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Exam : **NS0-004**

Title : NetApp Certified Technology Solutions Professional

Version : DEMO

1.Which NetApp tool enables customers to address risk factors and opportunities to improve system availability, security, and performance?
A. Cloud Insights Storage Workload Security
B. BlueXP copy and sync
C. BlueXP ransomware protection
D. Active IQ Digital Advisor
Answer: D
Explanation:
Active IQ Digital Advisor, also integrated into NetApp BlueXP™, is a NetApp tool that enables customers to address risk factors and opportunities to improve system availability, security, and performance. Active IQ Digital Advisor uses artificial intelligence to provide insights, guidance, and actions based on the data collected from your NetApp systems and services. Active IQ Digital Advisor helps you to monitor the health, capacity, efficiency, and protection of your storage environment, as well as to identify and resolve issues, optimize performance, and plan for future needs.
References = NetApp Active IQ - Actionable Intelligence, Active IQ Documentation, Active IQ Digital Advisor

2.Which two encryption mechanisms are supported with NetApp cloud data storage solutions? (Choose two.)
A. NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE)
B. NetApp self-encrypting drives (SED)
C. Onboard Key Manager (OKM)
D. NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE)
E. NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)
Answer: D,E
Explanation:
NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE): NSE is an encryption method provided by NetApp that uses self-encrypting drives (SEDs) to provide full-disk encryption at the hardware level. This method is widely used in various NetApp storage solutions, including cloud environments, to secure data at rest.
NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE): NVE provides software-based encryption for data at rest at the volume level. It's a flexible solution that encrypts data within a specific volume, offering a granular approach to encryption. This is particularly useful in cloud environments where data segmentation is necessary.

3.A customer has data on an on-premises volume that needs to be quickly accessed by their analytics application in the cloud. The connection from the cloud provider to the on-premises system has more latency than the cloud analytics application can handle. The customer cannot completely move the volume to the cloud, due to on-premises access requirements.
Which NetApp ONTAP feature enables the customer to use NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP for quick read and write access to this volume from the cloud?
A. FlexCache
B. SnapMirror
C. FabricPool
D. SnapVault

Answer: A

Explanation:

FlexCache is a NetApp ONTAP feature that enables the customer to use NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP for quick read and write access to this volume from the cloud. FlexCache allows you to create a cache volume on a Cloud Volumes ONTAP system that is linked to an origin volume on an on-premises system. The cache volume serves the read requests from the cloud analytics application, while the write requests are forwarded to the origin volume. FlexCache reduces the latency and bandwidth consumption of accessing the on-premises data from the cloud, while maintaining data consistency and protection. References = FlexCache overview, FlexCache documentation, FlexCache: Accelerate access to your data

4.A company has a NetApp ONTAP solution deployed in a data center. The current solution has a large amount of inactive data. An administrator needs to free space in the data center without affecting access to the data.

Which NetApp technology accomplishes this task?

A. BlueXP backup and recovery

B. Cloud Volumes ONTAP

C. BlueXP tiering

D. Cloud Volumes Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

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 efficiencies12.

References = Learn about BlueXP tiering, Cloud Tiering: Free up Space on On-Premises Storage Systems

5.What owns the file system while provisioning NAS?

A. volume

B. LUN

C. ONTAP software

D. host

Answer: A

Explanation:

A. Volume: The correct answer is 'Volume'. In a NAS environment, file systems are typically managed within volumes. A volume is a logical container in a storage system that owns the file system. It provides the environment in which files and directories are created and managed. When you provision NAS storage, you create volumes that manage the file systems and provide network access to them, typically using protocols like NFS or CIFS/SMB.

Let's break down why the other options are not correct:

B. LUN (Logical Unit Number): LUNs are more relevant in a SAN (Storage Area Network) environment where block storage is used. LUNs represent a logical unit of storage and are not directly associated with file systems in the context of NAS.

C. ONTAP software: While the ONTAP software by NetApp provides the overall management and functionality of the storage system, it does not directly "own" the file system. It facilitates the creation and management of volumes, but the file system is specifically owned by the volume itself within the ONTAP architecture.

D. Host: In NAS configurations, the host typically refers to the client or server accessing the storage. The host does not own the file system; it simply accesses the NAS volumes over the network.

Therefore, the answer is A. Volume.