

NetApp Data ONTAP 8.0 7-Mode Administrator certification NS0-154 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which command on the SnapMirror destination storage system would initialize the relationship?**
 - A. snapmirror resync**
 - B. snapmirror release**
 - C. snapmirror initialize**
 - D. options snapmirror.access on**

- 2. Which statement about SnapLock volumes is NOT true?**
 - A. SnapMirror supports SnapLock volumes.**
 - B. There are two types of SnapLock volumes.**
 - C. SnapLock volumes support per-file retention periods.**
 - D. In Data ONTAP 7.2.5.1 and later, SnapLock Compliance volumes are not supported on the V-Series controller with NetApp Storage.**

- 3. You can avoid data corruption when issuing cf forcetakeover -d if the remote node is _____.**
 - A. In a giveback mode**
 - B. Fenced off manually**
 - C. Powered on and accessible**
 - D. Powered off and inaccessible**

- 4. Which NOW site utility can be used to determine the Data ONTAP version in which a bug has been fixed?**
 - A. AutoSupport**
 - B. Bugs Online**
 - C. NetApp Diagnostics**
 - D. Release Comparison**

- 5. A Volume Snap Mirror from a 64-bit source to a 32-bit destination will fail when which condition is enabled on the 64-bit source?**
 - A. Volume Guaranteed disabled**
 - B. Compression enabled**
 - C. FlexShare enabled**
 - D. ASIS enabled**

6. In SyncMirror usage, running 'aggr mirror aggrY' without -m causes Data ONTAP to do what?
- A. Mirror to a specific disk
 - B. Data ONTAP selects the disk drive
 - C. Create a temporary mirror
 - D. Fail if no disk is available
7. Which attribute identifies the location within the storage system for a LUN?
- A. The path to the LUN
 - B. The size of the LUN
 - C. The host operating system of the system attached to the LUN
 - D. The version of Data ONTAP
8. Which command would help you verify which NFS exports are visible to the client during troubleshooting?
- A. show mount -e
 - B. showmount -e
 - C. exportfs -v
 - D. showmount -a
9. Which option in the snap restore command allows you to specify a different directory, as long as the directory already exists?
- A. snap restore -r
 - B. snap restore -c
 - C. snap restore -d
 - D. snap restore -s
10. Which statement best describes the access to LUNs in iSCSI or FCP SAN implementations?
- A. LUNs are accessed using block protocols such as iSCSI or FCP.
 - B. LUNs are accessed as files over CIFS.
 - C. LUNs are accessed as virtual disks via NFS.
 - D. LUNs are accessed using HTTP-based APIs.

Answers

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1. C
2. D
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which command on the SnapMirror destination storage system would initialize the relationship?

- A. `snapmirror resync`
- B. `snapmirror release`
- C. snapmirror initialize**
- D. `options snapmirror.access on`

Initializing a SnapMirror relationship on the destination is the step that creates the initial baseline copy from the source and establishes the mirroring relationship. This sets up the destination to be a mirror of the source so subsequent updates can be tracked and applied incrementally. Without this initialization, there's no established relationship to synchronize. After the initial seed, you would use a `resync` to bring the destination up to date with any changes since the baseline, or `release` to break the relationship, while `options snapmirror.access on` is unrelated to establishing the link.

2. Which statement about SnapLock volumes is NOT true?

- A. SnapMirror supports SnapLock volumes.
- B. There are two types of SnapLock volumes.
- C. SnapLock volumes support per-file retention periods.
- D. In Data ONTAP 7.2.5.1 and later, SnapLock Compliance volumes are not supported on the V-Series controller with NetApp Storage.**

SnapLock is NetApp's data immutability feature that comes in two forms: Compliance and Enterprise. It's designed to protect data from alteration or deletion for regulatory retention, and you can apply retention at the file level, not just at the whole-volume level, thanks to per-file retention periods. SnapMirror can work with SnapLock volumes, enabling replication of protected data to a secondary site. The statement about V-Series is not true. Starting with Data ONTAP 7.2.5.1 and later, SnapLock Compliance volumes are supported on the V-Series controller with NetApp Storage. So claiming they aren't supported on V-Series in those versions is incorrect.

3. You can avoid data corruption when issuing `cf forcetakeover -d` if the remote node is _____.

- A. In a giveback mode
- B. Fenced off manually
- C. Powered on and accessible
- D. Powered off and inaccessible**

The capability to use `cf forcetakeover -d` safely hinges on the remote node not being able to participate in I/O. When the remote node is powered off and inaccessible, it cannot write to disks or cache data that might conflict with the local node's state. In that scenario, skipping the usual data-consistency checks with `-d` won't risk data corruption because there's no chance the partner will diverge or cause inconsistencies. If the remote node were still online or in a state where it could perform writes or cache data (giveback mode, fenced, or simply accessible), bypassing those checks could lead to data corruption due to potential conflicting writes or unsynced state. Therefore, the safest condition for using the option is when the remote node is powered off and inaccessible.

