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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An orphaned volume occurs during an asynchronous mirror implementation. You must recover the orphaned volume.

In this scenario, which statement is correct?

Options:

A- Remove the mirroring relationship on the orphan, then re-create the mirroring relationship
B- Suspend mirroring operations on the orphan, then resume operations
C- Deactivate the mirror consistency group that contains the orphan, then re-enable the group
D- Perform a role change on the orphan, then re-create the mirroring relationship

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Identify the Orphaned Volume:

Step: Use SANtricity System Manager to identify the orphaned volume.

Reason: To determine which volume has lost its mirror relationship.

Remove the Mirroring Relationship:

Step: Access the mirroring settings for the orphaned volume and remove the existing relationship.

Reason: The current relationship is invalid and needs to be removed to reset the configuration.

Re-create the Mirroring Relationship:

Step: Establish a new mirroring relationship for the previously orphaned volume.

Reason: To restore the asynchronous mirroring setup with a valid configuration.

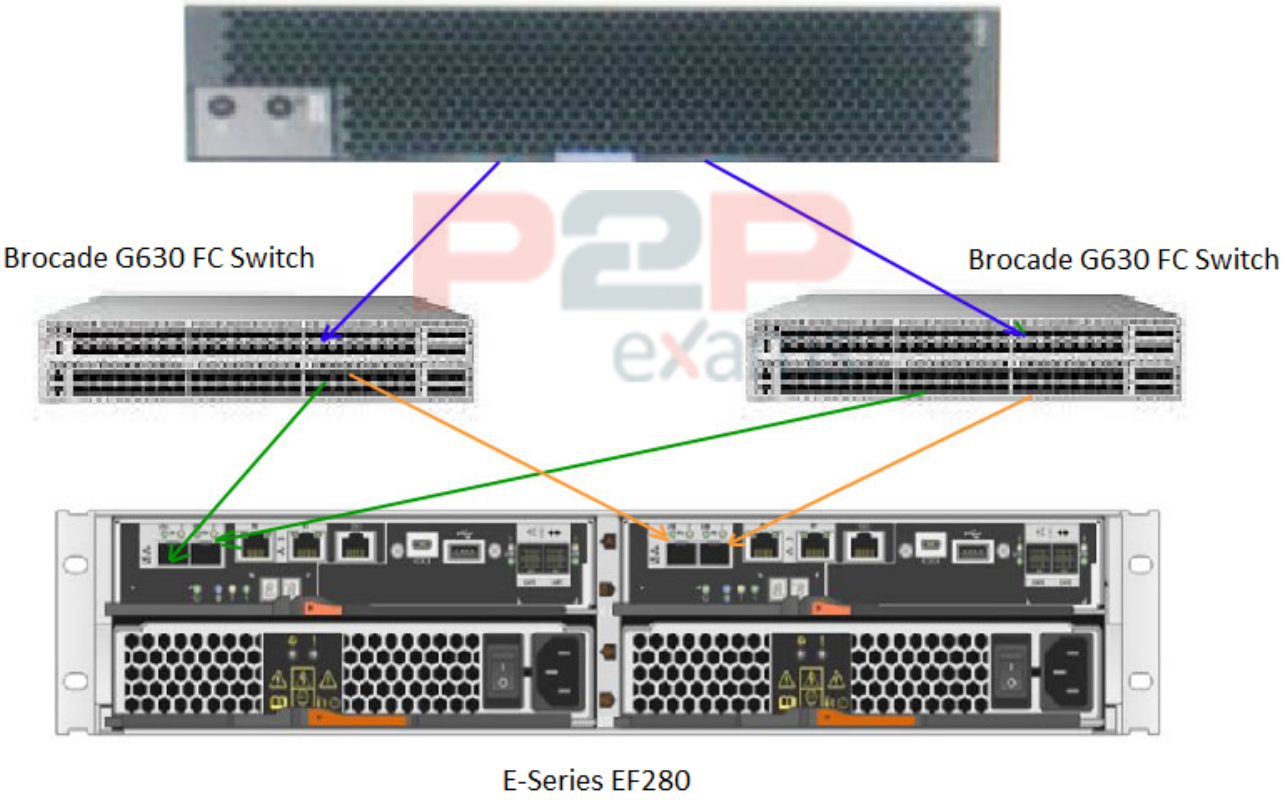
NetApp SANtricity System Manager User Guide

NetApp Asynchronous Mirroring Best Practices Guide

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Click the Exhibit button.



