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Network Appliance NetApp Storage Installation Engineer, ONTAP Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80
Node 3 has taken over Node 4. You are attempting to access Node 4 on its management interface but cannot do it.
In this scenario, how would you access Node 4's management interface?

- A. You have not waited long enough for the failover timeout.
- B. You must use the Service Processor; node management LIFs do not fall over between nodes.
- C. Use SSH to a cluster interconnect switch.
- D. Connect to Node 3 and use the HA interconnect.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 81
Exhibit.
You are installing a FAS2254 and a DS2246 disk shelf at a customer's site. The controller and disk shelf must be racked in separate rows in the data center due to available space.
The customer wants you to use two of the 20-meter copper SAS cables to make connections. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. You will need to contact sales to obtain an Ethernet adapter.
- B. You will need to contact sales to obtain a wireless adapter.
- C. The controller and disk shelf must be closer together if copper cables are to be used.
- D. You will need to contact sales to obtain the 20 meter copper cables.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question tests installation cabling constraints and supported cabling media for SAS connectivity. The key issue is distance: the customer wants to use 20-meter copper SAS cables between a controller and a shelf that are installed in separate rows.
NetApp hardware cabling guidance indicates that when long distance SAS connectivity is required, the supported approach is to use SAS optical cabling (for applicable platforms and shelf/IOM combinations). The ONTAP hardware systems documentation describes "mini-SAS HD SAS optical cable rules," noting that optical AOC SAS cables are available in lengths up to 50 meters for controller-to-stack and shelf-to-shelf connections in supported configurations. This highlights a critical installation principle: long SAS runs are addressed with optical, not copper.
The documentation also establishes that SAS cabling within a stack must be consistent (all copper or all optical) and that mixed approaches have specific constraints. While the excerpt emphasizes optical rules (because optical is the mechanism for long distance), it implicitly reinforces that copper has practical distance limitations and is not the long-distance solution.
Therefore, if the customer insists on copper SAS, the correct guidance is that the controller and disk shelf must be closer together to remain within supported copper SAS distance limits and to ensure signal integrity and supported operation. Option B is incorrect because simply "obtaining" 20-meter copper SAS cables does not make the configuration supported. Option D is incorrect because Ethernet adapters do not replace SAS for shelf connectivity. Option A is nonsensical in this context because SAS shelf connectivity cannot be replaced by a "wireless adapter" as a supported installation practice.
Thus, the correct answer is C: if copper cables are to be used, the devices must be closer together; otherwise the supported solution is to use a supported SAS optical approach.

NEW QUESTION # 82
You have a 4-node ONTAP 9.8 cluster with a FAS8700 HA pair that serves iSCSI LUNs. You are adding a new AFF A250 HA pair to the cluster with new iSCSI SAN LIFs. You need to allow non-optimized data paths from the AFF A250 nodes to the existing LUNs on the FAS8700 nodes.
In this scenario, which two ONTAP configuration settings must you verify? (Choose two.)

- A. port sets
- B. switch zoning
- C. failover groups
- D. reporting nodes

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
This scenario is about iSCSI SAN path visibility after cluster expansion. ONTAP usesSelective LUN Map (SLM)concepts so that hosts do not automatically see every LUN through every node, which would create unnecessary paths. ONTAP documentation explains that with SLM, when a LUN map is created, the LUN is accessible through paths on the node that owns the LUN and its HA partner, and this behavior is controlled through thereporting-nodeslist.
If you wantadditional paths(including non-optimized paths) from newly added nodes, you must ensure the new nodes can be included in the reporting scope for those LUN mappings. ONTAP provides an explicit mechanism for this: the lun mapping add-reporting-nodes command is used before or after data mobility events to add nodes to the reporting-nodes list for a LUN mapping. This directly matches optionC (reporting nodes).
However, even if reporting-nodes is expanded, hosts only gain usable iSCSI access if the target LIFs are reachable/allowed. ONTAP documentation describes thatportsetscan be used with SLM to further restrict access, and when using SLM with portsets, LUNs are accessible on the set of LIFs included in the portset (on the owning node and its HA partner). Therefore, to "allow non-optimized paths from the AFF A250 nodes," you must verify whether portsets are being used and that the appropriate new iSCSI LIFs are included (or that no restrictive portset blocks them). That makes optionA (port sets)the second correct configuration item.
Option B (switch zoning) applies to FC fabrics, not iSCSI. Option D (failover groups) affects NAS
/management LIF failover behavior and does not control SAN LUN reporting visibility in the way SLM
/reporting-nodes and portsets do.

NEW QUESTION # 83
Your customer wants to know more about the network configuration within the cluster.
In this scenario, which statement is correct about a LIF?

- A. A LIF separates network domains to access cluster data.
- B. A LIF is created within a broadcast domain and contains a pool of IP addresses.
- C. A LIF is a port that provides physical connections.
- D. A LIF is an IP address or a WWPN that is associated with a port.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In ONTAP SAN concepts, aLogical Interface (LIF)represents a logical network access point used by clients, hosts, or internal cluster services to communicate with storage. A LIF is not a physical port; rather, it is an abstraction that allows ONTAP to provide network resiliency and flexibility.
A LIF can be defined as either anIP address(used for NAS, management, and intercluster traffic) or aWorld Wide Port Name (WWPN)(used for SAN protocols such as FC and FCoE). Each LIF is associated with a physical port but can fail over to other ports based on defined policies, ensuring continuous access during failures or maintenance.
Broadcast domains define Layer 2 network groupings for ports, but they do not contain pools of IP addresses.
IP address pools are defined insubnets, not broadcast domains. Physical ports provide connectivity, but they do not represent LIFs themselves. Separating network domains is handled byIPspaces, not LIFs.
Therefore, the correct description of a LIF is that it isan IP address or WWPN associated with a port, making optionCcorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 84
Immediately after installing a 4-node FAS8200 cluster, you discover that node "cluster1-02" must be removed from the cluster. You want to use the cluster remove-node command.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Move Epsilon to cluster1-02, then remove the node.
- B. Make the node ineligible by using the cluster modify -eligibility false command, then remove the node.
- C. Remove the node, then the cluster will elect a new master to remain in quorum.
- D. Verify that high availability is configured for failover to the HA partner, then remove the node.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Before removing a node from an ONTAP cluster, NetApp installation procedures require several validation steps to ensure cluster quorum and availability are preserved. The exhibit shows cluster ring information indicating quorum status and master node assignment.
First, high availability must be confirmed. The node being removed must have an HA partner capable of taking over resources. This ensures nondisruptive operation during and after node removal, which is a mandatory prerequisite for the cluster remove-node command.
Second, the node must be marked as ineligible using the cluster modify -eligibility false command. This prevents ONTAP from attempting to assign cluster responsibilities or data ownership to the node while it is being removed. This step is explicitly required in NetApp removal workflows.
Moving Epsilon (the quorum tie-breaker) to the node being removed would be incorrect and dangerous, as Epsilon must remain on a stable node to maintain cluster quorum. Additionally, the cluster does not automatically re-elect a new master simply because a node is removed; mastership is determined before removal.
Therefore, the correct statements are A and B.

NEW QUESTION # 85
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