

NetApp NS0-522

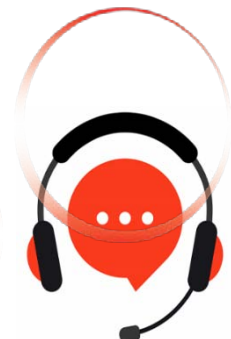
NetApp Implementation Engineer - SAN ONTAP Exam

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Question: 1

A customer wants to enable CHAP authentication on their iSCSI sessions.
Which command should be used to set up the appropriate security policies and passwords?

- A. vserver iscsi security create
- B. igroup initiator modify
- C. security certificate create
- D. security login create

Answer: A

Explanation:

To enable CHAP (Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol) authentication on iSCSI sessions, the command `vserver iscsi security create` should be used. This command sets up the necessary security policies and passwords required for CHAP authentication, ensuring secure access to iSCSI targets.

For more details, refer to:

NetApp Documentation on iSCSI Configuration (NetApp).

Question: 2

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.)

- A. Hardware Universe to determine supported transceivers
- B. Interoperability Matrix Tool to determine supported transceivers
- C. Hardware Universe to determine supported port speeds
- D. Interoperability Matrix Tool to determine supported port speeds

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

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).

Question: 3

A customer wants to use NVMe/FC to connect three Linux hosts to their NetApp ONTAP cluster. What is the minimum speed for an HBA in an ONTAP controller in this scenario?

- A. 32 Gbps
- B. 8 Gbps
- C. 4 Gbps
- D. 16 Gbps

Answer: A

Explanation:

The required controller-side FC adapter capability for the NVMe/FC configuration represented by this question is 32 Gbps. NetApp's NVMe/FC implementation for the relevant ONTAP platforms uses supported 32 Gb FC target adapters, and NetApp platform specifications identify NVMe/FC connectivity through 32 Gbps FC ports. NetApp's NVMe/FC documentation also identifies supported Linux host configurations using 32 Gb Fibre Channel adapters, with exact host adapter, firmware, driver, switch, and ONTAP combinations validated through the Interoperability Matrix Tool. Traditional 4, 8, or 16 Gbps FC adapters may support conventional FCP on applicable platforms, but they do not meet the NVMe/FC controller-adapter requirement tested here. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include NVMe/FC, 32 Gb FC target adapters, HBAs, Fibre Channel fabrics, and IMT validation.

Question: 4

A customer is migrating FC-mounted VMFS datastores using SnapMirror from their existing NetApp ONTAP cluster to their new ONTAP cluster.

After breaking the SnapMirror relationship on the destination cluster, what does the customer need to do before mapping the LUN to the VMware hosts?

- A. Reconfigure the LUN serial number.
- B. Create a FlexClone copy of the LUN.
- C. Restore the LUN to the most recent snapshot.
- D. Update the LUN type.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For an FC-attached VMware VMFS datastore migrated through SnapMirror, maintaining the expected LUN identity is critical when presenting the replicated LUN from the destination cluster. VMware uses

persistent SCSI device identifiers associated with the LUN, including its serial-based identity, when recognizing an existing VMFS device. ONTAP provides the lun modify -serial capability specifically to modify a LUN serial number. Therefore, after the SnapMirror destination is made writable, the destination LUN 's serial number must be configured appropriately before the LUN is mapped back to the VMware initiators. Creating a FlexClone, restoring from a Snapshot copy, or changing the LUN OS type does not address device identity. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include SnapMirror SAN migration, LUN identity, LUN serial numbers, VMware VMFS, and LUN mapping.

Question: 5

When using tagged VLANs on Cisco Nexus switches for NVMe over TCP, which two changes must be made to enable jumbo frames? (Choose two.)

