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NEW QUESTION: 1
A NetApp AFF node in a four-node cluster has a single FC port on one node, which Is used for legacy tape backup. Tape is no longer needed, and the port is disconnected and modified for reuse in the FCP SAN.
Based on this change, which command will verify that the port is usable?
A. network interface show
B. lun persistent-reservation show
C. syszem node hardware unified-connect show
D. vserver fcp initiator show
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To verify that a modified FC port is usable after it has been repurposed from tape backup to FCP SAN, the command system node hardware unified-connect show should be used. This command checks the status and configuration of the unified connect hardware, ensuring that the port is correctly set up for the new function in the SAN environment.
For additional details, see:
* NetApp Command Reference

NEW QUESTION: 2
A customer requires multiple SAN and NAS protocols on a NetApp AFF cluster. The cluster must concurrently serve a namespace over NVMe/FC, a LUN over FCP, a LUN over iSCSI, and an NFS export.
Based on these requirements, what is the minimum data SVM count that is required?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 1
D. 2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To concurrently serve a namespace over NVMe/FC, a LUN over FCP, a LUN over iSCSI, and an NFS export, only one data SVM (Storage Virtual Machine) is required. NetApp ONTAP allows a single SVM to support multiple SAN and NAS protocols simultaneously, enabling efficient and consolidated management of storage resources.
For more information, refer to:
* NetApp Documentation on SVM Configuration
* NetApp SVM Best Practices

NEW QUESTION: 3
A customer is deploying an IP-based SAN on a NetApp AFF All SAN Array (ASA) system. A solution should be used that will increase security and improve reliability.
What is a network best practice for IP-based SAN when implementing AFF ASA infrastructure solutions?
A. Set the MTU to 1500 on the switches.
B. Use separate VLANs.
C. Use a routed network.
D. Set the MTU to 1500 on the AFF ASA system.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Separate VLANs are a recommended design practice for IP-based SAN traffic because they provide logical network segmentation and enable independent broadcast domains. ONTAP VLANs can separate storage traffic by function or network path even when the underlying physical switching infrastructure is shared. For SAN redundancy, NetApp also recommends separate Ethernet networks and multiple paths so that failure of one network does not eliminate storage connectivity. VLAN separation additionally limits unnecessary broadcast-domain exposure and provides clearer operational boundaries for iSCSI or NVMe/TCP traffic. An MTU of 1500 is supported but does not inherently provide the requested security and reliability improvement, while simply using routed networking is not the relevant SAN best practice. Therefore, separate VLANs provide the appropriate segmentation and path-isolation characteristics for an AFF ASA IP SAN design.

NEW QUESTION: 4
A storage engineer in SAN environment needs to Identify FC ports using the company-wide naming policy.
Which command will accomplish this task?
A. vserver fcp wwpn-alias set
B. network interface modify
C. TCP portname set
D. ucadmin modify
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The vserver fcp wwpn-alias set command is used to set or modify the World Wide Port Name (WWPN) aliases for Fibre Channel (FC) ports in a NetApp ONTAP environment. This command

allows you to apply a company-wide naming policy to FC ports, ensuring consistent and easily identifiable naming conventions across your storage infrastructure.
For further details, you can refer to:
* NetApp Documentation on FC Management
* NetApp Community Discussion on WWPN Aliases

NEW QUESTION: 5
After a storage administrator creates a LUN using the CLI, the LUN does not appear on the corresponding host.
What should be done to correct this issue?
A. Online the LUN.
B. Map the LUN.
C. Mount a volume.
D. Assign an export policy.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A LUN created with the ONTAP CLI is not automatically visible to a host merely because the storage object exists. For FCP or iSCSI access, ONTAP must associate the LUN with an initiator group by creating a LUN mapping. NetApp's SAN provisioning workflow explicitly creates the LUN, creates or identifies the igroup containing the host initiators, and then maps the LUN to that igroup. The mapping assigns host access and a LUN ID that the initiator uses to discover the device. Bringing the LUN online does not grant host access, mounting a volume is not part of SAN LUN presentation, and export policies apply to NAS protocols rather than FCP/iSCSI LUN access. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics are LUN provisioning, igroups, LUN mapping, LUN IDs, and host discovery.

