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<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MxkLZN5KA1zypVT09BJ6WLvLiN2Rnad8?usp=sharing>QUESTION 12Which NetApp

Storage Tier component works controller-wide on a FAS controller?A. Flash PoolB. Flash DiskC. Flash AccelD. Flash CacheE. Flash IOAnswer: DExplanation:<http://www.netapp.com/us/system/pdf-reader.aspx?m=ds-3177-0512.pdf&cc=us>

[http://www.netapp.com/us/products/storage-systems/flash-](http://www.netapp.com/us/products/storage-systems/flash-cache/index.aspx?ref_source=ntp141p359372brg-c-26967a63-442e-c7e9-6a73-00002efa4dd6&gclid=CLLdsqWKRbkCFS4aOgodb1AAuAFlash)

[cache/index.aspx?ref_source=ntp141p359372brg-c-26967a63-442e-c7e9-6a73-](http://www.netapp.com/us/products/storage-systems/flash-cache/index.aspx?ref_source=ntp141p359372brg-c-26967a63-442e-c7e9-6a73-00002efa4dd6&gclid=CLLdsqWKRbkCFS4aOgodb1AAuAFlash)

[00002efa4dd6&gclid=CLLdsqWKRbkCFS4aOgodb1AAuAFlash](http://www.netapp.com/us/products/storage-systems/flash-cache/index.aspx?ref_source=ntp141p359372brg-c-26967a63-442e-c7e9-6a73-00002efa4dd6&gclid=CLLdsqWKRbkCFS4aOgodb1AAuAFlash) Cache is a controller-attached PCIe intelligent caching solution.

Flash Accel is a host-attached caching solution.Flash Pool utilizes SSDs to enhance performance of disk aggregates (implicitly not controller- wide).Flash Disk and Flash IO are ambiguous terms.QUESTION 13Which NetApp Storage Tier component works aggregate-wide on a FAS controller?A. Flash PoolB. Flash DiskC. Flash CacheD. Flash AccelE. Flash IOAnswer: A

Explanation:<http://www.netapp.com/us/system/pdf-reader.aspx?m=ds-3177-0512.pdf&cc=us>

<http://www.netapp.com/us/products/platform-os/flashpool.aspx> Flash Pool utilizes SSDs to enhance performance of disk aggregates.

Flash Cache is a controller-attached PCIe intelligent caching solution.Flash Accel is a host-attached caching solution.Flash Disk and Flash IO are ambiguous terms.QUESTION 14What are two methods of protecting LUN overwrites using Snapshot copies on a

volume with fractional reserve set to 0%? (Choose two)A. Snap AutodeleteB. iGroup throttleC. LUN resetD. Volume

AutoSizeAnswer: ADExplanation:[https://communities.netapp.com/groups/chris-kranz-hardware-pro/blog/2009/03/05/fractional-](https://communities.netapp.com/groups/chris-kranz-hardware-pro/blog/2009/03/05/fractional-reservation--lunoverwrite)

[reservation--lunoverwrite](https://communities.netapp.com/groups/chris-kranz-hardware-pro/blog/2009/03/05/fractional-reservation--lunoverwrite)From the article:"If you reduce the Fractional Reservation to 0, you need to make sure the rate of change is within the volume size, or you need to make sure the volume can auto-grow when required or even snap auto-delete to reduce the

reserved blocks and free up space (although I am not a huge fan of snap auto-delete for various reasons)."QUESTION 15Which set

of protocols provide block-level access to NetApp storage?A. SNA and RPCB. iSCSI and FCPC. HTTP and FTPD. CIFS

and NFSAnswer: BExplanation:iSCSI and Fiber Channel encapsulate SCSI protocol, simulating direct disk access. These are

commonly referred to as a block storage protocols. FCoE is another such protocol. CIFS and NFS, HTTP and FTP provide file

access not block access.QUESTION 16An iSCSI or FC SAN implementation provides _____ access to LUNs.A. VLDB. VIIPC. FileD. BlockAnswer: DExplanation:iSCSI and Fiber Channel encapsulate SCSI protocol, simulating direct disk access.

