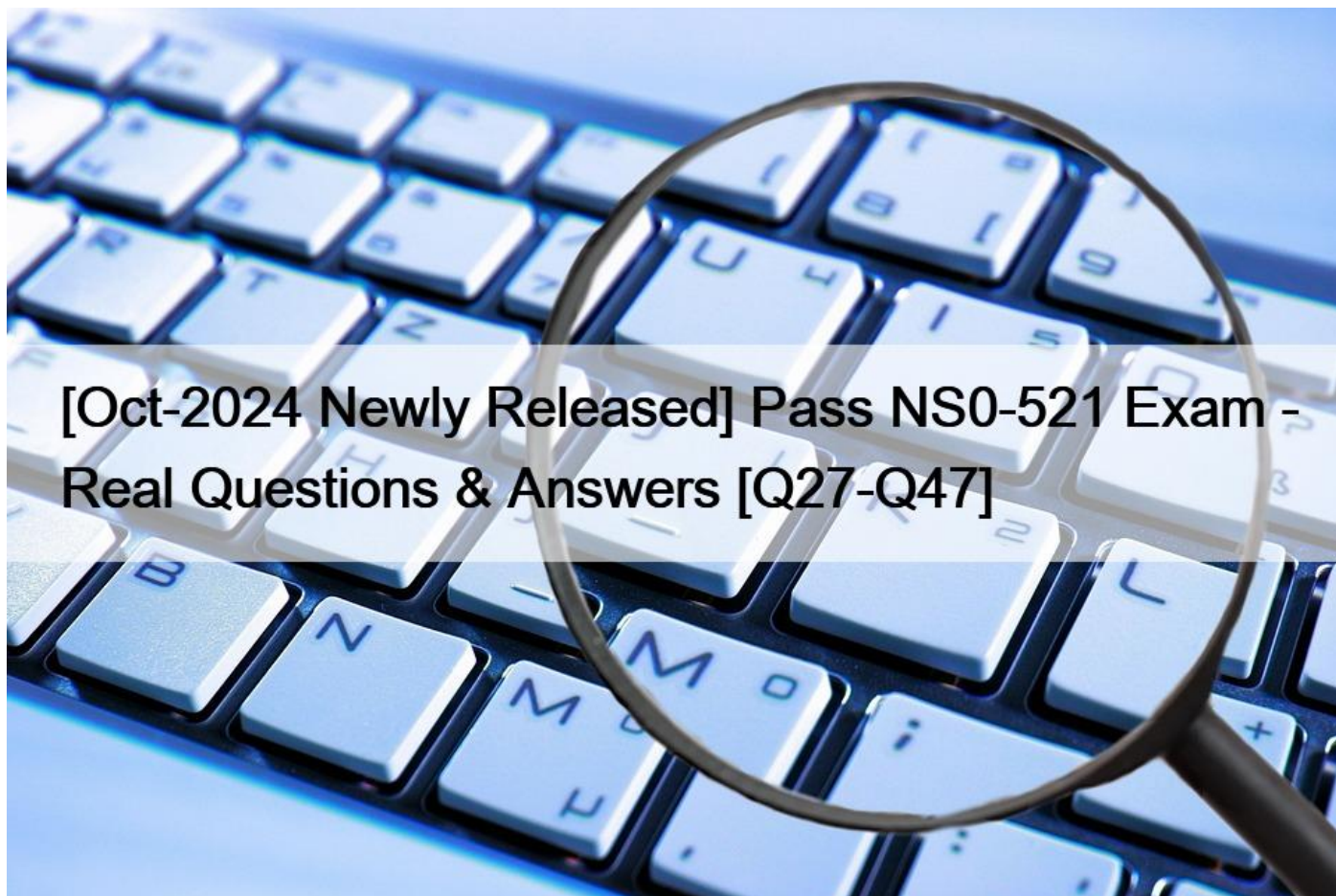# [Oct-2024 Newly Released Pass NS0-521 Exam - Real Questions & Answers [Q27-Q47

[Oct-2024 Newly Released] Pass NS0-521 Exam - Real Questions and Answers
Pass NS0-521 Review Guide, Reliable NS0-521 Test Engine

NO.27 A storage administrator has a NetApp AFF SAN cluster in a multitenant environment. Another user has requested access to perform only replication within a specific SVM to another cluster.

