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NetApp
NS0-529
NetApp Implementation Engineer - Data Protection Exam

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Question: 1

What NetApp data protection solution ensures that data cannot be accessed if a disk shelf is stolen?

A. snapshot volume
B. IPsec
C. disk encryption
D. SnapLock volume

Answer: B

Explanation:
Disk encryption (such as NetApp Storage Encryption or NetApp Volume Encryption) ensures that data stored on disks is inaccessible if a disk or disk shelf is stolen, because the data is encrypted at rest and requires keys that are not stored on the hardware itself.

Question: 2

Which two NetApp data security solutions can be licensed to help protect against ransomware attacks? (Choose two.)

A. Spot Security
B. Cloud Insights
C. BlueXP tiering
D. ONTAP One

Answer: A, D

Explanation:
Spot Security uses machine learning to detect anomalies and threats, including potential ransomware activity, and helps enforce zero-trust security policies.
ONTAP One includes comprehensive security features such as Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP), multi-admin verification, SnapLock, and more to defend against ransomware attacks.

Question: 3

What ensures that data is continuously secure and encrypted in-flight?

A. NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)
B. NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE)
C. Transport Layer Security (TLS)

D. Onboard Key Manager (OKM)

Answer: C

Explanation:
TLS (Transport Layer Security) ensures that data is encrypted in-flight, meaning during transmission between systems. It protects data against eavesdropping and tampering as it moves over the network.

Question: 4

As the administrator of a NetApp cluster with multi-admin approval enabled for volume deletes, you have been tasked with deleting a volume. No other administrator is available to approve this request. What do you need to do to disable multi-admin approval?

A. Multi-admin approval cannot be disabled
B. Open a NetApp support case
C. Use volume delete -force true command
D. Click the Enabled toggle button in ONTAP System Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:
When multi-admin approval (MAA) is enabled in ONTAP, it cannot be disabled by a single administrator through standard commands or GUI actions to maintain security integrity. To disable MAA without the required approvals, you must open a NetApp support case to request assistance.

Question: 5

When backing up on-premises NetApp ONTAP volumes to tape using NDMP, which two engines are supported by ONTAP software? (Choose two.)

A. tar
B. SMTape
C. cpio
D. dump

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
When using NDMP (Network Data Management Protocol) to back up ONTAP volumes to tape, ONTAP supports two backup engines:
● SMTape: Used for block-level backups.
● dump: Used for file-level backups.
These are the only engines supported by ONTAP for NDMP-based tape backups.

Question: 6

A VMware Administrator needs to restore a VM after a recent server patch update has corrupted the VM operating system.
What is the quickest way to restore the VM?

A. From vCenter vSphere client, use SnapCenter Plug-In for VMware vSphere to restore the VM
B. From the SnapCenter Server, use SnapCenter Plug-In for VMware vSphere to restore the VM
C. From ONTAP System Manager, create a FlexClone of a Snapshot before the patch update, andmount to vSphere
D. From ONTAP System Manager, rollback the datastore volume containing multiple VMs to a previousSnapshot

Answer: C

Explanation:
Creating a FlexClone from a pre-patch Snapshot is the quickest, space-efficient method to restore a single VM without affecting others in the datastore. It enables immediate access to the VM's previous state without a full restore or rollback of the entire volume.

Question: 7

An administrator has been tasked to replicate data between two NetApp clusters to ensure that the data is replicated no more than once per hour.
Which NetApp solution meets this requirement?

A. MetroCluster SyncMirror
B. SnapMirror active sync
C. SnapMirror Synchronous
D. SnapMirror Asynchronous

Answer: D

Explanation:
SnapMirror Asynchronous is designed to replicate data based on a scheduled interval, such as once per hour. It is ideal for disaster recovery scenarios where zero RPO is not required but periodic replication is sufficient.

Question: 8

Your customer wants to set up a local retention time of at least four months. They also want to protect a week of retention from being deleted by ransomware or rogue administrators.
Which two settings create the correct Snapshot policy to achieve this? (Choose two.)

A. Enable Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) on the volume.
B. Create a Snapshot policy with the weekly Snapshot copy retention time set to 122 days.
C. Create a Snapshot policy with the maximum daily snapshots set to 122.
D. Set the SnapLock retention period for the daily Snapshot copies to 7 days.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
To meet the requirement of 122 days ≈ 4 months, so setting the weekly Snapshot copy retention to 122 days ensures local backups are retained for that duration.
To protect a week of retention from tampering, apply SnapLock to the daily Snapshot copies with a 7-day retention, which makes them tamper-proof and resistant to deletion by ransomware or rogue administrators.

Question: 9

What is the minimal interface requirement for a SnapMirror relationship between clusters?

A. one data LIF per SVM
B. one cable directly connected to both clusters
C. one intercluster LIF per node
D. one intercluster LIF per SVM

Answer: C

Explanation:
For a SnapMirror relationship to function properly, each node in a cluster must have at least one intercluster LIF. These LIFs are used exclusively for replication traffic and ensure that all nodes can participate in SnapMirror operations.

Question: 10

You have a large 2PiB flexgroup that will need to be failed over to a DR site for a weekend due to maintenance work at the original site. To speed up time to return to normal operations the Storage Administrator will use the -quick-resync true option when reversing the SnapMirror relationship.
What needs to be taken into consideration when it comes to using quick resync?

A. All storage efficiencies will be preserved
B. All storage efficiencies are done in line with the SnapMirror
C. All storage efficiencies will be ignored
D. All storage efficiencies will be lost on the source

Answer: D

Explanation:

When using the -quick-resync true option in SnapMirror, storage efficiencies such as deduplication and compression are not preserved on the original source during resync. This means that efficiencies will be lost on the source volume, and data will be rehydrated to its full form during transfer.

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