

## (NS0-145) NetApp Certified Storage Associate Practice Exam Questions

**Note: Answers for the practice questions can be found at the end of this document.**

### 1. Match the configuration file with its purpose.

- |                                                                     |                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Builds UNIX credentials for a Windows user                       | 1. /etc/usermap.cfg          |
| b. Persistent CIFS setup configuration information                  | 2. /etc/passwd               |
| c. Windows users to UNIX users mapping                              | 3. /etc/lclgroups.cfg        |
| d. Stores local groups created using <code>useradmin</code> command | 4. /etc/cifsconfig_setup.cfg |
| e. Stores Windows domain SIDs                                       | 5. /etc/cifssec.cfg          |

### 2. Match each term with its definition.

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| a. CIFS oplocks | 1. /etc/usermap.cfg   |
| b. GPO          | 2. /etc/passwd        |
| c. SMB Signing  | 3. /etc/lclgroups.cfg |

### 3. What is the purpose of the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file?

- It exports a resource persistently.
- It determines the order of authentication.
- It maps a hostname to its IP address.
- It authenticates the users.

### 4. Which NFS resources can be exported?

- Volume
- Subnet
- Directory
- Qtrees

### 5. Which command can you use to add exports to the `/etc/exports` file and in memory?

- `exportfs -f`
- `exportfs -p`
- `exportfs -o`
- `exportfs -c`

6. What is the purpose of RAID?
- RAID is a scheme that divides and replicates data among multiple physical disk drives.
  - RAID protects disk data by creating a Snapshot copy of the data, which is then stored on a parity disk.
  - RAID groups disks in a single enclosure.
  - RAID combines multiple disk drives into an array of disk drives that performs better than a single large disk drive and provides fault tolerance.
7. Which anon option provides every user with root access to the export?
- anon=65535
  - anon=65534
  - anon=0
  - anon=1
8. Which statement is NOT true if the /etc/exports file contains the following entry?
- /vol/vol72 -ro=host1:host3,rw,root=host2**
- Read-write access is granted to all the hosts except host1 and host2.
  - Read-only access is granted to both host1 and host3.
  - Root access is granted to host2.
  - Only host1, host2, and host3 can access /vol/vol72.
9. Which three statements about System Manager are TRUE? (Choose three.)
- System Manager provides graphical management interface that enables you to manage storage systems.
  - System Manager provides capacity information about the storage objects such as disks and volumes.
  - System Manager can be used to perform takeover and giveback.
  - System Manager reduces read/write latency in database applications.
10. Which secure multi-tenancy feature is unique to Data ONTAP Cluster Mode?
- vFiler
  - HA pairs
  - Vserver
  - Multiprotocol support

11. Which Clustered Data ONTAP logical component handles storage access to the disk shelves?
  - a. N-blade
  - b. SCSI blade
  - c. D-blade
  - d. Cluster Interconnect
  
12. What does the SnapProtect “Primary (Classic) copy” of the sub client represent?
  - a. the original data
  - b. a snapshot backup of the data
  - c. a vault backup of the data
  - d. a mirror backup of the data
  - e. a tape backup of the data
  
13. Which two statements are TRUE about Data ONTAP operating in 7-mode?
  - a. A port and its configuration are owned by only one vFiler unit at a time.
  - b. Ports and interface groups can be shared across data Vservers.
  - c. Only the configuration and NOT the port are owned by a particular data Vserver.
  - d. Ports and interface configuration cannot be shared across vFilers
  
14. What is a VSIM?
  - a. It is a data replication solution.
  - b. It is a data protection solution for remote and branch offices.
  - c. It runs Data ONTAP without using standard NetApp platforms.
  - d. It is a thin replication solution.
  
15. Which items should you consider when you migrate data from Data ONTAP operating in 7-Mode to Clustered Data ONTAP?
  - a. Environments using PCNFS and WebNFS cannot be directly migrated to Cluster-Mode.
  - b. LIFS cannot serve NAS and SAN protocols simultaneously.
  - c. Data cannot be migrated using NDMPcopy.
  - d. For obsolete clients, you must remove any unwanted CIFS shares, NFS exports and export policies.
  
