

NS0-155^{Q&As}

NetApp Certified 7-Mode Data Administrator

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QUESTION 1

What are two methods of protecting LUN overwrites using Snapshot copies on a volume with fractional reserve set to 0%? (Choose two)

- A. Snap Autodelete
- B. iGroup throttle
- C. LUN reset
- D. Volume AutoSize

Correct Answer: AD

<https://communities.netapp.com/groups/chris-kranz-hardware-pro/blog/2009/03/05/fractional-reservation--lunoverwrite>

From the article:

"If you reduce the Fractional Reservation to 0, you need to make sure the rate of change is within the volume size, or you need to make sure the volume can auto-grow when required or even snap auto-delete to reduce the reserved blocks

and free up space (although I am not a huge fan of snap auto-delete for various reasons)."

QUESTION 2

The largest volume that can be created on a 64-bit aggregate is ____.

- A. 10 TB
- B. 16 TB
- C. 64 TB
- D. Equal to size of the aggregate

Correct Answer: D

<http://www.netapp.com/us/system/pdf-reader.aspx?m=tr-3786.pdf&dcc=us>

Trick question.... Depends on the array and the maximum shelves and disks and aggregate size, which can change over time. But a volume can never be greater than the aggregate - save for a new feature in 8.2 called Infinite Volume that is not covered by this exam.

QUESTION 3

Which three `/etc/snapmirror.conf` entries will support synchronous or semi-synchronous SnapMirror?

- A. FilerA:source_vol FilerB:destination_vol visibility_interval = 1hr, outstanding = 3ms, cksum=crc32 sync

- B. FilerA:source_vol FilerB:destination_vol 0-55/5 * * *
- C. FilerA:source_vol FilerB:destination_vol sync
- D. FilerA:source_vol FilerB:destination_vol outstanding=3s sync

Correct Answer: ACD

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man5/na_snapmirror.conf.5.html Each relationship entry of the /etc/snapmirror.conf file is a single line containing space-separated fields.

The entry has this format:

Source destination arguments schedule schedule

This is the schedule used by the destination node for updating the mirror. It informs the SnapMirror scheduler when transfers will be initiated. The schedule field can contain the word sync to specify fully synchronous mirroring, semi-sync to

specify semi-synchronous mirroring, or a cron-style specification of when to update the mirror.

visibility_interval

The value for this argument is a number optionally followed by the suffixes: s (seconds), m (minutes) or h (hours). If a suffix is not specified, value is interpreted as seconds. This argument controls the amount of time before an automatic

snapshot is created on the source volume that is synchronously mirrored. The value is the number of seconds between automatically created snapshots. The default value is 3 minutes. A small number here can negatively affect the

performance of the mirror. This argument is ignored for asynchronous mirrors.

Outstanding (deprecated)

This argument controls the performance versus synchronicity trade-off for synchronous mirrors. The value for this argument is a number followed by the suffixes: ops (operations), ms (milliseconds) or s (seconds). Setting a value less than 10s

configures the mirror to run in fully synchronous mode. Setting a value greater than or equal to 10s configures the mirror to run in semi-synchronous mode. This argument is ignored for asynchronous mirrors. Please note that this is a

deprecated option. Use the schedule field to specify the synchronous mode for the mirror.

cksum

This controls which checksum algorithm is used to protect the data transmitted by SnapMirror. Currently supported values are "none", "crc32c", and "crc32c_header_only". The value "crc32c_header_only" has been added only for volume

SnapMirror and is not supported for synchronous SnapMirror and qtree SnapMirror.

QUESTION 4

In a tape environment after a SnapRestore reversion of a volume, incremental backup and restore operations on the file or volume cannot rely on the timestamps to determine what data needs to be backed up or restored. Which course of action ensures correct incremental backups?

- A. Perform a base-level backup of the volume after you restore it.
- B. Reboot the storage system to reset timestamps back to their original times before the reversion.
- C. Take a new snapshot of the volume to create new base-level timestamps for the incremental backup.
- D. Take a new snapshot of the volume to create new base-level timestamps for the incremental backup, and then perform a base-level backup of the volume after you restore it.

Correct Answer: A

A baseline (aka "full") backup is always required before valid incremental backups can be made.

QUESTION 5

Using the output below, a co-worker determined that these are type "Solaris" LUNs. What would your determination be?

```
lun show -m
```

LUN path	Mapped to	LUN ID	Protocol
/vol/vol1/lun0	solaris - igroup0 0	/vol/vol1/lun	solaris- igroup1 0
/vol/vol1/qtreet1/lun2	solaris - igroup2 0	/vol/vol1/qtreet1/lun3	solaris - igroup3

- A. These are type "Solaris" LUNs.
- B. Not enough information is given here. Run the lun map command to get the information requested.
- C. Not enough information is given here. Run the lun show -v command to get the information requested.
- D. Not enough information is given here. Run the lun status command to get the information requested.

Correct Answer: C

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

lun show [-v | -m | -c] [all | mapped | offline | online | unmapped | staging | -g initiator_group | -n node | -l vol_name | lun_path] Displays the status (lun_path, size, online/offline state, shared state) of the given LUN or class of LUNs. With the -v option supplied, additional information (comment string, serial number, LUN mapping, HA Pair Shared Volume Information) is also displayed. With the -m option supplied, information about lun_path to initiator_group mappings is displayed in a table format. With the -c option supplied, information about LUN cloning status is displayed.

A specific LUN can be indicated by supplying its lun_path. When an initiator_group is specified, status is reported for all LUNs that are mapped to the initiator group. When a node is specified, status is reported for all LUNs that are mapped to initiator groups which contain that node. When staging is specified, information about the temporary LUNs preserved in the staging area is reported. When vol_name is specified, status is reported for all the LUNs in that volume. Mapped LUNs are ones with at least one map definition. A LUN is online if it has not been explicitly made offline using the lun offline command.

```
richfiler1> lun show -v
      /vol/lun1_vol/lun1          1g (1073741824)   (r/w, online)
      Serial#: BmRoA$DKgzbz
      Share: none
      Space Reservation: disabled
      Multiprotocol Type: solaris
      Occupied Size:      0 (0)
      Creation Time: Mon Sep  2 16:09:55 EST 2013
      Cluster Shared Volume Information: 0x0
```

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