

## NS0-155<sup>Q&As</sup>

NetApp Certified 7-Mode Data Administrator

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## QUESTION 1

Identify the two commands that could be entered on the SnapMirror destination storage system. (Choose two.)

- A. snapmirror resync
- B. snapmirror release
- C. snapmirror initialize
- D. options snapmirror.access on

Correct Answer: AC

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## QUESTION 2

Which three are valid LUN commands? (Choose three)

- A. lun clone
- B. lun copy
- C. lun move
- D. lun rename
- E. lun snap

Correct Answer: ACE

[https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man1/na\\_lun.1.html](https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man1/na_lun.1.html)

The following commands are available in the lun suite:

<b>clone</b>	help	online	share
comment	map	resize	show
config_check	maxsize	serial	<b>snap</b>
create	<b>move</b>	set	stats
destroy	offline	setup	unmap

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## QUESTION 3

SnapMirror will automatically try to restart a transfer after \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an initial transfer is interrupted
- B. a manual update is interrupted

- C. a transfer interrupted by reboot
- D. a scheduled incremental update is interrupted

Correct Answer: D

If a scheduled transfer fails (for example, due to network failure), SnapMirror automatically retries the transfer the next minute. <http://hd.kvsconsulting.us/netappdoc/733docs/html/ontap/onlinebk/GUID-511EAA86-069A-42E8-B62E-3168C7F0A83D.html>

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## QUESTION 4

Data ONTAP uses inodes in an active file system to reference \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. qtrees
- B. disk blocks
- C. file segments
- D. Snapshot copies

Correct Answer: B

All data, whether file or block-based, resides in 4KB blocks on disk. A group of related blocks make up a file. To accommodate different file sizes, the WAFL filesystem describes each file with reference pointers called inodes. <https://communities.netapp.com/servlet/JiveServlet/previewBody/5027-102-1-6953/PS%20Tech%20Note%20018%20-%20maxfiles.pdf>

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## QUESTION 5

Which SyncMirror command mirrors an existing unmirrored aggregate where Data ONTAP selects the disk drive?

- A. aggr mirror aggrY
- B. aggr mirror aggrY -m
- C. aggr mirror aggrT -d 12@144
- D. aggr mirror aggrY -m 12@144

Correct Answer: A

[https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196890/html/man1/na\\_aggr.1.html](https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196890/html/man1/na_aggr.1.html)

aggr mirror aggrname

[ -f ]

[ -n ]

[ -v victim\_aggrname ]

[ -d disk1 [ disk2 ... ] ]

Turns an unmirrored aggregate into a mirrored aggregate by adding a plex to it. The plex is either newlyformed from disks chosen from a spare pool, or, if the -v option is specified, is taken from another existing unmirrored aggregate.

Aggregate aggrname must currently be unmirrored. Use aggr create to make a new, mirrored aggregate from scratch.

Disks may be specified explicitly using -d in the same way as with the aggr create and aggr add commands.

The number of disks indicated must match the number present on the existing aggregate. The disks specified are not permitted to span disk pools. This behavior can be overridden with the -f option. The -f option, in combination with -d, can

also be used to force using disks that have a rotational speed that does not match that of the majority of existing disks in the aggregate.

If disks are not specified explicitly, then disks are automatically selected to match those in the aggregate's existing plex.

The -v option can be used to join victim\_aggrname back into aggrname to form a mirrored aggregate. The result is a mirrored aggregate named aggrname which is otherwise identical to aggrname before the operation.

Victim\_aggrname is effectively destroyed. Victim\_aggrname must have been previously mirrored with aggrname, and then separated via the aggr split command. Victim\_aggrname must be offline. Combined with the -v option, the -f option can

be used to join aggrname and victim\_aggrname without prompting the user.

The -n option can be used to display the command that the system will execute without actually making any changes. This is useful for displaying the automatically selected disks, for example.

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## QUESTION 6

Which two statements apply to an entry in the /etc/exports file regarding exporting directories/qtrees and volumes? (Choose two.)

- A. Each volume must be exported separately.
- B. Exports are accessible only to hosts with names.
- C. User names used in an export must be resolvable.
- D. Exports can access multiple paths on the same volume.

Correct Answer: AD

[https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196890/html/man5/na\\_exports.5.html](https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196890/html/man5/na_exports.5.html)

IP addresses and wildcards can be used when specifying host targets in exports. User names are not valid exports options, save for the anon option which utilizes a local system UID or user name (i.e. no user name mapping or resolution is performed.) The highest level in the filesystem that can be specified for an export is the volume level. Implicitly this means that each volume must be exported separately. An export provides access to paths below the export, implying that multiple paths on the same volume can be exported from an export.

