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Question: 1

What are two benefits of configuring Advanced Disk Partitioning (ADP) on an AFF or FAS system? (Choose two.)

A. increased deduplication efficiencies

B. optimized storage capacity

C. reduced RAID parity overhead

D. increased disk performance

E. decreased disk failure rate

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Advanced Disk Partitioning (ADP) is a feature that enables ONTAP to partition a disk into multiple logical units and use them for different purposes. ADP has two main benefits for AFF or FAS systems:

It optimizes storage capacity by reducing the number of disks required for the root aggregates, which store the system and configuration data. By using ADP, the root aggregate can share the same disk with a data aggregate, which stores the user data. This frees up more disks for data aggregates and increases the usable space for data.

It reduces RAID parity overhead by creating smaller RAID groups with partitions instead of whole disks. This reduces the amount of parity data that needs to be written and read, which improves the performance and efficiency of the system. Reference = What are the rules for Advanced Disk Partitioning?, Considerations for automatic drive assignment and ADP systems in ONTAP 9.4 and later, NetApp AFF and Advanced Drive Partition v2, part 1

Question: 2

A customer wants to use a NetApp cloud solution for their CIFS and iSCSI data but has a very limited staff. Which NetApp cloud solution meets these requirements?

A. BlueXP observability

B. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

C. BlueXP classification

D. Cloud Volumes Service

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Volumes Service is a fully managed cloud storage service that provides SMB/CIFS and NFS file services for your cloud applications. It is designed for customers who want to use NetApp cloud solutions for their CIFS and iSCSI data but have a very limited staff. Cloud Volumes Service simplifies and automates the deployment, management, and scaling of your file systems, while delivering high performance, availability, security, and data protection. You can also leverage NetApp's data management capabilities, such as snapshots, clones, replication, and backup, to enhance your data lifecycle management. Reference = What is Cloud Volumes Service for AWS?, Cloud Volumes Service for AWS Documentation, Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud Documentation, Cloud Volumes Service for Azure Documentation

Question: 3

What are two data types? (Choose two.)

A. file

B. object

C. disk

D. LAN

E. RAID

Answer: AB

Explanation:

A file is a data type that represents a collection of data stored on a disk or other storage device. A file can have a name, an extension, a size, and other attributes. A file can contain any kind of data, such as text, images, audio, video, etc. A file can be opened, read, written, closed, deleted, or moved by a program. An object is a data type that represents an instance of a class, which is a blueprint for creating objects. An object can have properties, which are variables that store data, and methods, which are functions that perform actions on the object. An object can interact with other objects by

sending and receiving messages. An object can inherit properties and methods from its parent class, or override them with its own definitions. Reference = File data type, Object data type, NetApp Data ONTAP 8.3 File Access and Protocols Management Guide, NetApp Data ONTAP 8.3 Object-Store Configuration Guide

Question: 4

A company wants to reduce their on-premises footprint by tiering cold data to a more cost-effective location. Which IMetApp ONTAP feature can be used?

A. SVM DR

B. SnapVault

C. FabricPool

D. FlexGroup

Answer: C

Explanation:

FabricPool is a NetApp ONTAP feature that enables you to tier cold data from your on-premises storage to a more cost-effective location, such as the cloud or an on-premises object store.
FabricPool automatically identifies and moves inactive data blocks from the performance tier, which consists of SSDs or HDDs, to the capacity tier, which consists of object storage. FabricPool preserves the data protection, security, and efficiency features of ONTAP, while reducing the storage footprint and costs of your on-premises system. Reference = Data tiering overview, Managing data tiering for your clusters, Data Tiering and Cloud Tiering Solutions, Cloud Tiering for Intelligent Data Growth Management, Cozy with hot, tier with cold: A data growth simplicity story

Question: 5

A customer wants to usecloud storage as part of their data strategy. Their existing storage is a mixture of NFS and SMB workloads. The customer wants a managed service to help provision these resources.

Which solution should the customer choose?

A. StorageGRID

B. AFF

C. NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP

D. Azure NetApp Files

Answer: D

Explanation:

Azure NetApp Files is a fully managed cloud storage service that provides SMB and NFS file services for your cloud applications on Microsoft Azure. It is designed for customers who want to use cloud storage as part of their data strategy and have a mixture of NFS and SMB workloads. Azure NetApp Files simplifies and automates the deployment, management, and scaling of your file systems, while delivering high performance, availability, security, and data protection. You can also leverage NetApp's data management capabilities, such as snapshots, clones, replication, and backup, to enhance your data lifecycle management. Reference = What is Azure NetApp Files?, Azure NetApp Files Documentation, Azure NetApp Files: Enterprise-Grade File Storage for Azure, Azure NetApp Files: The Ultimate Cloud File Service

Question: 6

Which NetApp tool enables customers to address risk factors and opportunities to improve system availability, security, and performance?

A. Cloud Insights Storage Workload Security

B. BlueXP copy and sync

C. BlueXP ransomware protection

D. Active IQ Digital Advisor

Answer: D

Explanation:

Active IQ Digital Advisor, also integrated into NetApp BlueXP™, is a NetApp tool that enables customers to address risk factors and opportunities to improve system availability, security, and performance. Active IQ Digital Advisor uses artificial intelligence to provide insights, guidance, and actions based on the data collected from your NetApp systems and services. Active IQ Digital Advisor helps you to monitor the health, capacity, efficiency, and protection of your storage environment, as well as to identify and resolve issues, optimize performance, and plan for future needs. Reference = NetApp Active IQ - Actionable Intelligence, Active IQ Documentation, Active IQ Digital Advisor

Question: 7

Which NetApp BlueXP product enables a customer to provide read and write access to remote Windows servers from a centralized datastore?

A. BlueXP copy and sync

B. BlueXP edge caching

C. BlueXP tiering

D. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

Answer: B

Explanation:

BlueXP edge caching is a NetApp BlueXP product that enables a customer to provide read and write access to remote Windows servers from a centralized datastore. BlueXP edge caching allows you to cache data from a BlueXP volume or a Cloud Volume ONTAP system on a local Windows server, which improves the performance and availability of your applications. You can also sync the cached data back to the source volume, ensuring data consistency and protection. Reference = BlueXP edge caching overview, BlueXP edge caching documentation, BlueXP edge caching: Accelerate access to your data

Question: 8

Which NetApp tool enables customers to build and operate all of their NetApp storage on premises and in the cloud?

A. BlueXP

B. Active IQ Digital Advisor

C. BlueXP observability

D. Active IQ Unified Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

BlueXP is a NetApp tool that enables customers to build and operate all of their NetApp storage on premises and in the cloud. BlueXP provides a unified platform for managing, protecting, and optimizing your data across hybrid multicloud environments. BlueXP integrates with NetApp's portfolio of storage solutions, such as ONTAP, Cloud Volumes, StorageGRID, and E/EF-Series, and supports various data types, such as file, block, and object. BlueXP also offers a range of capabilities, such as backup and recovery, copy and sync, observability, tiering, classification, and ransomware protection, to enhance your data lifecycle management. Reference = BlueXP overview, BlueXP documentation, BlueXP: The Ultimate Data Management Platform, BlueXP: Simplify Data Management Across Hybrid Multicloud

Question: 9

Which StorageGRID feature enables a compliant information lifecycle management (ILM) policy to prevent object deletion?

A. S3 Object Lock

B. Cloud Storage Pool

C. SnapLock Compliance

D. S3 bucket access policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

S3 Object Lock is a StorageGRID feature that enables a compliant information lifecycle management (ILM) policy to prevent object deletion. S3 Object Lock allows you to apply a retention period and a legal hold to individual objects or object versions in buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled. During the retention period, objects cannot be overwritten or deleted unless the legal hold is in effect. If an object is under a legal hold, it cannot be deleted even after the retention period expires. S3 Object Lock helps you to meet regulatory compliance, privacy, and data protection requirements for your object data. Reference = Manage objects with

S3 Object Lock, Example 7: Compliant ILM policy for S3 Object Lock, NetApp StorageGRID ILM on tape

Question: 10

A customer has data on an on-premises volume that needs to be quickly accessed by their analytics application in the cloud. The connection from the cloud provider to the on-premises system has more latency than the cloud analytics application can handle. The customer cannot completely move the volume to the cloud, due to on-premises access requirements.

Which NetApp ONTAP feature enables the customer to use NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP for quick read and write access to this volume from the cloud?

A. FlexCache

B. SnapMirror

C. FabricPool

D. SnapVault

Answer: A

Explanation:

FlexCache is a NetApp ONTAP feature that enables the customer to use NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP for quick read and write access to this volume from the cloud. FlexCache allows you to create a cache volume on a Cloud Volumes ONTAP system that is linked to an origin volume on an on-premises system. The cache volume serves the read requests from the cloud analytics application, while the write requests are forwarded to the origin volume. FlexCache reduces the latency and bandwidth consumption of accessing the on-premises data from the cloud, while maintaining data consistency and protection.

Reference = FlexCache overview, FlexCache documentation, FlexCache: Accelerate access to your data

Question: 11

A company has a large data set that is used at many branch offices worldwide. An administrator needs a solution to save frequently used data locally and centrally lock files for real-time collaboration.

Which two NetApp solutions can be used to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Cloud Volumes Service

B. BlueXP edge caching

C. FlexCache

D. SnapLock Enterprise

E. BlueXP copy and sync

Answer: B

Explanation:

= BlueXP edge caching and BlueXP copy and sync are two NetApp solutions that can meet the requirements of saving frequently used data locally and centrally locking files for real-time collaboration. BlueXP edge caching creates a software fabric that caches “active datasets” in distributed offices to deliver guaranteed transparent data access and optimal performance on a global scale1. BlueXP copy and sync enables a “single set of data” for users globally to leverage virtual teams and increase their productivity for team and collaborative workflows1. Both solutions use a central file locking mechanism that ensures real-time collaboration and data consistency12. Reference = 1: Global File Cache - File Sharing in the Cloud | NetApp, 2: File Caching: Unify Your Data with Talon FAST and NetApp

Question: 12

Which storage type provides access using Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) APIs?

A. SAN

B. NAS

C. DAS

D. object

Answer: D

Explanation:

= Object storage is a type of storage that provides access using Amazon S3 APIs. Object storage stores data as objects, which consist of data and metadata. Object storage is designed for scalability, durability, and cost-effectiveness. Object storage is suitable for storing unstructured data, such as images, videos, documents, and backups. Object storage does not use a hierarchical file system, but rather a flat namespace that allows users to access objects by unique identifiers. Reference = Working with Amazon S3-Compatible Storage Accounts, Amazon S3 API Reference, Amazon S3 REST API Introduction

Question: 13

A company is using a FlexPod reference architecture. The administrator wants to manage the compute, storage, and virtuaiization environment in a single UI.

Which product should be used to meet these requirements?

A. Cisco Intersight

B. VMware vCenter

C. NetApp Active IQ Unified Manager

D. Cisco UCS Director

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cisco UCS Director is a heterogeneous platform for private cloud Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) that supports a variety of hypervisors and Cisco and third-party servers, network, storage, and converged infrastructure. It simplifies IaaS, automates IT workflows, and enables hybrid IT with Cisco CloudCenter and other Cisco ONE Enterprise Cloud Suite offers. It also provides a single point of control for managing FlexPod and other converged infrastructure solutions across data center, remote, and edge environments. Reference = Cisco UCS Director - Cisco, Cisco UCS Director Data Sheet - Cisco, FlexPod overview and architecture - NetApp

Question: 14

Which NetApp feature provides WORM functionality at the volume level?

A. SnapVault

B. FlexGroup

C. SnapLock

D. SyncMirror

Answer: C

Explanation:

n = SnapLock is a NetApp feature that provides WORM (write once, read many) functionality at the volume level. WORM storage enables you to retain files in unmodified form for a specified retention period. SnapLock protects WORM files at the file level and prevents them from being modified, even after the retention period has expired. SnapLock is powered by a tamper-proof clock that determines when the retention period for a WORM file has elapsed. SnapLock is available for Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems and supports both NFS and CIFS protocols. Reference = WORM storage | NetApp Documentation, WORM storage - NetApp

Question: 15

A customer wants to use FabricPool technology with NetApp StorageGRID. All objects must be erasure coded

What is the minimum number of sites required to deploy the StorageGRID solution while providing site redundancy?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

FabricPool is an ONTAP feature that tiers inactive data to an object store such as StorageGRID. StorageGRID uses erasure coding to protect data by slicing an object into data fragments and parity fragments, and spreading them across Storage Nodes. To use erasure coding, the storage pool must include three or more sites, or exactly one site. Two sites are not supported. Therefore, the minimum number of sites required to deploy the StorageGRID solution with FabricPool and erasure coding is three. Reference = Configuring StorageGRID for FabricPool, What erasure-coding schemes are

Question: 16

Which NetApp tool has the capability to learn, recommend, and apply Performance Service Levels on multiple clusters?

A. BlueXP classification

B. ONTAP System Manager

C. BlueXP observability

D. Active IQ Unified Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 17

The customer wants to deploy storage in the public cloud. The goal is to leverage native cloud infrastructure as well as NetApp's enterprise-grade technology that provides security, resilience, high availability, and cost-efficient performance.

Which NetApp solution meets these customer requirements?