Which default role would be used in this scenario?
* vsadmin-protocol
* vsadmin-backup
* backup
* readonly
In a multitenant environment where a user needs access only to perform replication within a specific SVM to another cluster, the default role vsadmin-backup is appropriate. This role provides the necessary permissions to manage backup and replication tasks without granting broader administrative rights.

For more details, see:

* NetApp Documentation on User Roles

* NetApp Community Discussion on Roles

NO.28 When using tagged VLANs on Cisco Nexus switches for NVMe over TCP, which two changes must be made to enable jumbo frames? (Choose two.)
* Modify the Cisco Nexus switches to use an MTU of 9216.
* Modify the appropriate broadcast domain in NetApp ONTAP software to use an MTU of 9000.
* Modify the appropriate broadcast domain in NetApp ONTAP software to use an MTU of 9216.
* Modify the Cisco Nexus switches to use an MTU of 9000.
For enabling jumbo frames on Cisco Nexus switches for NVMe over TCP with tagged VLANs, the following changes are required:

* Modify the Cisco Nexus switches to use an MTU of 9216: Setting the MTU to 9216 ensures that the network can handle jumbo frames, reducing the number of packets needed for large data transfers and thus improving performance.

* Modify the appropriate broadcast domain in NetApp ONTAP software to use an MTU of 9216:

This setting must match the network configuration to ensure end-to-end support for jumbo frames, which is essential for optimizing performance in NVMe over TCP environments.

For additional information, refer to:

* NetApp Documentation on NVMe over TCP

* Cisco Documentation on Jumbo Frames

NO.29 A customer has a two-node NetApp ONTAP cluster that Is hosting FC LUNs for 64 SAN hosts. An administrator is tasked to add 40 more hosts to the environment.

What two actions would the administrator need to take to avoid potential performance problems with the environment? (Choose two.)
* Configure additional FC ports on existing hosts.
* Configure additional FC target ports.
* Configure additional SAN LIFs.
* Configure a higher queue depth on the target ports.
When adding 40 more hosts to a two-node NetApp ONTAP cluster that is already hosting 64 SAN hosts, the following actions are necessary to avoid potential performance problems:

* Configure additional FC target ports: Increasing the number of Fibre Channel (FC) target ports on the storage nodes will help distribute the I/O load more evenly, reducing the risk of bottlenecks.

* Configure additional SAN LIFs: Adding more SAN Logical Interfaces (LIFs) will ensure that the increased number of hosts can connect efficiently, improving load balancing and path management.

These actions help maintain optimal performance and prevent congestion in the SAN environment.

For more detailed guidance, refer to:

* NetApp SAN Host Configuration Overview

* NetApp Best Practices for SAN (NetApp) (NetApp)

NO.30 An administrator configured an SVM with LUNs with two WWPNs per node. The administrator accidentally created a WWPN on node1that needs to move to node2. The SAN hosts use ALUA.

Based on this requirement, what must be taken offline to correct the situation?
* LIF
* LUN
* SVM
* Volume

NO.31 What configuration must be applied for NVMe/FC?
* Create multiple initiator zones and multiple target zones.
* Configure igroup and IQN mapping.
* Enable NPV on all fabric switches.
* Enable NPIV on all fabric switches.
When configuring NVMe/FC (NVMe over Fibre Channel), it is necessary to enable N_Port ID Virtualization (NPIV) on all fabric switches. NPIV allows multiple Fibre Channel initiators to share a single physical Fibre Channel port, which is crucial for NVMe/FC environments where efficient utilization of available ports is needed.

NPIV support enables the creation of virtual ports, which can significantly optimize the configuration and management of Fibre Channel fabrics, thus supporting NVMe/FC operations.

For further details, you can refer to:

* NetApp Community – NVMe/FC Configuration (NetApp Community).

* NetApp Documentation – NVMe Overview (NetApp).

NO.32 An SVM is created for FCP traffic. LUNs must be created to share with ESXi hosts for datastores. Which two items must be configured after the LUN is created, for this to happen? (Choose two.)
* Create an igroup with the ESXi hosts’ WWPNs.
* Create an igroup with the ESXi hosts’ WWNNs.
* Configure CHAP authentication.
* Map the LUNs to the igroup.
For configuring LUNs to share with ESXi hosts for datastores in an SVM created for FCP traffic, the following steps are necessary after creating the LUN:

* Create an igroup with the ESXi hosts’ WWPNs: This step involves defining an initiator group that includes the WWPNs of the ESXi hosts that need access to the LUN.

* Map the LUNs to the igroup: This step assigns the LUN to the created igroup, allowing the ESXi hosts to access the LUN.