16. Which user has the default access to the system shell in clustered Data ONTAP?
  - a. root

- b. admin
- c. diag
- d. sysadmin

17. Which NetApp technology can create multiple virtual controllers on a single NetApp storage system operating Data ONTAP 7-Mode?

- a. Flash Pool
- b. the FlexShare tool
- c. FlexClone technology
- d. MultiStore software

18. What are three characteristics of NetApp NAS systems? (Choose three)

- a. NAS systems support CIFS, NFS or a combination of both (multiprotocol).
- b. NAS systems support FC, FCOE or iSCSI protocols.
- c. NAS systems provide flexible provisioning, reliable backups and archiving.
- d. NAS data is accessed at the file level.
- e. NAS data is accessed at the block level.

19. What is the function of initiator groups?

- a. Initiator groups mask LUNs to a set of initiators.
- b. Initiator groups control which initiators can connect to the storage controller.
- c. Initiator groups limit the target ports through which a LUN can be accessed.
- d. Initiator groups manage initiators of the same host type.

20. Why does Data ONTAP save data in NVRAM memory prior to saving it to storage?

- a. Data ONTAP saves data in NVRAM memory to allow Data ONTAP to later write to disk from NVRAM.
- b. Data ONTAP saves data in NVRAM memory because it is more cost efficient than disks.`snapvault initialize`.
- c. Data ONTAP saves data in NVRAM memory to allow for faster access to read data than acquiring the same data from disk
- d. Data ONTAP saves data in the NVRAM in order to protect information in the event of power loss or other disruptions.

21. Which file contains the information on where to look for host information and the order for the search?
- a. `/etc/nsswitch`
  - b. `/etc/hosts`
  - c. `/etc/resolv.conf`
  - d. `/etc/registry`
22. You wish to export `/vol/vol1/data` so that any NFS client may mount it read-write, and so that the admin host (at IP address 10.2.3.4) will have root access. Which CLI command will create this export and add it to the `/etc/exports` file?
- a. `exportfs -a rw,root=10.2.3.4 /vol/vol1/data`
  - b. `exportfs -p rw,root=10.2.3.4 /vol/vol1/data`
  - c. `exportfs -io rw,root=10.2.3.4 /vol/vol1/data`
  - d. `exportfs -fo rw,sudo=10.2.3.4 /vol/vol1/data`
23. Which command allows you to set the permissions for a share called marketing?
- a. `cifs share -add marketing /vol/marketing`
  - b. `cifs permissions -change marketing /vol/marketing`
  - c. `cifs shares -permissions marketing /vol/marketing`
  - d. `cifs access marketing /vol/marketing`
24. What is the main purpose of fractional reserve in SAN Environments?
- a. to thin provision volumes in an aggregate
  - b. to reserve space for data overwrites after taking a snapshot
  - c. to create non-space reserved LUN in a volume
  - d. It is a command line utility for space management.

25. Which Data ONTAP command do you use to identify logged in FC initiators?
- a. `port initiators show`
  - b. `storage show initiators`
  - c. `portset show`
  - d. `fc show initiators`
26. Which four authentication options (types) are supported by the storage controller for cifs setup?  
(Choose four.)
- a. Active directory domain authentication
  - b. cifs group authentication
  - c. Non-Windows Workgroup authentication using `/etc/passwd`
  - d. Local authentication
  - e. Windows® NT4 domain authentication
  - f. Windows Workgroup authentication using the controller local user accounts
27. If a volume contains multiple RAID 4 groups, you could have two disks in a volume fail without data loss, as long as they were not \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. in the same spare pool
  - b. in the same RAID group
  - c. in the same file system
  - d. currently being accessed
28. Which is NOT a Data ONTAP 7-Mode feature?
- a. Single-system namespace
  - b. Deduplication
  - c. DataMotion for Volumes
  - d. Storage Failover

**Answer Key for Practice Questions:**

1. C-1, A-2, D-3, B-4, E-5
2. C-1, A-2, B-3
3. B
4. A,C,D
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. D
9. A,B,C
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. A,D
14. C
15. A,B,D
16. C
17. D
18. A,C,D
19. A
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. D
24. B
25. D
26. A,C,E,F
27. B
28. D