DUMPSARENA

Data ONTAP 7-Mode Administrator

Network Appliance NS0-155

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Volume A	89
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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two are Data ONTAP commands for creating LUNs on a storage system? (Choose two.)

A. lun create

B. lun config

C. lun make

D. lun setup

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

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

The following commands are available in the lun suite:

```
clone          help           online         share
comment        map            resize         show
config_check   maxsize        serial         snap
create         move           set            stats
destroy        offline        setup          unmap

lun create -s size -t ostype [ -o noreserve ] [ -e space_alloc ] lun_path
lun setup
```

Easy to use interactive mechanism for setting up initiator groups, LUNs, and mapping configuration.

QUESTION NO: 2

XML-files in /etc/stats/preset are used together with the sysstat command to customize the output.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196890/html/man1/na_stats.1.html

http://backdrift.org/man/netapp/man5/na_stats_preset.5.html

Data ONTAP provides some XML files that output a predetermined set of statistics that you can use without having to construct a script or type in a complicated command on the command line.

The preset files are located in the /etc/stats/preset directory. To use a preset file, you add -p filename to your stats show or stats stop command line. You can also add counters on the command line. If any options you specify on the command line conflict with the preset file, your command line options take precedence.

You can also create your own preset files.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which three tools present statistics from the Data ONTAP counter manager? (Choose three)

A. Operations manager

B. Window perfmon

C. Sysstat

D. Stats

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

OnTap Administration

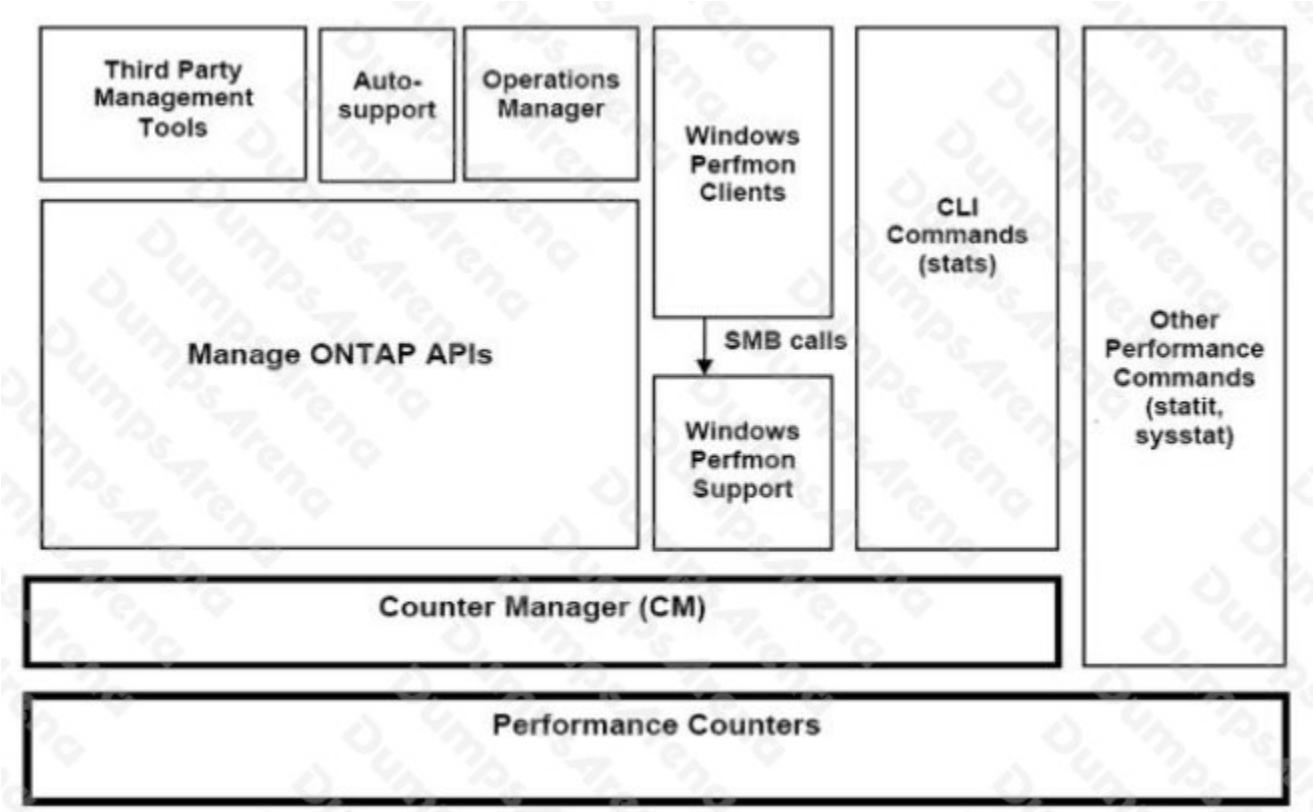
Explanation

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196890/html/man1/na_stats.1.html

https://communities.netapp.com/servlet/JiveServlet/previewBody/18684-102-5-34635/TR4090PerformanceAdvisorFeatures%26Diagnosis.pdf

https://communities.netapp.com/groups/chris-kranz-hardware-pro/blog/2009/04/01/performance-stats-withoutperfstat-or-ops-mgr

