



NS0-155^{Q&As}

NetApp Certified 7-Mode Data Administrator

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QUESTION 1

What security mechanism can an administrator use on an OSSV client to set permissions allowing backups to a SnapVault secondary system?

- A. Via /etc/hosts.equiv file
- B. QSM access list modifiable via svconfigurator
- C. Contents inside a file called access and located in OSSV /snapvault/etc
- D. MD5 based authentication between SnapVault primary and secondary, with changeable password

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

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

<http://vipulvajpayeestorage.blogspot.com/2012/01/manually-failover-activity-in-netapp.html>

In order to test or effect a Disaster Recovery operation, you must restrict access to the disaster site node to prevent the node from resuming service. If you do not, you risk the possibility of data corruption.

Access to the disaster site note can be restricted in the following ways:

Turn off the power to the disaster site node Use "manual fencing" (Disconnect VI interconnects and fiber channel cables; either physically or through configuration changes on the fabric switches.) Isolating the failed node from the surviving

node could still lead to the possibility of a split brain, so this is not a correct answer.

QUESTION 3

If you believe you create FC SAN performance problem, which NatApp utility would gather both your Solaris host and storage system data for analysis?

- A. sio_ntap.exe



- B. prestart
- C. poststat
- D. perfstat

Correct Answer: D

<https://communities.netapp.com/docs/DOC-1059>

Performance and Statistics Collector (perfstat) is a data collection tool with several key properties:

Captures all needed performance information with one command Captures information from host(s) and filer(s)

Captures all information simultaneously for cross correlation Operates on all host platforms and all filer platforms

All captured data is recorded in a single plain-text output file

Perfstat comes in exactly two flavors:

Unix/Linux version (perfstat.sh) Windows version (perfstat.exe)

Supported platforms: Unix: AIX, HP-UX, Linux, OSF1, Solaris, FreeBSD Windows: 2000/XP/2003

QUESTION 4

Which set of commands should be used for troubleshooting Ethernet connectivity problems from the storage system console?

- A. ifstat, netdiag
- B. perfstat, tracer
- C. sysconfig - cr, sysstat
- D. dish shm_stats, sysstat

Correct Answer: A

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196890/html/man1/na_ifstat.1.html http://backdrift.org/man/netapp/man1/na_netdiag.1.html ifstat - display device-level statistics for network interfaces netdiag - perform network diagnostics

QUESTION 5

Which command would you use to verify that the iSCSI service is running?

- A. iscsi protocol
- B. iscsi service
- C. iscsi show



D. iscsi status

Correct Answer: D

iscsi status - displays current status of the iSCSI service. <http://wafl.co.uk/iscsi/#sthash.GzOHA2Tj.dpuf>

QUESTION 6

Which two modes support using SnapMirror over multiple network paths?

- A. Standalone
- B. Partner
- C. Multi
- D. Failover
- E. Give back

Correct Answer: CD

<https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196991/html/GUID-75BD4540-A103-4E2B-8B0A-E6BBC0D3F43F.html>

http://backdrift.org/man/netapp/man5/na_snapmirror.conf.5.html

Two multipath methods are supported:

The multiplexing mode causes snapmirror to use both paths at the same time. If one should fail, it will switch to use the remaining path only and use both again should the failing path be repaired. Failover mode causes snapmirror to use the

first path as the desired path and only use the second path should problems arise with the first path.

QUESTION 7

When running deduplication on SnapVault destinations, which three statements are true?

- A. The target SnapVault controller deduplicates inline.
- B. The source SnapVault data is deduplicated inline on the target before it is written to disk.
- C. Deduplication internally synchronizes with the SnapVault schedule on the destination.
- D. The source (primary) system sends duplicated data even if the source data is deduplicated.
- E. Deduplication with SnapVault creates a snapshot, deduplicates, then deletes and recreates the snapshot to effectively deduplicate savings.

Correct Answer: CDE

<https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196986/html/GUID-E5AD37DE-2F44-47DB-90A3-C8E115FCBFB7.html>
SnapVault replicates at the file level not the block level. Deduplication is always a post-processed activity for Data



OnTap, while compression is an inline process. The deduplication schedule depends on the SnapVault update schedule on the destination system. A new Snapshot copy replaces the archival Snapshot copy after deduplication finishes running on the destination system. (The name of this new Snapshot copy is the same as that of the archival copy, but the Snapshot copy uses a new timestamp, which is the creation time.) The SnapVault update recognizes the deduplicated blocks as changed blocks. Thus, when deduplication is run on an existing SnapVault source for the first time, all saved space is transferred to the destination system.

