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QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.

```
netapp01::> net int create -vserver acmeefs01 -lif acmeefs01 -role data -data-protocol cifs -  
home-node netapp01-01 -home-port a0a-103 -address 10.1.100.64 -netmask 255.255.255.0  
(network interface create)
```

```
Info: Failed to create logical interface.  
Error: command failed: Duplicate ip address 10.1.100.64
```



You manage a multi-tenant NetApp storage system. You start configuring an SVM for a new customer and receive the error shown in the exhibit when you attempt to create a LIF. You verify that the IP address is correct and that the customer LIF does not already exist. However, you see that another customer is using the same IP address in their SVM.

How would you correct this problem?

- A. Create a new VLAN for the new customer.
- B. Create the LIF with a different IP address.
- C. Create an IPspace for the new customer.
- D. Create a broadcast domain for the new customer.

Correct Answer: C

The IPspace feature enables a single storage system to be accessed by clients from more than one disconnected network, even if those clients are using the same IP address. References:
<https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1155585/html/GUID-4C8A392E-290E-4F9C-91E8-EBF3E2047B06.html>

QUESTION 2

Which network interface failover group target ports are available when the system-defined failover policy is used?

- A. only the ports in the failover group that are in the LIF's home node and on the LIF's storage-failover (SFO) partner node
- B. only the ports in the failover group that are in the LIF's home node
- C. only the ports in the failover group that are in the LIF's home node and on a non- storage-failover (non-SFO) partner node
- D. all network ports from all nodes in the failover group

Correct Answer: C

system-defined: Only those ports on the LIF's home node and a non-SFO partner. References: ONTAP 9.0 Network_Management_Guide (January 2017), page 20



QUESTION 3

Which LIF role type is used by a volume move operation between nodes?

- A. data
- B. cluster
- C. intercluster
- D. cluster-mgmt

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

You have a read-only volume that needs protection within the cluster, but you do not have a SnapMirror license. Which mirror type would you use to protect the volume?

- A. DP
- B. LS
- C. TDP
- D. XDP

Correct Answer: B

A load-sharing mirror reduces the network traffic to a FlexVol volume by providing additional read-only access to clients. You can create and manage load-sharing mirrors to distribute read-only traffic away from a FlexVol volume. References: <https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1368017/html/GUID-4931A901-D6D0-458B-8D3A-A92427FDD8B8.html>

QUESTION 5

You have a SnapLock Compliance volume that needs to be replicated to a different cluster at a disaster recovery site. Which two statements concerning the SnapMirror destination volume are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The destination volume type must be SnapLock Enterprise.
- B. The destination volume type must be SnapLock Compliance.
- C. The destination cluster does not require a SnapLock license.
- D. The destination cluster requires a SnapLock license.

Correct Answer: BD

B: To create an end-to-end relationship between SnapLock Compliance volumes by using SnapMirror, you need to create both the source and the destination volumes as SnapLock Compliance volumes and then initialize the mirroring relationship by using the `snapmirror initialize` command. The other commands you use differ depending on whether you are creating a volume SnapMirror relationship for a traditional volume or a FlexVol volume.



D: A SnapLock license entitles you to use both SnapLock Compliance mode and SnapLock Enterprise mode. SnapLock licenses are issued on a per-node basis. You must install a license for each node that hosts a SnapLock aggregate.

References: <https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196889/html/GUID-8ACE3CAB-D338-4AFC-A530-0D0FEC3B9F94.html> https://library.netapp.com/ecm/ecm_download_file/ECMLP2507748

QUESTION 6

You have a FlexVol volume with LUNs and need to set policies to prevent an ENOSPC error on the host. In this scenario, which two commands will keep the LUN available to the host? (Choose two.)

- A. volume autosize
- B. snapshot autodelete
- C. snapshot delete
- D. volume size

Correct Answer: BC

ENOSPC is a UNIX operating system error that sometimes returns the message "Not enough space is available to service your request." The error message occurs because of a shortage of file system space or lack of available media blocks.

You can delete Snapshot copies manually, or automatically by enabling the Snapshot autodelete capability for the volume.

Define and enable a policy for automatically deleting Snapshot copies by using the volume snapshot autodelete modify command.

You can use the snap delete command to delete a Snapshot copy before the preset interval to free disk space or because it is a manual Snapshot copy that is no longer needed but is not going to be automatically deleted.

