



# NS0-180<sup>Q&As</sup>

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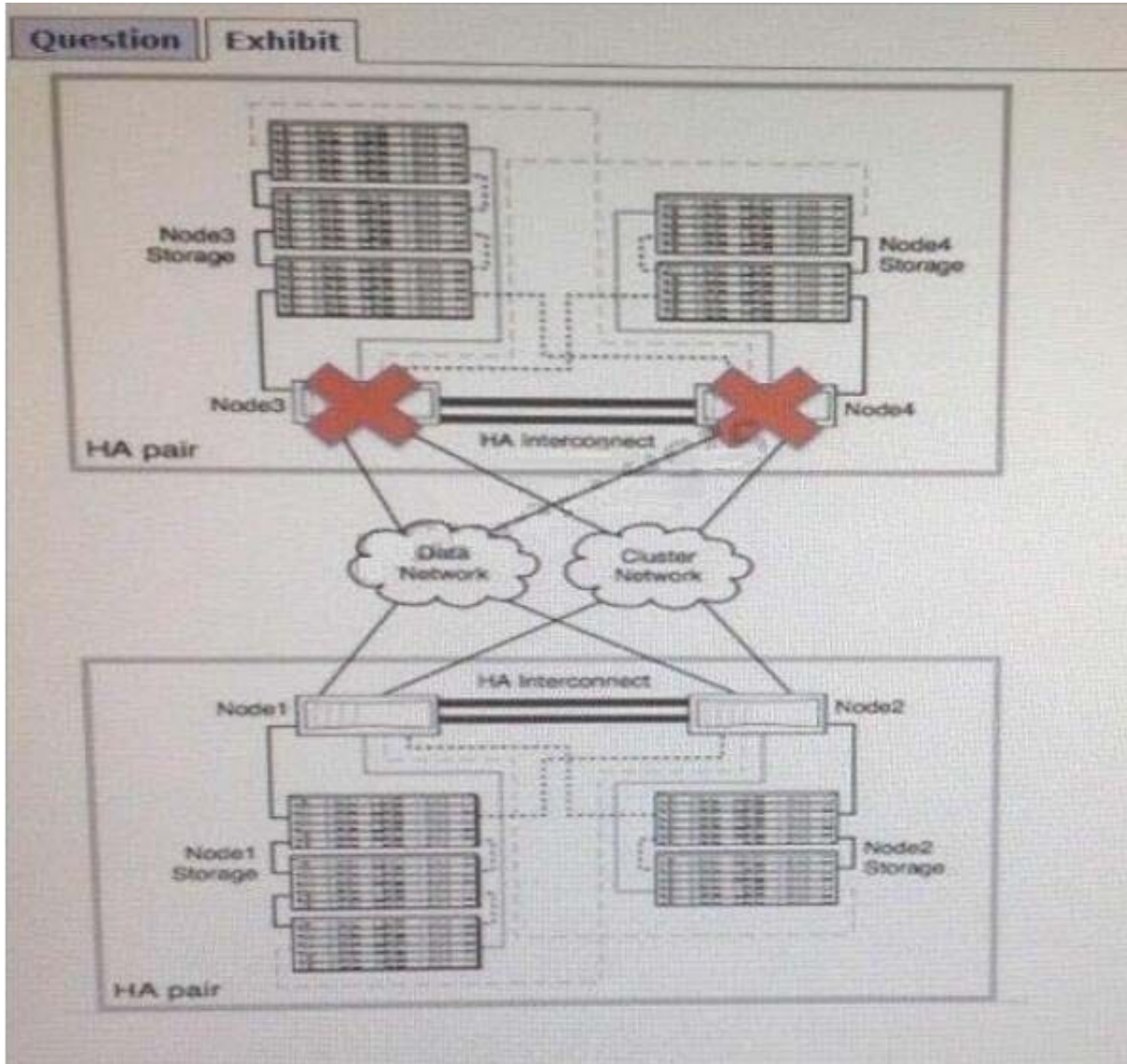
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### QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.



A customer has a 4-node cluster and wants to know what will happen to their data if one of the two HA pairs goes down. Epsilon is configured and working properly and is owned by Node1. Nodes 3 and 4 have failed as shown in the exhibit.

What happens to the customer's data that is owned by the HA pair 3 and 4?

- A. Nodes 1 and 2 will takeover the storage for nodes 3 and 4 and continue running normally.
- B. The cluster will go into maintenance mode and only allow administrators access to data on nodes 1 and 2.
- C. The entire cluster will panic and no data will be accessible.



D. The customer will lose access to the data on nodes 3 and 4 but will still have access to storage in nodes 1 and 2.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: An HA pair is two storage systems (nodes) whose controllers are connected to each other directly. In this configuration, one node can take over its partner's storage to provide continued data service if the partner goes down.

Reference: Clustered Data ONTAP 8.3, High-Availability Configuration Guide, page 7

## QUESTION 2

Your customer has four disk shelves attached to an HA pair of nodes running clustered Data ONTAP 8.3. One disk shelf has six SSDs and 18 HDDs installed. They want to know how to partition the SSDs to use them in a flash pool aggregate.

In this situation, what should you tell the customer?

- A. Flash pool aggregates must have whole SSDs assigned, not partitions.
- B. When the disks are assigned to a storage pool, they are automatically partitioned into four equal parts that can be assigned to an existing aggregate where the partition will be used as flash storage by the assigned aggregate.
- C. All SSDs in a mixed disk system are partitioned to a 25% and a 75% partition. The larger partition can be used for data.
- D. When the disks are assigned to a storage pool, you can partition each disk into as many partitions as needed. A partition can be assigned to an existing aggregate where the partition will be used as a flash storage by the assigned aggregate.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Advanced drive partitioning for Flash Pool segments each drive into four pieces.

Reference: Clustered Data ONTAP 8.3: A Proven Foundation for Hybrid Cloud <http://community.netapp.com/t5/Tech-OnTap-Articles/Clustered-Data-ONTAP-8-3-A-Proven-Foundation-forHybrid-Cloud/ta-p/92703>

## QUESTION 3

You want to install a new clustered Data ONTAP 8.3 system. The customer wants to use open ports on interconnect switches from a different system with clustered Data ONTAP 8.2 because they are running out of space in their rack.

What should be considered in this scenario?

- A. Only one cluster per switch pair is qualified and supported.
- B. You can use all free network ports for the cluster interconnect.
- C. You can only use dedicated ports for the clustered interconnect.
- D. A maximum of two clusters per switch pair are qualified and supported, but you should use trunked ports.



Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 4

You want to support multiple tenants with duplicate IP addresses for your storage system.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. You must create additional VLANs to use multiple tenants.
- B. You must create an additional IPspace.
- C. You cannot support multiple tenants on your storage system.
- D. You must use different ports on your controller.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: IPspaces enable you to configure a single Data ONTAP cluster so that it can be accessed by clients from more than one administratively separate network domain, even if those clients are using the same IP address subnet range.

Reference: Clustered Data ONTAP 8.3, Network Management Guide, page 32

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#### QUESTION 5

Which feature provides preferred protection for the root volume of a storage virtual machine (SVM)?

- A. SnapVault
- B. load-sharing mirror
- C. SnapMirror
- D. SyncMirror

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: To protect the Storage Virtual Machine (SVM) namespace root volume, you can create a load-sharing mirror volume on every node in the cluster, including the node in which the root volume is located. Then you create a mirror relationship to each load-sharing mirror volume and initialize the set of load-sharing mirror volumes.

Reference: SVM root volume protection workflow

<https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1653502/html/GUID-59618C57-A05E-48DF-96FB9788D3DA74AC.html>