



**Free Questions for NS0-004 by certsinside**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A construction department wants the ability to work on a set of planning files in headquarters and on several construction sites locally. The department needs global file locking for Windows file shares.

Which NetApp product should be used to meet these requirements?

## Options:

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- A- BlueXP tiering
- B- Cloud Volumes Service
- C- BlueXP edge caching
- D- BlueXP observability

## Answer:

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C

## Explanation:

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BlueXP edge caching is a NetApp product that enables real-time global file sharing for distributed workforces by using NetApp Global File Cache. Global File Cache creates a software fabric that caches active datasets in distributed offices to deliver guaranteed transparent data access and optimal performance on a global scale. Global File Cache supports global file locking for Windows file shares, which prevents multiple processes from modifying the same file at the same time and allows cooperating processes to synchronize access to shared files. BlueXP edge caching allows enterprises to consolidate their unstructured data into their choice of private or public cloud, such as Cloud Volumes ONTAP, Cloud Volumes Service, and Azure NetApp Files. Reference=Global File Cache - File Sharing in the Cloud, Enable global file locking, Breaking locks

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A data administrator needs to store customer financial records that are subject to SEC regulations. All files must be retained in an unalterable state for 6 years and must stay easily accessible.

Which feature should the administrator configure?

**Options:**

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**A-** SnapLock Compliance

- B- SnapLock Enterprise
- C- NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)
- D- NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE)

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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SnapLock Compliance is a NetApp feature that enables you to store customer financial records that are subject to SEC regulations. SnapLock Compliance provides WORM (write once, read many) functionality at the volume level, which means that files cannot be modified, deleted, or overwritten for a specified retention period. SnapLock Compliance also ensures that files are easily accessible and searchable, and that they comply with the SEC Rule 17a-4, which requires financial firms to preserve certain records in a non-rewriteable and non-erasable format. Reference=SnapLock Compliance overview - NetApp, An independent assessment firm validated that Azure and Office 365 can help financial firms meet SEC Rule 17a-4, SEC Rule 18a-6, FINRA 4511, & CFTC 1.31 records retention and immutable storage requirements..

## Question 3

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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An associate is using NetApp BlueXP to replicate data to NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP from a NetApp AFF system for disaster recovery purposes.

What must be done to the SnapMirror relationship to activate the destination volume for data access?

**Options:**

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- A- update
- B- delete
- C- resync
- D- break

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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= To activate the destination volume for data access, you must quiesce and break the SnapMirror relationship. Quiescing disables future SnapMirror data transfers, and breaking makes the destination volume read-write. This allows you to use the destination volume for disaster recovery purposes. Reference=Breaking the SnapMirror relationship,Manage mirror relationships with System Manager,Create the SnapMirror relationship

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A customer wants to modernize the SAN environment and transition iSCSI-based workloads to NVMe-over-TCP. Which NetApp storage systems should be used to meet these requirements?

### Options:

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- A- StorageGRID
- B- SANtricity OS
- C- Element software
- D- ONTAP software

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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ONTAP software is a NetApp storage system that supports NVMe-over-TCP, which is a protocol that allows remote direct memory access for data using an Ethernet TCP link. ONTAP software enables customers to upgrade their iSCSI-based workloads to NVMe-over-TCP without requiring any special hardware or network changes. ONTAP software also provides other benefits such as data protection, efficiency, and scalability for SAN environments. Reference=Announcing NVMe/TCP for ONTAP,NetApp brings NVMe over TCP to ONTAP via the iSCSI upgrade path,What Is NVMe? - Benefits & Use Cases

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which option provides a flexible payment option for on-premises and hybrid cloud NetApp solutions?

### Options:

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- A- Cloud Volumes ONTAP PAYGO
- B- ONTAP Select
- C- Cloud Volumes ONTAP BYOL
- D- Keystone

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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= Keystone is the option that provides a flexible payment option for on-premises and hybrid cloud NetApp solutions. Keystone is a portfolio of payment solutions and storage-as-a-service offerings for hybrid cloud environments that deliver greater agility, financial flexibility, and reduced financial risk<sup>1</sup>. Keystone offers various payment options, including creative financing, leasing, and fixed or variable solutions to fit your cash flow<sup>2</sup>. Keystone also offers cloud storage services that enable you to pay as you grow, pay per use, or pay for a single subscription for on-premises and cloud services<sup>2</sup>. Reference=1:NetApp Keystone - Flexible Payment Solutions & Storage-as-a-service Offerings | NetApp,2:NetApp Keystone frequently asked questions (FAQs).

