

# Version: 9.1

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## Question: 1

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You want to create a data volume on aggr0 and you receive a message with the following warning:  
"Warning: You are about to create a volume on a root aggregate. This may cause severe performance or stability problems and therefore is not recommended. Do you want to proceed?"  
What is the reason for this severe performance or stability problem?

- A. Controller failover and storage failover are separate processes that must occur in parallel, otherwise problems will arise.
- B. The performance load generated by the data volume can be very strong, so it should not be shared with vol0 on aggr0, requiring a separate aggregate for it.
- C. The performance load generated by the vol0 cannot be shared with any other volume on aggr0, requiring a dedicated aggregate for it.
- D. Controller failover and storage failover are separate processes that must occur at different times, otherwise problems will arise.

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**Answer: B**

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Explanation:

One possible cause is Disk I/O contention on the data volume.

The root volume in Cluster-Mode is used to store and update various tables of the replicated database. Crucial information regarding the locations of LIFs, volumes, aggregates, and different jobs required to run in the cluster are stored in these tables. If a root aggregate has very busy data volumes, the disks in the aggregate will experience higher latency. When a node is unable to update its copy of the replicated database fast enough, it will consider itself unhealthy and stop serving all the data until it can catch up. This is extremely disruptive and affects all the volumes on the node, even if the cause is related to the data volumes stored on the root aggregate only.

Reference:

Why is a warning displayed when attempting to create one or more data volumes in the root aggregate in Data ONTAP Cluster-Mode?

[https://kb.netapp.com/support/index?id=3013563&page=content&locale=en\\_US](https://kb.netapp.com/support/index?id=3013563&page=content&locale=en_US)

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## Question: 2

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You have completed a clustered Data ONTAP installation for a new customer. You are now ready to hand off the system to the customer.

Which three actions should you take at this stage in the installation process? (Choose three.)

- A. Show the customer how to open a case with NetApp Support.
- B. Demonstrate System Manager and its functionality.
- C. Tell the customer to call their sales representative if there are further questions.
- D. Tell the customer you are finished and then leave the site.
- E. Show the customer how to set up a support account.

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**Answer: A,B,E**

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**Question: 3**

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What happens to the NTP configuration in clustered Data ONTAP 8.3 when a node joins a cluster?

- A. A node that joins a cluster has a separate NTP service.
- B. A node that joins a cluster automatically adopts the NTP configuration of the cluster.
- C. A node that joins a cluster must be manually configured in the NTP.
- D. A node that joins a cluster must reboot before running the NTP service.

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**Answer: B**

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Explanation:

A node that joins a cluster automatically adopts the NTP configuration of the cluster.

Reference: How to configure and troubleshoot NTP on clustered Data ONTAP 8.2 and later using CLI

<https://kb.netapp.com/support/index?page=content&id=1014787>

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**Question: 4**

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You are assigned to install five DS2246 with twenty-four 400 GB SSDs per shelf to a single node system. According to the NetApp, which statement is correct?

- A. You cannot install five SSD shelves to one System.
- B. You need at least two stacks.
- C. You need at least three stacks.
- D. You can put all shelves in one stack.

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**Answer: D**

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Explanation:

Up to 10 shelves are supported per stack for the DS2246, so one stack is enough as we only have five shelves (DS2246s).

Reference: Making the Move from FC to SAS Storage

<http://www.netapp.com/as/communities/tech-ontap/tot-fc-sas-1101-as.aspx>

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**Question: 5**

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Which three types of interface groups are supported on NetApp storage systems? (Choose three.)

- A. single mode
- B. HA interconnect
- C. IPspaces
- D. static multimode
- E. dynamic multimode

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**Answer: A,D,E**

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Explanation:

You can create three different types of interface groups on your storage system: single-mode, static multimode, and dynamic multimode interface groups.

Reference: Types of interface groups

<https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1196907/html/GUID-EFA72201-E035-41E2-AC53CD81A472B5ED.html>

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### **Question: 6**

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You have just configured the customer's first SVM with a LIF IP 10.0.0.10/24. The customer's DNS IP address is 172.16.0.250 and you are unable to ping it from the NetApp storage system, but you are able to ping the gateway and everything else works.

In this scenario what is the problem?

- A. You need to have the DNS server on the same subnet as the LIF IP address.
- B. You need to add a static gateway to the LIFs routing group.
- C. You need to have the customer check the cable.
- D. You need to add an IPspace and domain broadcast to the port.

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**Answer: D**

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Explanation:

A broadcast domain resides in an IPspace, and it contains a group of network ports, potentially from many nodes in the cluster, that belong to the same layer 2 network. The ports in the group are used in an SVM for data traffic.

Reference: Clustered Data ONTAP 8.3, Network Management Guide, page 8