Vendor: Network Appliance

Exam Code: NS0-155

Exam Name: NetApp Certified 7-Mode Data Administrator
Exam

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Which two operations can be performed with the SnapDrive for windows graphical user interface?

A. Create volume
B. Create Snapshot copies
C. Create File
D. Create Disk

Answer: BD
Explanation:
https://library.netapp.com/ecm/ecm_download_file/ECMM1278920
What SnapDrive does
SnapDrive software integrates with the Windows Volume Manager so that NetApp filers can serve as virtual storage devices for application data in Windows 2000 Server and Windows Server 2003 environments.
SnapDrive is dependent on the virtual disk service. The virtual disk service must be started on the host prior to installing SnapDrive. SnapDrive manages virtual disks (LUNs) on a NetApp filer, making these virtual disks available as local disks on Windows hosts. This allows Windows hosts to interact with the virtual disks just as if they belonged to a directly attached redundant array of independent disks (RAID).
SnapDrive provides the following additional features:
It enables online storage configuration, virtual disk expansion, and streamlined management.
It integrates NetApp Snapshot technology, which creates point-in-time images of data stored on virtual disks.
It works in conjunction with SnapMirror?software to facilitate disaster recovery from either asynchronously or synchronously mirrored destination volumes.

QUESTION 2
Which storage system command would display the WWPNs of hosts that have logged into storage system using a Fibre Channel connection?

A. fcp config
B. fcp initiator show
C. fcp show -i
D. fcp show initiator

Answer: D
Explanation:
https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man1/na_fcp.1.html
fcp show initiator [-v] [adapter]
If no adapter name is given, information about all initiators connected to all adapters are shown.
The command displays the portname of initiators that are currently logged in with the Fibre Channel target adapters. If the portname is in an initiator group setup through the igroup command, then the group name is also displayed. Similarly, all aliases set with the fcp wwpn-alias command for the portname are displayed as well.
If the -v flag is given, the command displays the Fibre Channel host address and the nodename/portname of the initiators as well.

QUESTION 3
When using a Protection Manager policy to manage Open systems SnapValut backups on a UNIX server, which three valid objects to include in the data set? (Choose three)

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

Answer: ABC

QUESTION 4
What does it signify if the disks are "not owned" in a FAS2020 system?

A. The disks are mailbox disks.
B. The disks are spare disks.
C. The disks are data disks.
D. The disks are not used.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Disks must be assigned to an aggregate to be used as raid group members or spares.
Unassigned disks are displayed as "not owned".

QUESTION 5
For each Open Systems platform directory to be backed up to the SnapVault secondary storage
system you must execute _____.

A. An initial baseline copy
B. A temporary copy
C. An incremental copy
D. A scheduled update copy

Answer: A
Explanation:
https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196991/html/GUID-EEBC8B52-BEA9-4B49-874F-
7EC78D3F602E.html
Each open systems platform, when prompted by the secondary system, transfers initial base
images of specified directories to qtree locations on the secondary system. Note: There are no
primary-side Snapshot copies in Open Systems SnapVault.

QUESTION 6
How does the NetApp Remote Agent (RSA) connect to NetApp Support?

A. NetApp Support initiates a non-secure connection to the RSA.
B. NetApp Support initiates a secure connection to the RSA.
C. The RSA initiates a secure connection to NetApp Support.
D. The RSA initiates a non-secure connection to NetApp support.

Answer: C
Explanation:
https://library.netapp.com/ecm/ecm_download_file/ECMP1200040
Remote Support Agent is the facility to provide NetApp Support Engineers with the ability to
remotely trigger AutoSupport.

Remote Support Agent uses HTTP or HTTPS to communicate with the storage controller to initiate commands and to collect files. It uses HTTPS to send system logs and core files from the Data ONTAP root volume to Remote Support Enterprise on the NetApp Support side. NetApp RSA is not related to the RSA public key encryption algorithm.