A. StorageGRID

B. BlueXP observability

C. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

D. AFF

Answer: C

Explanation:

= Cloud Volumes ONTAP is a cloud-native storage solution that allows you to deploy and manage NetApp hybrid, multi-cloud storage and data services from on-premises sources and cloud service providers. It provides enterprise-grade data and file services, such as NFS, SMB/CIFS, iSCSI and S3, on AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud. It also offers high availability, data protection, storage efficiency, and cost-performance optimization features. Reference = Cloud Volumes ONTAP: Deploy Storage in the Public Cloud - NetApp, NetApp Customer Experience | NetApp, NetApp launches cloud-native storage solution for containers

Question: 18

A company requires all production NAS data to be replicated to a different physical location in case of a natural disaster. The solution must replicate access configurations and local users and groups.

Which NetApp solution meets these requirements?

A. SVM DR

B. SnapMirror Business Continuity (SMBC)

C. Snapshot technology

D. FlexClone technology

Answer: A

Explanation:

= SVM DR is a solution that provides disaster recovery capability at the granularity of SVM, by enabling the recovery of data present in the constituent volumes of the SVM and the recovery of SVM configuration. SVM DR replicates access configurations and local users and groups, as well as data protection policies, export policies, and network configurations. SVM DR can be used to protect NAS data from a natural disaster by replicating it to a different physical location. Reference = How to configure a SVM Disaster Recovery (SVMDR), SVM disaster recovery workflow, Simplified SVM Level Data Protection Using OnCommand System Manager 9.5, SVM Relationships with System Manager - ONTAP 9.7 and earlier, Create and Initialize SVM DR Relationship

Question: 19

Which protocol is supported in StorageGRID?

A. HTTPS

B. CIFS

C. FTP

D. NFS

Answer: A

Explanation:

HTTPS and NFS are two protocols that are supported in StorageGRID. HTTPS is the protocol used for secure communication between clients and StorageGRID nodes1. NFS is the protocol supported by the StorageGRID NAS protocol bridge, which enables object access to files stored on NAS devices using the Amazon S3 API23. Reference = 1: StorageGRID 11.6 Documentation - NetApp, 2: Datasheet NetApp StorageGRID, 3: NetApp Datasheet - NetApp StorageGRID Webscale Object Storage Software.

Question: 20

Which two access policies are supported by StorageGRID? (Choose two.)

A. ILM

B. bucket

C. export

D. group

E. service

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Question: 21

What owns the file system while provisioning NAS?

A. volume

B. LUN

C. ONTAP software

D. host

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 22

A user at a company drags a folder with critical data to another location by mistake, and users can no longer access it. The storage administrator cannot restore the last Snapshot copy, because critical file changes will be lost.

Which NetApp cloud data service can the administrator use to identify the folder move activity?

A. Cloud Insights Storage Workload Security

B. Active IQ digital advisor

C. ONTAP System Manager

D. Active IQ Unified Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

ONTAP System Manager is a NetApp cloud data service that enables you to manage directories and files on your storage systems. You can use System Manager to view and delete directories and files, as well as restore them from Snapshot copies. System Manager also provides a graphical interface to monitor the performance and capacity of your storage systems. With System Manager, you can identify the folder move activity by browsing the directories and files on your source and destination volumes, and comparing them with the Snapshot copies. Reference = Manage directories and files - NetApp, Ways to monitor Azure NetApp Files | Microsoft Learn.

Question: 23

A database administrator needs 30 writeable copies of a database that will not take additional space when created.

Which NetApp ONTAP feature meets this requirement?

A. FlexCache

B. FlexClone

C. SnapLock

D. SnapVault

Answer: B

Explanation:

FlexClone is an ONTAP feature that allows you to instantly create writable virtual copies of data volumes, files, and LUNs, which do not consume storage space. A FlexClone volume, file, or LUN is a writable point-in-time image of the FlexVol volume or another FlexClone volume, file, or LUN.

FlexClone is based on Snapshot technology, which captures a read-only image of a volume at a given point in time. FlexClone is perfect for DevOps and test environments, where multiple copies of a database are needed for testing or development purposes. Reference = NetApp ONTAP, Storage efficiency features, Storage Snapshots Deep Dive: Cloud Volumes ONTAP Snapshots

Question: 24

A customer has a NetApp AFF system with a large portion of space that is used by inactive data. The customer wants to free up space for more active data on the system and still be able to

access

inactive data.

Which NetApp product should this customer use to free up space in a cost-effective way?

A. BlueXP tiering

B. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

C. BlueXP backup and recovery

D. BlueXP edge caching

Answer: A

Explanation:

= BlueXP tiering is a service that extends your data center to the cloud by automatically tiering inactive data from on-premises ONTAP clusters to object storage. This frees valuable space on the cluster for more workloads, without making changes to the application layer. BlueXP tiering can reduce costs in your data center and enables you to switch from a CAPEX model to an OPEX model. BlueXP tiering leverages the capabilities of FabricPool, which is a NetApp Data Fabric technology that enables automated tiering of data to low-cost object storage. Active (hot) data remains on the local tier (on-premises ONTAP aggregates), while inactive (cold) data is moved to the cloud tier — all while preserving ONTAP data efficiencies. Reference = Learn about BlueXP tiering, Cloud Tiering: Free up Space on On-Premises Storage Systems

Question: 25

A customer wants to move file storage to a public cloud and manage their own storage solution. Which offering should be recommended to this customer?

A. NetApp Cloud Volumes Service

B. NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP

C. Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP

D. NetApp BlueXP edge caching

Answer: B

Explanation:

NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP is a cloud-native storage solution that allows customers to deploy and manage NetApp hybrid, multi-cloud storage and data services from on-premises sources and cloud service providers. It provides enterprise-grade data and file services, such as NFS, SMB/CIFS, iSCSI and S3, on AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud. It also offers high availability, data protection, storage efficiency, and cost-performance optimization features. It is suitable for customers who want

to have more control and flexibility over their cloud storage solution, while leveraging NetApp's technology and expertise. Reference = Cloud Volumes ONTAP: Deploy Storage in the Public Cloud - NetApp, NetApp Customer Experience | NetApp, NetApp storage systems overview.

Question: 26

Which technology uses on-premises bare-metal hardware to abstract the operating system from the underlying hardware?

A. hyperscaler

B. hypervisor

C. container

D. supervisor

Answer: B

Explanation:

A hypervisor is a software layer that enables multiple operating systems to run on the same physical hardware by creating virtual machines (VMs) that are isolated from each other. A hypervisor abstracts the operating system from the underlying hardware, allowing for greater flexibility, efficiency, and scalability of the virtualized environment. NetApp supports several hypervisor platforms, such as VMware ESXi, KVM, and Hyper-V, and provides storage solutions that integrate with them. Reference = Storage virtualization overview, VMware hypervisor and hardware considerations, NetApp HCI Resources

Question: 27

A company wants to protect the files on their NetApp ONTAP based storage system from ransomware using an external process. If an attack is detected, a Snapshot copy is created, and the Microsoft Active Directory (AD) user access is blocked.

Which ONTAP feature enables this functionality?

A. TLS

B. Vscan

C. IPsec

D. FPolicy

Answer: D

Explanation:

FPolicy is an ONTAP feature that enables this functionality. FPolicy is a file access notification framework that allows external applications to monitor and control file access on ONTAP storage systems1. FPolicy can be used to protect files from ransomware by integrating with third-party solutions that use user behavioral analytics (UBA) to detect abnormal activity and trigger actions such as creating a Snapshot copy and blocking the AD user access23. FPolicy can also be activated with a single click from BlueXP or ONTAP System Manager to protect against common ransomware extensions4. Reference = 1: FPolicy overview - NetApp, 2: Prevent ransomware spread with ONTAP automatic ransomware protection, 3: Fighting Ransomware, Part Six: Remediation, 4: Proactive ransomware protection—automated with ONTAP - NetApp.

Question: 28

Which NetApp web-based data management tool enables a customer to provision storage systems and perform common management tasks?

A. ONTAP System Manager

B. BlueXP observability

C. BlueXP classification

D. Active IQ

Answer: A

Explanation:

ONTAP System Manager is a web-based data management tool that enables customers to provision storage systems and perform common management tasks. ONTAP System Manager provides a simple, intuitive, and centralized interface for managing ONTAP clusters, volumes, LUNs, SVMs, and more. ONTAP System Manager simplifies storage management by automating complex workflows, providing best practices, and offering guided setup and configuration wizards. Reference = ONTAP System Manager overview, ONTAP Data Management Software

Question: 29

A customer is considering NetApp BlueXP backup and recovery. They want the ability to restore entire logical sets of data and to drill down and restore from a more granular level of their file system.

Which two restore capabilities does BlueXP backup and recovery provide to meet these restore demands? (Choose two.)

A. object

B. file

C. aggregate

D. SVM

E. volume

Answer: B E

Explanation:

BlueXP backup and recovery enables you to perform volume, file, and folder-level restore operations from the cloud or on-premises object store. You can restore entire volumes or specific files or folders from any backup file. You can also use the catalog search feature to find and restore files based on a query. Reference = Learn about BlueXP backup and recovery, BlueXP backup and recovery APIs, [Restore data from the cloud]

Question: 30

A storage administrator is asked to provision storage on an E-Series system. Which disk layout type provides the fastest rebuild time after disk failure?

A. Dynamic Disk Pools (DDP)

B. volume group

C. RAID 5

D. Advanced Disk Partitioning (ADP)

Answer: A

Explanation:

= Dynamic Disk Pools (DDP) is a disk layout type that provides the fastest rebuild time after disk failure on an E-Series system. DDP distributes data, parity, and spare capacity across a pool of disks, instead of using dedicated parity and spare disks. This enables faster and more efficient reconstruction of data in the event of a disk failure, as well as better performance and load balancing. DDP also reduces the risk of data loss due to multiple disk failures, as it can tolerate any number of disk failures up to the pool's protection level. Reference = SANtricity OS Dynamic Disk Pools | TR-4652 - NetApp, How to increase priority for disk reconstruction - NetApp Knowledge Base.

Question: 31

On which parameter is the NetApp BlueXP observability pricing model based?

A. number of logging intervals

B. frequency of metric ingestion

C. capacity of metrics that are ingested

D. number of managed units

Answer: D

Explanation:

NetApp BlueXP observability pricing model is based on the number of managed units (MUs) that you wish to monitor. A managed unit is a logical grouping of resources that can be monitored by Cloud Insights, such as a virtual machine, a Kubernetes pod, a storage volume, or a database instance. The number of managed units is not bound to specific device types, giving you the flexibility to re-deploy in line with your business and infrastructure needs. You can choose from different subscription plans based on the number of managed units and the duration of the contract. Reference = Cloud Insights: Infrastructure and Application Monitoring, NetApp Cloud Insights-Monitor and Optimize Your Hybrid Infrastructure

Question: 32

A company has a NetApp ONTAP solution deployed in a data center. The current solution has a large amount of inactive data. An administrator needs to free space in the data center without affecting access to the data.

Which NetApp technology accomplishes this task?

A. BlueXP backup and recovery

B. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

C. BlueXP tiering

D. Cloud Volumes Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

BlueXP tiering is a service that extends your data center to the cloud by automatically tiering inactive data from on-premises ONTAP clusters to object storage. This frees valuable space on the cluster for more workloads, without making changes to the application layer. BlueXP tiering can reduce costs in your data center and enables you to switch from a CAPEX model to an OPEX model. BlueXP tiering leverages the capabilities of FabricPool, which is a NetApp Data Fabric technology that enables automated tiering of data to low-cost object storage. Active (hot) data remains on the local tier (onpremises ONTAP aggregates), while inactive (cold) data is moved to the cloud tier — all while preserving ONTAP data efficiencies12. Reference = Learn about BlueXP tiering, Cloud Tiering: Free up Space on On-Premises Storage Systems

Question: 33

A customer needs to accelerate data access of a hot volume to multiple remote sites.

Which NetApp ONTAP feature simplifies file distribution, reduces WAN latency, and lowers WAN bandwidth cost?

A. MetroCluster software

B. FlexCache technology

C. SnapMirror Business Continuity

D. FlexClone technology

Answer: B

Explanation:

FlexCache technology is a feature of NetApp ONTAP that enables you to create a cache volume on a remote cluster and populate it with data from a source volume on a different cluster. The cache volume can serve read requests from local clients, reducing the WAN latency and bandwidth consumption. The cache volume can also be configured to write back to the source volume, ensuring data consistency and availability. FlexCache technology simplifies file distribution by allowing you to create multiple cache volumes across different sites and regions, and manage them from a single interface. Reference = FlexCache volumes overview - NetApp, FlexCache volumes: Simplify file distribution and reduce WAN latency - NetApp, FlexCache volumes: Use cases and benefits - NetApp.

Question: 34

Which NetApp product enables the movement of data across different platforms, such as file and object storage?

A. BlueXP classification

B. BlueXP copy and sync

C. Cloud Secure

D. BlueXP observability

Answer: B

Explanation:

BlueXP copy and sync is a cloud replication and synchronization service that enables the movement of data across different platforms, such as file and object storage. It can convert and transfer data between various storage types, such as NFS, SMB, S3, Azure Blob, Google Cloud Storage, StorageGRID, and more. It also provides features such as encryption, ACL preservation, data broker management, and licensing. Reference = BlueXP copy and sync documentation, BlueXP copy and sync overview, Cloud Sync: Transfer Data

across Any File or Object Storage

Question: 35

Which option provides a flexible payment option for on-premises and hybrid cloud NetApp solutions?

