NS0-155^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

The two copies SyncMirror volume are called _____, which are physical copies of the same file system and consist of one or more RAID groups.

A. Snapshot copies

B. Aggregates

C. Plexes

D. Volumes

Correct Answer: C

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196991/html/GUID-D4D7C7F0-9063-4099-B5CA- 8FEE619EEF1D.html

SyncMirror is a feature of Data OnTap used to mirror data to two separate aggregates. It allows for real- time mirroring of data to matching aggregates physically connected to the same storage system. SyncMirror provides for synchronous

mirroring of data, implemented at the RAID level. You can use SyncMirror to create aggregates that consist of two copies of the same WAFL file system. The two copies, known as plexes, are simultaneously updated. Therefore, the copies

are always identical. The two plexes are directly connected to the same system.

The following provides information about the activities of SyncMirror:

SyncMirror can be used to mirror aggregates and traditional volumes. (A traditional volume is essentially an aggregate with a single volume that spans the entire aggregate.) SyncMirror cannot be used to mirror FlexVol volumes. However,

FlexVol volumes can be mirrored as part of an aggregate.

SyncMirror is different from synchronous SnapMirror.

QUESTION 2

Protection Manager is an optional component of the Operations Manager that can be licensed and accessed from the NetApp Management Console (NMC).

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: B

Operations Manager, Protection Manager and Provisioning Manager are all core products of the Unified Manager Platform suite.

QUESTION 3

Identify the two commands that could be entered on a system with a SnapMirror source. (Choose two)

A. snapmirror update

B. snapmirror status

C. snapmirror initialize

D. options snapmirror.access all

Correct Answer: BD

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man1/na_snapmirror.1.html

http://www.uow.edu.au/~blane/netapp/ontap/cmdref/man1/na_options.1.htm update [-S source] [-k kilobytes] [-s src_snap] [-c create_dest_snap] [-w] destination For asynchronous mirrors, an update is immediately started from the source to the destination to update the mirror with the contents of the source.

For synchronous mirrors, a snapshot is created on the source volume which becomes visible to clients of the destination volume.

The update command must be issued on the destination node.status [-l | -t | -q] [volume | qtree ...] Reports status of all the SnapMirror relationships with a source and/or destination on this node. This command also reports whether SnapMirror is on or off. If any volume or qtree arguments are given to the command, only the SnapMirror relationships with a matching source or destination will be reported. If the argument is invalid, there won\\'t be any status in the output.initialize [-S source] [-k kilobytes] [-s src_snap] [-c create_dest_snap] [-w] destination Starts an initial transfer over the network. An initial transfer is required before update transfers can take place. The initialize command must be issued on the destination node. If the destination is a volume, it must be restricted (see na_vol(1) for information on how to examine and restrict volumes). If the destination is a qtree, it must not already exist (see na_qtree(1) for information on how to list qtrees). If a qtree already exists, it must be renamed or removed (using an NFS or CIFS client), or snapmirror initialize to that qtree will not work.snapmirror.access

This option determines which SnapMirror destination filers may initiate transfers, and over which network interfaces. When set to "legacy", SnapMirror uses the older snapmirror.allow to determine access. The option value is a string containing an expression which provides the access filter. An example of the options command for snapmirror.access is options snapmirror.access host=toaster,fridge. The default value is "legacy". See na_snapmirror(1) , na_snapmirror.allow

(5) and na_protocolaccess(8) for more details.

The snapmirror.allow file exists on the source filer used for SnapMirror.

QUESTION 4

When using MetroCluster in a forced takeover mode, identify two methods for restricting access to the disaster site node. (Choose two.)

A. Use manual fencing.

B. Use the cf giveback -f command.

C. Use the cf forcetakeover -d command.

D. Turn off power to the disaster site node.

E. Isolate the failed node from the surviving node.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 5

Which option of the snap restore command allows you to specify a different directory, as long as the directory already exists?

A. snap restore -c

B. snap restore -d

C. snap restore -r

D. snap restore s

Correct Answer: C

snap restore [-A | -V] [-f] [-t vol | file] [-s snapshot_name] [-r restore_as_path] vol_name | restore_from_path See more at: http://wafl.co.uk/snap/#sthash.nJiEwxGV.dpuf

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