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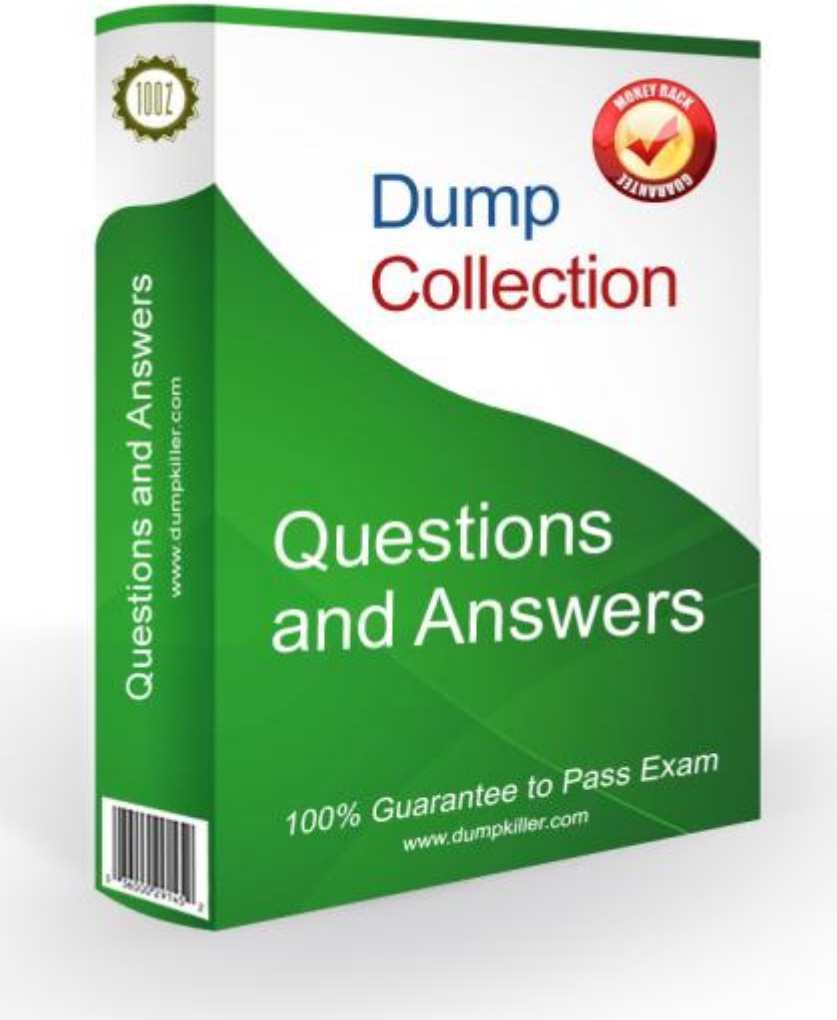

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Exam : **NS0-194**

Title : NetApp Certified Support Engineer

Vendor : Network Appliance

Version : DEMO

NO.1 You want to use the supported method to upgrade the ONTAP version of a Cloud Volumes ONTAP instance from ONTAP 9.5 to ONTAP 9.6.
In this scenario, which NetApp tool accomplishes this task?
A. Cloud Manager
B. Cloud Insights
C. Active IQ Unified Manager
D. ONTAP System Manager
Answer: A
Explanation:
Cloud Manager is the supported tool for upgrading the ONTAP version of a Cloud Volumes ONTAP instance. Cloud Volumes ONTAP is managed through the NetApp cloud management plane, so lifecycle operations such as software upgrades are performed from Cloud Manager/BlueXP rather than directly through traditional on-premises tools. Cloud Insights is an observability and monitoring service, not the upgrade mechanism. Active IQ Unified Manager manages and monitors ONTAP environments but is not the supported CVO upgrade tool in this scenario. ONTAP System Manager is used for ONTAP cluster administration, but Cloud Volumes ONTAP version upgrades are controlled through the cloud working environment in Cloud Manager. The support engineer must distinguish on-premises ONTAP administration from CVO lifecycle management. When the question says supported method for upgrading a CVO instance, the answer is Cloud Manager. References/topics: Cloud Volumes ONTAP lifecycle management, Cloud Manager/BlueXP, CVO software upgrade workflow, and NetApp cloud data services.