A. Cloud Volumes ONTAP PAYGO

B. ONTAP Select

C. Cloud Volumes ONTAP BYOL

D. Keystone

Answer: D

Explanation:

Keystone is the option that provides a flexible payment option for on-premises and hybrid cloud NetApp solutions. Keystone is a portfolio of payment solutions and storage-as-a-service offerings for hybrid cloud environments that deliver greater agility, financial flexibility, and reduced financial risk1. Keystone offers various payment options, including creative financing, leasing, and fixed or variable solutions to fit your cash flow12. Keystone also offers cloud storage services that enable you to pay as you grow, pay per use, or pay for a single subscription for on-premises and cloud services12. Reference = 1: NetApp Keystone - Flexible Payment Solutions & Storage-as-a-service Offerings | NetApp, 2: NetApp Keystone frequently asked questions (FAQs).

Question: 36

A customer wants to modernize the SAN environment and transition iSCSI-based workloads to NVMe-over-TCP. Which NetApp storage systems should be used to meet these requirements?

A. StorageGRID

B. SANtricity OS

C. Element software

D. ONTAP software

Answer: D

Explanation:

ONTAP software is a NetApp storage system that supports NVMe-over-TCP, which is a protocol that allows remote direct memory access for data using an Ethernet TCP link. ONTAP software enables customers to upgrade their iSCSI-based workloads to NVMe-over-TCP without requiring any special hardware or network changes. ONTAP software also provides other benefits such as data protection, efficiency, and scalability for

SAN environments. Reference = Announcing NVMe/TCP for

ONTAP, NetApp brings NVMe over TCP to ONTAP via the iSCSI upgrade path, What Is NVMe? - Benefits & Use Cases

Question: 37

An associate is using NetApp BlueXP to replicate data to NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP from a NetApp AFF system for disaster recovery purposes.

What must be done to the SnapMirror relationship to activate the destination volume for data access?

A. update

B. delete

C. resync

D. break

Answer: D

Explanation:

= To activate the destination volume for data access, you must quiesce and break the SnapMirror relationship. Quiescing disables future SnapMirror data transfers, and breaking makes the destination volume read-write. This allows you to use the destination volume for disaster recovery purposes. Reference = Breaking the SnapMirror relationship, Manage mirror relationships with System Manager, Create the SnapMirror relationship

Question: 38

A data administrator needs to store customer financial records that are subject to SEC regulations. All files must be retained in an unalterable state for 6 years and must stay easily accessible.

Which feature should the administrator configure?

A. SnapLock Compliance

B. SnapLock Enterprise

C. NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)

D. NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE)

Answer: A

Explanation:

SnapLock Compliance is a NetApp feature that enables you to store customer financial records that are subject to SEC regulations. SnapLock Compliance provides WORM (write once, read many) functionality at the volume level, which means that files cannot be modified, deleted, or overwritten for a specified retention period. SnapLock Compliance also ensures that files are easily accessible and searchable, and that they comply with the SEC Rule 17a-4, which requires financial firms to preserve certain records in a non-rewriteable and non-erasable format. Reference = SnapLock Compliance overview - NetApp, An independent assessment firm validated that Azure and Office 365 can help financial firms meet SEC Rule 17a-4, SEC Rule 18a-6, FINRA 4511, & CFTC 1.31 records retention and immutable storage requirements..

Question: 39

A construction department wants the ability to work on a set of planning files in headquarters and on several construction sites locally. The department needs global file locking for Windows file shares.

Which NetApp product should be used to meet these requirements?

A. BlueXP tiering

B. Cloud Volumes Service

C. BlueXP edge caching

D. BlueXP observability

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 40

A customer wants to be able to have insights into their data. They want a service that will automatically discover, map, classify their data, and identify access permissions.

Which NetApp cloud service meets these requirements?

A. ONTAP System Manager

B. BlueXP observability

C. BlueXP classification

D. BlueXP digital advisor

Answer: C

Explanation:

BlueXP classification is a service that enables you to scan and classify data across your organization's hybrid multicloud. Classification utilizes AI-driven natural language processing (NLP) for contextual data analysis and categorization, giving you actionable insights into your data to address compliance requirements, detect security vulnerabilities, optimize costs, and accelerate migration. BlueXP classification can discover, map, and classify both structured and unstructured data across various data sources, such as NetApp and third-party storage systems, databases, and cloud services. BlueXP classification can also identify access permissions and ownership of data, and apply tags and labels to further organize and protect your data. Reference = BlueXP classification documentation, Data Classification Tool: Scans and Analyzes Data Automatically

Question: 41

When using NetApp ONTAP software, which role is predefined for cluster administrators?

A. provision

B. support

C. backup

D. recovery

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 42

A storage administrator is configuring a new 4-node AFF A400 ONTAP cluster. The cluster uses SnapMirror replication and provisions FlexCache origin volumes. The aggregates also use NetApp BlueXP tiering to object storage.

What is the minimum number of intercluster LIFs that are required on this cluster?

A. 12

B. 4

C. 8

D. 16

Answer: C

Explanation:

= Intercluster LIFs are logical interfaces that enable communication between clusters for data replication and caching. The minimum number of intercluster LIFs required on a cluster depends on the number of nodes, the number of IPSpaces, and the network topology. According to the NetApp documentation, the following are the requirements for intercluster LIFs:

At least one intercluster LIF must be configured on every node in the local cluster, and on every node in the remote cluster. Provisioning intercluster LIFs on only some nodes of the cluster is not supported.

Each intercluster LIF requires an IP address dedicated for intercluster communication. The IP addresses assigned to intercluster LIFs can reside in the same subnet as data LIFs or in a different subnet.

Every intercluster LIF on every node of the local cluster should be able to connect to every intercluster LIF on every node of the remote cluster. The cluster peering topology should use fullmesh connectivity. Full-mesh connectivity means that all the Intercluster LIFs of one peer cluster can communicate with all of the Intercluster LIFs of the other peer cluster.

Based on these requirements, the minimum number of intercluster LIFs required on a 4-node cluster is 8, assuming that there is only one IPspace and a full-mesh network topology. This means that each node has one intercluster LIF that can connect to the intercluster LIFs of the other nodes in the same cluster and the remote cluster. If there are more IPSpaces or a different network topology, the number of intercluster LIFs may vary.

Reference = What is an Intercluster network?, Create intercluster LIFs (Beginning with ONTAP 9.3), Create intercluster interfaces on all nodes (ONTAP 9.2 or earlier)

Question: 43

A customer wants a storage solution with a zero RPO and near-zero RTO for all their NAS workloads.

Which NetApp solution meets these needs?

A. storage VM disaster recovery (SVM DR)

B. MetroCluster over IP

C. SnapMirror Business Continuity (SMBC)

D. SnapMirror Synchronous (SM-S)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 44

An administrator needs to upgrade the system hardware of a StorageGRID system to the latest version of firmware.

Which software is used for this upgrade?

A. NetApp Element

B. NetApp SANtricity

C. NetApp ONTAP

D. Microsoft Windows

Answer: B

Explanation:

NetApp SANtricity is the software that is used to upgrade the system hardware of a StorageGRID system to the latest version of firmware. NetApp SANtricity is a web-based data management tool that enables customers to provision storage systems and perform common management tasks. NetApp SANtricity provides a simple, intuitive, and centralized interface for managing E-Series storage systems, which are used in StorageGRID appliances. NetApp SANtricity allows customers to upgrade drive firmware using the Upgrade Center feature, which displays the current and available firmware versions and guides the user through the upgrade process. Reference = Upgrade drive firmware using SANtricity System Manager, Upgrading drive firmware using SANtricity System Manager, Perform the upgrade, Upgrade StorageGRID software: Overview, Perform the upgrade.

Question: 45

A customer wants to create a disaster recovery site and host backups for their on-premises NetApp ONTAP based storage systems in a public cloud.

Which native ONTAP feature enables customers to do this?

A. FabricPool

B. SnapMirror

C. Snapshot technology

D. FlexCache

Answer: B

Explanation:

SnapMirror is a native ONTAP feature that enables customers to create a disaster recovery site and host backups for their on-premises NetApp ONTAP based storage systems in a public cloud.
SnapMirror provides reliable, bandwidth-efficient data replication and protection across hybrid multicloud environments. SnapMirror can replicate data from on-premises ONTAP systems to cloudbased ONTAP systems such as Cloud Volumes ONTAP or Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP. SnapMirror also supports data tiering to cloud object storage using FabricPool. Reference = SnapMirror technology, NetApp ONTAP, Learn about BlueXP disaster recovery for VMware preview

Question: 46

Which user interface should an administrator use to manage a NetApp storage solution that consists of E-Series E2800 controllers?

A. SANtricity System Manager

B. NetApp BlueXP observability

C. StorageGRID Grid Manager

D. NetApp Element software

Answer: A

Explanation:

SANtricity System Manager is a user interface that enables you to manage a NetApp storage solution that consists of E-Series E2800 controllers. SANtricity System Manager is a web-based graphical interface that provides easy configuration and maintenance of your E-Series storage systems. It also offers performance monitoring, data protection, security, and integration features. SANtricity System Manager is installed on each E-Series controller and can be accessed through a web
browser. Reference = Introduction to NetApp E-Series E2800, E2800 Hybrid Storage System – E-Series Hybrid Flash | NetApp, Controllers - NetApp.

Question: 47

What are the two node types within a Kubernetes cluster? (Choose two.)

A. worker

B. controller

C. backup

D. storage

E. master

Answer: A

Explanation:

= A Kubernetes cluster is a group of machines that run containerized applications as part of a distributed system. A Kubernetes cluster consists of two types of nodes: worker nodes and master nodes. Worker nodes are the machines that run the actual workloads, such as pods, which are groups of containers. Master nodes are the machines that run the control plane, which is responsible for managing the cluster state, scheduling workloads, and enforcing policies. A cluster must have at least one master node and one or more worker nodes. A cluster can also have multiple master nodes for high availability and load balancing. Reference = What is Kubernetes Cluster?, Kubernetes Nodes - The Complete Guide, Nodes | Kubernetes

Question: 48

Which NetApp data management tool provides the digital advisor that simplifies the proactive care and optimization of NetApp storage?

A. BlueXP classification

B. ONTAP System Manager

C. Active IQ

D. BlueXP observability

Answer: C

Explanation:

Active IQ is a digital advisor that simplifies the proactive care and optimization of NetApp storage. Fueled by telemetry data from a highly diverse installed base, it uses advanced AI and ML techniques to uncover opportunities to reduce risk and improve the performance and efficiency of your storage environment1. Active IQ provides you with visibility and insights required to maintain storage health, reduce time spent on storage operations, lower storage costs and improve efficiency2. Active IQ also integrates with ONTAP System Manager to provide a unified management experience3. Reference = NetApp Active IQ - Actionable Intelligence | NetApp, Active IQ: Actionable Intelligence to Improve Storage Health - NetApp, ONTAP System Manager - NetApp Knowledge Base

Question: 49

Which NetApp tool enables customers to monitor, troubleshoot, and optimize all of their NetApp resources

in both public clouds and private data centers?

A. BlueXP observability

B. Active IQ Unified Manager

C. ONTAP System Manager

D. BlueXP copy and sync

Answer: A

Explanation:

BlueXP observability is a NetApp tool that enables customers to monitor, troubleshoot, and optimize all of their NetApp resources in both public clouds and private data centers. It is a cloud-based service that provides comprehensive real-time data visualization of the topology, availability, performance, and utilization of all the infrastructure, including both cloud and on-premises multivendor resources. It also offers advanced analytics, alerting, and anomaly detection capabilities to help customers identify and resolve issues, optimize costs, and improve service

levels. Reference = BlueXP observability overview - NetApp, Microsoft Azure Marketplace, Quick Continuity Conversations: Infrastructure Insight - NetApp.

Question: 50

Which two encryption mechanisms are supported with NetApp cloud data storage solutions? (Choose two.)

A. NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE)

B. NetApp self-encrypting drives (SED)

C. Onboard Key Manager (OKM)

D. NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE)

E. NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Question: 51

A storage administrator logs into their NetApp BlueXP observability environment and wants to install an infrastructure data collector to begin collecting data.

Which item should be configured first?

A. Data Collector

B. Agent

C. Acquisition Unit

D. NetApp ONTAP SVM Data Collector

Answer: C

Explanation:

An acquisition unit is a software component that collects data from various sources and sends it to the BlueXP observability service. It is the first item that should be configured before installing any data collectors or agents. Data collectors are plugins that run on the acquisition unit and collect data from specific sources, such as NetApp ONTAP SVMs. Agents are optional components that can be installed on hosts to collect additional data, such as process and network metrics. Reference = BlueXP and Cloud Insights: The Importance of Observability - NetApp, Cloud Insights is a part of BlueXP - NetApp, Data collection infrastructure overview - IBM

Question: 52

A customer wants to have their MetroCluster IP automatically switch over in the event of a site disaster. Which two NetApp features can the customer use to automate switchover? (Choose two.)

A. BlueXP observability

B. Active IQ Unified Manager

C. ONTAP Mediator service

D. MetroCluster TieBreaker

E. Data Broker

Answer: C

Explanation:

= The ONTAP Mediator service and the MetroCluster TieBreaker are two NetApp features that can be used to automate switchover in a MetroCluster IP configuration in the event of a site disaster. The ONTAP Mediator service is a software component that monitors the health and connectivity of the

MetroCluster nodes and initiates a switchover when it detects a failure of one site or a network partition between the sites. The MetroCluster TieBreaker is a software component that runs on a third site and acts as a quorum witness for the MetroCluster configuration. The MetroCluster TieBreaker prevents split-brain scenarios and enables automatic switchover when one site becomes unavailable or isolated. Reference = ONTAP Mediator service overview, [MetroCluster TieBreaker overview], Data protection with automatic unplanned switchover in two-node MetroCluster configurations

Question: 53

The customer wants to use NetApp BtueXP backup and recovery to back up their NetApp ONTAP volumes in on-premises ONTAP based systems.