A customer's host is running a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.6 server with dm-mp configured for ALUA and is connected to a single volume on the EF280 system that is shown in the exhibit.

In this scenario, how many active/optimized paths are available to the volume?

Options:

A- 2
B- 8
C- 4
D- 6

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Based on the exhibit provided and the scenario where a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.6 server is configured with Device Mapper Multipathing (dm-mp) for Asymmetric Logical Unit Access (ALUA) and connected to a single volume on the EF280 system, there are 4 active/optimized paths available to the volume.

In ALUA configurations, paths are classified as active/optimized or active/non-optimized. Each controller on the EF280 system will have two active/optimized paths to the volume, leading to a total of four such paths. This setup ensures high availability and optimal performance for data access.

NetApp E-Series and EF-Series Multipathing Guide for Linux

SANtricity System Manager User Guide

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Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which data protection strategy has the most overhead capacity as a percentage of the total capacity?

Options:

A- RAID 10
B- RAID 6
C- RAID 5
D- Dynamic Disk Pools (DDP)

Answer:

A

Explanation:

RAID Levels Overview:

RAID 5: Single parity, moderate overhead.

RAID 6: Dual parity, higher overhead than RAID 5.

RAID 10: Mirroring and striping, highest overhead due to 100% redundancy (mirroring).

Dynamic Disk Pools (DDP): Efficient use of capacity but more overhead than RAID 5.

Overhead Calculation:

RAID 10 has the most overhead because it mirrors all data, effectively using twice the storage capacity.

Capacity Overhead: The overhead in RAID 10 is 50% of the total capacity, meaning if you have 1 TB of usable storage, you need 2 TB of total storage.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is asked to migrate two DE6600 shelves into a newly deployed E5760 environment that is configured with a stack of two DE460C shelves.

In this scenario, how does the administrator complete this task?

Options:

A- Cable the DE6600s at the beginning of the stack
B- Cable the DE6600s into a separate stack
C- Cable the DE6600s at the end of the stack
D- Cable the DE6600s between the DE460C shelves

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When integrating DE6600 shelves into a new E5760 environment that already has a stack of DE460C shelves, it is recommended to cable the DE6600 shelves at the end of the stack.

This approach maintains the integrity and performance of the existing stack while allowing for the addition of new shelves without disrupting current operations.

NetApp E-Series Hardware Cabling Guide.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which file contains the configuration for a multipath driver for FC on Linux systems?

Options:

A- /etc/kernel/mp.conf
B- /opt/multipath/multipath.cnf
C- /etc/multipath.conf
D- /etc/dm-multipath.conf

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The multipath configuration file for Fibre Channel (FC) on Linux systems is typically /etc/multipath.conf.

This file is used to define multipath settings and policies, such as path grouping, path selection, and failover behavior.

Reference: NetApp E-Series SANtricity Multipath Drivers Guide for Linux.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Click the Exhibit button.

Supported Adapter Cards – E2812 Duplex 16Gb 10GbE Base-T 11.50 SANtricity OS							
Adapters							
Priority	**Category**	**Bus Type**	**Mktg Part No**	**Images**	**LED**	**Mfg Part No**	**Description**
1	Block Access	PCIe2	X-56023-00-0E-C		View		HIC.E2800.10Gb Base-T.2-ports, -C
2	Block Access	PCIe2	X-56026-00-0E-C		View		HIC.E2800.12Gb SAS.2-ports, -C
3	Block Access	PCIe2	X-56027-00-0E-C		View		HIC.E2800.12Gb SAS.4-ports, -C

You ordered a NetApp E2812 Duplex 16GB 10 GbE Base-T system.

Referring to the exhibit, What is the maximum number of 10GbE Base-T ports available to be used?

Options:

A- 8
B- 4
C- 6
D- 12

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the supported adapter cards for the E2812 system with specific marketing part numbers.

The E2812 system ordered is a Duplex 16Gb 10GbE Base-T system with the adapter card part number X-56023-00-0E-C, which is described as 'HIC.E2800.10Gb Base-T.2-ports, -C'.

