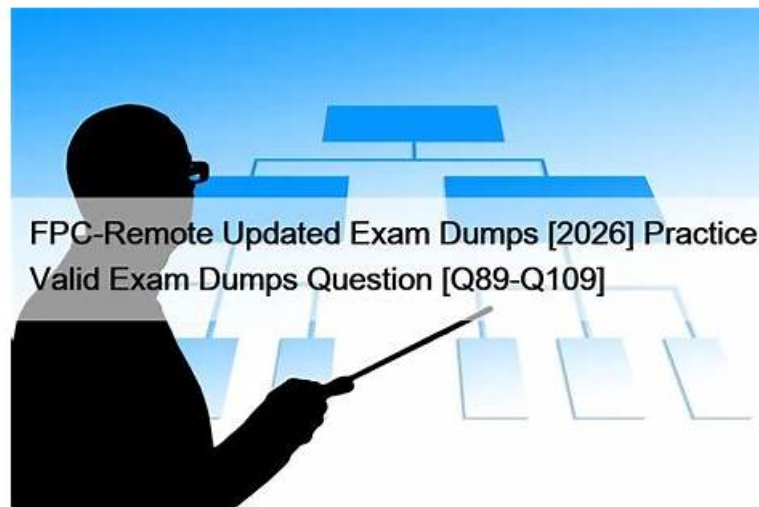


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Section	Weight	Objectives
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Data Protection and Availability	20%	- Replication and erasure coding • 1. Replication policies and placement rules • 2. Erasure coding configuration - Backup and restore • 1. Disaster recovery and failover • 2. Grid backup procedures
Installation and Deployment	15%	- Planning and preparation • 1. Network and firewall configuration • 2. Requirements and sizing - Deployment procedures • 1. Installing software and nodes • 2. Initial configuration and setup
StorageGRID Architecture and Components	20%	- Software and hardware components • 1. Admin Node, Gateway Node, Storage Node, Archive Node • 2. Load balancers and DNS configuration - System architecture overview • 1. Node types and roles • 2. Grid network design • 3. Storage tiers and policies

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Network Appliance NetApp StorageGRID Administrator Exam Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

To comply with an industry regulation, a bank is establishing a disaster recovery solution across two grids. The tenant federation was successfully configured. You are required to unidirectionally replicate a critical bucket from Grid-1 to Grid-2 and ensure that all of the content is identical on each grid, to reestablish operations in the event that Grid-1 fails. After creating a bucket with versioning enabled on each grid, what are the required steps to complete the task?

- A. Enable cross-grid replication (CGR) on Grid-1, select the grid federation connection, and select Yes for Replicate metadata.
- B. Enable cross-grid replication (CGR) on each grid, select the grid federation connection, and select Yes for Replicate delete markers.
- C. Enable cross-grid replication (CGR) on Grid-2, select the grid federation connection, and select Yes for Replicate delete markers.
- D. Enable cross-grid replication (CGR) on Grid-1, select the grid federation connection, and select Yes for Replicate delete markers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For unidirectional cross-grid replication, CGR must be enabled on the bucket in the grid that acts as the source. NetApp states that when CGR is enabled on only one grid, objects added to that source bucket are replicated automatically to the corresponding destination bucket on the other grid; objects written to the destination are not replicated back. Because the required direction is Grid-1 # Grid-2, CGR must therefore be enabled on Grid-1.

The administrator then selects the appropriate grid federation connection and sets Replicate delete markers = Yes. When an S3 client deletes an object without specifying a version ID, StorageGRID creates a delete marker. With this option enabled, that marker is replicated to Grid-2 so the object appears deleted on both grids, helping maintain matching bucket state. NetApp documents this as the default behavior.

Option A would configure bidirectional replication, which violates the unidirectional requirement. Option B reverses the required replication direction. Option D is incorrect because the relevant CGR configuration control is Replicate delete markers, not "Replicate metadata." Reference topics: Tenant Manager # Grid Federation # Cross-Grid Replication # Source and Destination Buckets # Versioning # Replicate Delete Markers

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which StorageGRID feature enables you to have multiple active information lifecycle management (ILM) policies?

- A. Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
- B. bucket tags
- C. multitenancy
- **D. ILM policy tags**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The feature that enables multiple active ILM policies is ILM policy tags. NetApp StorageGRID allows administrators to create multiple ILM policies and associate each policy with a specific policy tag. Tenants can then assign one of those ILM policy tags to an S3 bucket, causing objects in that bucket to be managed by the ILM policy associated with the selected tag. This enables different buckets to receive different data- protection, placement, retention, or performance treatments while those policies remain active simultaneously.

StorageGRID also maintains a Default ILM policy tag. Every grid must have an active policy associated with the Default tag, and that policy governs objects in buckets that do not have another ILM policy tag assigned.

NetApp supports up to 10 policy tags per grid.

Option A is too general. Although StorageGRID implements the assignment on an S3 bucket, the enabling construct is specifically the ILM policy tag. Option C, multitenancy, separates tenant resources but does not itself permit multiple active ILM policies.

