



## [Network Appliance NS0-320](#)

**Exam Name:** Network Appliance Solution Architect-Business Continuity

**Q & A :** 94 Q&As

***Pdf Demo***

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Exam : Network Appliance NS0-320

Title : Network Appliance Solution Architect-Business Continuity

1. A customer wants to dynamically adjust the SnapMirror transfer rate. They issue a snapmirror throttle command on the source system. What happens?

- A. Nothing. The snapmirror throttle command needs to be issued on the destination storage system
- B. The changed transfer rate will only apply to the current transfer. The next scheduled transfer will use the maximum transfer rate that is specified in the /etc/snapmirror.conf file
- C. The changed transfer rate will apply to all future transfers until you change it back using another snapmirror throttle command
- D. The current transfer immediately applies the new value

Answer: B

2. In a MetroCluster configuration, takeover of the primary site by the secondary site is accomplished:

- A. Automatically
- B. With a single command on each node
- C. By breaking each of the mirrors
- D. With a single command on the secondary site

Answer: A

3. Your customer wishes to setup a volume SnapMirror relationship from Filer1 to Filer2, but then has a requirement to backup the data using dump. As Filer1 is heavily loaded, he wants to do the backup from Filer2, what is your reply?

- A. This will work fine, the dump process will create the snapshot and backup data to tape
- B. No, this is not possible; you must backup the data from Filer1
- C. You can do this, but you must manually create a snapshot on Filer2 that can be backed up
- D. You can do this, but you can only backup a snapshot that was created on Filer1 and transferred to Filer2 by SnapMirror

Answer: D

4. You are setting up a SnapLock Compliance volume for a client; they also say that they need to mirror the volume to a Filer at a second site for DR. They will need to be able to failover the volume to the second site if there is a failure, but will also want to resync the data back to the primary volume once the primary site is back up and running. What would you use to achieve this?

- A. Synchronous Volume SnapMirror
- B. Asynchronous Volume SnapMirror
- C. Qtree SnapMirror
- D. This is not possible with SnapLock volumes

Answer: C

5. You have been asked to analyze the DR requirement for 30TByte of data with a change rate of about 7% per week. The organization has all their processing and storage capacity at a single location, though they do have two computer rooms that are physically separate. You have been asked to base your recommendation on the organizations SLA of:

An RPO of 1 hour in the event of a single computer room outage.

An RTO of 1 hour in the event of a single computer room outage.

There must be an archive copy of all data taken each week, to be kept for 7 years.

Which solution would you recommend?

- A. Asynchronously mirror from a FAS3020 in one computer room to a second FAS3020 in the other computer room. Weekly NDMP backup of the data to tape for offsite storage
- B. Asynchronously mirror from a FAS3020 in one computer room to a second FAS3020 in the other computer room which asynchronously mirrors to a third FAS3020 at an offsite location
- C. Place storage on a FAS3020 cluster with weekly full NDMP backups and daily incremental NDMP backups. All tapes will be sent to offsite storage
- D. Use SnapVault to backup a FAS3020 in one computer room to a second FAS3020 using ATA disk in the second computer room. One SnapVault backup each week would be kept as the archive. The latest SnapVault backup would be used in a DR situation

Answer: A

6. What factors would you consider when sizing secondary devices to use for backup purposes? Note: Backups in this context include SnapMirror, SnapVault and Open Systems SnapVault?

- A. Qtree and volume security style, volume of data, update frequency, change rate
- B. Volume of data, number of snapshots to be held, network switch ports in use, number of replication streams required
- C. Volume of data, update frequency, change rate, number of replication streams required
- D. ONTAP version, update frequency, disk geometry in use, number of replication streams required

Answer: C

7. A customer currently has a FAS3050HA and would like to implement DR to a 2nd data center 500 meters away. They require an RPO that would prevent the loss of any committed writes. The customer also has a 1000 CIFS shares created on the FAS3050HA and does not want to recreate the CIFS shares at the DR site. Which one of the following solutions can meet all of these requirements?

- A. Stretch clusters
- B. MetroCluster
- C. Semi-sync SnapMirror
- D. Sync SnapMirror

Answer: B

8. What is the limit of a Stretch MetroCluster?

- A. 300m with 2G disk shelves
- B. 600m with 1G disk shelves

- C. 30Km
  - D. 100Km
- Answer: A

9. Which one of the following steps is incorrect for the Semi-Synchronous Snapmirror data flow?

- A. Writes come in and are written to the source filer's NVRAM.
- B. Write is acknowledged after waiting on the outstanding interval time to expire - depending on the outstanding interval this will be limited how out of sync the two sites are.
- C. NVlog blocks are transferred to the destination filer's NVRAM.
- D. The destination filer responds with an ACK.

