115 days and co-locate cluster with Wasabi region via hybrid

placement
C. Set retrieval quotas to 10TB/month under External Targets > Quotas
D. Compress tiered data further with LZ4 algorithm override

Answer: A, B

Explanation: --minimize-egress true batches AI pulls, slashing fees by 70%, while lowering to 115 days tiers sooner for locality with Wasabi, supporting growth. Quotas limit but not optimize, and LZ4 is default for compression.

Question: 2374

How does Cohesity's external NAS tiering feature handle file deletions on the primary NAS to maintain sync consistency?

A. Deletes are not propagated; files remain on Cohesity Views indefinitely
B. Administrator must manually delete files on Cohesity after NAS deletes
C. Files are archived before deletion and removed from Cohesity separately
D. Deletes on the NAS propagate as delete commands to Cohesity View during sync jobs

Answer: D

Explanation: The external NAS tiering sync job tracks file deletions on the primary NAS and propagates those deletes to Cohesity View during synchronization, maintaining data consistency across systems.

Question: 2375

For View "DevClone" cloned from prod View, with inherited settings from "ProdDomain": LZ4, EC 6+2. Clone access delayed 10min post-creation. To accelerate mount, parameter?
A. clone_mount_optimize="immediate" with bg_indexing=false
B. qos_clone_priority="high" during creation workflow
C. Set domain_clone_prefetch="full" in clone operation
D. view_clone_policy: {"instant_access": true, "index_delay": "0s"}

Answer: D

Explanation: Instant access uses view_clone_policy: {"instant_access": true, "index_delay": "0s"} , skipping full indexing for fast mounts, ideal for dev. LZ4 unaffected, checked in clone status.

Question: 2376

In a scenario where an enterprise with a Cohesity cluster running version 7.0 is experiencing SSD capacity exhaustion due to frequent access to recent backups while cold data accumulates on HDDs, the administrator configures CloudTier to automatically migrate aged snapshots. Which of the following workflows are involved in setting up and operating this CloudTier policy for seamless tiering?

A. Apply the tiering policy to specific protection jobs via the Cohesity UI under Protection > Policies > Edit > Advanced > Tiering tab, specifying age thresholds like 30 days for HDD-to-cloud movement.
B. Configure post-process operations in the global settings using CLI command "cohesity_cli protection-job update --id --post_process_specs '[{operation: COMPRESS, enabled: true}]'" to prioritize compression before tiering.
C. Register an External Target for the cloud provider (e.g., AWS S3) via UI under Infrastructure > External Targets > Register, providing access key, secret key, and bucket name, then enable automatic recall for up-tiering.
D. Manually trigger tiering scans using REST API endpoint POST /public/tieringJobs with parameters {"sourceViewId": , "targetEnvironment": "kCloud".

Answer: A, C

Explanation: The primary workflow for CloudTier setup involves registering the cloud storage as an External Target to abstract the provider details like credentials and bucket, enabling encryption and compression options during registration. Subsequently, tiering policies are applied directly to protection jobs in the UI's Advanced settings, where parameters such as age-based thresholds (e.g., 30 days) dictate when data moves from HDD to cloud, with automatic up-tiering recall configured to handle access requests transparently without manual intervention.

Question: 2377

What is the role of Cohesity's data protection policies in a cloud-native backup strategy?

A. To define backup schedules and retention
B. To automate user access control
C. To manage physical hardware
D. To limit cloud service usage

Answer: A

Explanation: Cohesity's data protection policies play a crucial role in defining backup schedules and retention, ensuring that data is backed up according to organizational needs and compliance requirements.

Question: 2378

In a Cohesity Helios-managed federation, tiering from edge clusters to central AWS S3 IA at 77% utilization with 90-day coldness varies by site latency. Which federated policies would standardize, enabling edge-to-core scalability and IA efficiencies?

A. Enforce Helios baseline policy with --federated-coldness 85 --latency-compensate true
B. Customize per-edge coldness but sync utilization to 75% global
C. Monitor with Helios dashboards for latency-based adjustments
D. Centralize all tiering to avoid federation variances

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Baseline --federated-coldness 85 --latency-compensate true unifies triggers with latency forgiveness for consistent IA tiering and scalability. Per-edge customization with global 75% sync balances sites. Dashboards monitor, not enforce, and centralization loses edge autonomy.

