NetApp NCSE NS0-593 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your customer Informs you about SnapMlrror problems after upgrading NetApp ONTAP software to a newer version. After investigating the event logs and the SnapMirror history, you see information about delayed updates of the SnapMirror relationships.

How would your customer prevent such problems in the future?

Options:

A- Quiesce the SnapMirror relationships before upgrading the ONTAP software.
B- Verify that the cabling of the hardware port that Is responsible for SnapMirror transfers Is correct.
C- Modify the schedules of the SnapMirror relationships after upgrading the ONTAP software.
D- Delete the SnapMirror relationships and create them new after upgrading the ONTAP software.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Quiescing the SnapMirror relationships before upgrading the ONTAP software ensures that the data replication is completed and consistent across the source and destination volumes. This prevents any data loss or corruption due to the upgrade process. Quiescing also suspends the scheduled updates until the relationships are resumed, avoiding any delays or failures in the transfers. The other options are not effective in preventing the SnapMirror problems after the upgrade.Reference=
https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/upgrade/concept_upgrade_requirements_for_snapmirror.html

https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap-systems-upgrade/upgrade-arl-auto-app/resume_snapmirror_operations.html

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user reports that a colleague saved a file called Test.txt from a UNIX system to a

multiprotocol volume. When opening the file later from a Windows system, it was not the file that they wanted. The file that they wanted was named TEST~1.TXT.

Which statement explains this behavior?

Options:

A- UNIX name mapping updated the filename.
B- A Snapshot copy preserved two versions of the file.
C- Windows Volume Shadow Copy Service stored an older version of the file.
D- Case Insensitivity of SMB clients caused the file to be displayed with a different name.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

= The multiprotocol volume allows clients to access files using both NFS and SMB protocols. The NFS protocol is case-sensitive, meaning that Test.txt and TEST~1.TXT are two different files. The SMB protocol is case-insensitive, meaning that it treats uppercase and lowercase letters as the same when searching for a file. Therefore, when the user opened the file from a Windows system using SMB, the system could not distinguish between Test.txt and TEST~1.TXT and displayed one of them arbitrarily. This could lead to confusion and data loss if the user modified or deleted the wrong file.Reference=Client protocols;Multiprotocol NAS in NetApp ONTAP Overview and Best Practices, page 30-31.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your customer complains about missing volume snapshot copies on a SnapMlrror destination. While investigating this case, you notice an executed SnapMirror resync operation in the event logs of the system.

In this scenario, what Is the cause of this problem?

Options:

A- Newer Snapshot copies than the common snapshot that was chosen for resync were removed automatically at the destination.

B- The autodelete option removed Snapshot copies before the resync.
C- Snapshot copies were manually removed from the destination after the resync.
D- NetApp ON TAP System Manager removed these snapshot copies due to a snapshot schedule.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

= When a SnapMirror resync operation is performed, the destination volume is reverted to the most recent common snapshot copy with the source volume. Any newer snapshot copies that exist on the destination volume are deleted automatically, unless they are marked as busy or locked. This is done to ensure that the destination volume is consistent with the source volume and to avoid data loss or corruption. Therefore, if the customer complains about missing snapshot copies on the destination volume after a SnapMirror resync, the most likely cause is that those snapshot copies were newer than the common snapshot that was chosen for resync and were removed automatically by the system.Reference=SnapMirror resync operation,SnapMirror resync or update failed No Snapshot copies found on volume,Even though there is common snapshot, SnapMirror resync fails with error: No common snapshot copy found between source and destination volume

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your customer has deployed a two petabyte NetApp ONTAP FlexGroup volume across their 4-node ONIAP 9.8 cluster. They plan to store over three billion files. They want to prevent file 10 conflicts since files are placed into the FlexGroup volume.

In this scenario, which two NFS SVM parameters should be enabled? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- -v3-64bit-identifiers
B- -v4-fsid-change
C- -v3-fsid-change
D- -v4-64bit-idantifiers

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

= To prevent file ID conflicts in a FlexGroup volume, you need to enable 64-bit NFSv3 and NFSv4 identifiers on the SVM that hosts the FlexGroup volume. This allows the SVM to use 64-bit file system IDs (FSIDs) and file IDs, which are unique across the cluster and can accommodate a large number of files. The -v3-64bit-identifiers and -v4-64bit-identifiers parameters enable this feature for NFSv3 and NFSv4 protocols respectively.Reference=Editing FlexGroup volumes,Enabling 64-bit NFSv3 identifiers on an SVM,NetApp ONTAP FlexGroup volumes --- Best practices and implementation guide

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a customer complaining of long build times from their NetApp ONTAP-based datastores. They provided you packet traces from the controller and client. Analysis of these traces shows an average service response time of 1 ms. QoS output confirms the same. The client traces are reporting an average of 15 ms in the same time period.

In this situation, what would be your next step?

Options:

A- The cluster is responding slowly and requires further investigation using performance archives.
B- The client that reports high latency should be investigated.
C- The cluster interconnects should be investigated.
D- A sync core should be triggered.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The question describes a scenario where the controller and client have a significant difference in their reported latency for the same datastores.

