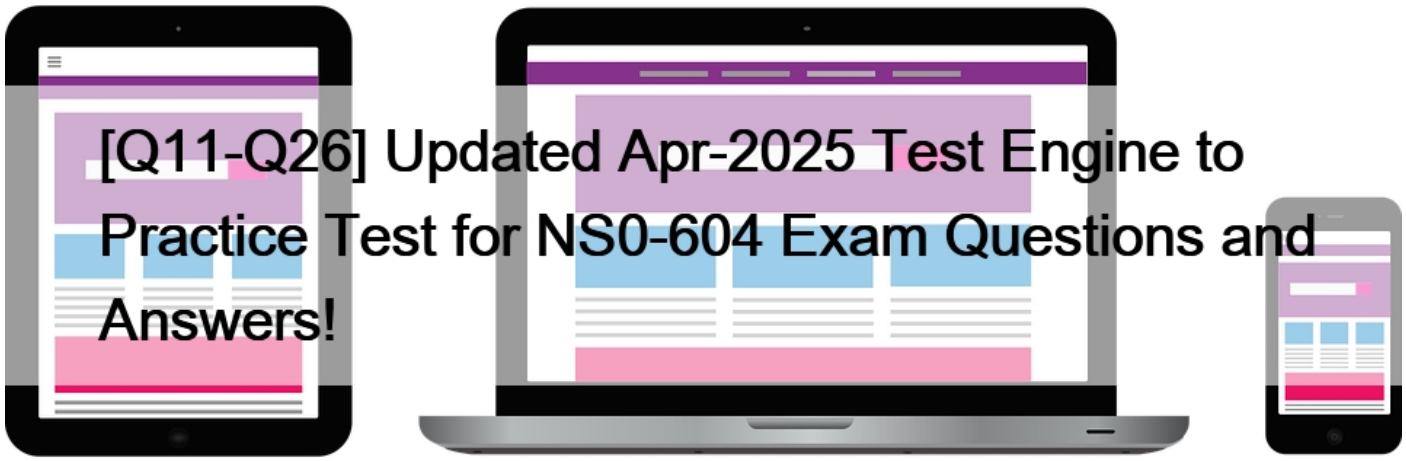
[Q11-Q26 Updated Apr-2025 Test Engine to Practice Test for NS0-604 Exam Questions and Answers!



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Hybrid Cloud - Architect Exam Certification Sample Questions and Practice Exam

Network Appliance NS0-604 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Customer Requirements: This section of the exam measures the skills of cloud architects responsible for understanding customer needs in cloud environments. It covers cloud solutions, considerations for managing cloud costs, and the various NetApp Cloud solutions that can meet specific customer requirements in a hybrid cloud environment.Topic 2- NetApp Hybrid Cloud Solutions: This part of the exam assesses the knowledge of cloud architects and administrators on the NetApp Hybrid Cloud portfolio. It covers the NetApp Cloud Storage portfolio, NetApp Cloud Services portfolio, and the NetApp Cloud Controls portfolio.Topic 3- Sizing and Scale: This section of the exam evaluates the skills of IT professionals in understanding workload characteristics and their impact on business requirements. It also covers NetApp Hybrid Cloud storage solutions, focusing on sizing and scaling hybrid cloud environments to meet specific business needs.