Each card provides 2 ports.

Given that the system is duplex, it means it has two controllers, each capable of supporting one card.

Therefore, each controller can have one 10GbE Base-T card with 2 ports, resulting in a maximum of 4 ports available in total for the system.

NetApp E-Series SANtricity System Manager and E2800 Series Hardware Installation Guide.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your company has an E-Series system connected to Cisco MDS switches. You are asked to provision a volume on a new Windows host, but the Windows host is unable to connect to the volume on the E-Series system. All other Windows hosts in the fabric are able to connect to their volumes.

In this scenario, which three actions should you perform to accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- Create a new virtual SAN (VSAN)
B- Obtain the WWPN for the Windows HBA
C- Restart the switches
D- Create a single-initiator zone with the host and E-Series system
E- Add a zone to the active zoneset

Answer:

B, D, E

Explanation:

To resolve the issue of a new Windows host being unable to connect to a volume on the E-Series system when all other hosts can, follow these steps:

Obtain the WWPN for the Windows HBA (B): The Worldwide Port Name (WWPN) is essential for zoning and establishing communication between the host and the storage system. Ensure you have the correct WWPN for the new Windows host's HBA.

Create a single-initiator zone with the host and E-Series system (D): Zoning is crucial in SAN environments to control and secure the data paths. Create a single-initiator zone that includes the WWPN of the Windows host and the target ports of the E-Series system. This ensures that the host can see the storage.

Add a zone to the active zoneset (E): After creating the necessary zone, it needs to be added to the active zoneset on the Cisco MDS switch. The zoneset must then be activated for the changes to take effect, enabling the new host to communicate with the E-Series system.

These steps ensure that the new Windows host is properly zoned and can access the storage volumes without disrupting the existing configurations.

NetApp E-Series SANtricity Storage Manager Documentation

Cisco MDS Switch Configuration Guide

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two local users of NetApp SANtricity Unified Manager would be used to edit the Certificate Management section? (Select two.)

Options:

A- storage
B- support
C- security
D- admin

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

The admin user has comprehensive privileges, including the ability to manage certificates.

The security user is specifically designed for managing security-related tasks, including certificate management.

Reference: NetApp SANtricity Unified Manager User Guide, which details user roles and permissions.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has launched a data analytics initiative and has been transferring old data into the new data lake. The customer has discovered some data read errors during the transfer process.

In this scenario, how should the customer have avoided these data integrity issues?

Options:

A- by ensuring that data assurance and media scan are always activated
B- by deploying secure-capable drives
C- by turning on cyclic redundancy checks (CRCs)
D- by turning on erasure coding

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Data integrity issues can often be prevented by ensuring that mechanisms for data assurance and media scanning are activated.

Data Assurance (DA) is a feature that verifies the integrity of the data as it is read from or written to the storage system, detecting and correcting errors.

Media scan is a background process that checks the entire disk surface for errors and corrects any found before they cause data integrity issues.

Together, these features ensure ongoing data integrity by preemptively identifying and fixing potential issues.

NetApp E-Series Data Assurance (T10-PI) and Media Scan Documentation.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company has a duplex E-Series system that is operating in a highly tuned environment. Load distribution between the controllers has been manually set up to achieve a specific distribution based on unique workload characteristics.

In this scenario, to maintain this load distribution over time, which E-Series feature should be disabled?

Options:

A- Storage Load Balancer
B- Automatic Node Balancer
C- DNS Load Balancing
D- Automatic Load Balancing

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Understanding Load Distribution: In a duplex E-Series system, load distribution between controllers can be manually set up to optimize performance based on specific workload characteristics.

Automatic Load Balancing: This feature automatically redistributes workloads between controllers to balance the load. However, in a highly tuned environment with manually configured load distribution, this automatic feature can disrupt the optimized settings.

Disabling Automatic Load Balancing: To maintain the manual load distribution over time, the Automatic Load Balancing feature should be disabled. This ensures that the workload remains distributed according to the specific manual configuration without interference from automatic adjustments.

NetApp E-Series SANtricity System Manager documentation

NetApp Implementation Engineer - SAN Specialist - E-Series manuals