For further details, refer to:

* NetApp Documentation on LUN and igroup Configuration

NO.33 Which two steps must be taken first to restore a LUN from a SnapMirror Synchronous destination? (Choose two.)
* Resync the relationship.
* Release the relationship.

* Delete the relationship.
* Initialize the relationship.
To restore a LUN from a SnapMirror Synchronous destination, the following steps must be taken:

* Release the relationship: This step is necessary to break the SnapMirror relationship, allowing the LUN to be restored independently.

* Delete the relationship: After releasing the relationship, deleting it ensures that there are no residual dependencies or configurations that might interfere with the restore process.

For more information, refer to:

* NetApp Documentation on SnapMirror Synchronous (NetApp) (NetApp).

NO.34 A customer Is setting up a two-node cluster to serve (SCSI LUNs. How many interfaces should be created?
* One iSCSI LIF per node
* One ISCSI LIF per SVM
* Two iSCSI LIFs per node
* Two ISCSI LIFs per SVM
For a two-node cluster serving iSCSI LUNs, it is recommended to create two iSCSI LIFs per node. This configuration provides redundancy and load balancing, ensuring that each node can handle failover scenarios effectively and maintain high availability for the iSCSI connections.

For more details, see:

* NetApp Documentation on iSCSI LIF Configuration

NO.35 During maintenance of A NetApp AFF ONTAP cluster, which two steps are needed to move the SAN UFs to new nodes that are members of a portset? (Choose two.)
* Remove the LIF from the portset.
* Disable the SLM feature for the node that hosts the LIF.
* Disable the zoning of the LIF WWPN.
* Take the SAN LIF offline.
To move SAN LIFs to new nodes that are members of a portset during maintenance of a NetApp AFF ONTAP cluster, you should take the following steps:

* Remove the LIF from the portset: This ensures that the LIF is no longer associated with the current node, preparing it for the move to the new node.

* Take the SAN LIF offline: This step is necessary to make configuration changes without causing disruption to the SAN hosts. Once offline, the LIF can be moved to the new node and reconfigured as needed.

These actions help maintain the integrity and performance of the SAN environment during the migration of LIFs.

For more details, see:

* NetApp Documentation on Moving SAN LIFs

* NetApp Community on Moving LIFs

NO.36 During an iSCSI deployment, the customer requests a change of front-end network connections on the NetApp ONTAP cluster from twinax cables to fiber-optic cables.

Which two NetApp tools would an administrator use to verify the supported port speeds and transceivers?

(Choose two.)
* Hardware Universe to determine supported transceivers
* Interoperability Matrix Tool to determine supported transceivers
* Hardware Universe to determine supported port speeds
* Interoperability Matrix Tool to determine supported port speeds

During an iSCSI deployment, if a customer requests a change from twinax cables to fiber-optic cables, two NetApp tools can be used to verify the supported port speeds and transceivers:

* Hardware Universe (HWU): This tool is essential for determining the supported transceivers and port speeds for NetApp hardware. It provides detailed information on hardware compatibility, including supported transceivers, cables, and port speeds, which helps ensure that the selected components are compatible with the NetApp storage system.

* Interoperability Matrix Tool (IMT): The IMT provides comprehensive compatibility information between NetApp products and third-party components. It includes details on supported transceivers and port speeds, ensuring that any changes made to the network connections are supported and will function correctly in the given configuration.

For more detailed information, you can refer to the following resources:

* NetApp Hardware Universe (NetApp).

* NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool (NetApp).

NO.37 A customer asks for help cloning one database LUN from a SnapMlrror destination volume for testing the data with a new application.

What command should the administrator use to clone the LUN?
* volume fileclonecreate
* lun wovestart
* volumeclone create
* volumemove start

To clone a LUN from a SnapMirror destination volume for testing purposes, the volume clone create command should be used. This command creates a FlexClone volume from the SnapMirror destination, making the LUN within it accessible for testing without disrupting the original volume.

For more details, refer to:

* NetApp Documentation on Volume Clone Create

* NetApp Community Discussion on LUN Cloning

NO.38 On a two-node NetApp AFF ASA cluster, what is the recommended minimum number of paths for a SAN environment from the client host perspective?
* 2
* 8
* 4

* 16
In a two-node NetApp AFF ASA cluster, the recommended minimum number of paths for a SAN environment from the client host perspective is 4. This configuration ensures high availability and load balancing, which are critical for maintaining performance and resilience in a SAN environment. Each host should have at least two paths to each controller to achieve this setup.