NO.2 You observe cyclic redundancy check (CRC) errors on a network port from a node in the cluster.
Which two components would you consider reseating or replacing before you perform actions on the physical port where the errors are reported from the node? (Choose two.)
A. cluster interconnect switch
B. cable
C. SFP
D. up-stream switch
Answer: B,C

NO.3 You want to use the supported method to upgrade the ONTAP version of a Cloud Volumes ONTAP instance from ONTAP 9.5 to ONTAP 9.6.
In this scenario, which NetApp tool accomplishes this task?
A. Cloud Manager
B. ONTAP System Manager
C. Cloud Insights
D. Active IQ Unified Manager
Answer: A

NO.4 What is the minimum number of compute nodes required to run the NetApp Deployment Engine for NetApp HCI?
A. 2

B. 1
C. 3
D. 4
Answer: A
Explanation:
The NetApp Deployment Engine for NetApp HCI requires a minimum of two compute nodes. NetApp HCI is built around independent compute and storage resources, and the deployment engine validates the minimum configuration before allowing an installation workflow to proceed. One compute node is not sufficient because the platform is designed to provide a resilient hypervisor environment and to separate compute lifecycle operations from storage resource provisioning. Three or four compute nodes may be common in larger deployments, but they are not the minimum requirement for the deployment engine. The exam wording asks for compute nodes, not total nodes in the HCI environment, so the answer must focus only on the compute-node requirement. The support engineer should distinguish this from the storage-node minimum and from general vSphere cluster sizing. References/topics: NetApp HCI deployment prerequisites, NetApp Deployment Engine validation, minimum compute-node requirements, and HCI installation planning.
Reference: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/hci/docs/task_hci_getstarted.html#:~:text=The%20minimum%20cluster%20for%20NetApp,to%20all%20NetApp%20HCI%20networks.

NO.5 When using NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) which type of server is needed to keep encryption keys separate from encrypted data?
A. KMIP
B. RADIUS
C. TLS
D. TKIP
Answer: A
Explanation:
NetApp Volume Encryption uses a KMIP server when encryption keys must be stored separately from encrypted data. KMIP is the Key Management Interoperability Protocol and is the standard method ONTAP uses to communicate with external key managers. RADIUS is an authentication protocol and does not store encryption keys for NVE. TLS secures communications but is not itself a key management server. TKIP is an older wireless encryption mechanism and is unrelated to ONTAP volume encryption. Separating keys from encrypted data is a core security control because compromise of storage media or data blocks should not also expose the keys required to decrypt them. In ONTAP environments, external key management provides centralized lifecycle control, auditing, and recovery considerations for encrypted volumes. Support engineers must also verify key-manager reachability before enabling encryption because inaccessible keys can prevent encrypted volumes from being brought online. References/topics: NetApp Volume Encryption, external key management, KMIP server configuration, encryption key separation, and ONTAP security architecture.
Reference:
http://docs.netapp.com/ontap-9/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.netapp.doc.pow-nve%2FGUID- EAD13D8E-0219-
45B6-A2C6-B25B76C9CA1A.html

NO.6 A customer ordered a FAS2720 cluster with 8 TB SATA drives. The customer wants to use the Advanced Drive Partitioning (ADP) feature to avoid consuming the high capacity drives for the root aggregate. Before you use the cluster setup, you issue the aggr status command and notice that ADP is not being used.
In this scenario, what would you use to implement ADP?

A. loader prompt

B. special boot menu

C. nodeshell

D. SP prompt

Answer: B

Explanation:
The special boot menu is used to implement Advanced Drive Partitioning when ADP is not already applied before cluster setup. ADP is a low-level disk partitioning and root/data layout choice that must be established early in the system initialization process. It is not enabled from the SP prompt, and the nodeshell is not the proper place to repartition a new system for ADP layout. The LOADER prompt alone does not perform the ADP initialization workflow; the special boot menu provides the maintenance options used for initialization and disk reconfiguration tasks. The scenario is specifically before cluster setup, which is the correct time to correct the disk layout. A support engineer must avoid building root aggregates on large whole drives when ADP is required, because doing so wastes capacity. References/topics: Advanced Drive Partitioning, root-data partitioning, special boot menu maintenance options, FAS2720 initialization, and pre-cluster-setup disk layout.