



NS0-155^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

When you are setting up SnapMirror, which three are replication pre-requisites? (Choose three.)

- A. The source volume must be offline.
- B. SnapMirror must be licensed for each storage system.
- C. If you are replicating a volume, you must create a restricted volume to be used as the SnapMirror.
- D. The capacity of the SnapMirror destination must be greater than or equal to the capacity of the source destination volume.

Correct Answer: BCD

You need to fulfill a set of prerequisites before you can use SnapMirror:

- You must purchase and enable the SnapMirror license. If the SnapMirror source and destination are on different systems, you must enable the SnapMirror license on each system.

-For SnapMirror volume replication, you must create a restricted volume to be used as the destination volume.

SnapMirror does not automatically create a volume. For information about how to create volumes, see the section on organizing data using volumes and qtrees in the Data ONTAP Storage Management Guide for 7-Mode.

- For SnapMirror volume replication, the destination system must use a version of Data ONTAP that is the same as or later than that of the SnapMirror source system. <https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196991/html/GUIDED9C09EF-3F61-41FE-B8F1-36356C5FEC5F.html>

QUESTION 2

A mirrored volume has a failed disk, but there are no available spares in the pool from which the degraded plex was built. Data ONTAP will _____.

- A. halt all operations to volumes in that pool
- B. choose spare disks to reconstruct from the opposite pool
- C. warn you that there are no available spares from the proper pool
- D. "halt" after 24 hours if spare disks are not added to the proper pool

Correct Answer: C

Both `warn you that there are no available spares from the proper pool` and `halt after 24 hours if spare disk are not added to the proper pool` are correct answers. However, since Data ONTAP alerts you first, `warn you that there are no available spares` is the best answer. https://library.netapp.com/ecm/ecm_download_file/ECMP1196912

QUESTION 3

When using MetroCluster in a forced takeover mode, identify two methods for restricting access to the disaster site



node. (Choose two)

- A. Use manual fencing
- B. Use the cf giveback f command.
- C. Use the cf forcetakeover d command.
- D. Turn off power to the disaster site node.
- E. Isolate the failed node from the surviving node.

Correct Answer: AD

<http://vipulvajpayeestorage.blogspot.com/2012/01/manually-failover-activity-in-netapp.html>

In order to test or effect a Disaster Recovery operation, you must restrict access to the disaster site node to prevent the node from resuming service. If you do not, you risk the possibility of data corruption.

Access to the disaster site note can be restricted in the following ways:

Turn off the power to the disaster site node Use "manual fencing" (Disconnect VI interconnects and fiber channel cables; either physically or through configuration changes on the fabric switches.) Isolating the failed node from the surviving

node could still lead to the possibility of a split brain, so this is not a correct answer.

QUESTION 4

Which changes the NDMP password on the Open System SnapVault agent?

- A. password
- B. password
- C. svpasswd
- D. svpassword

Correct Answer: D

[https://kb.netapp.com/support/index?](https://kb.netapp.com/support/index?Page=contentandid=2010134andactp=LIST_RECENTandviewlocale=en_USandsearchid=1296570465177)

Page=contentandid=2010134andactp=LIST_RECENTandviewlocale=en_USandsearchid=1296570465177 The svpassword command is available on the OSSV host as part of the agent binaries in the path \netapp\snapvault\bin.

QUESTION 5

Which three attributes would you specify when creating a LUN? (Choose three)

- A. The host operating system of the system attached to LUN.
- B. The version of Data ONTAP



- C. The size of the LUN.
- D. The path to the LUN.

Correct Answer: ACD

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

The usage for lun create is shown below. Options not in brackets are mandatory. `lun create -s size -t ostype [-o noreserve] [-e space_alloc] lun_path` This usage of the lun create command should be employed to create a new LUN of given size, with initially zero contents. The LUN is created at the lun_path given. No file should already exist at the given lun_path. The directory specified in the lun_path must be a qtree root directory.

The size is specified in bytes. Optionally, a number followed by a one-character multiplier suffix can be used: c (1), w (2), b (512), k (1024), m (k*k), g (k*m), t (m*m). The size of the created LUN could be larger than the size specified, in order to get an integral number of cylinders while reporting the geometry using SAN protocols.

The size of the LUN actually created is reported if it is different from that specified in the command. The mandatory ostype argument is one of: solaris (the LUN will be used to store a Solaris raw disk in a singleslice partition), windows (the LUN will be used to store a raw disk device in a single-partition Windows disk using the MBR (Master Boot Record) partitioning style), hpux (the LUN will be used to store HP-UX data), aix (the LUN will be used to store AIX data), vld (the LUN contains a SnapManager VLD), linux (the LUN will be used to store a Linux raw disk without any partition table), netware (the LUN will be used to store NetWare data), vmware (the LUN will be used to store VMware data), windows_gpt (the LUN will be used to store Windows data using the GPT (GUID Partition Type) partitioning style), windows_2008 (the LUN will be used to store Windows data for Windows 2008 systems), openvms (the LUN will be used to store Open-VMS data), xen (the LUN will be used to store Xen data), hyper_v (the LUN will be used to store Hyper-V data), solaris_efi (the LUN will be used to store Solaris_EFI data).

By default, the LUN is space-reserved. To manage space usage manually, `-o noreserve` can be specified. Using this option will create a LUN without any space being reserved. Provisioning threshold events can be enabled by specifying `-e space_alloc` option. This option has to be used in conjunction with `-o noreserve`.

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