NEW QUESTION: 6
A customer has a two-node NetApp AFF ASA cluster in an environment with a Cisco Fibre Channel SAN and Cisco UCS Servers. The customer wants to upgrade the UCS Server BIOS and the Cisco NX-OS system running on the switches.
Which NetApp resource should be consulted to check compatibility with the new versions?
A. Interoperability Matrix Tool (IMT)
B. BlueXP digital advisor
C. Hardware Universe
D. Active IQ Config Advisor
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When planning to upgrade the UCS Server BIOS and Cisco NX-OS system running on the switches in a NetApp AFF ASA cluster environment, the Interoperability Matrix Tool (IMT) is the recommended resource to check compatibility with the new versions. The IMT provides detailed compatibility information for various hardware and software components, ensuring that the planned upgrades will not cause any interoperability issues.
For further details, refer to:

* NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool

NEW QUESTION: 7
Where is the zoning configuration stored in an FC SAN environment?
A. The end hosts
B. The FC adapters
C. The storage system
D. The FC switches
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Fibre Channel zoning is configured and maintained within the FC switching fabric. ONTAP hosts and storage LIFs provide WWPN identities, but the switch configuration determines which initiator and target ports are permitted to communicate. NetApp's FC zoning guidance instructs administrators to log in to the FC switch administration interface, create zones containing host initiator WWPNs and ONTAP FC LIF WWPNs, save the zones, and activate the resulting zone configuration. Cisco environments use zones and zonesets, while comparable constructs exist on Broadcom/Brocade fabrics. Neither the host HBA nor the ONTAP storage system stores the authoritative fabric zoning configuration. Therefore, the FC switches are the correct location. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include FC fabric design, WWPN zoning, zonesets, dual-fabric configurations, and SAN connectivity.

NEW QUESTION: 8
A customer wants to use NVMe/FC to connect three Linux hosts to their NetApp ONTAP cluster. What is the minimum speed for an HBA in an ONTAP controller in this scenario?
A. 32 Gbps
B. 8 Gbps
C. 4 Gbps
D. 16 Gbps
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The required controller-side FC adapter capability for the NVMe/FC configuration represented by this question is 32 Gbps. NetApp's NVMe/FC implementation for the relevant ONTAP platforms uses supported
32 Gb FC target adapters, and NetApp platform specifications identify NVMe/FC connectivity through 32 Gbps FC ports. NetApp's NVMe/FC documentation also identifies supported Linux host configurations using
32 Gb Fibre Channel adapters, with exact host adapter, firmware, driver, switch, and ONTAP combinations validated through the Interoperability Matrix Tool. Traditional 4, 8, or 16 Gbps FC adapters may support conventional FCP on applicable platforms, but they do not meet the NVMe/FC controller-adapter requirement tested here. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include NVMe/FC, 32 Gb FC target adapters, HBAs, Fibre Channel fabrics, and IMT validation.

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which NetApp ONTAP option enables automatic host-side space management for a LUN?
A. space-allocation
B. space-reserve
C. resize
D. alua
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The space-allocation option enables ONTAP support for SCSI thin-provisioning functions and allows compatible SAN hosts to manage and reclaim unused LUN space. When space allocation is enabled, ONTAP can communicate storage-space conditions to the host and support host-initiated space reclamation through mechanisms such as SCSI UNMAP. NetApp specifically states that enabling space allocation allows SAN hosts to reclaim storage that is no longer being used. space-reserve controls whether physical capacity is reserved for the LUN but does not provide host-side reclamation. resize relates to changing storage size, and alua controls asymmetric path behavior rather than capacity management. Current ONTAP releases enable space allocation by default for many newly created SAN objects. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include LUN thin provisioning, SCSI UNMAP, space reclamation, and LUN space-allocation configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 10
An administrator upgraded their NetApp ONTAP software from release 9.10.1 to 9.13.1 on a NetApp All SAN Array (ASA) cluster and is creating a new iSCSI SVM.
Which automatic feature can be used with iSCSI?
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A. LIF failover
B. LUN mapping
C. CHAP authentication
D. igroup creation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In NetApp ONTAP 9.13.1, one of the automatic features that can be used with iSCSI is LIF failover. This feature ensures that in the event of a network failure or a node issue, the Logical Interface (LIF) will automatically fail over to another available port, maintaining connectivity and minimizing disruption to iSCSI traffic.
For more information, refer to:
* NetApp ONTAP 9.13.1 Features

NEW QUESTION: 11
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
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.
For more detailed information, you can refer to the following resources:
* NetApp Hardware Universe (NetApp).
* NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool (NetApp).