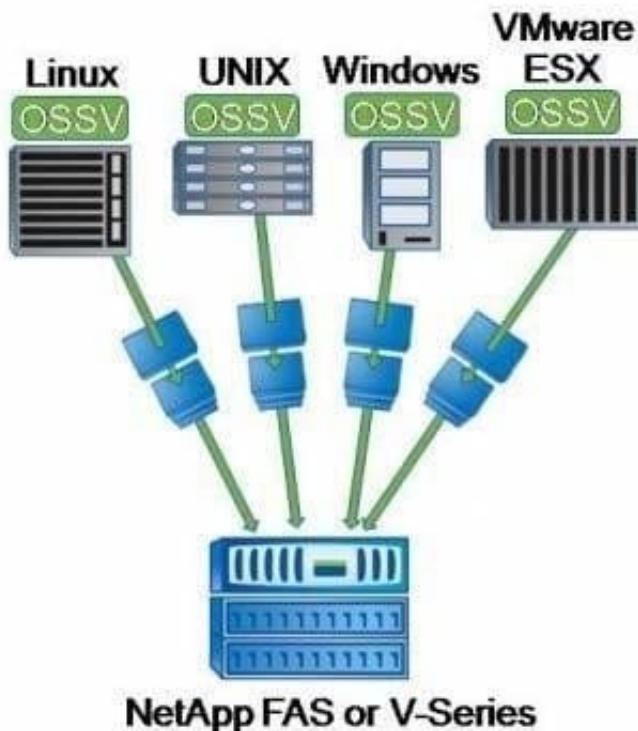
QUESTION 8

When using a Protection Manager policy to manage Open Systems SnapVault backups on a UNIX server, which three are valid objects to include in the data set? (Choose three.)

- A. A file
- B. A qtree
- C. A directory
- D. The entire client

Correct Answer: ACD

Open Systems Snap Vault runs on servers, so the objects that can be selected for backup will be host- based. Qtrees are objects on the storage system.



QUESTION 9

Using the output below, a co-worker determined that these are type "Solaris" LUNs. What would your determination



be?

```
lun show -m
```

LUN path	Mapped to	LUN ID	Protocol
/vol/voll/lun0	solaris - igroup0 0	/vol/voll/lun	solaris- igroup1 0
/vol/voll/qtreet1/lun2	solaris - igroup2 0	/vol/voll/qtreet1/lun3	solaris - igroup3

- A. These are type "Solaris" LUNs.
- B. Not enough information is given here. Run the lun map command to get the information requested.
- C. Not enough information is given here. Run the lun show -v command to get the information requested.
- D. Not enough information is given here. Run the lun status command to get the information requested.

Correct Answer: C

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

lun show [-v | -m | -c] [all | mapped | offline | online | unmapped | staging | -g initiator_group | -n node | -l vol_name | lun_path] Displays the status (lun_path, size, online/offline state, shared state) of the given LUN or class of LUNs. With the -v option supplied, additional information (comment string, serial number, LUN mapping, HA Pair Shared Volume Information) is also displayed. With the -m option supplied, information about lun_path to initiator_group mappings is displayed in a table format. With the -c option supplied, information about LUN cloning status is displayed.

A specific LUN can be indicated by supplying its lun_path. When an initiator_group is specified, status is reported for all LUNs that are mapped to the initiator group. When a node is specified, status is reported for all LUNs that are mapped to initiator groups which contain that node. When staging is specified, information about the temporary LUNs preserved in the staging area is reported. When vol_name is specified, status is reported for all the LUNs in that volume. Mapped LUNs are ones with at least one map definition. A LUN is online if it has not been explicitly made offline using the lun offline command.

```
richfiler1> lun show -v
/vol/lun1_vol/lun1          1g (1073741824)  (r/w, online)
  Serial#: BMRoA$DKgzbz
  Share: none
  Space Reservation: disabled
  Multiprotocol Type: solaris
  Occupied Size:      0 (0)
  Creation Time: Mon Sep  2 16:09:55 EST 2013
  Cluster Shared Volume Information: 0x0
```

QUESTION 10

To create a 64-bit aggregate, which optional switch/flag/parameter/option to the aggr create command must be included?

- A. b 64
- B. B 64
- C. l 64



D. L 64

E. No optional switch/flag/parameter/option is needed because 64-bit aggregates are the default

Correct Answer: B

<http://www.netapp.com/us/system/pdf-reader.aspx?m=tr-3786.pdf&cc=us>

The command to create a 64-bit aggregate is the same `aggr create` command that is present in Data ONTAP 7G for aggregate creation. The `aggr create` command has a new flag, `-B`, to specify the type of aggregate to create. It takes a value

of either 32 or 64 and creates the respective type of aggregate. Therefore the `aggr create` command with `-B 64` creates a 64-bit aggregate. The `aggr create` command without the `-B` flag by default creates a 32-bit aggregate.

