NetApp NS0-521 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A storage engineer in SAN environment needs to Identify FC ports using the company-wide naming policy. Which command will accomplish this task?

Options:

A- vserver fcp wwpn-alias set
B- network interface modify
C- TCP portname set
D- ucadmin modify

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The vserver fcp wwpn-alias set command is used to set or modify the World Wide Port Name (WWPN) aliases for Fibre Channel (FC) ports in a NetApp ONTAP environment. This command allows you to apply a company-wide naming policy to FC ports, ensuring consistent and easily identifiable naming conventions across your storage infrastructure.

For further details, you can refer to:

NetApp Documentation on FC Management

NetApp Community Discussion on WWPN Aliases

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is setting up a NetApp ONTAP AFF system for both NVMe/TCP and iSCSI. Which task is required for SAN configuration?

Options:

A- Configure CHAP authentication.
B- Configure DH-HMAC-CHAP authentication.
C- Configure LIFs.
D- Configure IPsec.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When setting up a NetApp ONTAP AFF system for both NVMe/TCP and iSCSI, a critical task required for SAN configuration is to configure Logical Interfaces (LIFs). LIFs are necessary for network connectivity and are used by both NVMe/TCP and iSCSI protocols to communicate between the storage system and the host.

The configuration of LIFs involves creating and managing these interfaces to ensure they are correctly mapped and available for use by the respective protocols. This step is essential for the SAN setup to function properly.

For more detailed steps on configuring LIFs, you can refer to NetApp's documentation:

How to Configure NVMe/TCP with ONTAP (NetApp Community).

SAN Configuration with ONTAP (NetApp).

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which feature enables simultaneous snapshots of multiple LUNs In different volumes?

Options:

A- Single File SnapRestore
B- Failover groups
C- Consistency groups
D- SyncMirror

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The feature that enables simultaneous snapshots of multiple LUNs in different volumes is Consistency Groups. This feature ensures that snapshots taken across different LUNs and volumes are consistent with each other, making it possible to recover a consistent state across multiple storage objects.

For further information, refer to:

NetApp Documentation on Consistency Groups

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator runs the vserver nvme namespace convert-from-iun command on a NetApp ASA cluster to increase host performance.

What is modified by the convert command?

Options:

A- FlexVol
B- FlexClone
C- LUN clone
D- Metadata

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The vserver nvme namespace convert-from-lun command in a NetApp ASA cluster is used to convert a LUN to an NVMe namespace to increase host performance. This process involves modifying the metadata of the storage object to make it compatible with the NVMe protocol, allowing for faster access and reduced latency

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A NetApp AFF node in a four-node cluster has a single FC port on one node, which Is used for legacy tape backup. Tape is no longer needed, and the port is disconnected and modified for reuse in the FCP SAN.

Based on this change, which command will verify that the port is usable?

Options:

A- network interface show
B- lun persistent-reservation show
C- syszem node hardware unified-connect show
D- vserver fcp initiator show

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To verify that a modified FC port is usable after it has been repurposed from tape backup to FCP SAN, the command system node hardware unified-connect show should be used. This command checks the status and configuration of the unified connect hardware, ensuring that the port is correctly set up for the new function in the SAN environment.

For additional details, see:

NetApp Command Reference

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When using FCP, what is the minimum number of FC switches needed to redundantly attach three ESXi hosts?

Options:

A- 0
B- 1
C- 2
D- 4

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When using Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), the minimum number of FC switches needed to redundantly attach three ESXi hosts is 2. This setup ensures that each host has multiple paths to the storage, providing high availability and fault tolerance. Each ESXi host should be connected to both switches, allowing for continuous operation even if one switch fails.

For more information, refer to:

NetApp Documentation on FC Switch Configurations

NetApp Community Discussion on Redundant FC Setup

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A storage engineer is required to provide NetApp site design documentation to show that the NetApp ONTAP SAN solution was delivered as intended.

Which NetApp tool can the storage engineer use to automate the creation of a difference report?

Options:

A- NetAppDocs
B- Active IQ OneCollect
C- Active IQ Config Advisor
D- Harvest

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Active IQ OneCollect is a NetApp tool designed to collect configuration and performance data from your storage environment, including SAN solutions. It can automate the creation of difference reports by capturing the current state of the system and comparing it against a baseline, thereby showing any changes or deviations from the intended design.

For further details, refer to:

NetApp Active IQ OneCollect Documentation

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer currently operates a legacy iSCSI storage environment that is connected to network switches with several Windows hosts. As part of an upcoming NetApp ONTAP software upgrade, an engineer needs to verify compatibility.

