Free Questions for NS0-004

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE)
B- NVMe self-encrypting drives (SED)
C- NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE)
D- NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)

Answer:

A

Explanation:

NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE) and NVMe self-encrypting drives (SED) are two NetApp products that offer hardware encryption. Hardware encryption is a method of encrypting data at the disk level using a hardware-accelerated mechanism. NSE requires all drives in an HA pair to be purpose-built, self-encrypting drives. These drives perform the data encryption themselves through a hardware-accelerated mechanism.Because of the hardware acceleration, NSE systems usually outperform NVE systems when encrypting data1. NVMe self-encrypting drives (SED) are a type of NSE drives that use the NVMe protocol to provide high performance and low latency.NVMe SEDs are supported on select NetApp AFF systems2.Reference=Configure NetApp hardware-based encryption overview,Netapp Encrypts Data at Rest and in Transit,Which hardware platforms support software-based encryption (NVE and NAE ...,How does NVE and NAE encrypt data? - NetApp Knowledge Base

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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.

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- BlueXP copy and sync
B- BlueXP edge caching
C- BlueXP tiering
D- Cloud Volumes ONTAP

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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 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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 full-mesh 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 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer wants to be able to have insights into their dat

a. They want a service that will automatically discover, map, classify their data, and identify access permissions.

Which NetApp cloud service meets these requirements?

Options:

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 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

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