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QUESTION 1
A company has a large data set that is used at many branch offices worldwide. An administrator needs a solution to save frequently used data locally and centrally lock files for real-time collaboration.
Which two NetApp solutions can be used to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Cloud Volumes Service
B. BlueXP edge caching
C. FlexCache
D. SnapLock Enterprise
E. BlueXP copy and sync

Answer: B
Explanation:
BlueXP edge caching and BlueXP copy and sync are two NetApp solutions that can meet the requirements of saving frequently used data locally and centrally locking files for real-time collaboration. BlueXP edge caching creates a software fabric that caches "active datasets" in distributed offices to deliver guaranteed transparent data access and optimal performance on a global scale. BlueXP copy and sync enables a "single set of data" for users globally to leverage virtual teams and increase their productivity for team and collaborative workflows. Both solutions use a central file locking mechanism that ensures real-time collaboration and data consistency.

QUESTION 2
Which storage type provides access using Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) APIs?

A. SAN
B. NAS
C. DAS
D. object

Answer: D
Explanation:
Object storage is a type of storage that provides access using Amazon S3 APIs. Object storage stores data as objects, which consist of data and metadata. Object storage is designed for scalability, durability, and cost-effectiveness. Object storage is suitable for storing unstructured data, such as images, videos, documents, and backups. Object storage does not use a hierarchical file system, but rather a flat namespace that allows users to access objects by unique identifiers.

QUESTION 3
Which two access policies are supported by StorageGRID? (Choose two.)

A. ILM
B. bucket
C. export
D. group
E. service

Answer: B
Explanation:
StorageGRID supports two kinds of access policies: bucket policies and group policies. Bucket policies are attached to buckets and control access by users in the bucket owner account or other

accounts to the bucket and the objects in it. Group policies are attached to a group in the account and allow that group to access specific resources owned by that account. Both bucket and group policies use the Amazon Web Services (AWS) policy language and are written in JSON.

QUESTION 4
What owns the file system while provisioning NAS?

A. volume
B. LUN
C. ONTAP software
D. host

Answer: C
Explanation:
ONTAP software is the data management software that runs on NetApp storage systems and provides the NAS functionality. ONTAP software owns the file system while provisioning NAS and handles the communication with the clients using NFS or SMB protocols. ONTAP software also provides features such as data protection, efficiency, security, and performance for NAS workloads.

QUESTION 5
A user at a company drags a folder with critical data to another location by mistake, and users can no longer access it. The storage administrator cannot restore the last Snapshot copy, because critical file changes will be lost.
Which NetApp cloud data service can the administrator use to identify the folder move activity?

A. Cloud Insights Storage Workload Security
B. Active IQ digital advisor
C. ONTAP System Manager
D. Active IQ Unified Manager

Answer: C
Explanation:
ONTAP System Manager is a NetApp cloud data service that enables you to manage directories and files on your storage systems. You can use System Manager to view and delete directories and files, as well as restore them from Snapshot copies. System Manager also provides a graphical interface to monitor the performance and capacity of your storage systems. With System Manager, you can identify the folder move activity by browsing the directories and files on your source and destination volumes, and comparing them with the Snapshot copies.

QUESTION 6
A database administrator needs 30 writeable copies of a database that will not take additional space when created.
Which NetApp ONTAP feature meets this requirement?

A. FlexCache
B. FlexClone
C. SnapLock
D. SnapVault

Answer: B

Explanation:
FlexClone is an ONTAP feature that allows you to instantly create writable virtual copies of data volumes, files, and LUNs, which do not consume storage space. A FlexClone volume, file, or LUN is a writable point-in-time image of the FlexVol volume or another FlexClone volume, file, or LUN. FlexClone is based on Snapshot technology, which captures a read-only image of a volume at a given point in time. FlexClone is perfect for DevOps and test environments, where multiple copies of a database are needed for testing or development purposes.

QUESTION 7
A customer has a NetApp AFF system with a large portion of space that is used by inactive data. The customer wants to free up space for more active data on the system and still be able to access inactive data.
Which NetApp product should this customer use to free up space in a cost-effective way?

A. BlueXP tiering
B. Cloud Volumes ONTAP
C. BlueXP backup and recovery
D. BlueXP edge caching

Answer: A
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 efficiencies.

QUESTION 8
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?

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

Answer: D
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 9
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?

A. SnapLock Compliance
B. SnapLock Enterprise
C. NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)
D. NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE)

Answer: A
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 10
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?

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

Answer: C
Explanation:
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.

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