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which NetApp product enables the movement of data across different platforms, such as file and object storage?

**Options:**

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- A- BlueXP classification
- B- BlueXP copy and sync
- C- Cloud Secure
- D- BlueXP observability

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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BlueXP copy and sync is a cloud replication and synchronization service that enables the movement of data across different platforms, such as file and object storage. It can convert and transfer data between various storage types, such as NFS, SMB, S3, Azure Blob, Google Cloud Storage, StorageGRID, and more. It also provides features such as encryption, ACL preservation, data broker management, and licensing. Reference=BlueXP copy and sync documentation,BlueXP copy and sync overview,Cloud Sync: Transfer Data across Any File or Object Storage

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A customer needs to accelerate data access of a hot volume to multiple remote sites.

Which NetApp ONTAP feature simplifies file distribution, reduces WAN latency, and lowers WAN bandwidth cost?

### Options:

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- A- MetroCluster software
- B- FlexCache technology
- C- SnapMirror Business Continuity
- D- FlexClone technology

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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FlexCache technology is a feature of NetApp ONTAP that enables you to create a cache volume on a remote cluster and populate it with data from a source volume on a different cluster. The cache volume can serve read requests from local clients, reducing the WAN latency and bandwidth consumption. The cache volume can also be configured to write back to the source volume, ensuring data consistency and availability. FlexCache technology simplifies file distribution by allowing you to create multiple cache volumes across different sites and regions, and manage them from a single interface. Reference=[FlexCache volumes overview - NetApp](#),[FlexCache volumes: Simplify file distribution and reduce WAN latency - NetApp](#),[FlexCache volumes: Use cases and benefits - NetApp](#).

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company has a NetApp ONTAP solution deployed in a data center. The current solution has a large amount of inactive data.

a. An administrator needs to free space in the data center without affecting access to the data.

Which NetApp technology accomplishes this task?

### Options:

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**A-** BlueXP backup and recovery

**B-** Cloud Volumes ONTAP

**C-** BlueXP tiering

**D-** Cloud Volumes Service

### Answer:

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C

## Explanation:

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BlueXP tiering is a service that extends your data center to the cloud by automatically tiering inactive data from on-premises ONTAP clusters to object storage. This frees valuable space on the cluster for more workloads, without making changes to the application layer. BlueXP tiering can reduce costs in your data center and enables you to switch from a CAPEX model to an OPEX model. BlueXP tiering leverages the capabilities of FabricPool, which is a NetApp Data Fabric technology that enables automated tiering of data to low-cost object storage. Active (hot) data remains on the local tier (on-premises ONTAP aggregates), while inactive (cold) data is moved to the cloud tier --- all while preserving ONTAP data efficiencies<sup>12</sup>. Reference=Learn about BlueXP tiering, Cloud Tiering: Free up Space on On-Premises Storage Systems

## Question 9

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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On which parameter is the NetApp BlueXP observability pricing model based?

## Options:

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**A-** number of logging intervals

- B-** frequency of metric ingestion
- C-** capacity of metrics that are ingested
- D-** number of managed units

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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NetApp BlueXP observability pricing model is based on the number of managed units (MUs) that you wish to monitor. A managed unit is a logical grouping of resources that can be monitored by Cloud Insights, such as a virtual machine, a Kubernetes pod, a storage volume, or a database instance. The number of managed units is not bound to specific device types, giving you the flexibility to re-deploy in line with your business and infrastructure needs. You can choose from different subscription plans based on the number of managed units and the duration of the contract. Reference=Cloud Insights: Infrastructure and Application Monitoring, NetApp Cloud Insights-Monitor and Optimize Your Hybrid Infrastructure

## Question 10

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A storage administrator is asked to provision storage on an E-Series system. Which disk layout type provides the fastest rebuild time after disk failure?

**Options:**

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- A- Dynamic Disk Pools (DDP)
- B- volume group
- C- RAID 5
- D- Advanced Disk Partitioning (ADP)

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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= Dynamic Disk Pools (DDP) is a disk layout type that provides the fastest rebuild time after disk failure on an E-Series system. DDP distributes data, parity, and spare capacity across a pool of disks, instead of using dedicated parity and spare disks. This enables faster and more efficient reconstruction of data in the event of a disk failure, as well as better performance and load balancing. DDP also reduces the risk of data loss due to multiple disk failures, as it can tolerate any number of disk failures up to the pool's protection level. Reference=[SANtricity OS Dynamic Disk Pools | TR-4652 - NetApp](#),[How to increase priority for disk reconstruction - NetApp Knowledge Base](#).



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