Which two services can be used as a backup destination? (Choose two.)

A. IBM Cloud Object Storage

B. Rackspace Cloud Files

C. Alibaba Cloud Object Storage Service

D. Google Cloud Storage

E. Microsoft Azure Blob

Answer: DE

Explanation:

Question: 54

A storage administrator wants to expand an existing NetApp ONTAP AFF cluster with cost-effective nearline storage for archiving purposes.

What should the administrator do to accomplish this task?

A. Upgrade the AFF controllers to a higher system.

B. Add a new FAS system to the existing AFF cluster.

C. Expand the cluster with a new AFF system.

D. Add SSDs to the existing AFF cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

= Adding a new FAS system to the existing AFF cluster is a way to expand the storage capacity with cost-effective nearline storage for archiving purposes. A FAS system can use HDDs as the performance tier and tier cold data to cloud object storage using FabricPool, which is a NetApp data tiering technology that reduces the amount of physical capacity taken up by data. This way, the administrator can leverage the storage efficiencies of ONTAP and the low-cost storage of the cloud to archive data that is not frequently accessed. The AFF and FAS systems can be managed by the same ONTAP cluster and provide seamless data access and protection. Reference = Storage Efficiencies - NetApp, Data Archiving: Cost-Effective Cloud Storage - NetApp, AFF Systems and Cloud Volumes ONTAP | NetApp.

Question: 55

A customer wants to use a NetApp pay-as-you-grow storage-as-a-service (STaaS) offering for their critical NFS and FCP data.

Which option meets this requirement?

A. Astra Control

B. Azure NetApp Files

C. Keystone

D. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Keystone is NetApp's pay-as-you-grow, storage-as-a-service (STaaS) offering that delivers a seamless hybrid multicloud experience for customers who prefer opex consumption models to upfront capex or leasing. Keystone provides storage capacity at predefined service levels for block, file, and object data types that can be deployed on-premises or in the cloud. Keystone supports both NFS and FCP protocols for file and block data access. Keystone allows customers to align economics and operations to their business priorities and reallocate storage spending across any public clouds. Reference = NetApp Keystone storage as a service for the hybrid cloud, Storage as a Service – STaaS | NetApp, Learn about NetApp Keystone

Question: 56

What owns the file system while provisioning SAN?

A. LUN

B. host

C. ONTAP software

D. volume

Answer: B

Explanation:

= When provisioning SAN, the host owns the file system. A LUN is a logical unit of storage that is presented to the host as a SCSI device. The host can format the LUN with any file system it supports, such as NTFS, ext4, or XFS. The ONTAP software does not manage the file system on the LUN, but only provides the block-level access to the LUN. The volume is a logical container for one or more LUNs, but it does not own the file system either. Reference = SAN Concepts, LUNs and Volumes

Question: 57

Which feature does StorageGRID use to distribute copies of object data?

A. storage lifecycle management (SLM)

B. application lifecycle management (ALM)

C. information lifecycle management (ILM)

D. object lifecycle management (OLM)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Information lifecycle management (ILM) is a feature of StorageGRID that enables you to create and apply policies that determine how objects are stored, replicated, protected, and distributed across the grid and public clouds. ILM policies can also specify how long objects are retained, when they are deleted, and how they are encrypted. ILM policies are based on object metadata, such as bucket name, object name, size, or custom tags. ILM policies help you optimize the performance, availability, durability, and cost of your object storage. Reference = Information lifecycle management overview - NetApp, StorageGRID — Object Storage | NetApp, NetApp Datasheet - NetApp StorageGRID Webscale Object Storage Software

Question: 58

What are two NetApp on-premises data storage systems that can be discovered and managed in NetApp BlueXP? (Choose two.)

A. E-Series

B. Element clusters

C. Astra Data Store

D. StorageGRID

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Question: 59

A manufacturing company wants to build an AI Center of Excellence in their headquarters using data from their remote factories. All data is currently stored on NetApp ONTAP solutions.

Which NetApp technology will enable the company to prepopulate a subset of the data?

A. Flash Cache

B. SnapVault

C. FlexCache

D. Flash Pool

Answer: C

Explanation:

FlexCache is a NetApp technology that will enable the company to prepopulate a subset of the data from their remote factories to their AI Center of Excellence. FlexCache is a feature of NetApp ONTAP that allows you to create a cache volume on a local or remote cluster and populate it with data from a source volume on another cluster1. FlexCache enables faster access to data by reducing latency and network bandwidth consumption1. FlexCache also allows you to select a subset of data from the source volume to cache, based on your business needs2. FlexCache can be used for various use cases, such as AI and machine learning, where you need to access a subset of data from a large data lake for training or inference3. Reference = 1: FlexCache overview - NetApp, 2: FlexCache volumes: Frequently asked questions - NetApp, 3: NetApp ONTAP AI, powered by NVIDIA DGX systems and NetApp cloud-connected all-flash storage.

Question: 60

An associate wants to send data between Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

Which NetApp BlueXP feature should they use?

A. BlueXP copy and sync

B. BlueXP classification

C. BlueXP tiering

D. BlueXP observability

Answer: A

Explanation:

BlueXP copy and sync is a NetApp BlueXP feature that enables customers to send data between Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP and Amazon S3. BlueXP copy and sync allows customers to create data transfer relationships between different storage sources and destinations, including FSx for ONTAP and S3. BlueXP copy and sync supports both one-time and recurring data transfers, with options to schedule, monitor, and manage the data transfer operations. BlueXP copy and sync helps customers to migrate, backup, archive, or distribute their data across different storage environments. Reference = Copy and sync data, Copy and sync data between FSx for ONTAP and S3, Copy and sync data overview

Question: 61

A customer wants to use FabricPool technology to tier to object storage, using their on-premises NetApp FAS system.

Which feature allows this solution?

A. Azure Blob

B. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

C. NetApp ONTAP Simple Storage Service (S3)

D. StorageGRID

Answer: D

Explanation:

FabricPool is a NetApp storage technology that enables automated tiering of data from an all-flash appliance to low-cost object storage tiers either on or off premises1. StorageGRID is a NetApp object storage solution that provides scalable, secure, and cost-efficient storage for unstructured data2. FabricPool supports StorageGRID as one of the object storage services that can be used as a backup destination for cold data3. Reference = FabricPool - Documentation Product Guides and Resources | NetApp, StorageGRID - Documentation Product Guides and Resources | NetApp, FabricPool best practices - NetApp

Question: 62

A company is running both primary and secondary workloads on a NetApp AFF A250 system. The company wants to free space on their on-premises NetApp ONTAP clusters by migrating inactive data to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

Which NetApp technology could accomplish this task?

A. FlexCache

B. SVM data mobility

C. BlueXP edge caching

D. BlueXP tiering

Answer: D

Explanation:

BlueXP tiering is a NetApp technology that enables you to free space on your on-premises NetApp ONTAP clusters by migrating inactive data to Amazon S3. BlueXP tiering is a data tiering service that automatically moves cold data from your on-premises ONTAP volumes to low-cost object storage in the cloud. BlueXP tiering uses a Connector, which is a virtual machine that runs in your AWS VPC or on your premises, to create and manage an S3 bucket for tiering. BlueXP tiering also provides data protection, encryption, and compression features to ensure the security and efficiency of your data. Reference = Tiering data from on-premises ONTAP clusters to Amazon S3 | NetApp Documentation, BlueXP Tiering | NetApp Cloud Central.

Question: 63

Which two cloud-native solutions provide metered file storage for NAS volumes? (Choose two.)

A. NetApp AFF systems

B. NetApp ONTAP Select software

C. NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP

D. Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP

E. Azure NetApp Files

Answer: DE

Explanation:

Question: 64

Which two NetApp products offer hardware encryption? (Choose two.)

A. NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE)

B. NVMe self-encrypting drives (SED)

C. NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE)

D. NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Question: 65

A customer wants a disaster recovery solution in the cloud. The SnapMirror destination needs to be fully managed by the cloud provider.

Which service should the customer use?

A. Azure NetApp Files

B. NetApp Cloud Volumes Service

C. NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP

D. Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP is a fully managed service that provides native NetApp ONTAP storage and data management capabilities in the AWS cloud. It enables customers to use SnapMirror to replicate data from their on-premises ONTAP environments to Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP, and vice versa, for disaster recovery purposes. It also supports other ONTAP features, such as deduplication, compression, thin provisioning, snapshots, cloning, encryption, and tiering. It is suitable for customers who want to leverage the cloud for disaster recovery, while having the cloud provider manage the storage infrastructure and operations.
Reference = Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP - NetApp, Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP: A Fully Managed Cloud Service for Enterprise Applications - NetApp, NetApp ONTAP: Discover and Manage On-Premises Ontap Clusters

Question: 66

A healthcare company needs a new solution to store large quantities of data that is separated by department. The company wants to install one system that can logically isolate each department's data and provide each department with its own authentication and administration. Which NetApp ONTAP feature meets this requirement?

A. SVM

B. FlexGroup

C. HA pair

D. MetroCluster

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 67

An associate is using NetApp BlueXP to replicate data to NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP from a NetApp AFF system for disaster recovery purposes. What must be done to the SnapMirror relationship to activate the destination volume for data access?

A. Update

B. Break

C. Delete

D. Resync

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Break (Correct Answer): The "Break" operation interrupts the SnapMirror relationship and effectively "promotes" the destination volume to a read/write state. This is the required step to allow applications and users to actively write da1ta to the volume during a disaster recovery scenario.

Update: This action manually triggers a replication transfer to bring the destination volume up to date with the source but keeps the destination read-only.

Delete: This completely removes the relationship configuration. While it stops replication, it is generally not the correct workflow for activating DR because it removes the link entirely rather than just pausing it for failover.

Resync: This is used to re-establish the relationship, often to sync data back to the original source (failback) or to resume replication after a break.

Question: 68

A customer has a legal requirement to maintain data for 7 years. Which technology enables the customer to preserve data safely?

A. NVE

B. WAFL

C. WORM

D. NSE

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

WORM (Write Once, Read Many): This is the correct technology for legal and regulatory data retention. It locks data so that it cannot be modified or deleted for a specified retention period (in this case, 7 years). NetApp implements WORM technology through a feature called SnapLock.

NVE (NetApp Volume Encryption): This is a software-based encryption solution for data security (protecting against data theft), but it does not prevent data from being deleted or modified by authorized users.

WAFL (Write Anywhere File Layout): This is the underlying file system layout used by NetApp ONTAP to optimize write performance. While it is fundamental to how data is stored, it is not a compliance feature for legal holds.

NSE (NetApp Storage Encryption): This is a hardware-based encryption solution using self-encrypting drives (SEDs). Like NVE, it protects data confidentiality, not data retention or immutability.

Question: 69

A storage administrator is using NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP in AWS. The administrator plans to enable NetApp BlueXP backup and recovery in AWS for protection and long-term archive of the data. Where will the backups be stored?

A. StorageGRID storage

B. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket1

C. Azure Blob container2

D. Google Cloud Storage

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket: When protecting Cloud Volumes ONTAP (CVO) data located in AWS using NetApp BlueXP backup and recovery, the backups are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket by default. BlueXP creates the object storage infrastructure (S3 bucket) within the same AWS account (or a different one if configured) to ensure data is close to the source, minimizing egress costs and latency.

StorageGRID, Azure Blob, and Google Cloud Storage: While BlueXP is a multicloud manager and can technically support various targets depending on the specific configuration or if you were backing up on-premises data, the standard and most efficient architectural design for CVO in AWS is to use the native AWS object storage

service (S3). Using Azure or Google Cloud would incur unnecessary cross-cloud egress fees.

Question: 70

Which NetApp service offers a simple, secure, and automated way to transfer NFS data to Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)?

A. BlueXP classification

B. ONTAP System Manager

C. NetApp Active IQ

D. BlueXP copy and sync1

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

BlueXP copy and sync (formerly Cloud Sync): This is the correct answer. It is a service specifically designed for fast, secure data synchronization and migration.2 It supports transferring data between various source and target formats, including migrating data from NFS (on-premises or cloud) to Amazon EFS. It handles the conversion and automated data movement efficiently.3

BlueXP classification (formerly Cloud Data Sense): This service is used for scanning data to map personal and sensitive information for compliance and governance, not for data transfer.

ONTAP System Manager: This is the management interface for specific ONTAP clusters, not a data migration tool for EFS.

NetApp Active IQ: This is a digital advisor tool for monitoring the health and predictive analytics of NetApp systems.

Question: 71

A StorageGRID SG100 appliance combines which two types of nodes for high-availability load balancing services?4 (Choose two.)

A. Gateway

B. Storage

C. Load balancer

D. Admin

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Explanation

Gateway (Correct): The SG100 and SG1000 "Services Appliances" are designed to operate as Gateway Nodes.5 The Gateway Node provides the load-balancing interface (S3/Swift endpoints) for client applications.6

Admin (Correct): These appliances can also operate as Admin Nodes (primary or non-primary) to provide grid management services.7 The SG100 is unique because it combines the computing power to run both Gateway and Admin node services on a single hardware chassis, removing the need for separate virtual machines for these roles.8

Storage: The SG100 is a services appliance and contains no object storage capacity. Storage nodes are provided by different appliances (e.g., SG5700, SG6000).