NEW QUESTION 11

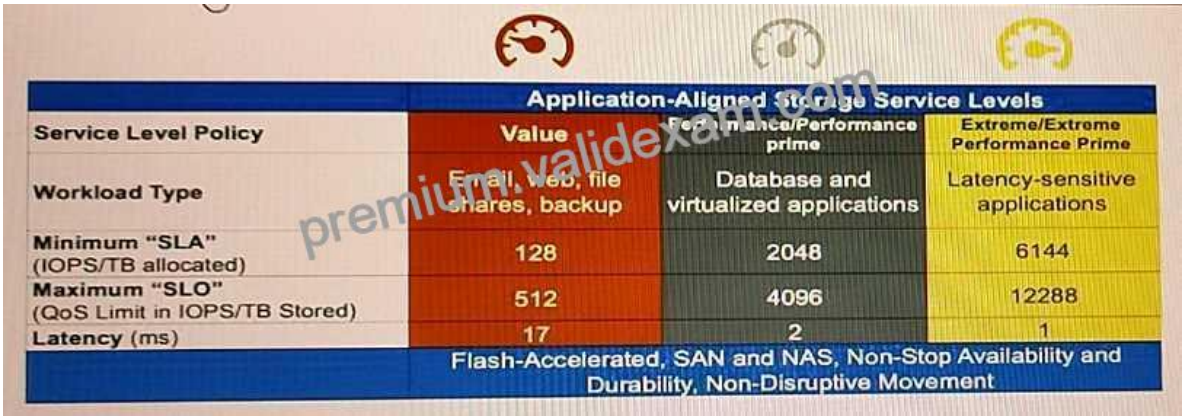
A customer wants to protect data against abnormal behavior for NetApp ONTAP file systems and NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP. The customer wants to monitor volume workload activity and data entropy.

Which two NetApp solutions can help the customer? (Choose two.)
* ONTAP Autonomous Ransomware Protection
* BlueXP backup and recovery

* BlueXP operational resiliency
* Cloud Insights Storage Workload Security

NEW QUESTION 12

Exhibit.



You are implementing storage-as-a-service using the service levels that are shown in the exhibit. In your implementation plan, which metric is used for the SLA and SLO?
* throughput
* I/O density
* latency
* RAID level

NEW QUESTION 13

A customer wants to add personal data identifiers from an Oracle database to their NetApp BlueXP classification scans.

Which mechanism should the customer use?
* RegEx
* custom categories
* Data Fusion
* custom keywords

To add personal data identifiers from an Oracle database toNetApp BlueXP classificationscans, the customer should usecustom categories. Custom categories allow the user to define specific types of data (such as personal identifiers) for classification, helping BlueXP to scan and detect those specific data types within the environment.

RegEx (A)can be used for pattern matching but would require the user to manually define regular expressions, whilecustom keywords (D)andData Fusion (C)are not the appropriate mechanisms for this specific use case of adding personal data identifiers to the scans. Custom categories are specifically designed for managing such identifiers.

NEW QUESTION 14

A company is planning to consolidate Microsoft Windows file servers iinto the cloud at one of their branch offices, with the objective to centralize all Microsoft Windows file shares (SMB). The company policy requires that the original NTFS permissions are maintained.

Which NetApp technology should the company use?
* BlueXP replication
* Cloud Volumes Edge Cache
* FlexCache
* BlueXP copy and sync

When consolidating Microsoft Windows file servers into the cloud and centralizing SMB (Server Message Block) shares while preserving originalNTFS permissions, the appropriate NetApp technology isCloud Volumes Edge Cache. This solution provides centralized storage with local caching at the edge (branch offices), ensuring that SMB file shares are accessible with the original NTFS permissions intact. Cloud Volumes Edge Cache allows the company to move file shares to the cloud while still delivering high- performance access and maintaining file security models like NTFS.

BlueXP replication (A),FlexCache (C), andBlueXP copy and sync (D)provide replication, data caching, or synchronization capabilities but do not specifically address the preservation of NTFS permissions in a centralized cloud-based SMB file share environment.

NEW QUESTION 15

A company has SMB shares in NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP in Azure. They need a local copy of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP shares in a globally accessible file system on their Microsoft Windows Servers 2022.

Which NetApp solution should the company use?
* BlueXP tiering
* BlueXP copy and sync
* BlueXP edge caching
* FlexCache in ONTAP

To provide a local copy of NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP shares in a globally accessible file system on Microsoft Windows Servers 2022,BlueXP Edge Cachingis the ideal solution. BlueXP Edge Caching allows users to cache frequently accessed data from centralized Cloud Volumes ONTAP shares at distributed locations, ensuring fast, local access while keeping the central storage synchronized.