Question: 2379

A user wants to test a new application in a cloud environment using a VM copy. Which Cohesity feature should they utilize to ensure the VM is identical to the production version?
A. Snapshot
B. Backup
C. Archive

D. Clone

Answer: D

Explanation: The user should utilize the clone feature to create a VM copy that is identical to the production version. Clones preserve the state and data of the original VM for testing purposes.

Question: 2380

The company requires backups of physical servers and VMware VMs with individual RPOs. How can Cohesity DataProtect policies be designed?
A. Separate protection policies per workload type with distinct RPOs
B. One policy for all with average RPO
C. Use only full backups for all workloads
D. No differentiation in policy settings

Answer: A

Explanation: Separate policies allow granular control to meet distinct RPOs for different workload types.

Question: 2381

For a hybrid cloud environment, which encryption method does Cohesity recommend to ensure data remains encrypted both at rest and during migration to cloud targets?
A. Client-side encryption only before data leaves the LAN
B. Cohesity storage domain encryption combined with cloud provider KMS integration
C. Disabling View encryption and relying on cloud provider encryption
D. Encrypting data only when it reaches cloud targets

Answer: B

Explanation: Cohesity's recommended best practice involves enabling encryption at the storage domain level (for data at rest) and integrating with cloud providers' Key Management Services (KMS) for secure key usage during data migration to cloud targets.

This end-to-end approach ensures continuous encryption.

Question: 2382

In a Cohesity cluster running version 10.0 where the current storage utilization has reached 82%, an administrator observes that snapshots older than 45 days from a high-churn virtual machine workload are not automatically tiering to the registered AWS S3 Glacier Deep Archive external target despite CloudTier being enabled. The policy includes a data coldness threshold of 30 days and a cluster threshold of 75%. Which of the following configuration adjustments would resolve this issue while maintaining optimal cost savings and scalability?

A. Adjust the cluster storage threshold parameter to 85% using the CLI command: cohesity_cli cluster update --storage-threshold 85
B. Lower the data coldness threshold to 40 days via the UI under Cluster > Storage > CloudTier Settings
C. Enable incremental forever archival format on the external target registration to reduce rehydration times for retrieval
D. Update the external target purpose to Archival instead of Tiering in the Infrastructure > External Targets section

Answer: A, B

Explanation: The cluster storage threshold must be exceeded for tiering to initiate, so increasing it to 85% via the CLI command cohesity_cli cluster update --storage-threshold 85 accommodates the current 82% utilization and triggers movement of cold data. Similarly, the data coldness threshold of 30 days is not met by the 45-day-old snapshots, so lowering it to 40 days in the UI under Cluster > Storage > CloudTier Settings ensures eligible data qualifies for tiering. These changes leverage CloudTier's algorithmic down-tiering to achieve cost savings by offloading to low-cost S3 Glacier Deep Archive and enhance scalability by dynamically extending on-premises capacity without manual intervention. Incremental forever is relevant for archival jobs, not automatic tiering, and changing the target purpose would disrupt tiering operations.

Question: 2383

When configuring networking for Cohesity running natively in Azure, which of the following considerations is crucial?

A. Use a public IP address for direct access to the instance
B. Disable Azure Firewall for better performance
C. Configure Network Security Groups (NSGs) to restrict access
D. Set up a VPN connection to the on-premises network

Answer: C

Explanation: Configuring Network Security Groups (NSGs) is crucial for controlling inbound and outbound traffic to the Cohesity instance, enhancing security in the Azure environment.

Question: 2384

For View "ThreatHunt", enable ML anomaly on access patterns. Domain "HuntSD": Snappy, EC 8+3. False positives high. Parameter to baseline training data?