Note: We get ENOSPC errors because Data ONTAP lets the Snapshot copy grow into the volume space. Every write in WAFL is a write to a new block. If an old block is part of a Snapshot copy, Data ONTAP needs to preserve the old block

and the new changed block. This is not a problem specific to NetApp. Every storage vendor who supports a snapshot feature has to deal with it. There are two options when there is no space to accommodate the Snapshot copies:

References: <https://community.netapp.com/fukiw75442/attachments/fukiw75442/backup-and-restore-discussions/5980/1/tr-3633.pdf>

QUESTION 7

What is the minimum number of disks required to create a data aggregate with a RAID type of RAID-TEC?

- A. 7
- B. 6
- C. 5



D. 4

Correct Answer: B

The aggregate that is to be converted to RAID-TEC must have a minimum of six disks.

References: <http://docs.netapp.com/ontap-9/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.dot-cm-psmg%2FGUID-E63A0CB2-10B6-4998-AE34-10A5F8998361.html>

QUESTION 8

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, the write operations would be compacted into how many WAFL blocks?

A. 4

B. 2

C. 3

D. 5

Correct Answer: C

4k is the block size that WAFL uses to write on each disk.

From the exhibit: $0.5 + 1 + 2 + 1.3 + 1 + 0.5 + 0.5 + 1 + 2$ KB equals 9.8 KB, which would fit in 3 WAFL blocks.

References: <http://community.netapp.com/t5/Network-Storage-Protocols-Discussions/WAFL-questions-blocks-and-stripes/td-p/31555>

QUESTION 9

You want to use UTA2 ports for native FC LUN access. How do you accomplish this task?

A. Configure the UTA2 ports as target ports with 16 Gb SFP+ transceivers.

B. Configure the UTA2 ports as target ports with 10 Gb SFP+ transceivers

C. Configure the UTA2 ports as initiator ports with 10 Gb SFP+ transceivers

D. Configure the UTA2 ports as initiator ports with 16 Gb SFP+ transceivers

Correct Answer: D

Native Fibre Channel drives attach directly to the Fibre Channel SAN, eliminating the need for a router.

NetApp uses the marketing term "UTA2" to refer to a new generation of network adapters that can be configured as



either 10-Gb Ethernet and FCoE ports or as 16-Gb FC initiator or target ports.

References: <https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1636035/html/GUID-EC0DDAEE-1178-48EF-B90D-0A7DF498F71B.html>

QUESTION 10

Click the Exhibit button.

```

omeganal::> vserver show -vserver acmefs 01

          Vserver: acmefs01
          Vserver Type: data
          Vserver Subtype: default
          Vserver UUID: 6fce48fc-9535-11e6-a9fc-00a09892e0f1
          Root Volume: acmefs01_root
          Aggregate: sas_01
          NIS Domain: -
          Root Volume Security Style: ntfs
          LDAP Client: -
          Default Volume Language Code: C.UTF-8
          Snapshot Policy: default
          Comment:
          Quota Policy: default
          List of Aggregates Assigned: -
          Limit on Maximum Number of Volumes allowed: unlimited
          Vserver Admin State: running
          Vserver Operational State: running
          Vserver Operational State Stopped Reason: -
          Allowed Protocols: nfs, cifs, fcp, iscsi, ndmp
          Disallowed Protocols: -
          Is Vserver with Infinite Volume: false
          QoS Policy Group: -
          Caching Policy Name: -
          Config Lock: false
          IPspace Name: Default
          Foreground Process: -

omeganal::> security login show -vserver acmefs01 -user-or-group-name vsadmin

Vserver: acmefs01

```

User/Group Name	Application	Authentication Method	Role Name	Acct Locked	Is-Nsswitch Group
vsadmin	http	password	vsadmin	no	no
vsadmin	ontapi	password	vsadmin	no	no
vsadmin	ssh	password	vsadmin	no	no

3 entries were displayed.

After logging into an SVM using the vsadmin user account, you are able to see existing volumes, but are unable to create new volumes.

Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, what is the problem?

A. The vsadmin user is not assigned the correct application access.



- B. No aggregates have been assigned to the SVM.
- C. Aggregate SAS_01 is out of space.
- D. The vsadmin role does not have the create volumes privilege.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

Click the Exhibit button.

```
::> quota policy rule show
```

```
Vserver: svml          Policy: svml          Volume: svml_data1
```

Type	Target	Qtree	User Mapping	Disk Limit	Soft Disk Limit	Files Limit	Soft Files Limit	Threshold
tree	""	""	-	100GB	75GB	5000	4000	90GB
tree	qtree2	""	-	200GB	180GB	10000	9200	180GB

2 entries were displayed.

```
::> quota report
```

```
Vserver: svml
```

Volume	Tree	Type	ID	---Disk---	Used	Limit	---Files---	Used	Limit	Quota Specifier
svml_data1		tree	1	0B	100GB	0	5000			*
svml_data1	qtree2	tree	2	7.49MB	200GB	3	10000			qtree2
svml_data1	qtree2	tree	1	4.23MB	100GB	5	5000			qtree1



Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. A default tree quota is set on volume svml_data1.
- B. An explicit quota is set on qtree1, and a derived quota is set on qtree2.
- C. A derived quota is set on qtree1, and an explicit quota is set on qtree2.
- D. A default user quota is set on volume svml_data1.

