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Exam Name: Implementation Engineer - Data Protection
Exam

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

A NAS SVM in a large cluster experiences high read latency on namespace traversal for the SVM root volume.

Which feature should the administrator implement?

- A. FlexCache volume
- B. Load-sharing mirror
- C. SnapMirror vault relationship
- D. FlexGroup volume

Answer: B

Explanation:

Load-sharing (LS) mirrors of the SVM root volume distribute read requests for namespace metadata across nodes in the cluster and also protect the namespace. In current ONTAP releases, LS mirrors are supported only for SVM root volumes; FlexCache is used for read-heavy data volumes.

QUESTION 2

After a successful DR test, an administrator wants to return to the original replication direction from the source to the destination without performing a new baseline transfer.

Which sequence should be used?

- A. snapmirror break, then snapmirror resync on the original destination
- B. snapmirror quiesce, then snapmirror delete and initialize
- C. snapmirror resync in the reverse direction, then snapmirror break and resync in the original direction
- D. snapmirror release, then snapmirror create -type XDP

Answer: C

Explanation:

After the destination is broken off and written to, resynchronizing in the reverse direction copies the changes back to the original source. Breaking that reverse relationship and resynchronizing in the original direction restores the initial topology using the common Snapshot copy, so no new baseline is needed.

QUESTION 3

A SnapMirror destination volume resides on a FabricPool-enabled aggregate. The administrator wants all cold and newly written data on the DP volume tiered to the object store immediately.

Which tiering policy should be assigned?

- A. snapshot-only
- B. auto
- C. all
- D. none

Answer: C

Explanation:

The all tiering policy marks data as cold as soon as it is written and tiers it to the capacity tier, which is the recommended policy for data protection (DP) and SnapLock vault destination volumes because that data is not actively read.

QUESTION 4

A customer wants to replicate ONTAP volume data directly to an S3-compatible object store for long-term retention without a second ONTAP cluster.

Which solution should be used?

- A. SnapMirror Cloud
- B. SnapMirror Synchronous
- C. FabricPool mirror
- D. SnapVault to a cloud volumes ONTAP HA pair

Answer: A

Explanation:

SnapMirror Cloud replicates Snapshot copies from an ONTAP volume to an object store endpoint, providing incremental-forever backups without a second ONTAP system. It requires a licensed, certified backup application or ONTAP-integrated orchestration to manage the relationships.

QUESTION 5

An administrator must replicate volumes from a cluster running ONTAP 9.12.1 to a cluster running ONTAP 9.14.1, and later reverse the direction.

Which relationship type supports replication between different ONTAP versions?

- A. TDP
- B. XDP
- C. DP
- D. LS

Answer: B

Explanation:

XDP is the version-flexible replication engine and is the default relationship type. Because it replicates in a logical, version-independent format, source and destination can run different ONTAP releases, and the direction can be reversed. The legacy DP engine required the destination to run the same or a later version.

QUESTION 6

A customer requires zero RPO with automatic, transparent failover for an entire cluster including all SVMs, using synchronous replication of aggregates.

Which solution meets the requirement?

- A. SnapMirror Synchronous with the Sync policy
- B. MetroCluster
- C. SVM DR with identity-preserve
- D. SnapMirror active sync

Answer: B

Explanation:

MetroCluster provides synchronous mirroring at the aggregate level (SyncMirror plex mirroring) with configuration replication, delivering RPO of zero for the entire cluster. SnapMirror active sync and SnapMirror Synchronous protect selected volumes or consistency groups rather than the whole cluster.

QUESTION 7

An administrator creates a SnapMirror relationship with a vault policy but no Snapshot copies are being transferred during scheduled updates.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The source Snapshot policy has no SnapMirror label matching a rule in the SnapMirror policy
- B. The destination volume type is DP
- C. The relationship uses an hourly schedule
- D. The destination aggregate has deduplication enabled

Answer: A

Explanation:

Vault and mirror-vault relationships select Snapshot copies by SnapMirror label. If the labels applied by the source Snapshot policy rules do not match any rule in the SnapMirror policy, no Snapshot copies qualify for transfer and updates complete without moving data.

QUESTION 8

A database administrator needs application-consistent Snapshot copies of Oracle databases on ONTAP LUNs, with cataloging and cloning.

Which NetApp product should be used?

- A. SnapCenter with the plug-in for Oracle Database
- B. SnapDrive for UNIX
- C. Snapshot policy with the daily schedule
- D. NetApp Cloud Insights

Answer: A

Explanation:

SnapCenter provides application-aware protection. The plug-in for Oracle Database quiesces the database, coordinates the Snapshot copy, catalogs backups, and supports restore and cloning workflows, including replication to SnapMirror or SnapVault destinations.

QUESTION 9

After creating load-sharing mirrors for an SVM root volume, the administrator must perform the initial replication of all members of the set.

Which command should be used?

- A. snapmirror initialize
- B. snapmirror initialize-ls-set
- C. snapmirror update-ls-set
- D. snapmirror resync

Answer: B

Explanation:

LS mirrors are managed as a set. snapmirror initialize-ls-set performs the baseline transfer for every LS mirror of the specified source volume, and snapmirror update-ls-set refreshes them. Standard initialize and update commands operate on a single relationship.

QUESTION 10

A SnapMirror relationship fails to resynchronize after a break, and the error indicates that no common Snapshot copy exists.

What is the required action?

- A. Delete and re-create the relationship, then perform a new baseline transfer
- B. Run snapmirror update with the -force option
- C. Change the relationship type from XDP to DP
- D. Restore the destination volume from a vault backup

Answer: A

Explanation:

Resynchronization depends on a common Snapshot copy between source and destination. If the common Snapshot copy was deleted on either side, ONTAP cannot compute incremental differences, so the relationship must be re-created and re-initialized with a full baseline transfer.

QUESTION 11

A customer replicates over a low-bandwidth WAN link and wants to reduce the amount of data sent on the wire for asynchronous relationships. Which feature should be enabled?

- A. Network compression in the SnapMirror policy
- B. Inline deduplication on the destination volume
- C. TCP window scaling on the intercluster LIF
- D. Storage efficiency on the destination aggregate

Answer: A

Explanation:

SnapMirror network compression is enabled per policy with snapmirror policy modify -is-network-compression-enabled true. Data is compressed by the source before transfer and decompressed at the destination, reducing WAN bandwidth consumption at the cost of additional CPU.

QUESTION 12

An organization must ensure that backup Snapshot copies on the destination cannot be deleted by an administrator before their retention period expires, to protect against ransomware and insider threats. Which configuration meets this requirement?

- A. SnapLock for SnapVault with a SnapLock Compliance destination volume
- B. Volume Snapshot autodelete disabled
- C. Snapshot copies marked with the SnapMirror label of daily
- D. NVE encryption on the destination volume

Answer: A

Explanation:

SnapLock for SnapVault commits transferred Snapshot copies to WORM state on a SnapLock Compliance destination volume. Once committed, they cannot be deleted by any user, including an administrator with full privileges, until the retention period defined by the ComplianceClock expires.

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