Load balancer: While the appliance provides load balancing services, "Load balancer" is considered a service or function running inside the Gateway/Admin node, not a distinct "Node Type" in the StorageGRID topology definitions.9

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Question: 74

Which NetApp Cloud Manager add-on service enables you to back up on-premises volumes and NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP volumes to object storage?

A. Cloud Insights

B. Cloud Backup

C. SnapLock

D. Cloud Compliance

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm/concept_backup_to_cloud.html#limitations

Cloud Backup is a service that enables you to back up and restore data from on-premises or cloudbased NetApp storage systems to low-cost object storage. It supports both NetApp ONTAP and NetApp Element software. Reference: 1 https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm/concept_backup.html

Question: 75

You are helping to deploy a new cloud application. Over time, cloud resource requirements will likely grow and could become costly. Your manager asks you to collect cost data and determine how to optimize costs.

In this scenario, which NetApp product would enable you to fulfill this request?

A. Cloud Compliance

B. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

C. Cloud Volume service

D. Spot Cloud Analyzer by NetApp

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: https://spot.io/products/cloud-analyzer/

Spot Cloud Analyzer by NetApp is a product that helps you monitor, analyze, and optimize your cloud infrastructure costs across multiple cloud providers and accounts. It provides visibility into your cloud spending patterns, identifies cost-saving opportunities, and recommends actions to reduce your cloud bills. Reference: 2 https://spot.io/products/cloud-analyzer/

Question: 76

Your company has decided to move an on-premises application to the cloud. The application's data is currently stored locally on a physical Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) server.

Which NetApp solution would be used to migrate this data to an Azure NetApp Files volume?

A. SnapVault

B. Cloud Sync

C. SnapMIrror

D. AzCopy

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Sync is a NetApp service that enables you to synchronize data between different sources and targets, such as on-premises file servers, NFS or CIFS shares, cloud storage services, or Azure NetApp Files volumes. It supports various protocols and formats, including RHEL servers.
Reference: 3 https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/cloud-sync/index.html

Question: 77

What are two main benefits when configuring Advanced Disk Partitioning (ADP) on an AFF or FAS system? (Choose two.)

A. Increases deduplication efficiencies.

B. Reduces the RAID parity overhead.

C. Decreases disk failure rate.

D. Optimises storage capacity.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Advanced Disk Partitioning (ADP) is a feature that enables you to partition each disk into two partitions: one for data and one for root aggregates. This reduces the number of disks required for root aggregates and increases the number of disks available for data aggregates, thus reducing the RAID parity overhead and optimizing the storage capacity. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/concept_adp_overview.html

Question: 78

Which two statements are true regarding an ONTAP Select deployment? (Choose two.)

A. Multiple nodes from a single ONTAP Select cluster should not run on the same hypervisor host.

B. You can add an ONTAP Select node directly to a NetApp engineered hardware ONTAP cluster.

C. The hypervisor host is running either VMware ESXi or Red Hat KVM.

D. Each hypervisor host within an ONTAP Select cluster can run a different version or release of the hypervisor software.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

A is true because running multiple nodes from the same cluster on the same host can compromise availability and performance. C is true because VMware ESXi and Red Hat KVM are the supported hypervisors for ONTAP Select deployment.

Question: 79

Which statement is correct about Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems and ONTAP clusters, before you can replicate data between them?

A. The source volume has been taken ofline.

B. The source and destination volumes are running compatible ONTAP versions.

C. The volume names on both the source and the destination are the same.

D. The destination volume has all of the storage efficiency settings disabled.

Answer: B

Explanation:

B is correct because the source and destination volumes must be running compatible ONTAP versions to support SnapMirror replication. The other statements are not correct or not required for replication.
Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/snapmirror/snapmirror-overview.html

Question: 80

You have multiple on-premises applications writing to ONTAP LUNs and NFS exports. You want to build a disaster recovery solution from your on-premises ONTAP systems to your Microsoft Azure Resource Group while preserving the data efficiency and access properties for block and file.

Which cloud storage destination would you use In Microsoft Azure to accomplish this task?

A. NetApp Cloud Volumes Service

B. Azure Blob Destination

C. Azure NetApp Files

D. NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP

Answer: D

Explanation:

D is correct because NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP is a software-only version of ONTAP that runs on cloud infrastructure and supports SnapMirror replication with on-premises ONTAP systems. The other options are not compatible with SnapMirror or do not preserve the data efficiency and access properties for block and file. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-

en/ontap/task_dp_back_up_to_cloud.html

Question: 81

What are two benefits of providing object storage with NetApp StorageGRID appliances? (Choose two.)

A. enterprise-grade hardware

B. integration with VMware vSphere

C. simplicity of deployment

D. underlying heterogeneous storage

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

A is true because NetApp StorageGRID appliances provide enterprise-grade hardware with high availability, durability, and performance. C is true because NetApp StorageGRID appliances simplify the deployment of object storage by automating the installation and configuration process. The other statements are not benefits of using StorageGRID appliances. Reference: https://www.netapp.com/pdf.html?item=/media/16348-tr4743pdf.pdf

Question: 82

Your company has a NetApp ONTAP solution deployed in a data center. The current solution has a large amount of stored inactive data. You are asked to tier this data to the cloud, but you must keep the data efficiencies that you are using in the data center.

In this scenario, which NetApp technology enables you to accomplish this task?

A. FabricPool

B. StorageGRID

C. Cloud Volumes Service

D. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

Answer: A

Explanation:

A is correct because FabricPool is a feature of ONTAP that enables you to tier inactive data from an all-flash aggregate to an object store in the cloud, while keeping the data efficiencies such as deduplication and compression. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/cloud/fabricpool-concept.html

Question: 83

What are three supported deployment solutions for NetApp StorageGRID? (Choose three.)

A. virtual servers using VMware ESXI

B. virtual servers using Docker containers

C. virtual servers using Microsoft Hyper-V

D. StorageGRID hardware appliances

E. virtual servers using Amazon EC2

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

A, D, and E are correct because NetApp StorageGRID supports deployment on virtual servers using VMware ESXi, StorageGRID hardware appliances, and virtual servers using Amazon EC2. The other options are not supported deployment solutions for StorageGRID. Reference: https://www.netapp.com/pdf.html?item=/media/16348-tr4743pdf.pdf

Question: 84

Which two enable you to tier data that is stored in an ONTAP system to an object store? (Choose two.)

A. Cloud Tiering

B. FabricPool

C. Cloud Sync

D. FlexGroup

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Reference:
https://thinksystem.lenovofiles.com/storage/help/topic/managing_storage_tiers_by_using_fabricpool/M_EB611646-616F-4943-9A83-C6CBD5FFB684_.pdf

A and B are correct because Cloud Tiering and FabricPool are two features of ONTAP that enable you to tier data from an ONTAP system to an object store. The other options are not related to data tiering. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/cloud/fabricpool-concept.html

Question: 85

Which StorageGRID feature is used to define the object placement and replication rules within a StorageGRID system?

A. Object Lifecycle Management (OLM)

B. Storage Classes

C. Information Lifecycle Management (ILM)

D. application lifecycle management (ALM)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.slideshare.net/solarisyougood/netapp-se-training-storage-grid-webscale- technical-overview

C is correct because Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) is the feature of StorageGRID that defines the object placement and replication rules within a StorageGRID system. The other options are not features of StorageGRID or do not relate to object placement and replication rules.
Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/sgws-115/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.sg-admin%2FGUID-0E0D1B8C-7E4A-4B6F-AE5C-8A9D7F9B1F4C.html

Question: 86

You want to use the Cloud Manager solution to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP in your public cloud environment. In this scenario, what Is deployed first to accomplish this task?

A. Active IQ Unified Manager

B. ONTAP System Manager

C. Connector

D. Acquisition Unit

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm/pdfs/sidebar/Get_started_with_Cloud_Manager.pdf (page 8)

Connector is the component of Cloud Manager that enables you to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP in your public cloud environment. The other options are not components of Cloud Manager or do not relate to deploying Cloud Volumes ONTAP. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm/concept_overview.html

Question: 87

You are asked to collect and monitor data using NetApp Cloud Insights. You want to collect data from infrastructure-type assets. In this scenario, what must you first deploy to accomplish this task?

A. a proxy server

B. an acquisition unit

C. an agent host

D. a federated identity source

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/cloud-insights-cloud-infrastructure-monitoring-basics

acquisition unit is the component of Cloud Insights that enables you to collect data from infrastructure-type assets. The other options are not components of Cloud Insights or do not relate to collecting data from infrastructure-type assets. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/cloudinsights/concept_overview.html

Question: 88

You want to maintain a longer retention time of your Snapshot copies on a NetApp ONTAP system in a remote data center versus the NetApp ONTAP system in your primary data center.

Which NetApp ONTAP feature enables you to accomplish this task?

A. FlexGroup volume

B. SnapCenter

C. SnapVault

D. SnapLock

Answer: C

Explanation:

SnapVault is a feature of ONTAP that enables you to maintain a longer retention time of your Snapshot copies on a secondary system in a remote data center. The other options are not related to Snapshot copy retention or do not work with ONTAP systems. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/task_dp_back_up_to_cloud.html

Question: 89

Regarding Quality of Service, what are three IOPS parameters in the NetApp Element software that are defined per volume? (Choose three.)

A. Standard IOPS

B. Maximum IOPS

C. Burst IOPS

D. Extreme IOPS

E. Minimum IOPS

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMLP2854716/html/GUID-A0C92EA6-37D8-44C4-BF6B-464817D6CB0A.html#:~:text=A%20SolidFire%20storage%20cluster%20has,Max%20IOPS%2C%20and%20Burst%20IOPS.

B, C, and E are correct because Maximum IOPS, Burst IOPS, and Minimum IOPS are three IOPS parameters in the NetApp Element software that are defined per volume. The other options are not IOPS parameters in the NetApp Element software. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us- en/element-software/concept_qos.html

Question: 90

What are two Type 1 hypervisors? (Choose two.)

A. VMware ESXI

B. Oracle VM VirtualBox

C. VMware Workstation

D. Microsoft Hyper-V

Answer: AD

Explanation:

https://medium.com/teamresellerclub/type-1-and-type-2-hypervisors-what-makes-them-different-6a1755d6ae2c#:~:text=Type%201%20Hypervisor%3A&text=A%20few%20examples%20of%20Type,known%20to%20be%20very%20secure.

VMware ESXi and Microsoft Hyper-V are two examples of Type 1 hypervisors, which run directly on the hardware and provide virtualization services to guest operating systems. The other options are examples of Type 2 hypervisors, which run on top of a host operating system and provide virtualization services to guest operating systems. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us- en/ontap/concept_hypervisor_types.html

Question: 91

What are two elements of the Azure NetApp Files hierarchy? (Choose two.)

A. encryption

B. volume

C. capacity

D. tier

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

B and D are correct because volume and tier are two elements of the Azure NetApp Files hierarchy. A volume is a logical container for data that can be accessed through SMB or NFS protocols. A tier is a performance level that determines the throughput and latency of a volume. The other options are not elements of the Azure NetApp Files hierarchy. Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en- us/azure/azure-netapp-files/azure-netapp-files-understand-hierarchy

Question: 92

Which two NetApp features encrypt the storage data? (Choose two.)

A. NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)

B. NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE)

C. Trusted Platform Module (TPM)

D. Encrypted File System (EFS)

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

https://docs.netapp.com/ontap-9/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.dot-cm-concepts%2FGUID-394BC638-DADB-4CA4-8C8E-D7F942F30458.html

A and B are correct because NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) and NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE) are two NetApp features that encrypt the storage data. NVE is a software-based encryption feature that encrypts data at the volume level using an external key manager. NSE is a hardware-based encryption feature that encrypts data at the disk level using self-encrypting drives. The other options are not NetApp features or do not encrypt the storage data. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us- en/ontap/data-protection/data-encryption-overview.html

Question: 93

Your customer wants to purchase a NetApp SolidFire storage cluster. The customer wants to know the minimum required nodes per cluster. In this scenario, what do you tell the customer?

A. Three nodes are required.

B. Four nodes are required.

C. Two nodes are required.

D. Six nodes are required.

Answer: A

Explanation:

three nodes are required for a NetApp SolidFire storage cluster. This is the minimum number of nodes needed to ensure high availability and data protection. The other options are not correct or not required for a NetApp SolidFire storage cluster. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us- en/element-software/concept_cluster_overview.html

Question: 94

The NetApp Cloud Compliance service scans data from which two data sources? (Choose two.)

A. Azure Ultra Disk

B. Amazon S3 Glacier

C. Microsoft OneDrive

D. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

Answer: BD

Explanation:

https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm/concept_cloud_compliance.html#supported-working- environments-and-data-sources

Amazon S3 Glacier and Cloud Volumes ONTAP are two data sources that can be scanned by the NetApp Cloud Compliance service. The other options are not data sources that can be scanned by the NetApp Cloud Compliance service. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/cloudinsights/concept_cloud_compliance_data_sources.html

Question: 95

What is an advantage of server virtualization from a maintenance perspective?