These are commonly referred to as a block storage protocols. FCoE is another such protocol. CIFS and NFS, HTTP and FTP provide

file access not block access.QUESTION 17Which command on the storage system allows you to display statistics on the

performance of system resource such as CPU, NVRAM, network interfaces, and disks?A. netstatB. netdiagC. ptktd.

sysstatAnswer: DExplanation:https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man1/na_sysstat.1.html sysstat reports

aggregated filer performance statistics such as the current CPU utilization, the amount of network I/O, the amount of disk I/O, and

the amount of tape I/O.QUESTION 18Which three tools present statistics from the Data ONTAP counter manager? (Choose

three)A. Operations managerB. Window perfmonC. SysstatD. StatsAnswer: ABDEExplanation:

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196890/html/man1/na_stats.1.html

[https://communities.netapp.com/servlet/JiveServlet/previewBody/18684-102-5-](https://communities.netapp.com/servlet/JiveServlet/previewBody/18684-102-5-34635/TR4090PerformanceAdvisorFeatures%26Diagnosis.pdf)

[34635/TR4090PerformanceAdvisorFeatures%26Diagnosis.pdf](https://communities.netapp.com/servlet/JiveServlet/previewBody/18684-102-5-34635/TR4090PerformanceAdvisorFeatures%26Diagnosis.pdf)

<https://communities.netapp.com/groups/chris-kranz-hardware-pro/blog/2009/04/01/performance-stats-withoutperfstat-or-ops-mgr>

Note in the diagram below how the performance tools integration with Data OnTap. statit and sysstat interface directly with the

performance counters while the other tools - including stats, a command line tool -integrate with the Counter Manager. QUESTION

19What security mechanism can an administrator use on an OSSV client to use permissions allowing backup to a SnapVault

secondary system?A. MD5 authentication between SnapVault primary and secondary, with changeable passwordB. Contents

inside file called access and located in OSSV /snapvault/etcC. QSM access list modifiable via svconfiguratorD. Via

/etc/hosts.equiv fileAnswer: CExplanation:

<https://communities.netapp.com/servlet/JiveServlet/previewBody/4791-102-2-13466/tr-3466.pdf> In order to restrict the NetApp

secondary systems that are allowed to initiate backups from an OSSV host, the QSM Access List field can be populated with the

hostname of the secondary using the OSSV Configurator utility. When using this option, make sure the "Check QSM Access List"

box is enabled.The snapvault.access option on the NetApp secondary can be used to restrict the OSSV hosts that are allowed to

initiate restores from that secondary system. This option can be populated with a list of hostnames for each OSSV host. For example: options snapvault.access host=ossv1,ossv2,ossv3
Screenshot of the svconfigurator GUI; note the QSM access list checkbox and field. QUESTION 20 Which three protocols can coexist on a NetApp storage system? (Choose three) A. DAFSB. CIFSC. DFSD. FCPE. NFS
Answer: BDE
Explanation: Data OnTap can simultaneously serve NAS and SAN protocols. CIFS, NFS, and FC protocol are examples of NAS and SAN protocols respectively. Data OnTap 7.1 or later does not support DAFS. DFS provides location transparency and redundancy by allowing shares in multiple different locations to be logically grouped under one folder, or DFS root. While practically a CIFS server shared by a Data OnTap filer can be a DFS target, DFS namespaces can only be hosted on Windows systems. QUESTION 21 Which command disables client access to Snapshot copies on a volume called flexvoll? A. cifs shares -change flxvoll -nosnap B. snap access flexvoll off C. vol options flexvoll nonsnapdir on D. vol options flexvoll snapdir off E. vol options flexvoll snapdir on
Answer: CE
Explanation:

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196979/html/man1/na_vol.1.html vol options nosnapdir [on|off] If this option is on, it disables the visible .snapshot directory that is normally present at client mount points, and turns off access to all other .snapshot directories in the volume. The default setting is off. QUESTION 22 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.
Answer: AD
Explanation:

<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 node 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. !!!RECOMMEND!!! 1. | 2018 New NetApp NS0-155 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 195 Q&As Download: <https://www.braindump2go.com/ns0-155.html> 2. | 2018 New NetApp NS0-155 Study Guide Video: YouTube Video: [YouTube.com/watch?v=G74lQEevDwI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G74lQEevDwI)