The controller's latency is 1 ms, which is within the normal range for ONTAP-based datastores1.

The client's latency is 15 ms, which is much higher than the controller's latency and could indicate a performance issue on the client side2.

Therefore, the next step is to investigate the client that reports high latency and identify the possible causes, such as network congestion, misconfiguration, resource contention, or application issues23.

The other options are not relevant or appropriate for this scenario, because:

A) The cluster is not responding slowly, as the controller's latency is low and QoS output confirms the same.

C)The cluster interconnects are not likely to be the cause of the latency difference, as they are used for communication between nodes within the cluster, not between the controller and the client4.

D)A sync core is a diagnostic tool that captures the state of the system at a given point in time, and is not a troubleshooting step for performance issues5.Reference:

ONTAP 9 Performance - Resolution Guide - NetApp Knowledge Base

Performance troubleshooting - NetApp

How to troubleshoot performance issues in Data ONTAP 8 7-mode

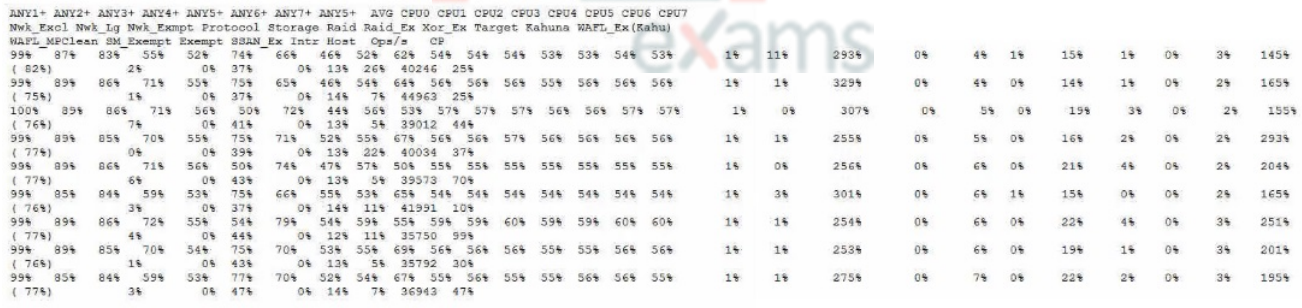
Cluster interconnect network - NetApp

How to generate a sync core on a node - NetApp

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A storage administrator reports that a monitoring toot is reporting that the storage controller reads between 90% to 93% CPU use. You run the sysstat -m command against the node in question.



```
ANY1+ ANY2+ ANY3+ ANY4+ ANY5+ ANY6+ ANY7+ ANY5+  AVG CPU0 CPU1 CPU2 CPU3 CPU4 CPU5 CPU6 CPU7
Nwk_Excl Nwk_Lg Nwk_Exmpt Protocol Storage Raid Raid_Ex Xor_Ex Target Kahuna WAFL_Ex(Kahu)
WAFL_MPClean SM_Exempt Exempt SSAN_Ex Intr Host  Ops/s   CP
99%   87%   83%   55%   52%   74%   66%   46%  52%  62%  54%  54%  54%  53%  53%  54%  53%       1%   11%      293%      0%      4%   1%     15%     1%   0%     3%    145%
( 82%)          2%          0%  37%       0%  13%  26%  40246  25%
99%   89%   86%   71%   55%   75%   65%   46%  54%  64%  56%  56%  56%  55%  56%  56%  56%       1%    1%      329%      0%      4%   0%     14%     1%   0%     2%    165%
( 75%)          1%          0%  37%       0%  14%   7%  44963  25%
100%   89%   86%   71%   56%   50%   72%   44%  56%  53%  57%  57%  57%  56%  56%  57%  57%       1%    0%      307%      0%      5%   0%     19%     3%   0%     2%    155%
( 76%)          7%          0%  41%       0%  13%   5%  39012  44%
99%   89%   85%   70%   55%   75%   71%   52%  55%  67%  56%  56%  57%  56%  56%  56%  56%       1%    1%      255%      0%      5%   0%     16%     2%   0%     2%    293%
( 77%)          0%          0%  39%       0%  13%  22%  40034  37%
99%   89%   86%   71%   56%   50%   74%   47%  57%  50%  55%  55%  55%  55%  55%  55%  55%       1%    0%      256%      0%      6%   0%     21%     4%   0%     2%    204%
( 77%)          6%          0%  43%       0%  13%   5%  39573  70%
99%   85%   84%   59%   53%   75%   66%   55%  53%  65%  54%  54%  54%  54%  54%  54%  54%       1%    3%      301%      0%      6%   1%     15%     0%   0%     2%    165%
( 76%)          3%          0%  37%       0%  14%  11%  41991  10%
99%   89%   86%   72%   55%   54%   79%   54%  59%  55%  59%  59%  60%  59%  59%  60%  60%       1%    1%      254%      0%      6%   0%     22%     4%   0%     3%    251%
( 77%)          4%          0%  44%       0%  12%  11%  35750  99%
99%   89%   85%   70%   54%   75%   70%   53%  55%  69%  56%  56%  56%  55%  55%  56%  56%       1%    1%      253%      0%      6%   0%     19%     1%   0%     3%    201%
( 76%)          1%          0%  43%       0%  13%   5%  35792  30%
99%   85%   84%   59%   53%   77%   70%   52%  54%  67%  55%  56%  55%  55%  56%  56%  55%       1%    1%      275%      0%      7%   0%     22%     2%   0%     3%    195%
( 77%)          3%          0%  47%       0%  14%   7%  36943  47%
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

Options:

A- The customer should be advised to exclude certain workflows to reduce use.
B- High network exempt use could be a problem.
C- You should immediately investigate further by gathering perfstat data and opening a support case.
D- The CPU Is not a first-order monitoring metric for ONTAP.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

