

Exam Code: NS0-320

Exam Name: Network Appliance Solution

Architect-Business Continuity

Vendor: Network Appliance

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: What is the limit of a Stretch MetroCluster?

- A.300m with 2G disk shelves
- B.600m with 1G disk shelves
- C.30Km
- D.100Km

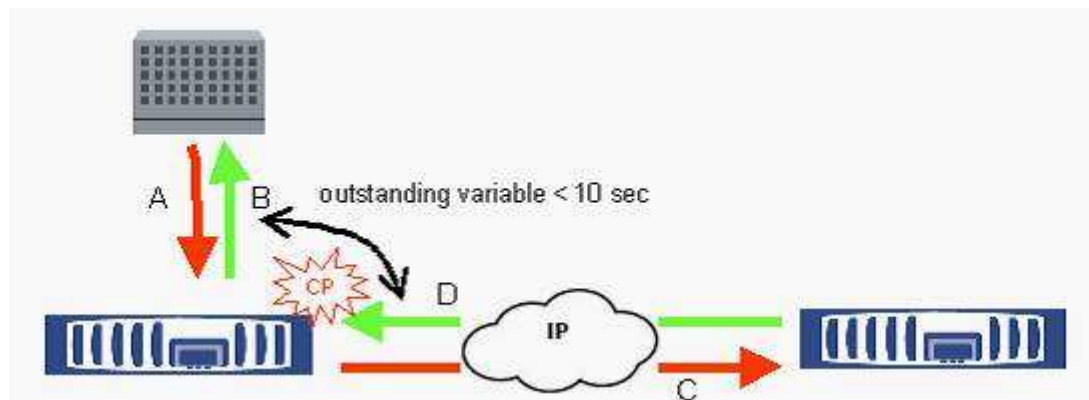
Correct Answers: A

2: To set a maximum transfer rate for all transfers leaving a source (primary) system, you need to see:

- A.options replication.throttle.enable on
- B.options replication.throttle.enable on and options replication.throttle.outgoing.max_<kbs value>
- C.options replication.throttle.enable off and options replication.throttle.incoming.max_<kbs value>
- D.snapmirror off; options replication.throttle.outgoing.max <kbs value>; options snapmirror on

Correct Answers: B

3: Which one of the following steps is incorrect for the Semi-Synchronous Snapmirror data flow?



- A.Writes come in and are written to the source filer's NVRAM.
- B.Write is acknowledged after waiting on the outstanding interval time to expire - depending on the outstanding interval this will be limited how out of sync the two sites are.
- C.NVlog blocks are transferred to the destination filer's NVRAM.
- D.The destination filer responds with an ACK.

Correct Answers: B

4: What is an RPO in the context of disaster recovery?

- A.Recovery Point Objective
- B.Risk Profile Objective
- C.Retrieval Point Outsourced
- D.Runs Per Over

Correct Answers: A

5: A customer wants to dynamically adjust the SnapMirror transfer rate. They issue a snapmirror

throttle command on the source system. What happens?

- A.Nothing. The snapmirror throttle command needs to be issued on the destination storage system
- B.The changed transfer rate will only apply to the current transfer. The next scheduled transfer will use the maximum transfer rate that is specified in the /etc/snapmirror.conf file
- C.The changed transfer rate will apply to all future transfers until you change it back using another snapmirror throttle command
- D.The current transfer immediately applies the new value

Correct Answers: B

6: You have been asked to setup a SnapMirror transfer from an existing volume at the primary site to a secondary system 320Km (200Miles) away. The volume currently has 7TB data, but it has very low change and growth rates, so the available link between the sites of 1Mbit/sec is considered acceptable for the updates. Which one of these methods is not suitable to achieve the initial (baseline) transfer:

- A.Transfer the data across the link, but ensure that transfers only take place during out of office hours
- B.Use SnapMirror to transfer the data to a volume on other disk shelves in the primary filer, and then move the disk shelves to the secondary site by road
- C.Use SnapMirror to transfer the data to a volume on disk shelves in another filer at the primary site, and then move the disk shelves to the secondary site by road
- D.Create tapes using SnapMirror and ship these to the remote destination by FedEx. The data can then be read back onto the secondary system

Correct Answers: A

7: When deciding if Synchronous mirroring is possible between two sites, which of these metrics would you use to get the most accurate value?

- A.Measure the distance between the sites on a map
- B.Measure the length of cable/fibre connecting the two sites
- C.Measure the transfer rate of asynchronous SnapMirror between the sites
- D.Measure the round trip time for packets sent between the sites

Correct Answers: D

8: A customer has a 128Kb link out to a remote office. They would like to speed the baseline transfer for their volume SnapMirror. Which one of the following approach is the best one?

- A.LREP to a portable device (e.g. tape)
- B.Increase the TCP window size
- C.Increase the number of drives in the root volume
- D.SnapMirror to tape

Correct Answers: D

9: Which one of the following requirements would lead you to consider using Qtree SnapMirror for your replication?

- A.The secondary system should have the same snapshot schedule as the primary system

- B. You wish to keep a longer retention of snapshots on your secondary to your primary system
- C. You wish to have the option to use synchronous SnapMirror for the replication
- D. You want snapshots triggered by different applications to get automatically transferred by a default SnapMirror update

Correct Answers: B

10: You have been asked to analyze the DR requirement for 30TByte of data with a change rate of about 7% per week. The organization has all their processing and storage capacity at a single location, though they do have two computer rooms that are physically separate. You have been asked to base your recommendation on the organization's SLA of:

An RPO of 1 hour in the event of a single computer room outage.

An RTO of 1 hour in the event of a single computer room outage.

There must be an archive copy of all data taken each week, to be kept for 7 years.

Which solution would you recommend?

- A. Asynchronously mirror from a FAS3020 in one computer room to a second FAS3020 in the other computer room. Weekly NDMP backup of the data to tape for offsite storage
- B. Asynchronously mirror from a FAS3020 in one computer room to a second FAS3020 in the other computer room which asynchronously mirrors to a third FAS3020 at an offsite location
- C. Place storage on a FAS3020 cluster with weekly full NDMP backups and daily incremental NDMP backups. All tapes will be sent to offsite storage
- D. Use SnapVault to backup a FAS3020 in one computer room to a second FAS3020 using ATA disk in the second computer room. One SnapVault backup each week would be kept as the archive. The latest SnapVault backup would be used in a DR situation

Correct Answers: A