QUESTION 7
Which two commands can be used to enable LUN reservations? (Choose two)

A. lun set reservation
B. lun reservation set
C. lun map
D. lun create

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

lun set reservation lun_path [enable | disable]
Enables or disables the space reservation on the LUN. If no arguments are supplied after the lun_path, then the space reservation status of the given lun_path is displayed. lun create -s size -t ostype [-o noreserve] [-e space_alloc] lun_path This usage of the lun create command should be employed to create a new LUN of given size, with initially zero contents. The LUN is created at the lun_path given. No file should already exist at the given lun_path. The directory specified in the lun_path must be a qtree root directory.

The size is specified in bytes. Optionally, a number followed by a one-character multiplier suffix can be used: c (1), w (2), b (512), k (1024), m (k*k), g (k*m), t (m*m).

The size of the created LUN could be larger than the size specified, in order to get an integral number of cylinders while reporting the geometry using SAN protocols.

The size of the LUN actually created is reported if it is different from that specified in the command.
The mandatory ostype argument is one of: solaris (the LUN will be used to store a Solaris raw disk in a singleslice partition), windows (the LUN will be used to store a raw disk device in a single- partition Windows disk using the MBR (Master Boot Record) partitioning style), hpux (the LUN will be used to store HP-UX data), aix (the LUN will be used to store AIX data), vld (the LUN contains a SnapManager VLD), linux (the LUN will be used to store a Linux raw disk without any partition table), netware (the LUN will be used to store NetWare data), vmware (the LUN will be used to store VMware data), windows_gpt (the LUN will be used to store Windows data using the GPT (GUID Partition Type) partitioning style), windows_2008 (the LUN will be used to store Windows data for Windows 2008 systems), openvms (the LUN will be used to store Open-VMS data), xen (the LUN will be used to store Xen data), hyper_v (the LUN will be used to store Hyper-V data), solaris_efi

By default, the LUN is space-reserved. To manage space usage manually, -o noreserve can be specified.

Using this option will create a LUN without any space being reserved. Provisioning threshold events can be enabled by specifying -e space_alloc option. This option has to be used in conjunction with -o noreserve.

lun map [-f] lun_path initiator_group [lun_id]
Maps a LUN to all the initiators in the supplied group. If a LUN ID is not specified, the smallest

number that can be used for the various initiators in the group is automatically picked. Note that this command can be used multiple times to configure multiple maps for a LUN, or for an initiator group. Once created, you can use lun show -m to list all the LUN mappings. The optional -f argument disables checking with the HA partner for LUN mapping conflicts.

QUESTION 8
Which Data ONTAP option sets system-wide for all transfers?

A. Options transfers.wide.enable
B. Options transfer.throttle.enable.
C. Option replication.wide.enable
D. Options replication.throttle.enable

Answer: D
Explanation:
https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man1/na_options.1.html

replication.throttle.enable
Enables global network throttling of SnapMirror and SnapVault transfers.
The default value for this option is off.

replication.throttle.incoming.max_kbs
This option specifies the maximum total bandwidth used by all the incoming (applied at destination) SnapMirror and SnapVault transfers, specified in kilobytes/sec. The default value for this option is unlimited, which means there is no limit on total bandwidth used. This option is valid only when the option replication.throttle.enable is on.

replication.throttle.outgoing.max_kbs
This option specifies the maximum total bandwidth used by all the outgoing (applied at source) SnapMirror and SnapVault transfers specified in kilobytes/sec. The default value for this option is unlimited, which means there is no limit on total bandwidth used. This option is valid only when the option replication.throttle.enable is on.

QUESTION 9
What is the correct format for the scheduling component of a SnapVault schedule?