= CPU utilization in ONTAP is not a linear measure of the system load, nor can it be used alone as a measure of the overall system utilization. ONTAP uses a Coarse Symmetric Multiprocessing (CSMP) design which partitions system functions into logical processing domains, each with its own scheduling rules and resource availability. Therefore, a high CPU utilization does not necessarily indicate a performance problem, unless it is accompanied by other contributing factors such as high latency, low throughput, or high queue depth. ONTAP has several mechanisms to optimize CPU usage and balance the workload across the cores, such as WAFL parallelization, exempt processing, and CPU pinning. The CPU utilization reported by the sysstat command is an average across all cores and domains, and does not reflect the actual CPU activity or availability for each domain. Therefore, the CPU is not a first-order monitoring metric for ONTAP, and other metrics such as latency, throughput, and queue depth should be considered first.Reference=What is CPU utilization in Data ONTAP: Scheduling and Monitoring?,How to measure CPU utilization,What are CPU as a compute resource and the CPU domains in ONTAP 9?,Monitoring CPU utilization before ONTAP upgrade

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a customer who is concerned with high CPU and disk utilization on their SnapMirror destination system. They are worried about high CPU and disk usage without any user operations.

In this situation, what should you tell the customer?

Options:

A- Suggest that the customer manually cancel any scanners on the destination to reduce CPU usage.
B- Explain that background tasks such as SnapMirror throttle up in the absence of user workload.

C- Suggest that the customer throttle their SnapMirror relationships to reduce resource consumption.
D- Explain that only user workload should use the CPU and Investigate further.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

SnapMirror is a data replication technology that allows efficient and flexible data protection and disaster recovery for NetApp ONTAP storage systems1

SnapMirror transfers data between source and destination volumes using a network connection.SnapMirror can use storage efficiency features such as compression and deduplication to reduce the amount of data transferred and stored1

SnapMirror transfers are scheduled and controlled by policies that define the frequency, retention, and priority of the transfers.SnapMirror policies can also specify the network bandwidth limit for the transfers2

SnapMirror transfers are considered background tasks that run in the absence of user workload.SnapMirror transfers can consume CPU and disk resources on both source and destination systems, depending on the amount and type of data being replicated3

SnapMirror transfers can throttle up or down depending on the availability of system resources and network bandwidth. SnapMirror transfers will throttle up when there is no user workload, and throttle down when there is user workload.This is to ensure that SnapMirror transfers do not impact the performance of user operations3

Therefore, if a customer is concerned with high CPU and disk utilization on their SnapMirror destination system, the best answer is to explain that background tasks such as SnapMirror throttle up in the absence of user workload.This is normal and expected behavior, and it does not indicate a problem with the system3

1: ONTAP 9 Data Protection - SnapMirror - The Open Group2: ONTAP 9 Data Protection - SnapMirror Policies - The Open Group3: SnapMirror storage efficiency configurations and behavior - Resolution Guide - NetApp Knowledge Base

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements about NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP licenses ate true? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Having an Essentials package enables you to convert to another licensing option.
B- Capacity-based license packages support only single-node configurations.
C- BYOL licenses are purchased directly from NetApp.
D- AWS Marketplace contracts cannot be mixed with BYOL.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Having an Essentials package enables you to convert to another licensing option. This is true because the Essentials package is a capacity-based licensing option that allows you to pay for Cloud Volumes ONTAP per TiB of capacity.You can switch to another capacity-based package or to a Keystone Flex Subscription at any time1.

BYOL licenses are purchased directly from NetApp.This is true because BYOL stands for Bring Your Own License, which means you need to obtain a license from NetApp before deploying Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems in any cloud provider2.

Capacity-based license packages support only single-node configurations.This is false because capacity-based license packages support both single-node and HA configurations1.

AWS Marketplace contracts cannot be mixed with BYOL.This is false because you can mix AWS Marketplace contracts with BYOL as long as the license type matches the instance type3.Reference:1: Cloud Volumes ONTAP licensing | NetApp Documentation2: Set up licensing for Cloud Volumes ONTAP in Google Cloud - NetApp3: Set up licensing for Cloud Volumes ONTAP in AWS - NetApp

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