A. Virtual machines can be non-disruptively relocated to more powerful platforms, If required.

B. Hosts can be powered off with no effect to the virtual machines running on the hosts.

C. Virtual machines that are powered on but not being accessed, use no CPU or memory resources.

D. Hosts can be upgraded or replaced non-disruptively to the virtual machines running on the hosts.

Answer: D

Explanation:

server virtualization allows hosts to be upgraded or replaced non-disruptively to the virtual machines running on the hosts by using features such as live migration or vMotion. The other options are not advantages of server virtualization from a maintenance perspective. Reference: https://phoenixnap.com/kb/what-is-server-virtualization

Question: 96

You want to make efficient use of your disk storage and save money by tiering your infrequently accessed data to a less expensive object store. Which NetApp technology enables you to satisfy these requirements?

A. FabricPool

B. SnapVault

C. SnapMirror

D. FlexCache

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.netapp.com/pdf.html?item=/media/17239-tr4598pdf.pdf&v=20216141531

FabricPool is a feature of ONTAP that enables you to tier your infrequently accessed data to a less expensive object store, such as AWS S3 or Azure Blob Storage. The other options are not related to data tiering or do not work with object stores. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us- en/ontap/cloud/fabricpool-concept.html

Question: 97

Your customer is moving some of their data to the public cloud, but is concerned about the complexity of migrating and managing their data. They ask you about building a data fabric to make this process easier.

What are three reasons for using NetApp technologies In this scenario? (Choose three.)

A. NetApp enables customers to provision, monitor and manage their cloud and on-premises storage through a single UI.

B. NetApp enables customers to back up data to private or public clouds.

C. NetApp enables customers to reduce the cost of migration by avoiding egress costs.

D. NetApp enables customers to ofload the provisioning of storage In public and private clouds.

E. NetApp enables secure replication between on-premlses storage systems and the public cloud.

Answer: A, B, E

Explanation:

NetApp enables customers to provision, monitor and manage their cloud and on-premises storage through a single UI (Cloud Manager), back up data to private or public clouds (Cloud Backup), and enable secure replication between on-premises storage systems and the public cloud (SnapMirror Cloud). The other options are not reasons for using NetApp technologies in this scenario. Reference:

https://www.netapp.com/data-fabric/

Question: 98

Which replication software preserves NetApp ONTAP storage efficiencies?

A. SnapMirror

B. robocopy

C. Snapshot

D. Cloud Sync

Answer: A

Explanation:

SnapMirror is a replication software that preserves NetApp ONTAP storage efficiencies, such as deduplication and compression, when transferring data between ONTAP systems. The other options are not replication software or do not preserve ONTAP storage efficiencies. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/snapmirror/snapmirror-overview.html

Question: 99

Which two StorageGRID features provide data durability for large unstructured datasets? (Choose two.)

A. storage tiering

B. S3 API compatibility

C. erasure coding

D. object replication

Answer: CD

Explanation:

When you configure the Erasure Coding profile for an ILM rule, you select an available erasure coding scheme. Erasure coding schemes control how many data fragments and how many parity fragments are created for each object. The erasure coding schemes that are available depend on how many Storage Nodes and sites make up the storage pool you plan to use.

C and D are correct because erasure coding and object replication are two StorageGRID features that provide data durability for large unstructured datasets. Erasure coding is a technique that splits an object into data fragments and parity fragments and distributes them across different nodes or sites. Object replication is a technique that creates multiple copies of an object and stores them on different nodes or sites. The other options are not features of StorageGRID or do not provide data durability. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/sgws-115/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.sg- admin%2FGUID-0E0D1B8C-7E4A-4B6F-AE5C-8A9D7F9B1F4C.html

Question: 100

What are two benefits of using the ONTAP Tools for VMware vSphere software? (Choose two.)

A. deploying ONTAP Select Instances from the vCenter Server

B. connecting to AWS for virtual machine replication

C. optimizing ESXi hosts settings for ONTAP storage

D. provisioning ONTAP storage from the vCenter Server

Answer: CD

Explanation:

ONTAP Tools for VMware vSphere enables you to optimize ESXi hosts settings for ONTAP storage and provision ONTAP storage from the vCenter Server. The other options are not benefits of using ONTAP Tools for VMware vSphere. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap-tools-vmware-vsphere/

Question: 101

Which NetApp Cloud Manager add-on service scans your data to locate personally identifiable information (PII)?

A. Cloud Compliance

B. Cloud Insights

C. Cloud Sync

D. Cloud Backup

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm/concept_cloud_compliance.html

Cloud Compliance is a NetApp Cloud Manager add-on service that scans your data to locate personally identifiable information (PII) and other sensitive data. The other options are not Cloud Manager add-on services or do not scan your data for PII. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm/concept_compliance.html

Question: 102

Your employer asks you to deploy a solution in the cloud for sharing files company-wide. Employees require optimal performance and transparent data access to a single set of data.

In this scenario, which NetApp technology would you deploy?

A. Global File Cache

B. ONTAP Select

C. StorageGRID

D. Cloud Sync service

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://cloud.netapp.com/global-file-cache

Global File Cache is a NetApp technology that enables you to deploy a solution in the cloud for sharing files company-wide. It provides optimal performance and transparent data access to a single set of data by caching frequently accessed files at the edge locations. The other options are not NetApp technologies or do not provide file sharing solutions in the cloud. Reference: https://www.netapp.com/cloud-services/global-file-cache/

Question: 103

Which NetApp product would be used for High Performance Computing solutions?

A. E-Series

B. StorageGRIO

C. Active IQ

D. Astra

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://www.netapp.com/blog/choosing-storage-for-your-hpc-solution-part-1-speed/#:~:text=With%20nearly%201%20million%20systems,with%20NetApp%20E%2DSeries%20sto rage.

E-Series is a NetApp product that would be used for High Performance Computing solutions. It provides high performance, high availability, and high density for data-intensive workloads. The other options are not NetApp products or do not target High Performance Computing solutions.
Reference: https://www.netapp.com/data-storage/eseries/

Question: 104

You are tiering data from your primary NetApp ONTAP cluster to StorageGRID. In this scenario, which statement about FabricPool licensing Is correct?

A. There is no way to increase the capacity of a FabricPool license after the Initial purchase.

B. A FabricPool license Is not required.

C. Each cluster purchased by a user includes a single 10 TB FabricPool license.

D. The FabricPool license is Included with the NetApp ONTAP bundle.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.netapp.com/pdf.html?item=/media/17219-tr4814pdf.pdf&v=20216161439

each cluster purchased by a user includes a single 10 TB FabricPool license. This license enables you to tier data from your primary NetApp ONTAP cluster to StorageGRID. The other statements are not correct about FabricPool licensing. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/concept_fabricpool_licensing.html

Question: 105

You are setting up a new StorageGRID environment.

In this scenario, which two nodes would you deploy? (Choose two.)

A. storage node

B. admin node

C. management node

D. cluster node

Answer: AB

Explanation:

because storage node and admin node are two nodes that you would deploy in a new StorageGRID environment. A storage node is a node that stores object data and metadata. An admin node is a node that hosts the primary Admin Node service and the Gateway Node service. The other options are not nodes that you would deploy in a StorageGRID environment. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/sgws-115/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.sg-install%2FGUID- 0E0D1B8C-7E4A-4B6F-AE5C-8A9D7F9B1F4C.html

Question: 106

Which two technologies are involved during a takeover event on an ONTAP cluster? (Choose two.)

A. Advanced Disk Partitioning (ADP)

B. Storage VM (SVM)

C. Storage Failover (SFO)

D. Aggregate Relocation (ARL)

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Storage VM (SVM) and Storage Failover (SFO) are two technologies that are involved during a takeover event on an ONTAP cluster. An SVM is a logical entity that owns data volumes and provides data access through one or more protocols. SFO is a feature that enables an HA pair of nodes to take over each other's storage and network resources in case of a failure. The other options are not technologies that are involved during a takeover event on an ONTAP cluster. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/concept_ha_overview.html

Question: 107

Which two statements are correct about a FlexVol volume? (Choose two.)

A. A FlexVol volume Is always read/write.

B. A FlexVol volume can be used for file or block data.

C. A FlexVol volume is the same as a LUN.

D. A FlexVol volume can share Its containing aggregate with other volumes.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

FlexVol volume can be used for file or block data and can share its containing aggregate with other volumes. A FlexVol volume is a logical container for data that is loosely coupled to its containing aggregate. The other options are not correct about a FlexVol volume. Reference: https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196986/html/GUID-AE9B67AB-DE96-4A3A-A110-34320754407E.html

Question: 108

When creating a StorageGRID solution with two sites, how many storage nodes are required?

A. at least three nodes per site

B. at least four nodes in total

C. at least two nodes per site

D. at least one node per site

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/sgws-111/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.sg-admin%2FGUID-4982C9E3-7D7B-460C-83E1-8514BD12C1A9.html

when creating a StorageGRID solution with two sites, you need at least three nodes per site. This is the minimum number of nodes needed to ensure data durability and availability across sites. The other options are not correct or not required for a StorageGRID solution with two sites. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/sgws-115/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.sg-install%2FGUID- 0E0D1B8C-7E4A-4B6F-AE5C-8A9D7F9B1F4C.html

Question: 109

Your users require both NFS and SMB file services. You do not want to manage the storage using ONTAP System Manager or the command line interface.

In this scenario, which two products would satisfy these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Azure NetApp Files

B. Cloud Volumes Service

C. Azure Blob Storage

D. Amazon S3 Glacier

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-netapp-files/azure-netapp-files-faqs

https://www.netapp.com/knowledge-center/what-is-cloud-volumes/

Azure NetApp Files and Cloud Volumes Service are two products that would satisfy the requirements of providing both NFS and SMB file services and managing the storage without using ONTAP System Manager or the command line interface. Azure NetApp Files and Cloud Volumes Service are fully managed cloud services that offer native file protocols on top of ONTAP storage. The other options are not products that would satisfy the requirements. Reference: https://www.netapp.com/cloud-

services/azure-netapp-files/ https://www.netapp.com/cloud-services/cloud-volumes-service/

Question: 110

Your employer asks you to create a large repository for storing videos and photos that is available at every location. You decide to use StorageGRID to accomplish this task.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. StorageGRID unifies data services across SAN and NAS environments, both on-premises and in the cloud.

B. StorageGRID allows you to store data globally and access It locally with a true global namespace.

C. StorageGRID achieves data reduction with always-on global deduplication, compression, and thin provisioning.

D. StorageGRID enables applications to access content directly with the Amazon S3 cloud interface.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

StorageGRID allows you to store data globally and access it locally with a true global namespace and enables applications to access content directly with the Amazon S3 cloud interface. StorageGRID is an object storage solution that provides scalable, durable, and cost-effective storage for unstructured data. The other options are not correct about StorageGRID. Reference: https://www.netapp.com/data-storage/storagegrid/

Question: 111

What are two benefits of NetApp FabricPool technology? (Choose two.)

A. to reclaim capacity on primary storage

B. to enable ease-of-use data migration to the cloud

C. to allow simple disaster recovery from primary to secondary locations

D. to allow high-performance storage to be used for active (hot) data

Answer: AD

Explanation:

NetApp FabricPool technology provides two benefits of reclaiming capacity on primary storage and allowing high-performance storage to be used for active (hot) data. FabricPool is a feature of ONTAP that enables you to tier infrequently accessed (cold) data from an all-flash aggregate to an object

store in the cloud or on-premises. The other options are not benefits of NetApp FabricPool technology.

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/cloud/fabricpool-concept.html

Question: 112

What are three global efficiencies for NetApp Element software? (Choose three.)

A. compaction

B. compression

C. deduplication

D. thin provisioning

E. Inline zero detection

Answer: B, C, E

Explanation:

B, C, and E are correct because compression, deduplication, and inline zero detection are three global efficiencies for NetApp Element software. Global efficiencies are data reduction techniques that operate across all volumes in a cluster and minimize redundancy while maximizing system performance. The other options are not global efficiencies for NetApp Element software. Reference: https://www.netapp.com/pdf.html?item=/media/16943-sb-3940pdf.pdf

Question: 113

You want complete visibility into your infrastructure to monitor, troubleshoot, and optimize all of your resources, including your public clouds and your private data center.

Which NetApp SaaS product will satisfy these requirements?

A. Cloud Manager

B. Active IQ Unified Manager

C. Cloud Insights

D. My Services In Cloud Central

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud Insights is a NetApp SaaS product that provides complete visibility into your infrastructure to monitor, troubleshoot, and optimize all of your resources, including your public clouds and your private data center. The other options are not NetApp SaaS products or do not provide complete visibility into your infrastructure. Reference: https://www.netapp.com/cloud-services/cloud-insights/

Question: 114

Which two solutions are natively supported with NetApp Virtual Desktop Service? (Choose two.)

A. Windows Virtual Desktop

B. Citrix Virtual Desktops Essentials

C. Remote Desktop Protocol

D. Amazon Workspaces

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Windows Virtual Desktop and Citrix Virtual Desktops Essentials are two solutions that are natively supported with NetApp Virtual Desktop Service. NetApp Virtual Desktop Service is a cloud-based service that enables you to deploy and manage virtual desktops on any cloud. The other options are not solutions that are natively supported with NetApp Virtual Desktop Service. Reference: https://www.netapp.com/virtual-desktop-service/

Question: 115

You are using Cloud Manager to manage your resources.

In this scenario, which two features require you to deploy a connector? (Choose two.)

A. Cloud Volumes Service

B. Azure NetApp Files

C. Cloud Backup

D. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Cloud Backup and Cloud Volumes ONTAP are two features that require you to deploy a connector when using Cloud Manager to manage your resources. A connector is a component of Cloud Manager that enables you to deploy and manage Cloud Volumes ONTAP instances and back up data to object storage. The other options are not features that require you to deploy a connector when using Cloud Manager. Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm/concept_overview.html

Question: 116

What are two advantages of using containers? (Choose two.)