Correct Answer: BD

A quota enforced as a result of a default quota, rather than an explicit quota (a quota with a specific target), is referred to as a derived quota. To see derived quotas, you can generate a quota report. In the report, a derived user or group quota is indicated by a Quota Specifier that is either blank or an asterisk (*). A derived tree quota, however, has a Quota Specifier; to identify a derived tree quota, you must look for a default tree quota on the volume with the same limits. Since they are not manually configured quota rules, derived quotas do not appear in the output of the quota policy rule show command.

References: <https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1368017/html/GUID-C2CC0C07-9CB6-4891-BEB4-9EF87145DAA3.html>



QUESTION 12

Click the exhibit button.

```
cl1::> storage failover takeover -ofncode cl1-01
```

```
Warning: A takeover will be initiated. Once the partner node reboots, a giveback will be  
automatically initiated. Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
```

```
cl1::>
```



You have a 2-node cluster named cl1 that has separate LIFs on each node for both SAN and NAS traffic. A storage failover takeover process is initiated as shown in the exhibit. In this scenario, which two statements about the takeover process are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The SAN LIFs on cl1-01 go offline.
- B. The NAS LIFs on cl1-01 automatically migrate to cl1-02.
- C. The NAS LIFs on cl1-01 go offline.
- D. The SAN LIFs on cl1-01 automatically migrate to cl1-02.

Correct Answer: BC

Storage failover takeover

{ -ofncode {local} } - Node to Takeover This specifies the node that is taken over. It is shut down and its partner takes over its storage.

References:

<https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196817/html/storage/failover/takeover.html>

QUESTION 13

You are creating the source and destination SVMs for a new SVM disaster recovery relationship. Which SVM set of subtypes should you choose?

- A. Source SVM default, Destination SVM: default
- B. Source SVM default, Destination SVM: dp-destination
- C. Source SVM default, Destination SVM: sync-dest
- D. Source SVM default, Destination SVM: sync-dest

Correct Answer: B

A destination Storage Virtual Machine (SVM) is an SVM with the dp-destination subtype created for protecting a source SVM that serves data. A destination SVM contains replicated data and configuration of the source SVM. References: <https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP12454817/html/GUID-62D54AB4-BAE3-49A9-8F43-98DC03BC4602.html>



QUESTION 14

Click the Exhibit button.

```
sti2520-2131454963690::*> stat show -obj resource_headroom_cpu -raw -counter ewma_hourly  
(statistics show)
```

```
Object: resource headroom_cpu  
Instance: CPU_sti2520-213  
Start-time: 2/9/2016 16:06:27  
End-time: 2/9/2016 16:06:27  
Scope: sti2520-213
```

Counter	Value
ewma_hourly	-
ops	4376
latency	37719
utilization	86
optimal_point_ops	2573
optimal_point_latency	3589
optimal_point_utilization	72
optimal_point_confidence_factor	1



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. The node's aggregates have been underutilized on average for the past one hour.
- B. The node's CPU has been underutilized on average for the past one hour.
- C. The node's CPU has been overutilized on average for the past one hour.
- D. The node's aggregates have been overutilized on average for the past one hour.

Correct Answer: C

You compute the available performance capacity by subtracting the optimal_point_counter from the current_counter. In this example, the utilization capacity for CPU_sti2520-213 is - 14% (72%-86%). This suggests that the node's CPU has been overutilized on average for the past one hour.

References: <http://docs.netapp.com/ontap-9/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.pow-perf-mon%2FGUID-50CA6406-8C7A-46C0-8251-D1605CEF0D96.html>

QUESTION 15

To log in to the cluster with OnCommand System Manager, a cluster administrator account must be authorized for which two application types? (Choose two.)

- A. HTTP
- B. SSH



C. ONTAPI

D. service processor

Correct Answer: AC

You must have a cluster user account configured with the admin role and the http, ontapi, and console application types.

References: <https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1636037/html/GUID-0E8373DA-D297-4FBA-9C4D-3AD3C169D37F.html>

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