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**QUESTION 7**

What does it signify if the disks are "not owned" in a FAS2020 system?

- A. The disks are mailbox disks.
- B. The disks are spare disks.
- C. The disks are data disks.
- D. The disks are not used.

Correct Answer: D

Disks must be assigned to an aggregate to be used as raid group members or spares. Unassigned disks are displayed as "not owned".

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**QUESTION 8**

The qtree specified for \_\_\_\_ must not exist on the secondary system before you run the \_\_\_\_ command.

- A. pri\_qtree\_path, snapvault start
- B. sec\_qtree\_path, snapvault start
- C. pri\_qtree\_path, snapvault initialize
- D. sec\_qtree\_path, snapvault initialize

Correct Answer: B

snapvault initialize is not a valid command [http://backdrift.org/man/netapp/man1/na\\_snapvault.1.html](http://backdrift.org/man/netapp/man1/na_snapvault.1.html) snapvault start -r [options] -S [prim\_system:] prim\_qtree\_path [sec\_system:] sec\_qtree\_path pri\_qtree\_path is not a valid command

<http://hd.kvsconsulting.us/netappdoc/801docs/html/ontap/onlinebk/GUID-DB31E1F4-60A8-4F34-A1C4-8F79754E4DE2.html>

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**QUESTION 9**

What is the maximum number of disk shelves per loop in a fabric-attached MetroCluster?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 6

Correct Answer: B

You can cable a maximum of two disk shelves on each loop [https://library.netapp.com/ecm/ecm\\_download\\_file/ECMP1210206](https://library.netapp.com/ecm/ecm_download_file/ECMP1210206)

## QUESTION 10

With 64-bit aggregates, the number of FlexVols that can be created on a storage controller is \_\_\_\_.

- A. 500
- B. 1000
- C. 6400
- D. 64000

Correct Answer: A

<http://www.netapp.com/us/products/storage-systems/fas3200/fas3200-tech-specs.aspx>

There is no easily remembered reason why its 500. Some people like to remember that there is one other question on the exam that requires you to remember an arbitrary number and the answer is also 500 (distance of a fiber interconnect at 2Gbps).

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## QUESTION 11

Which command displays the disk ownership for both CPU modules in a FAS2020 system?

- A. disk own -s
- B. disk show -v
- C. vol status -r
- D. disk display r

Correct Answer: B

disk show [ -o | -s | -n | -v | -a]

Used to display information about the ownership of the disks. Available only on systems with software- based disk ownership. -o lists all disks owned by the filer with the name -s lists all disks owned by the filer with the serial number -n lists all unassigned disks. -v lists all disks. -a lists all assigned disks.

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## QUESTION 12

Snapshot copies for SnapLock volumes are deleted automatically according to the retention count set in the Snapshot schedule.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

<https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196889/html/GUID-83A15F85-92A1-4EA8-A9EC-B9E0E2269E37.html>

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### QUESTION 13

In an active/active configuration in takeover mode, the surviving controller interfaces will reflect the identity of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. local interfaces only
- B. failed partner interfaces only
- C. local and failed partner interfaces
- D. interfaces as defined in the `/etc/rc` file

Correct Answer: D

In takeover mode, this network interface assumes the identity of the network interface on the partner <http://www.wafl.co.uk/tag/ifconfig/#sthash.3rsjaDZD.dpuf> For the partner interface configuration to be persistent across reboots, you must include the `ifconfig` command in the `/etc/rc` file <http://hd.kvsconsulting.us/netappdoc/801docs/html/ontap/nag/GUID-525FCF4E-109D-4E6F-9256-C6E56438CA9A.html>

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### QUESTION 14

Which statement best describes the output of this command? `sysstat -s 5`

- A. Display the default output every five seconds and terminate after five counts.
- B. Display extended output every five seconds and print a summary after five counts.
- C. Display extended output every five seconds and print a summary upon termination.
- D. Display the default output every five seconds and print a summary upon termination.

Correct Answer: D

[http://backdrift.org/man/netapp/man1/na\\_sysstat.1.html](http://backdrift.org/man/netapp/man1/na_sysstat.1.html) -s Display a summary of the output columns upon termination, descriptive columns such as `CP ty\` will not have summaries printed. Note that, with the exception of `Cache hit\`, the `Avg\` summary for percentage values is an average of percentages, not a true mean of the underlying data. The `Avg\` is only intended as a gross indicator of performance. For more detailed information use tools such as `na_nfsstat`, `na_netstat`, or `statit`.

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### QUESTION 15

In a Fiber Channel configuration, the host's HBA is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_, and the storage system's HBA to as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Target, initiator
- B. Primary, secondary

C. Initiator, target

D. Secondary, primary

Correct Answer: C

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