Here are some commands for creating different aggregate types in Data ONTAP 8.0:

Creating a 64-bit aggregate:

```
aggr create aggr_64 -B 64 5
```

Creating a 32-bit aggregate using B flag:

```
aggr create aggr_32 -B 32 5
```

Creating a 32-bit aggregate without using B flag:

```
aggr create default_aggr_32 5
```

Note: the man pages do not include this option in later versions of DOT because 64-bit is now the default.

QUESTION 11

When you are setting up SnapMirror, which three are replication pre-requisites? (Choose three.)

- A. The source volume must be offline.
- B. SnapMirror must be licensed for each storage system.
- C. If you are replicating a volume, you must create a restricted volume to be used as the SnapMirror.
- D. The capacity of the SnapMirror destination must be greater than or equal to the capacity of the source destination volume.

Correct Answer: BCD

You need to fulfill a set of prerequisites before you can use SnapMirror:

- You must purchase and enable the SnapMirror license. If the SnapMirror source and destination are on different systems, you must enable the SnapMirror license on each system.

-For SnapMirror volume replication, you must create a restricted volume to be used as the destination volume.

SnapMirror does not automatically create a volume. For information about how to create volumes, see the section on organizing data using volumes and qtrees in the Data ONTAP Storage Management Guide for 7-Mode.



- For SnapMirror volume replication, the destination system must use a version of Data ONTAP that is the same as or later than that of the SnapMirror source system. <https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196991/html/GUIDED9C09EF-3F61-41FE-B8F1-36356C5FEC5F.html>

QUESTION 12

Which two cp types would indicate a busy storage system? (Choose two).

- A. cp_from_log_full
- B. cp_from_busy
- C. cp_from_cp
- D. cp_from_timer

Correct Answer: AC

http://backdrift.org/man/netapp/man1/na_sysstat.1.html

<http://redhunter.com/blog/2010/02/11/netapp-consistency-points-in-cacti/> cp_from_log_full (log full) - the current NVRAM bank is full and the system switches to the other one and starts writing this to disk. Very heavy write activity.

cp_from_cp (aka Back to Back) - filer is overloaded. The write traffic is coming in faster than it can be written and the filer is running out of NVRAM capacity in one bank before the data in the other bank can be written.

cp_from_busy is not a real cp type

cp_from_timer - 10 seconds since the last CP it means the system is pretty idle write-wise.

QUESTION 13

Which action will cause a currently in-sync SnapMirror relationship to fail out of sync?

- A. Running snapmirroe update on the source storage system.
- B. Running snapmirror release on the source storage system.
- C. Modifying the /etc/snapmirror.conf file for the relationship on the source storage system
- D. Modifying the /etc/snapmirror.conf file for the relationship on the destination storage system.

Correct Answer: D

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man1/na_snapmirror.1.html https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man5/na_snapmirror.conf.5.html snapmirror 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 snapmirror update command must be issued on the destination filer. snapmirror release source { filer:volume | filer:qtree } Tell SnapMirror that a certain direct mirror is no longer going to request updates. If a certain destination is no

longer going to request updates, you must tell SnapMirror so that it will no longer retain a snapshot for that destination. This command will remove snapshots that are no longer needed for replication to that destination, and can be used to clean up SnapMirror-created snapshots after snapmirror break is issued on the destination side.

The source argument is the source volume or qtree that the destination is to be released from. The destination argument should be either the destination filer and destination volume name or the destination filer and destination qtree path. You

can use a line from the output of the snapmirror destinations command as the set of arguments to this command. The /etc/snapmirror.conf file exists on the node containing the mirror used for SnapMirror.

QUESTION 14

Which NetApp Storage Tier component works aggregate-wide on a FAS controller?

- A. Flash Pool
- B. Flash Disk
- C. Flash Cache
- D. Flash Accel
- E. Flash IO

Correct Answer: A

<http://www.netapp.com/us/system/pdf-reader.aspx?m=ds-3177-0512.pdf&ndcc=us> <http://www.netapp.com/us/products/platform-os/flashpool.aspx> Flash Pool utilizes SSDs to enhance performance of disk aggregates. Flash Cache is a

controller-attached PCIe intelligent caching solution.

Flash Accel is a host-attached caching solution.

Flash Disk and Flash IO are ambiguous terms.

QUESTION 15

Each storage system in a cluster must have network access to the _____.

- A. Internet
- B. cluster partner
- C. same administration
- D. host same collection of subnets



Correct Answer: D

All the network ports should be assigned correct port roles, and all the network ports should be in the same subnet.

https://library.netapp.com/ecm/ecm_download_file/ECMP1196907

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