



# NS0-158<sup>Q&As</sup>

NetApp Certified Data Administrator, ONTAP

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### QUESTION 1

You want to permanently reassign ownership of an aggregate to a node's partner. What should you do to accomplish this task?

- A. Reassign ownership of each disk in the aggregate to the partner node.
- B. Execute the storage aggregate relocation start command.
- C. Execute the storage failover command.
- D. Move all volumes on the aggregate to an aggregate that is owned by the partner.

Correct Answer: B

To start the aggregate relocation process use the command: `storage aggregate relocation start` References:  
<https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196905/html/GUID-AE98144E-002D-405D-88C5-198DC4B05F55.html>

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### QUESTION 2

Which CLI command is used to move epsilon to a new node?

- A. `cluster modify`
- B. `cluster identity modify`
- C. `cluster setup`
- D. `storage failover takeover`

Correct Answer: A

Reassigning epsilon to another node in the cluster. Only one node in the cluster can hold epsilon. Epsilon gives the holding node an extra fractional voting weight in the quorum. Steps References:  
<https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196798/html/GUID-5FAA5445-0872-400B-B7AD-B27CEE3D770A.html>

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### QUESTION 3

You have a FlexVol volume with LUNs and need to set policies to prevent an ENOSPC error on the host. In this scenario, which two commands will keep the LUN available to the host? (Choose two.)

- A. `volume autosize`
- B. `snapshot autodelete`
- C. `snapshot delete`
- D. `volume size`

Correct Answer: BC



ENOSPC is a UNIX operating system error that sometimes returns the message "Not enough space is available to service your request." The error message occurs because of a shortage of file system space or lack of available media blocks.

You can delete Snapshot copies manually, or automatically by enabling the Snapshot autodelete capability for the volume.

Define and enable a policy for automatically deleting Snapshot copies by using the volume snapshot autodelete modify command.

You can use the snap delete command to delete a Snapshot copy before the preset interval to free disk space or because it is a manual Snapshot copy that is no longer needed but is not going to be automatically deleted.

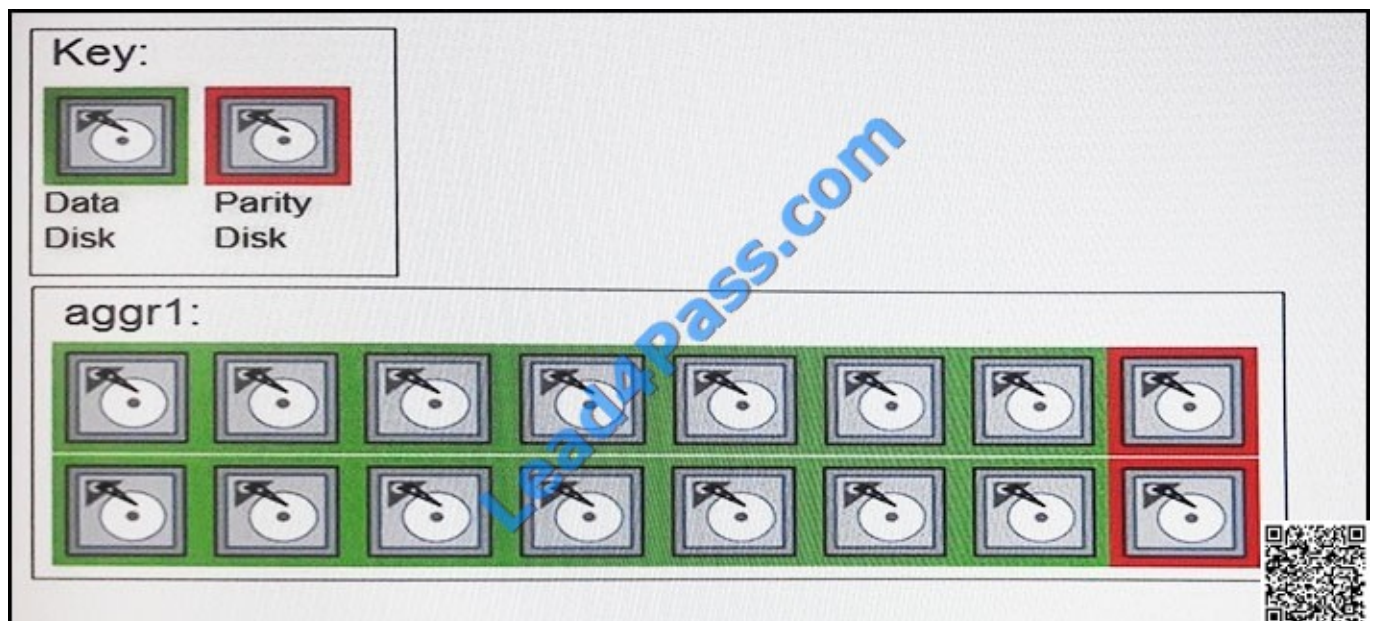
Note: We get ENOSPC errors because Data ONTAP lets the Snapshot copy grow into the volume space. Every write in WAFL is a write to a new block. If an old block is part of a Snapshot copy, Data ONTAP needs to preserve the old block

and the new changed block. This is not a problem specific to NetApp. Every storage vendor who supports a snapshot feature has to deal with it. There are two options when there is no space to accommodate the Snapshot copies:

References: <https://community.netapp.com/fukiw75442/attachments/fukiw75442/backup-and-restore-discussions/5980/1/tr-3633.pdf>

#### QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.



The size of the aggr1 RAID group shown in the exhibit is 8. What is the RAID type?

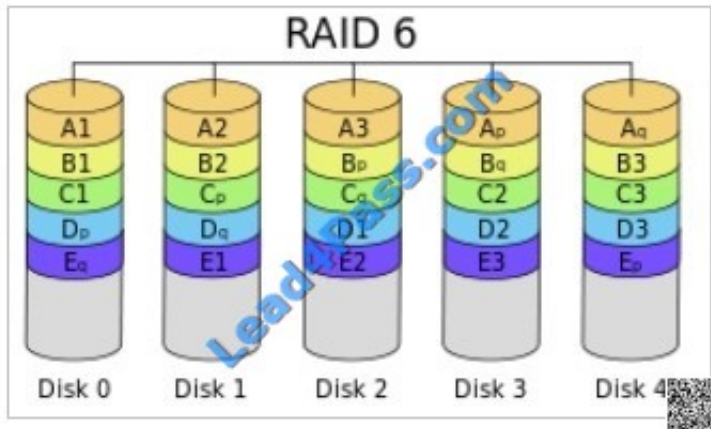
- A. RAID-TEC
- B. RAID-DP
- C. RAID4



D. RAID0

Correct Answer: B

RAID 6 extends RAID 5 by adding another parity block; thus, it uses block-level striping with two parity blocks distributed across all member disks. Figure: Diagram of a RAID 6 setup, which is identical to RAID 5 other than the addition of a second parity block



**QUESTION 5**

You have a cluster of FAS controllers with HDD aggregates. The data is being compressed into 32 KB blocks before being written to a volume. In this scenario, which type of compression is being used?

- A. secondary, inline compression
- B. adaptive, inline compression
- C. adaptive, postprocess compression
- D. secondary, postprocess compression

Correct Answer: A

NetApp data compression reduces the physical capacity required to store data on storage systems by compressing data within a flexible volume (FlexVol volume) on primary, secondary, and archive storage. It compresses regular files, virtual local disks, and LUNs.

When NetApp data compression is configured for inline operation, data is compressed in memory before it is written to disk.

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