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**Vendor: NetApp**

**Code: NS0-521**

**Exam: Implementation Engineer - SAN ONTAP Exam**

<https://www.examsnest.com/exam/ns0-521/>

**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**DEMO VERSION**

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**DEMO VERSION**  
**(LIMITED CONTENT)**

# Version: 4.0

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**Question: 1**

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A healthcare customer wants to Implement an FC SAN solution consisting of a NetApp ONTAP system, Broadcom switches, and servers.

Which tool contains detailed blueprints and implementation references that can be used to design this solution?

- A. NetApp Fusion
- B. NetApp Verified Architecture
- C. NetApp Active IQ Config Advisor
- D. NetApp Active IQ Unified Manager

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**Answer: B**

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Explanation:

The correct tool for designing an FC SAN solution consisting of a NetApp ONTAP system, Broadcom switches, and servers is the "NetApp Verified Architecture" (NVA). The NetApp Verified Architecture provides comprehensive blueprints and detailed implementation references. These blueprints are thoroughly tested, prescriptive in nature, and designed to minimize deployment risks and accelerate time to market. They are specifically designed to help ensure that the architecture meets the high standards required for enterprise environments.

NVA documents include design guides, best practices, and detailed configuration steps, making them invaluable for planning and deploying complex solutions like the one described.

For more information, you can refer to the official NetApp documentation on NetApp Verified Architectures:

[NetApp Verified Architecture Program Summary](#)

[NetApp Verified Architecture Overview](#)

These resources provide detailed insights into the architecture, including technology requirements, deployment procedures, and additional references for further reading.

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**Question: 2**

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An administrator is setting up a NetApp ONTAP AFF system for both NVMe/TCP and iSCSI. Which task is required for SAN configuration?

- A. Configure CHAP authentication.
- B. Configure DH-HMAC-CHAP authentication.
- C. Configure LIFs.
- D. Configure IPsec.

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

When setting up a NetApp ONTAP AFF system for both NVMe/TCP and iSCSI, a critical task required for SAN configuration is to configure Logical Interfaces (LIFs). LIFs are necessary for network connectivity and are used by both NVMe/TCP and iSCSI protocols to communicate between the storage system and the host.

The configuration of LIFs involves creating and managing these interfaces to ensure they are correctly mapped and available for use by the respective protocols. This step is essential for the SAN setup to function properly.

For more detailed steps on configuring LIFs, you can refer to NetApp's documentation:

How to Configure NVMe/TCP with ONTAP ([NetApp Community](#)).

[SAN Configuration with ONTAP](#) ([NetApp](#)).

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**Question: 3**

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What are two benefits of implementing VLANs for NVMe/TCP configurations? (Choose two.)

- A. Increased resiliency
- B. Reduced number of broadcast domains
- C. Increased security
- D. Reduced number of IPspaces

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**Answer: AC**

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Explanation:

Implementing VLANs for NVMe/TCP configurations provides several benefits, two of which are increased resiliency and increased security:

**Increased Resiliency:** VLANs help segment the network traffic, reducing the risk of a single point of failure. By isolating NVMe/TCP traffic into specific VLANs, network issues can be contained within a VLAN, preventing them from affecting other parts of the network. This isolation ensures that disruptions are minimized and network resiliency is enhanced.

**Increased Security:** VLANs provide an added layer of security by segregating traffic. This segregation ensures that NVMe/TCP traffic is isolated from other types of traffic, reducing the risk of unauthorized access or data breaches. VLANs help in enforcing stricter access controls and monitoring, thereby increasing the overall security of the network.

For more information on the benefits of VLANs in NVMe/TCP configurations, you can refer to NetApp's technical resources:

[Implementing and Configuring Modern SANs with NVMe-oF](#) ([NetApp](#)).

[SAN Configuration Best Practices](#) ([NetApp Community](#)).

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**Question: 4**

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A customer wants to configure an NVMe protocol-based NetApp ONTAP based storage system in a SAN environment.

What is used to configure the list of hosts?

- A. igroup
- B. Namespace
- C. Subsystem
- D. LUN

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

When configuring an NVMe protocol-based NetApp ONTAP storage system in a SAN environment, a subsystem is used to configure the list of hosts. A subsystem in the NVMe context is an entity that groups NVMe namespaces (storage units) and presents them to the connected hosts. The hosts access these namespaces through the subsystem, allowing for efficient management and configuration of NVMe resources.

This configuration ensures that the appropriate hosts have access to the necessary namespaces for storage operations. This approach is critical in NVMe SAN environments to maintain high performance and manageability.

For further details, refer to:

NetApp Community - How to Configure NVMe/TCP ([NetApp Community](#)).

[NetApp Documentation - NVMe Overview](#) ([NetApp](#)).

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### Question: 5

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During an iSCSI deployment, the customer requests a change of front-end network connections on the NetApp ONTAP cluster from twinax cables to fiber-optic cables.

Which two NetApp tools would an administrator use to verify the supported port speeds and transceivers? (Choose two.)

- A. Hardware Universe to determine supported transceivers
- B. Interoperability Matrix Tool to determine supported transceivers
- C. Hardware Universe to determine supported port speeds
- D. Interoperability Matrix Tool to determine supported port speeds

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**Answer: AB**

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Explanation:

During an iSCSI deployment, if a customer requests a change from twinax cables to fiber-optic cables, two NetApp tools can be used to verify the supported port speeds and transceivers:

Hardware Universe (HWU): This tool is essential for determining the supported transceivers and port speeds for NetApp hardware. It provides detailed information on hardware compatibility, including supported transceivers, cables, and port speeds, which helps ensure that the selected components are compatible with the NetApp storage system.

Interoperability Matrix Tool (IMT): The IMT provides comprehensive compatibility information between NetApp products and third-party components. It includes details on supported transceivers and port speeds, ensuring that any changes made to the network connections are supported and will function correctly in the given configuration.

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For more detailed information, you can refer to the following resources:

NetApp Hardware Universe ([NetApp](#)).

NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool ([NetApp](#)).



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