A. Containers can be easily deployed using an ovf format.

B. ontainers are easily deployable.

C. Containers reduce networking complexity.

D. Containers Include all necessary executables, binary code, libraries, and configuration files.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

containers are easily deployable and include all necessary executables, binary code, libraries, and configuration files. Containers are lightweight packages of software that run in isolated environments on a shared operating system. The other options are not advantages of using containers. Reference: https://www.netapp.com/blog/what-are-containers/

Question: 117

Which statement is true about Google Cloud?

A. Google archives all data that is stored In Google Cloud.

B. Data stored in Google Cloud is searchable by using the Google search engine.

C. Data stored at rest in Google Cloud is encrypted by default.

D. Data stored In Google Cloud Is accessed through Google Drive.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Google Cloud is encrypted by default. Google Cloud uses encryption keys to protect the confidentiality of data stored in its services. The other statements are not true about Google Cloud. Reference: https://cloud.google.com/security/encryption-at-rest/default-encryption

Question: 118

What are two benefits of using NetApp Keystone? (Choose two.)

A. The storage Infrastructure Is purchased up-front.

B. It allows you to lease and pay over time.

C. It provides a pay-peruse model for storage.

D. It provides a 100% capex model.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

NetApp Keystone provides two benefits of allowing you to lease and pay over time and providing a pay-per-use model for storage. NetApp Keystone is a flexible consumption model that enables you to align your storage

spending with your business needs. The other options are not benefits of using NetApp Keystone. Reference: https://www.netapp.com/flexible-consumption-models/

Question: 119

Due to new legal regulations, a customer is now required to save all written data for a period of seven years without the ability to delete it. In this scenario, which NetApp software feature would they use to accomplish this task?

A. SnapVault snapshots

B. SnapLock Compliance

C. SnapLock Enterprise

D. SnapMirror Synchronous

Answer: B

Explanation:

SnapLock Compliance is a software feature that implements strict regulatory requirements for data retention such as SEC 17a-4. It creates non-modifiable and non-erasable volumes to prevent files from being altered or deleted until a set retention date12.

Question: 120

Which NetApp product would be used to manage multiple E-Series systems from a single pane of glass?

A. Cloud Manager

B. Active 1Q Unified Manager

C. SANtricity System Manager

D. SANtricity Unified Manager

Answer: D

Explanation:

SANtricity Unified Manager is a web-based application that allows you to manage multiple E-Series systems from a single pane of glass. It provides centralized monitoring, configuration, and management of E-Series storage systems.

Question: 121

Your company is using a FlexPod reference architecture. You want to manage your compute, storage, and visualization environment in a single UI. In this scenario, which product would satisfy these requirements?

A. Cisco Intersight

B. NetApp Active IQ Unified Manager

C. VMware vCenter

D. Cisco UCS Director

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cisco UCS Director is a product that provides unified management of compute, storage, and virtualization resources in a FlexPod reference architecture. It enables automation and orchestration of workflows across physical and virtual environments.

Question: 122

What are three types of data access? (Choose three.)

A. cloud

B. object

C. RAID

D. block

E. file

Answer: B, D, E

Explanation:

Object, block, and file are three types of data access that describe how data is stored and accessed on a storage system. Object storage uses unique identifiers to store and retrieve data as objects. Block storage divides data into fixed-sized blocks and assigns them addresses. File storage organizes data into hierarchical file systems and uses protocols such as NFS and SMB/CIFS.

Question: 123

You want to use Azure NetApp Files to create a volume in an existing capacity pool-In this scenario, which statement about volumes is true?

A. A volume can be moved to another capacity pool, but only In the same region.

B. A volume can be moved to another capacity pool, but only In the same NetApp account.

C. A capacity pool can contain multiple volumes.

D. A volume can be In multiple capacity pools at the same time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A capacity pool is a logical grouping of Azure NetApp Files resources that share the same performance tier and location. A capacity pool can contain multiple volumes that consume space from the pool.

Question: 124

You are currently performing all the important administrator and maintenance tasks for your system, and need to delegate work to the staff so that you can attend to other Issues.

Which approach will you take to ensure that your systems are safe?

A. Employ mandatory integrity control.

B. Employ the principle of least privilege.

C. Provide all users with power user access.

D. Provide all users with administrator access.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The principle of least privilege requires that users and applications should only have access to the data and operations they need to perform their tasks, and no more. This reduces the risk of unauthorized access, data breaches, and malicious actions12.

Question: 125

What must be used for all backup and restore operations with Cloud Backup?

A. SnapLock software

B. SnapCenter software

C. Cloud Manager

D. Cloud Sync

Answer: B

Explanation:

SnapCenter software is a centralized, web-based application that provides backup and restore capabilities for NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP and other NetApp storage systems. It allows you to create, manage, and monitor backup policies, schedules, and resources.

Question: 126

You want to ensure that the data that is stored in your Azure NetApp Files and on-premises NetApp ONTAP volumes satisfy General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) engagements. You also want to ensure that the sensitive data Is stored In specific locations only.

In this scenario, which NetApp cloud data service accomplishes these tasks?

A. Cloud Compliance

B. Cloud Backup

C. SnapLock Compliance

D. Cloud Insights

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud Compliance is a NetApp cloud data service that provides data privacy and security features for Azure NetApp Files and NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP. It allows you to scan your data for sensitive information, classify your data by type and location, and generate reports for GDPR compliance.

Question: 127

Which NetApp cloud product is specifically designed for stateful containerized applications?

A. Azure NetApp Files

B. Virtual Desktop Service

C. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

D. Astra

Answer: D

Explanation:

Astra is a NetApp cloud product that provides data management and protection for stateful containerized applications. It allows you to create snapshots, clones, backups, and restores of Kubernetes applications

and their persistent volumes.

Question: 128

Cloud Manager would be used to manage which two NetApp storage resources? (Choose two.)

A. NetApp E-Serles

B. NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP

C. NetApp StorageGRID

D. NetApp All Flash FAS (AFF)

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Deliver management that enables you to discover, deploy, and manage your on-premises and cloudresident NetApp ONTAP® systems—regardless of location, from a single point-of-control.

Cloud Manager is a web-based application that allows you to manage NetApp cloud storage resources across multiple cloud providers. It supports NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP, which is a software-defined storage solution that runs on top of cloud infrastructure, and NetApp StorageGRID, which is an object storage solution that can span on-premises and cloud environments.

Question: 129

Currently, all of your application workloads store their data on a NetApp AFF cluster. You are required to move 20% of your application workloads to the public cloud by the end of the fiscal year. You also want a flexible payment option as you scale your public cloud footprint.

In this scenario, which NetApp storage offering satisfies the requirements?

A. ONTAP Select deployed on a local vCenter Server instance

B. Cloud Volumes ONTAP brIng-your-own-llcense (BYOL) subscription

C. Cloud Volumes ONTAP pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) subscription

D. NetApp FAS cluster deployed In a secondary location

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud Volumes ONTAP is a software-defined storage solution that runs on top of cloud infrastructure and provides advanced data management features for file and block workloads. It allows you to move your application workloads to the public cloud and maintain NetApp ONTAP data efficiencies. A PAYGO subscription

lets you pay for the storage resources you consume on an hourly basis, which gives you a flexible payment option as you scale your public cloud footprint12.

Question: 130

Which storage type provides access using Amazon S3 APIs?

A. object

B. NAS

C. inode

D. SAN

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/storage-class-intro.html

Reference: https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/storage-tiering-ontap-cloud-and-amazon-s3

Object storage is a type of storage that uses unique identifiers to store and retrieve data as objects. Amazon S3 is an example of an object storage service that provides access using Amazon S3 APIs.

Question: 131

Your employer asks you to develop an off-site data replication strategy that maintains NetApp ONTAP data efficiencies for the home directory data. Which solution would satisfy this requirement?

A. Cloud Volumes Service

B. Azure NetApp Files

C. Global File Cache

D. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Volumes ONTAP is a software-defined storage solution that runs on top of cloud infrastructure and provides advanced data management features for file and block workloads. It supports data replication between on-premises NetApp ONTAP systems and cloud-based Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems using SnapMirror technology. This allows you to create an off-site data replication strategy that maintains NetApp

ONTAP data efficiencies for your home directory data12.

Question: 132

At the moment, all of your backup data is stored in an on-premises NetApp FAS cluster. Due to compliance requirements, you must move 300 TB of your backup data to the cloud as a secondary copy. You also want a predictable payment option as you move the backup data.

In this scenario, which NetApp storage offering satisfies the requirements?

A. a NetApp FAS cluster deployed in a secondary location

B. an ONTAP Select deployed on a local vCenter Server instance

C. a Cloud Volumes ONTAP bring-your-own-license (BYOL) subscription

D. a Cloud Volumes ONTAP pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) subscription

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Cloud Volumes ONTAP BYOL subscription allows you to purchase a license from NetApp and use it to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP on cloud infrastructure. This gives you a predictable payment option as you move your backup data to the cloud, as you pay a fixed amount for the license regardless of the amount of storage you consume12.

Question: 133

Which NetApp administration tool is used to manage E-Series and EF-Series storage arrays?

A. SANtricity System Manager

B. Active 1Q Unified Manager

C. Cloud Insights

D. ONTAP System Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://www.netapp.com/data-management/santricity/#:~:text=NetApp%20SANtricity%20software%20lets%20you,EF%2DSeries%20Flash%20Storage%20Arrays.

SANtricity System Manager is a web-based application that allows you to manage E-Series and EF- Series storage arrays from a single pane of glass. It provides centralized monitoring, configuration, and

management of E-Series and EF-Series storage systems.

Question: 134

What provides dynamic storage orchestration services for Kubernetes workloads?

A. Ansible

B. SANtricity OS

C. Trident

D. ONTAP software

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://netapp.io/persistent-storage-provisioner-for-kubernetes/

Trident is a NetApp open source project that provides dynamic storage orchestration services for Kubernetes workloads. It allows Kubernetes users to provision and manage persistent volumes backed by NetApp storage systems.

Question: 135

Where would you create an export policy?

A. in a FlexVol volume

B. in a RAID group

C. in a Storage VM

D. in an aggregate

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: http://docs.netapp.com/ontap-9/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.pow-nfs- cg%2FGUID-55EF7FD7-4904-404A-9D53-93ECFFB00B22.html

An export policy is a set of rules that defines which clients can access a file system and how they can access it. An export policy is created and managed in a Storage VM (SVM), which is a logical entity that provides data access to clients.

Question: 136

Which statement is correct about block and file data access?

A. With block data access, the host OS owns the file system; with file data access. ONTAP owns the file system

B. With block data access. ONTAP owns the file system; with file data access, the host OS owns the file system

C. With block and file data access, the host OS owns the file system

D. With block and file data access. ONTAP owns the file system.

Answer: A

Explanation:

With block data access, such as iSCSI or FC, the host OS formats the storage device with a file system and manages it. With file data access, such as NFS or SMB, ONTAP formats the storage device with a file system (WAFL) and provides access to files and directories.

Question: 137

You are using NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP for AWS. You need to have data protection for your cloud data.

What NetApp service would you use to satisfy your requirements?

A. Cloud Sync

B. Cloud Volumes Service for AV\

C. Cloud Backup

D. SaaS Backup

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud Backup is a NetApp cloud data service that provides backup and restore capabilities for Cloud Volumes ONTAP data. It allows you to create backup policies, schedules, and destinations for your cloud data protection.

Question: 138

You are asked to create and manage working environments in NetApp Cloud Manager.

In this scenario, which user role would enable you to perform this assignment?

A. Cluster Admin

B. Compliance Viewer

C. Storage Admin

D. Account Admin

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Storage Admin is a user role in NetApp Cloud Manager that enables you to create and manage working environments, such as Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems or Cloud Volumes Service volumes. A Storage Admin can also perform storage operations, such as creating volumes or snapshots.

Question: 139

Which cloud architecture model does Cloud Volumes Service have?

A. PaaS

B. DRaaS

C. SaaS

D. IaaS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.netapp.com/cloud-services/cloud-volumes-service-aws/

SaaS stands for Software as a Service, which is a cloud architecture model that provides software applications over the internet. Cloud Volumes Service is an example of a SaaS offering that provides fully managed cloud storage with advanced features and performance.

Question: 140

Which two protocols are supported with an E-Series system? (Choose two.)

A. iSCSI

B. NFS

C. FC

D. SMB

Answer: AC

Explanation:

iSCSI and FC are two protocols that are supported by E-Series systems. They are both block-based protocols that provide low-latency and high-performance storage access for applications such as databases or virtualization.

Question: 141

Which are three focus areas of NetApp E-Series solutions? (Choose three.)

A. video surveillance

B. backup

C. big data analytics

D. virtual desktop infrastructure

E. file shares using SMB

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.netapp.com/data-storage/e-series/

Video surveillance, backup, and big data analytics are three focus areas of NetApp E-Series solutions. E-Series systems provide high-density, high-availability, and high-throughput storage for these use cases.

Question: 142

Your existing virtual environment is stored on a NetApp AFF array. You want to reduce the capacity utilization on this array while taking advantage of highly scalable cloud storage.

Which ONTAP feature should you enable to satisfy these requirements?