Which two NetApp tools would help the engineer assess the environment? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- BlueXP classification
B- Interoperability Matrix Tool
C- Active IQ OneCollect
D- Hardware Universe

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Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

To verify compatibility in an iSCSI storage environment before a NetApp ONTAP software upgrade, the following tools are recommended:

Interoperability Matrix Tool (IMT): This tool helps verify the compatibility of different components, including network switches, hosts, and storage systems, ensuring that the planned upgrade will be supported.

Active IQ OneCollect: This tool collects comprehensive configuration and performance data from the storage environment, which can be used to assess the current setup and identify any compatibility issues before the upgrade.

For further details, refer to:

NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool

Active IQ OneCollect Documentation

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has data in a LUN on an existing third-party SAN storage system that will be migrated to a new NetApp AFF A400 all-flash MetroCluster system. The host connected to the LUN is a Windows Server 2019 system.

In this scenario, which two methods are supported? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- SnapMirror Business Continuity
B- Foreign LUN Import in online mode
C- Foreign LUN Import in offline mode
D- Client-side copy of the data

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

To migrate data from a LUN on an existing third-party SAN storage system to a new NetApp AFF A400 all-flash MetroCluster system, the supported methods include:

Foreign LUN Import in online mode: This method allows for data migration without significant downtime, enabling the system to continue serving data while the migration process is ongoing.

Foreign LUN Import in offline mode: This method involves taking the LUN offline during the migration process, which may be necessary in certain scenarios to ensure data integrity.

For more details, refer to:

NetApp Documentation on Foreign LUN Import

NetApp Community on LUN Import Methods

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is configuring ISCSI on an SVM and requires that all network traffic Is encrypted. What must be done to satisfy this requirement?

Options:

A- Configure aggregate encryption.
B- Configure IPsec.
C- Enable FIPS mode.
D- Use CHAP for iSCSI.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To ensure that all network traffic is encrypted for iSCSI on an SVM, configuring IPsec is required. IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) provides end-to-end encryption for IP traffic, ensuring that data transmitted over the network is secure.

For more details, refer to:

NetApp Documentation on Configuring IPsec

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two benefits of implementing VLANs for NVMe/TCP configurations? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Increased resiliency
B- Reduced number of broadcast domains
C- Increased security
D- Reduced number of IPspaces

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Implementing VLANs for NVMe/TCP configurations provides several benefits, two of which are increased resiliency and increased security:

Increased Resiliency: VLANs help segment the network traffic, reducing the risk of a single point of failure. By isolating NVMe/TCP traffic into specific VLANs, network issues can be contained within a VLAN, preventing them from affecting other parts of the network. This isolation ensures that disruptions are minimized and network resiliency is enhanced.

Increased Security: VLANs provide an added layer of security by segregating traffic. This segregation ensures that NVMe/TCP traffic is isolated from other types of traffic, reducing the risk of unauthorized access or data breaches. VLANs help in enforcing stricter access controls and monitoring, thereby increasing the overall security of the network.

For more information on the benefits of VLANs in NVMe/TCP configurations, you can refer to NetApp's technical resources:

Implementing and Configuring Modern SANs with NVMe-oF (NetApp).

SAN Configuration Best Practices (NetApp Community).

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator configured an SVM with LUNs with two WWPNs per node. The administrator accidentally created a WWPN on node1 that needs to move to node2. The SAN hosts use ALUA.

Based on this requirement, what must be taken offline to correct the situation?

Options:

A- LIF
B- LUN
C- SVM
D- Volume

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To move a WWPN from node1 to node2 in a NetApp ONTAP SAN environment where ALUA is used, you must take the Logical Interface (LIF) offline. Modifying LIFs involves changing their assignment between nodes, which requires them to be temporarily offline. This ensures that the path states are correctly updated without causing disruption to the SAN hosts.

For more details, see:

NetApp Community on Moving LIFs

NetApp Documentation on SAN LIFs

Question 13

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has created an SVM for their SAN workloads. They now want to configure the SVM to use NVMe/FC. Which two steps are needed to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Add the FC protocol.
B- Create the FC service.
C- Create an NVMe/FC LIF.
D- Create the NVMe service.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

To configure an SVM to use NVMe/FC, the following steps are necessary:

Add the FC protocol: This step involves enabling the Fibre Channel protocol on the SVM, which is required to support NVMe over Fibre Channel.

Create an NVMe/FC LIF: Logical Interfaces (LIFs) must be created to handle NVMe traffic over the Fibre Channel network. These LIFs enable the NVMe namespace access to the host systems.

These steps ensure that the SVM is correctly set up to use NVMe/FC, allowing for efficient and high-performance access to NVMe storage.

For more information, refer to:

NetApp NVMe/FC Configuration

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