Free Questions for NS0-304 by certsinside

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How many private IP addresses are required for an HA CVO configuration in AWS using multiple Availability Zones?

Options:

A- 15

B- 13

C- 6

D- 12

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In an HA (High Availability) Cloud Volumes ONTAP (CVO) configuration within AWS that spans multiple Availability Zones, a total of 13 private IP addresses are required. This includes IP addresses for various components such as management interfaces, data LIFs

(Logical Interfaces), and intercluster LIFs for both nodes in the HA pair. The distribution of these IP addresses ensures redundancy and failover capabilities across the Availability Zones, which is essential for maintaining high availability and resilience of the storage environment.

NetApp Hybrid Cloud Administrator Course Material (HA Configuration in AWS module)

NetApp Learning Center: https://netapp.sabacloud.com/Saba/Web_spf/NA1PRD0047/common/leclassview/dowbt-00368390

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator sets up BlueXP Observability to monitor their hybrid cloud environment. After configuring the necessary data collectors, the administrator observes discrepancies in their topology view.

What should the administrator do?

Options:

A- Upgrade the subscription

B- Perform device resolution

C- Add an Acquisition Unit

D- Create a custom dashboard

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When discrepancies are observed in the topology view of BlueXP Observability, the likely cause is related to incomplete or inaccurate data collection. Performing device resolution helps in identifying and correcting any mismatches or errors in the device information being collected. This process ensures that all devices are correctly identified and their relationships accurately represented in the topology view. This step is crucial for maintaining the integrity and accuracy of the monitoring data.

NetApp Hybrid Cloud Administrator Course Material (BlueXP Observability module)

NetApp Learning Center: https://learningcenter.netapp.com/LC?ObjectType=WBT&ObjectID=00371904

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An administrator is configuring their environment using AppTemplate and wants to organize and be able to search through the various templates they have created.

Which feature should the administrator use?

Options:

A- Annotations

B- Comments

C- Pull Requests

D- Tags

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In managing and organizing environments using AppTemplate, the ability to quickly search and categorize various templates is crucial. The use of Tags is highly effective in this scenario:

Tags: These allow for labeling templates with keywords or terms that make them easily searchable and categorizable. Tags help in organizing templates by themes, purposes, environments, or any classification that suits the administrative needs. This feature enhances manageability, especially in environments with a large number of templates.

Annotations, Comments, and Pull Requests serve different purposes:

Annotations and Comments can be used to add descriptive or explanatory texts but do not facilitate the searchability of templates in a structured manner like tags.

Pull Requests are typically used in version control systems for proposing changes and reviewing code, not for searching or organizing templates directly.

Using tags in AppTemplate effectively streamlines the management and operational efficiency, making it easier to locate and utilize templates as needed. Additional details on using tags can be found in the user guide or help section of the AppTemplate tool.

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An administrator is configuring a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system as a Workload Security Agent and wants to make sure that it meets requirements.

Which two changes should the administrator make to the system? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Disable SELinux

B- Install the ansible-core application

C- Disable the system firewall

D- Install the unzip application

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

When configuring a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system as a Workload Security Agent, there are specific system requirements and preparations needed to ensure compatibility and functionality of the security agent. Among the potential adjustments:

Disable SELinux: Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) can interfere with the operation of various security agents due to its strict access controls. Disabling SELinux may be recommended by certain security applications to ensure they can function without restrictions. This should be carefully considered in the context of overall system security policies.

Install the unzip application: Many security agents require unzip to extract and install necessary files. Ensuring that unzip is installed on the system can facilitate the installation and updating of the security agent.

Install the ansible-core application and Disable the system firewall are not typically required or recommended universally for configuring a Workload Security Agent:

Ansible-core is used for automation and configuration management but is not a prerequisite for most security agents unless specifically stated.

Disabling the system firewall can significantly reduce the system's security posture and is generally not advisable unless specifically required by the security agent, and even then, such advice should be critically evaluated.

For specific guidelines and requirements, the installation documentation of the Workload Security Agent should be consulted.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator deploys an FSx NetApp ONTAP in AWS as an archive destination. Which feature must be disabled?

Options:

A- Compression

B- Daily automatic backup

C- Deduplication

D- Capacity pool tiering policy

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When deploying an FSx NetApp ONTAP in AWS as an archive destination, the daily automatic backup feature must be disabled. This is because the primary purpose of an archive destination is to store data that is infrequently accessed and does not require regular backups. Disabling daily automatic backups helps in reducing unnecessary storage costs and resource usage associated with maintaining daily backups of archival data.

NetApp Hybrid Cloud Administrator Course Material (FSx NetApp ONTAP module)

NetApp Learning Center: https://netapp.sabacloud.com/Saba/Web_spf/NA1PRD0047/common/leclassview/dowbt-00368390

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator wants to use BlueXP Ransomware Protection to protect their files in a CVO instance. What must be enabled first?

Options:

A- BlueXP Tiering Feature

B- BlueXP Copy and Sync

C- BlueXP Observability

D- BlueXP Classification

Answer:

D

Explanation:

BlueXP Classification must be enabled first to utilize BlueXP Ransomware Protection. BlueXP Classification allows the system to scan and classify data, which is essential for identifying and protecting sensitive information against ransomware threats. This classification process is a prerequisite to effectively monitor and secure the data stored in a Cloud Volumes ONTAP (CVO) instance, ensuring that ransomware protection can be applied accurately based on the classified data.

NetApp Hybrid Cloud Administrator Course Material (Ransomware Protection module)

NetApp Learning Center: https://learningcenter.netapp.com/LC?ObjectType=WBT&ObjectID=00371904

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How many VPCs are required to deploy CVO in Google Cloud?

Options:

A- 4

B- 6

C- 2

D- 3

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP (CVO) in Google Cloud, typically two Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) are required. This configuration generally involves:

A VPC for the management of CVO operations, handling management traffic, control plane operations, and other administrative activities.

A VPC dedicated to data traffic, ensuring data security and optimal network performance for storage operations.

This dual-VPC architecture helps in isolating management operations from data operations, providing enhanced security and performance. The management VPC can handle tasks like software updates and system monitoring, while the data VPC focuses purely on serving storage requests, thereby optimizing traffic flows and security policies accordingly.

For more detailed deployment instructions and VPC configuration guidelines, the official NetApp documentation on deploying Cloud Volumes ONTAP in Google Cloud provides comprehensive guidance.