Note in the diagram below how the performance tools integration with Data OnTap. statit and sysstat interface directly with the performance counters while the other tools - including stats, a command line tool -integrate with the Counter Manager.



QUESTION NO: 4

Which three configurations would increase data transfer rates in a volume SnapMirror environment for traditional volumes?

A. The destination volumes are flexible volumes.

B. The destination and source contain disks of the same size.

C. The destination and the source contain RAID groups of the same size.

D. The destination and source contain the same number of raid groups.

E. The destination and source storage systems are no father than 30 meters apart.

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

By aligning the performance of the source and destination, optimal data transfer (aka replication) rates can be attained. Flexvols don't matter, and there is no measurable difference between the performance of a network over a 30m or 3m cable.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which mechanism allows you to make LUNs available to some initiators and unavailable to others?

A. LUN masking

B. LUN grouping

C. LUN cloning

D. LUN hiding

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logical_Unit_Number_masking

Logical Unit Number Masking or LUN masking is an authorization process that makes a Logical Unit Number available to some hosts and unavailable to other hosts.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which three steps should be taken when troubleshooting a "stale nfs file handle" response to a NFS mount request on a Solaris system? (Choose three)

A. check the client's fstab

B. check the /etc/sd.conf file on the client

C. check show mount -e to the storage system from the client

D. check for connectivity to the storage system from the client

E. check the output of the exportfs command on the storage system

ANSWER: A D E

Explanation:

The fstab file reflects the defined filesystem mount paths (including NFS mounts).

Always check network connectivity when a problem arises with a network service.

The exportfs command will display the active exports on the storage system.

QUESTION NO: 7

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

A. The target SnapVault controller deduplicates inline.

B. The source SnapVault data is deduplicated inline on the target before it is written to disk.

C. Deduplication internally synchronizes with the SnapVault schedule on the destination.

D. The source (primary) system sends duplicated data even if the source data is deduplicated.

E. Deduplication with SnapVault creates a snapshot, deduplicates, then deletes and recreates the snapshot to effectively deduplicate savings.

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196986/html/GUID-E5AD37DE-2F44-47DB-90A3-C8E115FCBFB7.html

SnapVault replicates at the file level not the block level.

Deduplication is always a post-processed activity for Data OnTap, while compression is an inline process.

The deduplication schedule depends on the SnapVault update schedule on the destination system.

A new Snapshot copy replaces the archival Snapshot copy after deduplication finishes running on the destination system. (The name of this new Snapshot copy is the same as that of the archival copy, but the Snapshot copy uses a new timestamp, which is the creation time.)

The SnapVault update recognizes the deduplicated blocks as changed blocks. Thus, when deduplication is run on an existing SnapVault source for the first time, all saved space is transferred to the destination system.

QUESTION NO: 8

The OSSV agent on the primary system listens to TCP port 10000 for all SnapVault communications.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

https://communities.netapp.com/servlet/JiveServlet/previewBody/4791-102-2-13466/tr-3466.pdf

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OSSV hosts listen for communications from NDMP manager applications on port 10000 by default.

QUESTION NO: 9

For OSSV sources, the qtree is the basic unit of SnapVault backups.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196991/html/GUID-06C70D3B-9A06-4D20-B140-EB147B941BDA.html

The data structures that are backed up and restored through SnapVault depend on the primary system.

On systems running Data ONTAP, the qtree is the basic unit of SnapVault backup and restore.

SnapVault backs up specified qtrees on the primary system to associated qtrees on the SnapVault secondary system. If necessary, data is restored from the secondary qtrees back to their associated primary qtrees.

On open systems storage platforms, the directory is the basic unit of SnapVault backup. SnapVault backs up specified directories from the native system to specified qtrees in the SnapVault secondary system.

If necessary SnapVault can restore an entire directory or a specified file to the open systems platform.

The destination system uses a slightly more disk space and directories than the source system.

QUESTION NO: 10

Data ONTAP 8.0 7-Mode supports SMB 2.0 in Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

http://www.netapp.com/us/system/pdf-reader.aspx?m=tr-3740.pdf&cc=us

SMB 2.0 support was included in Data OnTap 8.1.