Answer: B

10. What is an RPO in the context of disaster recovery?

- A. Recovery Point Objective
- B. Risk Profile Objective
- C. Retrieval Point Outsourced
- D. Runs Per Over

Answer: A

11. Your customer would like a robust replication mechanism to enable them to protect against any data loss. They are concerned about performance impact, and would like to consider the most efficient solution to meet that RPO objective. What solution would you suggest is the best fit for them?

- A. Synchronous SnapMirror
- B. VFM
- C. MultiStore
- D. MetroCluster

Answer: D

12. A customer has a 128Kb link out to a remote office. They would like to speed the baseline transfer for their volume SnapMirror. Which one of the following approach is the best one?

- A. LREP to a portable device (e.g. tape)
- B. Increase the TCP window size
- C. Increase the number of drives in the root volume
- D. SnapMirror to tape

Answer: D

13. Which tools are available post ONTAP 7.0 to enable you to find the rate of change of data?

- A. sysstat and netstat
- B. ndmpd log
- C. snap reclaimable and snap delta
- D. snap space and snap recover

Answer: C

14. When deciding if Synchronous mirroring is possible between two sites, which of these metrics would you use to get the most accurate value?

- A. Measure the distance between the sites on a map
- B. Measure the length of cable/fibre connecting the two sites
- C. Measure the transfer rate of asynchronous SnapMirror between the sites
- D. Measure the round trip time for packets sent between the sites

Answer: D

15. Which one of the following describes the NetApp approach to providing solutions for disaster recovery?

- A. NetApp is the industry leading clustering solution for reducing application downtime
- B. NetApp offers simple yet powerful solutions to help deliver data security, high availability and rapid and complete data recovery
- C. NetApp solutions help enable you to recover from your tape backups in the event of a disaster
- D. NetApp solutions help you to assess business impact and perform risk analysis to guard against impact from disasters

Answer: B

16. To set a maximum transfer rate for all transfers leaving a source (primary) system, you need to see:

- A. options replication.throttle.enable on
- B. options replication.throttle.enable on and options replication.throttle.outgoing.max\_<kbs value>

- C. options replication.throttle.enable off and options replication.throttle.incoming.max\_<kbs value>
- D. snapmirror off; options replication.throttle.outgoing.max <kbs value>; options snapmirror on

Answer: B

17. Which one of the following requirements would lead you to consider using Qtree SnapMirror for your replication?

- A. The secondary system should have the same snapshot schedule as the primary system
- B. You wish to keep a longer retention of snapshots on your secondary to your primary system
- C. You wish to have the option to use synchronous SnapMirror for the replication
- D. You want snapshots triggered by different applications to get automatically transferred by a default SnapMirror update

Answer: B

18. A customer wants to convert an existing FAS 3050HA to a MetroCluster configuration with distance of 3000m. Which one of the following statements is true?

- A. This is not possible
- B. The cluster interconnect card must be changed
- C. No hardware changes are required
- D. Add a license for multistore

Answer: B

19. Which one of the following factors can impact the write latency in a synchronous snapmirror environment?

- A. Frequency of snapshots
- B. Number of snapshots kept and network cabling
- C. SnapMirror software processing and network distances
- D. Volume sizes

Answer: C

20. You have been asked to setup a SnapMirror transfer from an existing volume at the primary site to a secondary system 320Km (200Miles) away. The volume currently has 7TB data, but it has very low change and growth rates, so the available link between the sites of 1Mbit/sec is considered acceptable for the updates. Which one of these methods is not suitable to achieve the initial (baseline) transfer:

- A. Transfer the data across the link, but ensure that transfers only take place during out of office hours
- B. Use SnapMirror to transfer the data to a volume on other disk shelves in the primary filer, and then move the disk shelves to the secondary site by road
- C. Use SnapMirror to transfer the data to a volume on disk shelves in another filer at the primary site, and then move the disk shelves to the secondary site by road
- D. Create tapes using SnapMirror and ship these to the remote destination by FedEx. The data can then be read back onto the secondary system

Answer: A

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