Option D, IAM policy, controls S3 access permissions and authorization rather than ILM placement or retention behavior.

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

Reference topics: ILM # Policy Tags # Multiple Active Policies # Default Policy Tag # Per-Bucket ILM Assignment

NEW QUESTION # 60

A customer has installed a hotfix on their StorageGRID system. After the update, an "ILM placement unachievable" alert is reported by the system.

What does the alert mean?

- A. POST operations failed, because the information lifecycle management (ILM) rule could not be fulfilled.
- **B. PUT operations could not be stored as defined in the information lifecycle management (ILM) rule.**
- C. GET operations failed, because no copy of the object was available.
- D. PUT operations failed, because the information lifecycle management (ILM) rule could not be fulfilled.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ILM placement unachievable alert means that StorageGRID is unable to satisfy one or more placement instructions defined by an active ILM rule for certain objects. NetApp defines this alert as indicating that an ILM placement instruction cannot be achieved for certain objects, commonly because a required Storage Node or storage location is temporarily unavailable or because the ILM rule specifies a placement that the current topology cannot satisfy.

Therefore, D is the most accurate answer. The alert does not inherently mean that every S3 PUT operation failed. Whether a client

PUT fails depends on the ILM rule's ingest behavior. With Strict ingest, StorageGRID must create all placements specified by the ILM rule immediately, so a placement failure can cause the client PUT to fail. With Balanced ingest, StorageGRID can temporarily use alternate protection and complete the required ILM placement later.

This distinction makes option C too absolute. Options A and B are unrelated to the meaning of the alert.

NetApp also notes that ILM placement unachievable can occur while Storage Nodes are stopped during an upgrade and can persist for up to one day afterward, which is directly relevant to this post-update scenario.

Reference topics: Grid Manager # Alerts # ILM Placement Unachievable # ILM Placement Instructions # Balanced and Strict Ingest Behavior # Upgrade/Hotfix Monitoring

NEW QUESTION # 61

You are adding a SG6160 node to an existing NetApp StorageGRID 12.0 environment. The node has the StorageGRID Appliance Installer version 11.8 on it.

What steps do you take to add the node to the environment?

- A. Join the node to the grid with version 11.8, and run mixed versions.
- **B. Manually download and install the StorageGRID Appliance Installer for the correct version.**
- C. Connect the node to NetApp Active IQ and upgrade the StorageGRID Appliance Installer.
- D. Join the node to the grid with version 11.8, and upgrade it manually after joining.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before adding an SG6160 appliance to an existing StorageGRID 12.0 grid, the StorageGRID Appliance Installer firmware must be compatible with the StorageGRID software version currently running on the grid.

NetApp's StorageGRID 12.0 expansion requirements explicitly state that if the Appliance Installer firmware is not compatible, it must be upgraded before the appliance is deployed as a new grid node.

Because this SG6160 still contains an older 11.8-era Appliance Installer, the administrator should obtain the appropriate StorageGRID Appliances support/firmware package from NetApp Downloads and manually upgrade the appliance through the Appliance Installer's firmware-upgrade workflow. NetApp's documented procedure uses Advanced > Upgrade Firmware, followed by uploading the appropriate support file and completing the firmware update before installation.

Option A is incorrect because a newly added appliance should not be introduced with incompatible installer firmware merely to operate temporarily at a mixed version. Option D has the same problem: compatibility must be established before joining the node.

Option B is incorrect because Active IQ is not the mechanism used to upgrade StorageGRID Appliance Installer firmware.

Therefore, C is the correct procedure.

Reference topics: StorageGRID Expansion # Appliance Nodes # StorageGRID Appliance Installer # Firmware Compatibility # Upgrade Firmware # SG6160 Deployment

NEW QUESTION # 62

Your customer wants to add a tenant for a new backup workload to an existing grid. The backup software automatically sets a seven-year retention period on the objects, during which time the object must be immutable. After the retention period, the backup software must be able to clean up the objects as required.

Which two steps will ensure this behavior on the new tenant? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable platform services for this tenant.
- **B. Set the maximum retention period to seven years.**
- **C. Enable StorageGRID S3 Object Lock for this tenant.**
- D. Set the S3 storage quota to 7TB.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The backup workload requires time-based immutability, so the tenant must be permitted to use S3 Object Lock. StorageGRID S3 Object Lock protects individual object versions from deletion or overwrite until their configured retain-until date. When an Object Lock-enabled bucket is created, StorageGRID automatically enables bucket versioning. A backup application can then assign its seven-year retention period to each object as it is written.

For the new tenant, the grid administrator should also configure the maximum retention period as seven years.

StorageGRID allows administrators to define a tenant-level maximum retention period, and any bucket default retention or object-level retain-until date must remain within that limit. The current StorageGRID tenant-creation workflow specifically provides S3 Object Lock advanced permissions for configuring this maximum retention period.