A. ml_anomaly_baseline="30d_historical" with confidence=0.85
B. Set domain_ml_tune="custom_baseline" for 30 days
C. view_threat_policy: {"training_period": "30d", "threshold": 0.85}
D. anomaly_confidence="high" with train_data="access_logs_30d"

Answer: C

Explanation: Baselines use view_threat_policy: {"training_period": "30d", "threshold": 0.85} , reducing falses via historical access. Snappy fast scans, alerts tuned.

Question: 2385

An manufacturing company has tiered 1.8PB of CAD design files from an external NAS to a Cohesity View using SmartFiles policies based on last modification date > 365 days and file type *.dwg. Now, facing a product recall, they need to administer the tiered data for rapid access and analysis. Which administrative actions and settings are appropriate for managing this tiered data?

A. Use the Helios UI to bulk recall files via the Tiering Jobs dashboard, selecting files with --filter "last_access > 2026-06-01" and setting recall priority to high for expedited on-demand fetching
B. Apply quota limits to the Cohesity View using set_view_quota --view-name

cad_designs --soft-limit 2PB --hard-limit 2.5PB --user-quota-enabled true to prevent over-recall consumption
C. Run integrated antivirus scans on tiered data via the Marketplace app with iris_scan --target-view cad_designs --policy daily --exclude-path /temp to ensure compliance before analysis
D. Configure multi-tier policies to further archive recalled files to Azure Blob Cold tier using --archive-policy azure-blob --storage-class cold --retention 10y

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Administering tiered data in a Cohesity View involves using the Helios UI's Tiering Jobs dashboard to perform bulk recalls, filtering with parameters like --filter "last_access > 2026-06-01" to target recently accessed CAD files and setting high priority for faster on-demand retrieval from the View back to the NAS, critical for urgent scenarios like product recalls. To manage resource usage during such operations, apply quotas via set_view_quota --view-name cad_designs --soft-limit 2PB --hard-limit 2.5PB --user-quota-enabled true, enforcing soft and hard limits per user or group to avoid over-recall impacting cluster capacity. Additionally, leverage integrated Marketplace apps for security, such as running antivirus scans with iris_scan --target-view cad_designs --policy daily --exclude-path /temp to scan tiered *.dwg files for threats, ensuring compliance and data integrity before analysis. While multi-tier archiving to Azure Blob is a valid lifecycle management feature, configuring it post-recall with --archive-policy azure-blob --storage-class cold --retention 10y is more suited for long-term offloading rather than immediate administration during a recall event.

Question: 2386

A customer wants to limit the scope of the Marketplace app's data search to a particular folder inside a SmartFiles View. What configuration or query technique achieves this?

A. Create a separate SmartFiles View for each folder before scanning
B. Use the “path:” prefix in the search query restricted to the target folder path
C. Configure the Marketplace application to whitelist only that folder path globally
D. Disable recursive scan option in the Marketplace app

Answer: B

Explanation: Using the “path:” prefix in the search query lets users restrict search to a particular folder path inside a SmartFiles View logically. Creating separate views is inefficient, global whitelist limits downloads, and disabling recursion just limits depth but

not path filtering.

Question: 2387

A telecom provider with stringent data sovereignty requirements configures Cohesity for permanent offload of call records to EU-based cloud regions. In a scenario where cluster capacity is at 82% on a Clustered Virtual Edition in VMware Cloud on AWS, which Cloud solutions and settings ensure compliance with GDPR Article 32 security measures during archival?

A. Use CloudArchive with EU S3 endpoint and enable pseudo-anonymization flags in metadata tagging
B. Set CloudTier policy to offload at 80% utilization with EU Azure Cool Blob and AES-256 in-flight encryption
C. Integrate QStar Archive Manager for hybrid tape offload with Integral Volume mounted as NFS share
D. Deploy single-node Virtual Edition on AWS Outposts with local S3 for sovereignty-compliant retention

Answer: B, C

Explanation: Setting CloudTier policy to offload at 80% utilization with EU Azure Cool Blob and AES-256 in-flight encryption maintains data sovereignty in EU regions while securing transfers under GDPR Article 32. Integrating QStar Archive Manager for hybrid tape offload with an Integral Volume mounted as NFS allows permanent, compliant archival to on-premises tape, avoiding cross-border data movement in VMware Cloud on AWS setups.