BlueXP Tiering (A)is for moving cold data to lower-cost storage,BlueXP Copy and Sync (B)is for data migration and synchronization, andFlexCache (D)is primarily for caching in ONTAP environments but is not optimized for global accessibility in the Windows Server context.

NEW QUESTION 16

A company is migrating an application with SAN storage from on-premises to Azure. The company wants a storage solution with iSCSI connectivity.

Which NetApp solution should the company use?
* Cloud Volumes ONTAP
* StorageGRID
* Global File Cache
* Azure NetApp Files

When migrating an application with SAN storage from on-premises to Azure, and requiringiSCSI connectivity, the correct solution isCloud Volumes ONTAP. Cloud Volumes ONTAP provides a flexible storage solution in the cloud, supporting block-based storage protocols like iSCSI, which is ideal for SAN environments. It allows for seamless integration with existing infrastructure while providing enterprise-class data management features in the cloud.

StorageGRID (B)is an object storage solution,Global File Cache (C)is for file-based caching, andAzure NetApp Files (D)is focused on NFS and SMB file protocols, not iSCSI.

NEW QUESTION 17

A customer wants to set up disaster recovery in the Central US region for an existing Azure NetApp Files production workload in the East US2 region.

Which feature should the customer use?
* cross-zone replication
* SnapMirror replication
* SyncMirror replication
* cross-region replication

For setting up disaster recovery in theCentral USregion for an existing Azure NetApp Files workload in the East US2region, the customer should usecross-region replication. This feature allows datareplication across different Azure regions, providing a robust disaster recovery solution by keeping a secondary copy of the data in a geographically separate location.

Cross-zone replication (A)deals with replication within the same region across availability zones.

SnapMirror (B)andSyncMirror (C)are ONTAP-specific replication technologies but are not directly applicable to Azure NetApp Files in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION 18

An IT organization transformed from an asset-based management approach into a service-provider approach by implementing adaptive QoS and multiple points of automation. Now, performance and cost of the system are predictable.

Which two metrics would the organization start to report after such a transition? (Choose two.)
* throughput for each storage array
* IOPS per TB per month
* cost per GB per month by service level
* latency per each storage volume

NEW QUESTION 19

Which types of NetApp Encryption are supported with the cloud provider’s key vault with NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP?
* Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)
* Onboard Key Manager (OKM)
* NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE)
* NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)

NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAPsupportsNetApp Volume Encryption (NVE)with the cloud provider’s key vault for encryption key management. NVE provides encryption at the volume level and integrateswith external key management systems, such as AWS KMS, Azure Key Vault, and Google Cloud KMS, making it the appropriate encryption solution for cloud deployments.

NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE) (C)is used for on-premises environments.Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) (A)is commonly used for database encryption, andOnboard Key Manager (OKM) (B)is a different key management solution not tied to cloud key vaults.

NEW QUESTION 20

You must consolidate your branch office Microsoft Windows file servers Into the cloud with the objective to centralize ail Microsoft Windows file shares (SMB) into your Active Directory domain.

After analyzing your unstructured data set, you find that 10% of the data Is active and 90% of your data is archive dat a. You deploy NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP in Microsoft Azure and enable data tiering to tier off data to object storage, leaving all the defaults for the capacity tier.

In this scenario, by default, which storage class is used for your archive data?
* nearline storage class
* cool storage tier
* hot tier
* coldline storage class

NEW QUESTION 21

A customer wants to replicate data between Azure NetApp Files volumes in different regions. Which replication method should the customer use?
* bidirectional
* semi-synchronous
* asynchronous
* synchronous

When replicating data betweenAzure NetApp Filesvolumes in different regions, the appropriate replication method isasynchronous replication. Asynchronous replication is commonly used for geo-replication across regions to ensure data is copied between regions, providing disaster recovery capabilities while allowing some latency in data synchronization.