A. FlexGroup

B. FabricPool

C. FlexClone

D. FlexCache

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/netapp-solutions/pdfs/sidebar/VMware_Virtualization_for_ONTAP.pdf

FabricPool is an ONTAP feature that enables hybrid storage solution by using an all-flash (SSD) aggregate as a performance tier and an object store in a public cloud service as a cloud tier. It allows you to reduce the capacity utilization on your AFF array by moving infrequently accessed data to the cloud tier.

Question: 143

Your company has an on-premises solution based on NetApp AFF storage with ONTAP software. A lot of data is infrequently accessed and can be moved to a cloud solution. The company prefers an opex business model.

In this scenario, which NetApp solution satisfies these requirements?

A. FabricPool

B. SnapVault

C. Cloud Sync

D. Cloud Tiering

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.netapp.com/blog/lift-but-dont-shift-with-netapp-cloud-tiering/

Cloud Tiering is a NetApp cloud data service that provides automated data tiering from on-premises NetApp AFF or FAS systems to low-cost object storage in the cloud. It allows you to move infrequently accessed data to a cloud solution and pay only for the storage resources you consume.

Question: 144

Which two tools would you use to manage your NetApp SolidFire eSDS storage cluster? (Choose two.)

A. NetApp Active IQ Unified Manager

B. NetApp Element UI

C. NetApp Element Plug-in for VMware vCenter Server

D. NetApp Cloud Manager

Answer: BC

Explanation:

After you install SolidFire eSDS on your storage clusters, you can use Element UI or the NetApp Element Plug-in for vCenter Server (VCP) to manage your storage clusters.

NetApp Element UI and NetApp Element Plug-in for VMware vCenter Server are two tools that you can use to manage your NetApp SolidFire eSDS storage cluster. NetApp Element UI is a web-based application that allows you to monitor and configure your cluster, volumes, accounts, and more.
NetApp Element Plug-in for VMware vCenter Server is a plug-in that integrates with VMware vSphere and allows you to manage your cluster, volumes, snapshots, and clones from within vCenter.

Question: 145

Which StorageGRID component is used to create tenant accounts and control how clients connect?

A. Admin Node

B. Grid Manager

C. Tenant Manager

D. Storage Node

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://library.netapp.com/ecm/ecm_download_file/ECMLP2582762

Tenant Manager is a component of StorageGRID that is used to create tenant accounts and control how clients connect. Tenant Manager allows you to define tenant users, groups, roles, policies, and endpoints for

accessing StorageGRID.

Question: 146

Your company asks you to implement a solution that will provide data governance and data mapping in your NetApp hybrid cloud deployment.

In this scenario, which NetApp technology would you deploy to deliver these services?

A. Cloud Insights

B. Cloud Sync

C. Cloud Compliance

D. Cloud Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.netapp.com/cloud-services/cloud-data-sense/

Cloud Compliance is a NetApp cloud data service that provides data governance and data mapping features for your NetApp hybrid cloud deployment. It allows you to scan your data for sensitive information, classify your data by type and location, and generate reports for compliance purposes.

Question: 147

What are two roles that you would run in a NetApp StorageGRID service appliance? (Choose two.)

A. Gateway Node

B. Storage Node

C. Storage VM

D. Primary Admin Node

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Reference: https://library.netapp.com/ecm/ecm_download_file/ECMLP2848253

Gateway Node and Primary Admin Node are two roles that you can run in a NetApp StorageGRID service appliance. A Gateway Node provides access to StorageGRID using S3 or Swift protocols. A Primary Admin Node hosts the Grid Manager and Tenant Manager interfaces and performs administrative tasks for StorageGRID.

Question: 148

You are building a new application in Google Cloud that requires multi-protocol file access.

In this scenario, which solution would you use?

A. Google Cloud Storage

B. NetApp Astra

C. NetApp Cloud Volumes Service

D. Google Cloud Spanner

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.netapp.com/newsroom/press-releases/news-rel-20180719-493880/

NetApp Cloud Volumes Service is a solution that provides fully managed file storage in Google Cloud with support for multiple protocols, such as NFS and SMB. It allows you to create high-performance and scalable volumes for your applications in Google Cloud.

Question: 149

You are required to use data-at-rest encryption on a NetApp ONTAP system. You want to maintain cross-volume storage efficiencies.

Which three technologies would accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

A. NetApp Cluster peering encryption

B. NetApp Volume Encryption

C. NetApp self encrypting drives

D. NetApp Aggregate Encryption

E. NetApp Storage Encryption

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/ontap-9/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.pow-nve%2FGUID-EAD13D8E-0219-45B6-A2C6-B25B76C9CA1A.html

NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE), NetApp self encrypting drives (SEDs), and NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE) are three technologies that provide data-at-rest encryption on a NetApp ONTAP system. They also allow you to maintain cross-volume storage efficiencies, such as deduplication and compression, across encrypted volumes.

Question: 150

What are two advantages of using containers? (Choose two.)

A. Containers can be easily deployed using an ovf format

B. Containers reduce networking complexity

C. Containers include all necessary executables. binary code, libraries, and configuration files

D. Containers are easily deployable

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.netapp.com/devops-solutions/what-are-containers/

Containers are isolated environments that run applications and services without requiring a full operating system. Containers include all necessary executables, binary code, libraries, and configuration files to run the application or service. Containers are easily deployable because they can be created, started, stopped, and deleted quickly and consistently.

Question: 151

Which software references NetApp ONTAP Snapshot metadata to create writable, point-in-time copies of a volume?

A. SnapVault

B. FlexClone

C. SnapLock

D. FlexCache

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/ontap-9/topic/com.netapp.doc.dot-cm-concepts/ONTAP%20concepts.pdf (page 28)

FlexClone is an ONTAP feature that allows you to create writable, point-in-time copies of a volume, file, or LUN. FlexClone uses Snapshot metadata to reference the original data blocks and only consumes additional space when changes are made to the clone.

Question: 152

In which two scenarios would NetApp Cloud Backup be used to restore files? (Choose two.)

A. when using an E-Series solution on-premises

B. if a volume in a different working environment is in a different account

C. when a volume in a different working environment is in the same account

D. if a volume is in the same working environment

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm/task_restore_backups.html

NetApp Cloud Backup is a cloud data service that provides backup and restore capabilities for Cloud Volumes ONTAP data. You can use Cloud Backup to restore files from a backup of a volume in the same working environment or in a different working environment that is in the same account.

www.atmicnetworks.com

Question: 153

What are two reasons for using containers? (Choose two.)

A. to minimize resource overhead

B. to deploy microservices as building blocks to distributed applications

C. to deploy virtual machines to multiple different hardware platforms

D. to deploy independent system kernels to unified applications

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.netapp.com/devops-solutions/what-are-containers/

Two reasons for using containers are to minimize resource overhead and to deploy microservices as building blocks to distributed applications. Containers minimize resource overhead because they share the kernel of the host operating system and do not require a full operating system for each application or service. Containers enable microservices architecture by allowing developers to create

modular and independent components that can communicate with each other through APIs.

Question: 154

Which two software-based encryption types does NetApp ONTAP software support? (Choose two.)

A. NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE)

B. NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE)

C. Self Encrypting Drive (SED)

D. NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/ontap-9/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.dot-cm-

concepts%2FGUID-394BC638-DADB-4CA4-8C8E-D7F942F30458.html

NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE) and NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) are two software-based encryption types that ONTAP software supports. NAE encrypts all volumes in an aggregate using a single key per aggregate. NVE encrypts individual volumes using a unique key per volume.

Question: 155

You want to have automatic tiering of all data blocks from a SnapMirror destination volume to an Amazon S3 bucket for both Cloud Volumes ONTAP and on-premises ONTAP systems.

In this scenario, which NetApp ONTAP features satisfies this requirement?

A. Cloud Sync

B. FabricPool technology

C. ONTAPS3

D. FlexCache software

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.netapp.com/pdf.html?item=/media/17239-tr4598pdf.pdf&v=20216141531

FabricPool technology is an ONTAP feature that enables hybrid storage solution by using an all-flash (SSD) aggregate as a performance tier and an object store in a public cloud service as a cloud tier. It allows you to have automatic tiering of all data blocks from a SnapMirror destination volume to an Amazon S3 bucket for both Cloud Volumes ONTAP and on-premises ONTAP systems.

Question: 156

What are two types of NetApp StorageGRID appliances? (Choose two.)

A. backup appliances

B. management appliances

C. storage appliances

D. services appliances

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Management appliances and storage appliances are two types of NetApp StorageGRID appliances. Management appliances host the Grid Manager and Tenant Manager interfaces and perform administrative tasks for StorageGRID. Storage appliances provide storage capacity and data services for StorageGRID.

Question: 157

Your customer asks you to create a Storage VM that provides NFS access.

In this scenario, which type of Storage VM needs to be created?

A. system Storage VM

B. node Storage VM

C. admin Storage VM

D. data Storage VM

Answer: D

Explanation:

A data Storage VM (SVM) is a type of SVM that needs to be created to provide NFS access. A data SVM is a logical entity that provides data access to clients using protocols such as NFS, SMB, iSCSI, or FC.

Question: 158

A customer wants to operate their own environment, yet subscribe to an offered service with NetApp Keystone Flex Subscription.

In this scenario, which two actions are customer-operated? (Choose two.)

A. administrative

B. upgrade

C. deploy

D. monitor

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Administrative and deploy are two actions that are customer-operated when using NetApp Keystone Flex Subscription. Administrative actions include managing users, roles, and permissions. Deploy actions include provisioning storage resources and configuring policies.

Question: 159

What are two benefits of using the capacity pools licensing model for ONTAP Select? (Choose two.)

A. This model provides perpetual storage allocation to the nodes

B. This model provides more efficient use of storage capacity for each node

C. This model provides reduced administrative overhead resulting in lower cost

D. This model provides dedicated storage capacity to each individual node

Answer: BC

Explanation:

More efficient use of storage capacity for each node and reduced administrative overhead resulting in lower cost are two benefits of using the capacity pools licensing model for ONTAP Select. Capacity pools allow you to allocate storage capacity from a shared pool to multiple ONTAP Select nodes, which reduces wasted space and simplifies management.

Question: 160

Which attribute of a host is used to route packs to a non-local subnet?

A. VLAN trunk

B. default gateway

C. NTP server

D. DNS server

Answer: B

Explanation:

A default gateway is an attribute of a host that is used to route packets to a non-local subnet. A default gateway is the IP address of the router that connects the host to other networks.

Question: 161

You want your developers to be able to request storage on private and public cloud locations using a single API endpoint.

In this scenario, which NetApp service provides this capability?

A. Cloud Manager

B. Cloud Sync

C. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

D. Cloud Volumes Services

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud Manager is a NetApp service that provides a single API endpoint for requesting storage on private and public cloud locations. Cloud Manager allows you to create and manage working environments, such as Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems or Cloud Volumes Service volumes, across multiple cloud providers.

Question: 162

Your organization currently has a containerized application running on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You want to begin backing up your stateful application data and enable your development teams to easily create copies of the application for testing and staging.

In this scenario, which NetApp product would accomplish this goal?

A. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

B. Astra

C. Cloud Backup Service

D. Cloud Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:

Astra is a NetApp product that provides data management and protection for stateful containerized applications running on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). It allows you to back up your application data and enable your development teams to easily create copies of the application for testing and staging.

Question: 163

Which two data protection features are built into NetApp Element software? (Choose two.)

A. volume snapshots

B. RAID DP

C. real-time replication between clusters

D. SnapLock software

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/element-software/pdfs/pages/concepts/concept_solidfire_concepts_data_protection.pdf (p.2)

Volume snapshots and real-time replication between clusters are two data protection features that are built into NetApp Element software. Volume snapshots provide point-in-time copies of data that can be used for backup and recovery. Real-time replication between clusters provides synchronous mirroring of data across different sites for disaster recovery.

Question: 164

What are three benefits provided by the Spot by NetApp portfolio? (Choose three.)

A. continuously optimizes cloud resources

B. replicates data to other clouds

C. reduces cloud infrastructure costs

D. scales Windows Virtual Desktops in Azure

E. avoids service disruption

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Continuously optimizes cloud resources, reduces cloud infrastructure costs, and avoids service disruption are three benefits provided by the Spot by NetApp portfolio. Spot by NetApp is a suite of cloud optimization solutions that leverage machine learning and automation to deliver optimal performance and availability for cloud workloads at the lowest possible cost.

Question: 165

Which three benefits of using NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP for AWS? (Choose three.)

A. automatic tiering to Amazon S3 for cost reduction

B. automatic replication to Cloud Volumes Service with SnapMirror

C. ONTAP thin provisioning for space efficiency and over-provisioning

D. NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE)with Onboard Key Manager

E. ONTAP data reduction mechanisms with compression and deduplication

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Automatic tiering to Amazon S3 for cost reduction, ONTAP thin provisioning for space efficiency and over-provisioning, and ONTAP data reduction mechanisms with compression and deduplication are three benefits of using NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP for AWS. Cloud Volumes ONTAP is a software- defined storage solution

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that runs on top of AWS infrastructure and provides advanced data management features for file and block workloads.

Question: 166

When you are using the NetApp Cloud Tiering service, which object storage provider is supported?

A. IBM Cloud Object Storage

B. NetApp ONTAP S3

C. Azure Blob storage

D. Alibaba Cloud Object Storage Service (OSS)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm/faq_cloud_tiering.html

Azure Blob storage is an object storage provider that is supported by the NetApp Cloud Tiering service. Cloud Tiering is a NetApp cloud data service that extends your data center to the cloud by automatically tiering inactive data from on-premises ONTAP clusters to object storage.