Question: 2388

A global telecom operator configures backups for 1TB MongoDB sharded clusters in Cohesity DataProtect as a Service, aiming for sub-5-minute RPO and 30-minute RTO amid fluctuating cluster loads. Which advanced backup configurations meet these objectives while handling oplog tailing?

A. Activation of CDP mode for oplog continuous capture, with timeline granularity set to 1 minute and failover to snapshot-based fallback on high churn
B. Policy definition with hourly fulls and 2-minute incrementals, incorporating quiet

times from 2-4 AM UTC to align with low-traffic windows
C. Deployment of shard-specific policies with affinity rules for local storage, and integration with MongoDB's change streams for delta validation post-backup
D. Configuration of RTO-aware restore orchestration via Runbooks, pre-staging indexes on target nodes and using parallel oplog replay at 200% speed

Answer: A, B, D

Explanation: CDP enables near-zero RPO by logging every oplog change, with snapshots as resilient fallback. Quiet times prevent interference during backups, hourly fulls anchor chains. Runbooks automate RTO by parallelizing replay. Shard affinity localizes I/O, but change streams are monitoring, not config; 2-minute deltas exceed RPO goal.

Question: 2389

A financial firm with stringent SEC compliance requirements configures CloudArchive Direct for a NAS share hosting 500 TB of transaction logs on Dell EMC Isilon, streaming data directly to Google Cloud Storage Coldline without local backups to minimize on-premises footprint. On October 10, 2026, auditors request granular recovery of folders from Q3 2026 logs archived on September 30, 2026. The policy uses compression and encryption with AES-256, and LCM is enabled for down-tiering after 90 days. Which configurations and steps ensure accurate search and recovery of the specific folders while maintaining immutability and avoiding ChangeList issues on Isilon?

A. Enable the --enable-lcm parameter in the archival policy to automatically down-tier recovered data back to Coldline after restoration, using CLI: cohesity_protection_group modify --id --policy {lcm: {enabled: true, daysAfter: 90}}
B. In the Cohesity UI, navigate to Protection > Protection Groups, select the NAS group, and use Advanced Search with wildcard "*Q3_Transactions*" and filter by object type: folder, then recover to an alternate path "/recovery/audit/Q3" preserving ACLs and timestamps
C. Configure the external target with WORM immutability lock for 7 years via --immutability {type: worm, retention: 2555 days} during registration, ensuring no premature deletion during audit recovery
D. Disable Incremental Forever format in the external target setup using --archival-format periodic_full, as ChangeList is unsupported for Isilon with CloudArchive Direct, to enable full snapshot indexing for folder-level granularity

Answer: B, C

Explanation: Using Advanced Search with the wildcard "*Q3_Transactions*" and folder

object type filter leverages the locally stored metadata index on the Cohesity cluster for fast, granular location of archived folders without scanning the entire Coldline bucket, allowing recovery to an alternate path while preserving ACLs and timestamps for compliance. Configuring WORM immutability with a 7-year retention (2555 days) on the external target ensures archived data remains tamper-proof during the audit process, aligning with SEC requirements, though LCM down-tiering is policy-driven post-recovery and not directly impacting the immediate restore.

Question: 2390

AV 1.4PB S3 "Archive" Clam v0.107, 18GBps (21.1h). Proc?

A. add clam --21h, View On --upload
B. scan json, jq infected
C. All views 24h
D. UI S3 no

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Add/enable 21.1h, scan.

Question: 2391

A research institute secures IP in View "IPView" SMB with allowlists for partners 203.0.113.128/25 using cohesity_cli view partner-allowlist set IPView --subnet 203.0.113.128/25. Granular view for "Collaborators" on "/Patents". Leak via S3. Which Views secure client IP?

A. Add S3 perms to allowlist for protocol consistency
B. Enable at-rest encryption with key management
C. Implement RBAC for collaborator granular
D. Use AI for leak detection in access patterns

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Adding S3 perms to allowlist prevents leaks by mirroring SMB restrictions to 203.0.113.128/25. Enabling at-rest encryption protects stored IP. RBAC aids granular but post-allowlist, and AI detects not prevents protocol gaps.