Synchronous (D)replication is typically used for high-availability within the same region or low-latency environments.Bidirectional (A)andsemi-synchronous (B)are not applicable or commonly used terms in Azure NetApp Files replication scenarios.

NEW QUESTION 22

A company has finished migrating all data to NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP. An application administrator needs to make sure that there are no interruptions in service for this new NFSv4 application.

Which feature must be registered on the Azure subscription to reduce unplanned failover times?
* multipath HA
* high availability
* fault tolerance
* redundancy

NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP provides a High Availability (HA) configuration, which is crucial for ensuring that services remain available even during unplanned outages. When using NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP in environments such as Azure, ensuring continuous availability, especially for NFSv4 workloads, is vital.

The “High Availability” (HA) feature creates a pair of ONTAP instances configured as an active-passive cluster. This setup reduces failover times by allowing one node to take over if the other fails, providing minimal service disruption. HA is designed to manage failovers automatically, which is essential for applications requiring constant availability, such as those using NFSv4. In Azure, enabling this feature via the appropriate subscription registration ensures that when an unexpected failure occurs, the system will automatically failover to the standby node, minimizing downtime and ensuring that the application continues to function smoothly without manual intervention.

In this case, “multipath HA,” “fault tolerance,” and “redundancy” are related concepts, but they don’t directly address the specific need to register and enable the high-availability feature in Azure. Registering HA on the Azure subscription ensures that the Cloud Volumes ONTAP can perform its failover processes effectively, keeping the application running.

NEW QUESTION 23

Your team is deploying a containerized application on Kubernetes. The developers are currently collecting metrics for application response times.

d Insights to augment their

In this scenario, what are three ways that you would monitoring? (Choose three.)
* Curate application metrics and other Kubernetes monitoring into a single dashboard.
* Provide automatic Snapshot copies of the containerized application.
* Automatically adjust the size of the cluster based on the workload.
* Collect pod metrics.
* Provide an overall health view of the Kubernetes cluster.

NEW QUESTION 24

A customer wants to design a solution that provides unique persistent storage when scaling a StatefuISet application. The customer proposes using a volume claim template in the StatefulSet definition to generate a unique persistent volume and use NetApp Trident to automate the provisioning of the persistent volume.

Which Kubernetes object would be used in this scenario?
* HorizontalPodAutoscaler
* CronJob
* StorageClass
* ConfigMap

NEW QUESTION 25

You are migrating your on-premises Microsoft SQL Server to Microsoft Azure VMs and Azure NetApp Files. You want to avoid connectivity interruptions during scheduled maintenance operations.

Which Azure NetApp Files feature satisfies this requirement?
* Manual QoS Capacity Pool
* Azure Application Consistent Snapshot Tool (AzAcSnap)
* Snapshot Revert
* SMB Continuously Available shares

NEW QUESTION 26

A customer wants to prevent deletion of volumes and snapshots by a rogue administrator. They do not want an option to assign a trusted storage administrator to delete the snapshot.

Which two solutions should the customer Implement? (Choose two.)
* multi-admin verification

* SnapLock Enterprise
* role-based access control
* tamperproof NetApp Snapshot copies

To prevent the deletion of volumes and snapshots by a rogue administrator without the option to assign a trusted administrator, the customer should implement:

* SnapLock Enterprise (B): SnapLock is a feature that provides WORM (Write Once, Read Many) protection, ensuring that volumes or snapshots cannot be deleted or modified for a set retention period, even by administrators.

* Tamperproof NetApp Snapshot copies (D): Snapshots in ONTAP can be made tamperproof to protect data from deletion or modification, securing them against rogue administrators.

Multi-admin verification (A)requires approval from multiple administrators, which the customer does not want.Role-based access control (C)helps manage permissions but does not provide protection against a rogue administrator with elevated permissions.

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