A. cnt[@day_list][@hour_list]
B. YYYY-MM-DD
C. Crontable format
D. List of dates in ISO Date format

Answer: A
Explanation:
https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man1/na_snapvault.1.html
http://www.geekyfacts.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=64:
snapvault snapvault snap sched [-f] [-x] [-o options] [volname [snapname [schedule]]]
schedule is cnt[@day_list][@hour_list] or cnt[@hour_list][@day_list]
In the schedule, cnt tells SnapVault how many of the snapshots to keep for primaries and for non-SnapLock secondary volumes. The snapshots will be numbered newest to oldest from 0 to cnt-1. When creating a new snapshot, SnapVault will delete the oldest snapshots, increment by one the number on the remaining snapshots and then create a new number 0 snapshot. If a snapshot is missing from the sequence (e.g. sv.0, sv.1, and sv.3 exist but sv.2 does not), only snapshots that need to be renumbered to make room for the new sv.0 snapshot will be renumbered. In the

example, sv.0 and sv.1 would be renamed to sv.1 and sv.2, but sv.3 would remain unchanged.

The cnt in the schedule is interpreted differently for SnapVault secondary SnapLock volumes. For SnapLock secondary volumes, snapshots are created with a name that includes an encoded date and time of when the snapshot is created. These snapshots are never renamed and they are never automatically deleted. These snapshots may be deleted using snap delete after the retention period of the snapshot has expired. If cnt is 0, no snapshots will be taken. If cnt is any non-zero value, snapshots will be taken and no snapshots will be automatically deleted.

If specified, the day_list specifies which days of the week the snapshot should be created. The day_list is a comma-separated list of the first three letters of the day: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, sun. The names are not case sensitive. Day ranges such as mon-fri can also be given. The default day_list is mon-sun, i.e. every day.

If specified, the hour_list specifies which hours of the day the snapshot should be created, on each scheduled day. The hour_list is a comma-separated list of the hours during the day, where hours are integers from 0 to 23. Hour ranges such as 8-17 are allowed. Also, step values are allowed in conjuction with ranges. For example, 0-23/2 means "every two hours". The default hour_list is 0, i.e. midnight on the morning of each scheduled day.

QUESTION 10
When will a Volume SnapMirror (VSM) from a 64-bit source to a 32-bit destination volume fail?

A. When the 64-bit volumes has Volume Guarantee disabled
B. When the 64-bit volume has compression enabled
C. When the 64-bit volume has FlexShare enabled
D. When the 64-bit volume has ASIS enabled

Answer: B
Explanation:
https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196986/html/GUID-87340429-8F4A-4AA6-B081-
0F5040089C78.html
Data compression requires 64-bit aggregates.

QUESTION 11
UNIX allows file access based on_____.

A. NT ACLs and UNIX permissions.
B. NT ACLs and SID.
C. GID or UID and UNIX permissions.
D. GID or UID and ACLs.

Answer: C
Explanation:
http://hd.kvsconsulting.us/netappdoc/801docs/html/ontap/smg/GUID-866DD79D-D2A6-4FBA-
B0BDA63560FECEFF.html

In OnTap 8.0, when UNIX security style is selected, only UNIX security objects can be used.
The correct answer is GID, UID and UNIX permissions.

Basic UNIX permissions are organized into three classes: user, group, and others. UNIX operating systems identify users with a numerical value: a user identifier, also known as a UID or User ID. Each user is a member of a group of the same name as the user. Like UIDs, groups

(GIDs) are also specified using a numerical value.

QUESTION 12
Which NetApp Storage Tier component works controller-wide on a FAS controller?

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

Answer: D
Explanation:
http://www.netapp.com/us/system/pdf-reader.aspx?m=ds-3177-0512.pdf&cc=us
http://www.netapp.com/us/products/storage-systems/flash-
cache/index.aspx?ref_source=ntp141p359372brg-c-26967a63-442e-c7e9-6a73-
00002efa4dd6&gclid=CLLdsqWKrbkCFS4aOgodb1AAuA

Flash Cache is a controller-attached PCIe intelligent caching solution.
Flash Accel is a host-attached caching solution.
Flash Pool utilizes SSDs to enhance performance of disk aggregates (implicitly not controller-
wide).
Flash Disk and Flash IO are ambiguous terms.

QUESTION 13
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

Answer: A
Explanation:
http://www.netapp.com/us/system/pdf-reader.aspx?m=ds-3177-0512.pdf&cc=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.

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