4. Which NOW site utility can be used to determine the Data ONTAP version in which a bug has been fixed?

- A. AutoSupport**
- B. Bugs Online**
- C. NetApp Diagnostics**
- D. Release Comparison**

Locating the exact Data ONTAP version that contains a bug fix is done by checking Bugs Online on the NOW site. Bugs Online is NetApp's official bug database, and each bug record lists the products affected along with the version in which the fix was included (often shown in a Fixed In or Resolution field). By searching for the bug ID or a symptoms keyword, you can see the minimum ONTAP version that includes the fix and any related patch levels. AutoSupport is for collecting and sending diagnostic data to NetApp to assist with support cases; it doesn't tell you which ONTAP version fixed a particular bug. NetApp Diagnostics is a local tool for gathering diagnostics and troubleshooting issues on a system, not for tracking bug fix versions. Release Comparison shows what changes are included in different releases at a high level, but it isn't as precise for identifying the exact version where a specific bug was fixed. So, Bugs Online is the right place to determine the Data ONTAP version in which a bug has been fixed.

5. A Volume Snap Mirror from a 64-bit source to a 32-bit destination will fail when which condition is enabled on the 64-bit source?

- A. Volume Guaranteed disabled**
- B. Compression enabled**
- C. FlexShare enabled**
- D. ASIS enabled**

Compression on the 64-bit source changes how data is stored and addressed, producing compressed blocks that the destination must interpret exactly. A 32-bit destination uses a different block addressing and metadata scheme, so it cannot reliably map or reconstruct the compressed blocks coming from a 64-bit source. That mismatch breaks the Volume SnapMirror relationship, causing the transfer to fail. The other settings aren't tied to this cross-bit mirroring problem. Volume Guarantee, FlexShare, and ASIS don't introduce the same fundamental incompatibility between a compressed 64-bit source and a 32-bit destination, so they don't inherently cause the mirror to fail.

6. In SyncMirror usage, running 'aggr mirror aggrY' without -m causes Data ONTAP to do what?

- A. Mirror to a specific disk
- B. Data ONTAP selects the disk drive**
- C. Create a temporary mirror
- D. Fail if no disk is available

When you create a SyncMirror without specifying a target disk, Data ONTAP chooses the disk drive automatically. The system selects a suitable available disk from the pool to host the mirror copy, taking into account factors like availability and redundancy. This automatic placement simplifies administration and helps ensure the mirror is placed on a disk that fits the current disk layout and health status. The manual option exists if you want to force a specific disk, but without it, the system makes the selection for you.

7. Which attribute identifies the location within the storage system for a LUN?

- A. The path to the LUN**
- B. The size of the LUN
- C. The host operating system of the system attached to the LUN
- D. The version of Data ONTAP

Identifying where a LUN sits inside the storage system is done by its path in the storage namespace. The path specifies the exact location—typically the volume and the LUN name—so the system knows where the LUN is stored and how to present it to hosts. The size describes capacity, not where the LUN is located. The host operating system is outside the storage system's internal layout, and the Data ONTAP version is a software detail, not a location attribute. For example, a path like /vol/vol1/lun01 points to the LUN named lun01 within volume vol1.

8. Which command would help you verify which NFS exports are visible to the client during troubleshooting?

- A. show mount -e**
- B. showmount -e
- C. exportfs -v
- D. showmount -a

You want to see what the NFS server is offering to clients, i.e., the actual exported paths. The command `showmount -e` queries the NFS server for its export table and prints each exported directory along with its access permissions. This directly shows what a client could mount, which is exactly what you need when troubleshooting visibility issues. Other options don't show the available exports themselves: `showmount -a` lists what is currently mounted on the server, not what the server exports; `exportfs -v` shows export entries with options on the server side but is more verbose and not the quick view of what a client can access. So the direct and reliable way to verify exports visible to the client is to use `showmount -e`.

9. Which option in the snap restore command allows you to specify a different directory, as long as the directory already exists?

- A. snap restore -r**
- B. snap restore -c**
- C. snap restore -d**
- D. snap restore -s**

The option that lets you restore into a different directory is the one that redirects the restore to another path. Using this flag tells snap restore to place the recovered data in a specified directory rather than the default location, as long as that target directory already exists in the file system. This behavior is useful when you want the restoration to land in a particular workspace without altering the rest of the directory structure. The other options don't change the destination path, so they don't meet the requirement of specifying a different directory.

10. Which statement best describes the access to LUNs in iSCSI or FCP SAN implementations?

- A. LUNs are accessed using block protocols such as iSCSI or FCP.**
- B. LUNs are accessed as files over CIFS.**
- C. LUNs are accessed as virtual disks via NFS.**
- D. LUNs are accessed using HTTP-based APIs.**

LUNs are block devices, so they are accessed using block protocols. Think of a LUN as a raw disk that a host formats with its own filesystem. iSCSI and Fibre Channel (FCP) transport SCSI commands to that disk, presenting it to the host as a block device. File-based protocols like CIFS (SMB) or NFS operate at a higher, file level and expose files and directories, not raw disks, so they don't provide direct access to a LUN. HTTP-based APIs are used for management and configuration, not for presenting a LUN to a host. Therefore, the correct description is that LUNs are accessed using block protocols such as iSCSI or FCP.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://netappns0154.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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