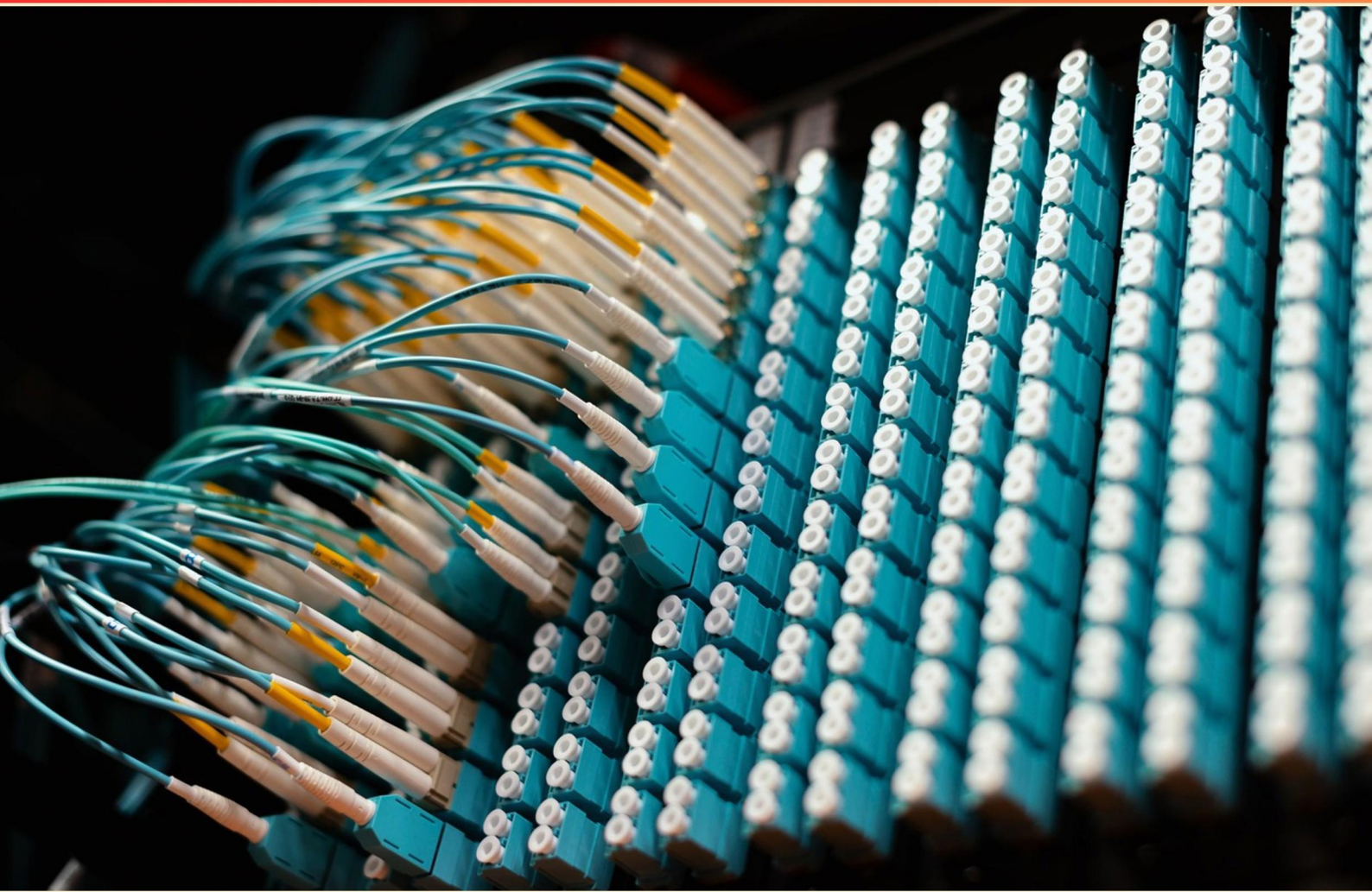


NETAPP DATA ONTAP 8.0 7-MODE ADMINISTRATOR CERTIFICATION NS0-154 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. What command would you run to re-create the dedupe fingerprint for a volume?
 - A. `sis start -s /vol/vol1`
 - B. `sis start -b /vol/vol1`
 - C. `sis enable -s /vol/vol1`
 - D. `sis enable -b /vol/vol1`
2. Which protocol set is commonly associated with storage area networks in NetApp environments?
 - A. CIFS, DAFS, DFS
 - B. CIFS, FCP, NFS
 - C. HTTP, FTP, SFTP
 - D. NFS, SMB, HTTP
3. What is the maximum distance between a standard clustered pair operating at 2Gbps?
 - A. 10 meters
 - B. 50 meters
 - C. 100 meters
 - D. 500 meters
4. Which statement describes NSE certificate requirements?
 - A. An external CA is required.
 - B. An internal CA suffices.
 - C. No certificate is needed.
 - D. A self-signed certificate is required.
5. During migration from Data ONTAP 7G to 8.0 7-mode, existing non-traditional aggregates are designated as _____.
 - A. 16-bit
 - B. 32-bit
 - C. 64-bit
 - D. Foreign