For more detailed information, you can refer to:

* NetApp SAN Configuration

* NetApp All-Flash SAN Array Documentation

NO.39 What connectivity Is required between NetApp ONTAP clusters in order to configure SnapMirror active sync across two data centers for FC?
* Cedicated FC switches and ISL
* Shared FC switches
* Cluster peering
* Dedicated IP switches and ISL
To configure SnapMirror active sync across two data centers using FC (Fibre Channel), the required connectivity between NetApp ONTAP clusters is cluster peering. Cluster peering involves establishing a trust relationship between the clusters, allowing them to replicate data seamlessly. This setup ensures that data synchronization and disaster recovery processes are effective and reliable.

For more detailed information, you can check:

* NetApp Documentation on SnapMirror and Cluster Peering

NO.40 When using FCP, what is the minimum number of FC switches needed to redundantly attach three ESXi hosts?
* 0
* 1
* 2
* 4
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

NO.41 What is the maximum size for a LUN in NetApp ONTAP 9.14.1 software?
* 16TiB
* 64TiB
* 128TiB
* 300TiB
In NetApp ONTAP 9.14.1 software, the maximum size for a LUN is128TiB. This limit ensures that large datasets can be stored and managed efficiently within a single LUN, catering to the needs of high-capacity SAN environments

NO.42 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.)

* Add the FC protocol.
* Create the FC service.
* Create an NVMe/FC LIF.
* Create the NVMe service.

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

NO.43 An administrator configured an SVM with LUNs with two WWPNs per node. The administrator accidentally created a WWPN on node1that needs to move to node2. The SAN hosts use ALUA.

Based on this requirement, what must be taken offline to correct the situation?
* LIF
* LUN
* SVM
* Volume

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

NO.44 What should an administrator use to protect an Oracle RAC Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance to ensure automated restores?
* Availability groups
* NetApp SnapCenter plugin
* CLI snapshots and clones
* Consistency groups

To protect an Oracle RAC Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance and ensure automated restores, the recommended tool is theNetApp SnapCenter plugin. SnapCenter provides comprehensive backup, restore, and clone capabilities for Oracle databases, including those using ASM. It integrates tightly with Oracle RAC environments and automates the entire data protection process, ensuring that backups are consistent and restores are efficient and reliable.

For more details, refer to:

* NetApp Documentation on SnapCenter for Oracle (NetApp).

* NetApp TR-4964: Oracle Database Backup, Restore, and Clone (NetApp).

NO.45 An administrator needs to ensure that Snapshot copies of database files across multiple FCP LUNs are taken at the same point in time.

Which two configurations enable the administrator to achieve this? (Choose two.)
* Create each LUN within the same FlexVol volume.
* Create a consistency group that uses FlexGroup volumes.
* Create a consistency group that uses FlexVol volumes.
* Create each LUN within the same FlexGroup volume.

To ensure that Snapshot copies of database files across multiple FCP LUNs are taken at the same point in time, the following configurations can be used:

* Create a consistency group that uses FlexVol volumes: This setup ensures that snapshots of all volumes in the consistency group are taken simultaneously.

* Create each LUN within the same FlexGroup volume: This configuration allows for a unified snapshot across multiple LUNs within the FlexGroup, ensuring data consistency.

For more details, see:

* NetApp Documentation on Consistency Groups

* NetApp FlexGroup Overview

NO.46 What needs to be done to create a consistent Snapshot copy of a LUN without disruptions?
* Ensure that the LUN is the only one in the volume.
* Quiesce I/O to the LUN.
* Ensure that the LUN Is unmapped from the host.
* Map the LUN to a host.

To create a consistent Snapshot copy of a LUN without disruptions, it is necessary to quiesce I/O to the LUN.

This process involves pausing or temporarily stopping the input/output operations to ensure that the data is in a consistent state when the snapshot is taken. This method is crucial for maintaining data integrity and consistency in the snapshot.

For further details, refer to:

* NetApp Documentation on Snapshot Consistency

* NetApp Best Practices for Snapshot Management

NO.47 Acustomer 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.)
* BlueXP classification
* Interoperability Matrix Tool
* Active IQ OneCollect

* Hardware Universe

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

100% Free NS0-521 Daily Practice Exam With 67 Questions:
https://www.examslabs.com/NetworkAppliance/NCIE-SAN-ONTAP/best-NS0-521-exam-dumps.html]