- A. Modify the Cisco Nexus switches to use an MTU of 9216.
- B. Modify the appropriate broadcast domain in NetApp ONTAP software to use an MTU of 9000.
- C. Modify the appropriate broadcast domain in NetApp ONTAP software to use an MTU of 9216.
- D. Modify the Cisco Nexus switches to use an MTU of 9000.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

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

Question: 6

An administrator has a NetApp AFF cluster supporting an application with twelve LUNs allocated across four volumes. There is a requirement to configure a Snapshot copy of all LUNs simultaneously as a single unit.

Which NetApp ONTAP command should be used to configure this requirement?

- A. lun igroup create
- B. network port ifgrp create
- C. volume conversion start
- D. vsync consistency-group create

Answer: D

Explanation:

To configure a Snapshot copy of all LUNs simultaneously as a single unit in an application with multiple LUNs spread across several volumes, the command `vserver consistency-group create` should be used. This command creates a consistency group that allows for coordinated snapshot creation across multiple volumes, ensuring that the snapshots are consistent with each other.

For more information, you can refer to:

NetApp ONTAP Consistency Group Documentation

NetApp Community Discussions on Consistency Groups

Question: 7

Which feature enables simultaneous snapshots of multiple LUNs in different volumes?

- A. Single File SnapRestore
- B. Failover groups
- C. Consistency groups
- D. SyncMirror

Answer: C

Explanation:

The feature that enables simultaneous snapshots of multiple LUNs in different volumes is Consistency Groups. This feature ensures that snapshots taken across different LUNs and volumes are consistent with each other, making it possible to recover a consistent state across multiple storage objects.

For further information, refer to:

NetApp Documentation on Consistency Groups

Question: 8

An administrator connects to a LUN from Node A to a host in a redundant pathing configuration. How does the administrator show that the LUN delivers data if a node disruption occurs?

- A. Pull all the cables from the cluster interconnect.
- B. Power off a PDU in the rack.
- C. Perform a takeover and giveback on both nodes.
- D. Shut down a backend switch.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A controlled storage takeover and giveback is the appropriate method for validating HA behavior without deliberately creating uncontrolled infrastructure failures. NetApp recommends testing an HA pair after configuration to verify uninterrupted access to storage during takeover and giveback. During takeover, the surviving HA partner assumes responsibility for the affected node's storage and continues serving its data. Host multipathing redirects SAN I/O through surviving paths. Giveback subsequently

returns storage ownership and processing to the home node. Pulling cluster-interconnect cables, removing rack power, or disabling backend connectivity introduces unnecessary failure conditions and can affect more infrastructure than required for a controlled validation. Therefore, performing takeover and giveback on the nodes verifies both storage-controller failover and the host 's redundant SAN path configuration.

Question: 9

An administrator provisions several LUNs on a four-node NetApp AFF cluster using default settings. Each AFF node has four FC LIFs. The configuration is modified to limit the target paths to two LIFs per node. Which NetApp ONTAP command will verify initiator group visibility for each LIF?

- A. lun show
- B. lun igroup show
- C. lun portset show
- D. lun mapping show

Answer: C

Explanation:

The configuration described is a portset use case. NetApp states that portsets can be bound to igroups to restrict which SAN LIFs an initiator can use to access mapped LUNs, which is especially useful when a node has more than two LIFs and access must be limited to a subset. The lun portset show command displays each portset together with its protocol, Port Names representing participating LIFs, and the igroups bound to that portset. That output directly verifies which igroup has visibility through which LIFs. lun mapping show primarily displays LUN-to-igroup mappings and SLM reporting nodes; it does not provide the same direct LIF membership view. Therefore, the supplied V9.02 answer D requires correction to C. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics are portsets, igroup binding, LIF path restriction, SLM, and SAN path visibility.

Question: 10

An administrator configured an SVM with LUNs with two WWPNs per node. The administrator accidentally created a WWPN on node1 that needs to move to node2. The SAN hosts use ALUA. Based on this requirement, what must be taken offline to correct the situation?

- A. LIF
- B. LUN
- C. SVM
- D. Volume

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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