6. What should you do first to resolve a clustered failover issue where NFS operations fail during takeover but work after giveback?
- A. Replace the NIC adapter.
 - B. Submit a new bug report.
 - C. Use the cluster-config-checker.cgi to identify the problem and corrective action.
 - D. Replace the cluster interconnect card and run diagnostics all to ensure proper operation.
7. To remove a cluster setup, you must perform these steps: cf disable, unlicense cluster, remove partner entries for network interfaces, halt and make partner-sysid blank, power down and remove the cluster interconnect card, and then perform the same steps on the partner node. True or False?
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not Applicable
 - D. Not Required
8. Which command would you use to view Ethernet interface statistics on the storage system?
- A. ifconfig
 - B. ifstat
 - C. netstat
 - D. ping
9. For automatic user name mapping to occur for CIFS and UNIX usernames that are the same, what must you do?
- A. Enter the CIFS user in the NIS database.
 - B. Enter the user names in the /etc/hosts.equiv file.
 - C. Use both an NIS server and a Domain Controller in the network.
 - D. Nothing: mapping will occur if user name authentication is available.
10. Which command provides basic information about network connections?
- A. ifstat -a
 - B. netdiag -n
 - C. netstat -i
 - D. sysstat 1

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What command would you run to re-create the dedupe fingerprint for a volume?

- A. sis start -s /vol/vol1
- B. sis start -b /vol/vol1
- C. sis enable -s /vol/vol1
- D. sis enable -b /vol/vol1

Recreating the dedupe fingerprint for a volume is done by starting the SIS process for that volume with the -s option. The command targets the specific volume path and tells the system to rebuild the fingerprint data for the blocks in that volume, ensuring the dedupe metadata aligns with the actual data. The -s flag is the option that initiates the fingerprint re-creation, while starting with -b or enabling SIS serves different purposes (building or enabling SIS in general) and does not perform the targeted fingerprint re-creation.

2. Which protocol set is commonly associated with storage area networks in NetApp environments?

- A. CIFS, DAFS, DFS
- B. CIFS, FCP, NFS
- C. HTTP, FTP, SFTP
- D. NFS, SMB, HTTP

NetApp environments commonly provide access to storage through both SAN and NAS protocols. Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) is the classic SAN protocol used over Fibre Channel networks, enabling block-level storage access. NFS and CIFS (SMB) are NAS file-sharing protocols used over IP networks to access file data on the same storage system. Since NetApp systems typically support both SAN (FCP) and NAS (NFS and CIFS) access, this trio best represents the protocol set you'd associate with storage area networks in such environments. The other options introduce protocols not tied to SAN access (like HTTP/FTP/SFTP) or omit the essential SAN protocol (FCP) or include less relevant pairings.

3. What is the maximum distance between a standard clustered pair operating at 2Gbps?

- A. 10 meters
- B. 50 meters
- C. 100 meters
- D. 500 meters

The key idea here is the physical limit of the interconnect between two nodes in a standard clustered pair at a 2Gbps rate. That interconnect is designed to carry the cluster's heartbeat, synchronization, and data traffic reliably, so it has a defined maximum cable length based on the optical transceivers and fiber type used. For a standard clustered pair operating at 2Gbps, that maximum link length is 500 meters. This distance ensures signal integrity and timing alignment needed for proper cluster operation. If you need more distance, you'd have to use a different interconnect option or architecture, which isn't part of the standard clustering setup.

4. Which statement describes NSE certificate requirements?

- A. An external CA is required.
- B. An internal CA suffices.
- C. No certificate is needed.
- D. A self-signed certificate is required.

Certificates prove who is on the other end of a connection and establish trust for encrypted communication. For NSE, the SSL certificate presented by the system must be issued by a trusted external certificate authority so clients across different networks can verify the identity without having to install and trust an internal root CA manually. An external CA provides a widely recognized trust anchor, simplifying client trust, revocation handling, and interoperability. If you used a self-signed certificate or an internal CA, clients would typically not trust it by default and you'd have to distribute and manage the root certificate everywhere, which is impractical in most environments. Therefore, an external CA is required.