Question: 2392

In seismology, archived waveform data via CloudArchive Direct to Oracle Archive recovers via CloudRetrieve on October 26, 2026, to SAC format for analysis, with phase picking and velocity model integration. Which waveform steps?

A. Convert --waveform-to-sac {channels: xyz, pick_phases: auto} in job
B. Integrate --velocity-model {load: iasp91, apply_corrections: true}
C. Search "waveform:seismic AND event:m6.5_quake AND 2026-09*", to SAC tool
D. Filter --noise_reduction {method: bandpass_1_20hz}

Answer: A, C

Explanation: The --waveform-to-sac conversion with auto phase picking prepares data for analysis tools. Search for seismic waveforms by event and date locates the M6.5 quake data for SAC recovery.

Question: 2393

A biotech firm deploying Cohesity CloudArchive to Azure with Archive tier for genomic sequences needs integration with Azure Sentinel for anomaly detection on access patterns. Which prerequisites involve diagnostic settings and RBAC for Sentinel connectors to monitor retrieval costs under $0.05/GB?

A. Enable diagnostic logs to Event Hubs for Sentinel ingestion
B. Assign Monitoring Reader role for cost anomaly alerts
C. Configure Archive tier rehydration notifications to Logic Apps
D. Use Azure Cost Management budgets for retrieval thresholds

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Diagnostic settings stream Archive access logs to Event Hubs, enabling Sentinel to detect unusual patterns like bulk rehydrations. Monitoring Reader RBAC allows Sentinel queries without data modification, while rehydration notifications via Logic Apps automate alerts for costs exceeding $0.05/GB thresholds.

Question: 2394

In a mixed protocol View setup, an administrator wants to disable client write caching on

NFS exports to improve data integrity following file server crashes. Which NFS export option must be configured accordingly?
A. no_root_squash
B. sync
C. async
D. anonuid

Answer: B

Explanation: The 'sync' option forces NFS to write data synchronously to the disk, improving integrity after crashes, whereas 'async' allows cached writes for better performance but higher risk.

Question: 2395

A company wants to reduce storage costs by moving infrequently accessed data to the cloud. Which benefit of CloudTier would most directly support this goal?
A. Improved data accessibility
B. Increased backup speed
C. Cost savings
D. Enhanced data security

Answer: C

Explanation: CloudTier enables organizations to move infrequently accessed data to the cloud, which helps reduce on-premises storage costs, directly supporting cost savings.

Question: 2396

In a cybersecurity R&D lab simulating attacks, Cohesity SmartFiles manages threat logs in SMB for simulation runs and S3 for forensic archives, needing anomaly-linked governance; which two SmartFiles use cases link governance through DataGovern integration and real-time flagging?
A. Integrating SmartFiles for machine data with DataGovern for anomaly classification in SMB threat logs, enabling real-time flagging for S3 forensic archives
B. Utilizing SmartFiles as a secure digital repository with Cyera-embedded governance to

match threats in simulations, supporting compliance for R&D
C. Implementing SmartFiles for archive targets with WORM locking for logs, integrated with quota management for archives
D. Configuring SmartFiles for content management to search simulation files via Insight App, facilitating RBAC isolation

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Cohesity SmartFiles' machine data use case seamlessly integrates with DataGovern to classify anomalies in SMB threat logs from simulations, triggering real-time flagging and governance actions on S3 forensic archives, enhancing R&D lab's threat modeling with proactive controls. This linkage fortifies research. Further, the secure digital repository use case embeds Cyera for advanced data governance, correlating simulation threats with sensitive patterns for compliance assurance; these integrations provide robust, near-real-time security insights.

Question: 2397

For ransomware-resilient tiering of ERP data to S3, a retailer enables multi-layer security. Which CloudTier options?

A. Activate air-gapped immutability on tiered objects.
B. Use AES-256 with rotated keys every 24 hours.
C. Set compression post-immutability lock.
D. Configure geo-dispersed targets for redundancy.

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Object immutability air-gaps tiers from ransomware. 24-hour key rotation in AES-256 adds defense in depth for ERP data.

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