5. During migration from Data ONTAP 7G to 8.0 7-mode, existing non-traditional aggregates are designated as ____.

- A. 16-bit
- B. 32-bit
- C. 64-bit
- D. Foreign

In this migration scenario, NetApp classifies aggregates by the addressing width they use. Existing non-traditional aggregates from Data ONTAP 7G are designated as 32-bit, reflecting the older addressing scheme they rely on. This labeling ensures the system handles their metadata and block addressing correctly during the move to 8.0 7-mode. New aggregates created under 8.0 7-mode use 64-bit addressing to support larger data sets, while 16-bit would be too small for practical use, and foreign isn't the designation for these migrated aggregates.

6. What should you do first to resolve a clustered failover issue where NFS operations fail during takeover but work after giveback?

- A. Replace the NIC adapter.
- B. Submit a new bug report.
- C. Use the cluster-config-checker.cgi to identify the problem and corrective action.
- D. Replace the cluster interconnect card and run diagnostics all to ensure proper operation.

Start by diagnosing the configuration with the cluster-config-checker.cgi tool. This built-in diagnostic scans the cluster interconnect and overall configuration to reveal misconfigurations and points you to the corrective actions you should take. When NFS operations fail during takeover but work after giveback, the root cause is often configuration or interconnect issues rather than a hardware fault. The checker surfaces the exact problem and the recommended fixes—such as interconnect settings, MTU, or switch port configurations—allowing you to correct the setup before considering hardware replacements or submitting reports. Only move to hardware changes or bug reporting if the checker points to a hardware-related issue or the problem persists after applying its recommendations.

7. To remove a cluster setup, you must perform these steps: cf disable, unlicense cluster, remove partner entries for network interfaces, halt and make partner-sysid blank, power down and remove the cluster interconnect card, and then perform the same steps on the partner node. True or False?

A. True

B. False

C. Not Applicable

D. Not Required

In a two-node NetApp setup, dismantling the cluster requires a careful, bilateral clean-up so neither node retains cluster associations. The process starts by disabling cluster failover on the node, which stops any ongoing cluster activity and ensures you can safely break the cluster relationship. Next, removing the cluster license clears license ownership from the node so it can be used standalone or reconfigured later without licensing conflicts. Clearing the partner entries for the network interfaces is essential because those interface relationships define the cluster's data path; removing them breaks the peer link and prevents the nodes from attempting to re-form the cluster on those ports. Halting the node and blanking the partner-sysid further ensures there's no residual identity or peer reference that could trigger a rejoin. Physically removing the cluster interconnect card guarantees there's no remaining hardware pathway for cluster communication. Repeating the same sequence on the partner node ensures both sides are fully dissociated and free of cluster configuration, leaving two independent systems ready for standalone use or fresh deployment. Because each of these steps removes a specific piece of cluster state—software licensing, interface partnerships, and interconnect hardware—the described procedure is the correct, complete way to remove a cluster setup.

8. Which command would you use to view Ethernet interface statistics on the storage system?

A. ifconfig

B. ifstat

C. netstat

D. ping

Viewing Ethernet interface statistics requires a tool that reports live counters for each network port. Ifstat provides real-time per-interface statistics, showing input and output rates, as well as error and drop counters, which is exactly what you need to assess performance and troubleshoot issues on the storage system's network interfaces. In contrast, ifconfig mainly displays static configuration details like IP address, MTU, and flags, not ongoing statistics. Netstat focuses on network connections and routing information rather than per-interface counters. Ping is used to test reachability and latency to another host, not to monitor interface performance.

9. For automatic user name mapping to occur for CIFS and UNIX usernames that are the same, what must you do?

- A. Enter the CIFS user in the NIS database.
- B. Enter the user names in the /etc/hosts.equiv file.
- C. Use both an NIS server and a Domain Controller in the network.

D. Nothing: mapping will occur if user name authentication is available.

Automatic mapping happens without extra steps whenever a CIFS/Windows user authenticates and there is a UNIX account with the same login name on the NetApp system. In this scenario, no NIS entry, no /etc/hosts.equiv entry, and no Domain Controller setup are required—the built-in name-mapping links the Windows user to the UNIX account automatically. The key is that the UNIX account with that name exists; if it doesn't, there's nothing to map to.

10. Which command provides basic information about network connections?

- A. ifstat -a
- B. netdiag -n
- C. netstat -i**
- D. sysstat 1

Focusing on the basics of how network interfaces are doing, netstat with the -i option provides a concise snapshot of each interface and its traffic counters. This shows per-interface statistics like RX and TX packets and any errors or drops, giving you the essential view of how connections are established and performing at the interface level. The other options serve different purposes: one would display real-time bandwidth usage per interface, another runs diagnostics, and the last isn't a valid or relevant command here. So, netstat -i is the straightforward way to obtain basic information about network connections.

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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