NEW QUESTION: 12
A NetApp FC SVM and six clients have been attached to a redundant pair of Cisco fabric switches. Each NetApp controller and client has one connection to each switch.
What are two ways to verify that all client paths are connecting to the NetApp FC SVM? (Choose two.)
A. On the switch: show flogi database
B. On the switch: show zoneset active
C. On the NetApp cluster: vserver fcp portname show
D. On the NetApp cluster: vserver fcp initiator show
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Verification should confirm actual FC logins at both the fabric and ONTAP layers. On Cisco switches, show flogi database displays devices that have successfully completed Fabric Login, enabling the engineer to confirm host and storage WWPN presence within the fabric. On ONTAP, vserver fcp initiator show displays FCP initiators that are currently logged in and identifies their associated SVM, LIF, WWPN, and igroup information. Together, these commands validate end-to-end client connectivity. show zoneset active confirms the currently activated zoning configuration but does not prove that every initiator has successfully logged in.
vserver fcp portname show concerns target port-name information rather than currently connected initiators.
Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include FLOGI, FC logins, initiator WWPNs, FCP LIFs, zoning validation, and redundant fabric troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION: 13

When data is written to a LUN in a four-node MetroCluster configuration, what feature is used to replicate data to the remote site?

A. SyncMirror

B. SnapMirror active sync

C. MPIO driver

D. SnapMirror Synchronous

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

MetroCluster uses SyncMirror technology to synchronously mirror data between storage pools at the two MetroCluster sites. Mirrored aggregates contain local and remote plexes, and writes are replicated synchronously so that a current copy of the data exists at the remote site. This storage-level mirroring is fundamental to MetroCluster ' s ability to maintain data availability during site failures and perform switchover operations. SnapMirror active sync is a separate ONTAP technology that provides synchronous application-level protection between peered clusters. SnapMirror Synchronous is likewise a replication technology but is not the underlying aggregate-mirroring mechanism used by MetroCluster. MPIO operates on the host to manage multiple SAN paths and performs no data replication. Therefore, data written to a LUN residing on a mirrored MetroCluster aggregate is replicated to the remote plex through SyncMirror.

NEW QUESTION: 14

An administrator creates a new SVM for SAN connectivity on their two-node cluster. The customer needs a redundant configuration at the node layer and fabric layer.

How many LIFs, at minimum, should the administrator create for the SVM?

A. 2

B. 1

C. 8

D. 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For a redundant two-node FC SAN configuration, NetApp requires two FC LIFs per node when redundancy must exist across both the node and fabric layers. Each node should have connectivity to both independent fabrics, normally through one FC LIF per fabric. With two controller nodes, this results in four SAN LIFs in total. Although ONTAP can technically support a minimum of one FC LIF per node for an SVM, that would provide only two LIFs and would not satisfy the stated requirement for redundant node-layer and fabric-layer connectivity. NetApp ' s FC SVM configuration guidance specifically states that two LIFs per node and two fabrics provide this redundancy. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include FC SVM configuration, SAN LIF design, dual-fabric architecture, multipathing, node redundancy, and high availability.

NEW QUESTION: 15

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.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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).

NEW QUESTION: 16
A customer currently operates a legacy iSCSI storage environment that is connected to network switches with several Windows hosts. As part of an upcoming NetApp ONTAP software upgrade, an engineer needs to verify compatibility.
Which two NetApp tools would help the engineer assess the environment? (Choose two.)
A. BlueXP classification
B. Interoperability Matrix Tool
C. Active IQ OneCollect
D. Hardware Universe
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To verify compatibility in an iSCSI storage environment before a NetApp ONTAP software upgrade, the following tools are recommended:
* Interoperability Matrix Tool (IMT): This tool helps verify the compatibility of different components, including network switches, hosts, and storage systems, ensuring that the planned upgrade will be supported.
* Active IQ OneCollect: This tool collects comprehensive configuration and performance data from the storage environment, which can be used to assess the current setup and identify any compatibility issues before the upgrade.
For further details, refer to:
* NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool
* Active IQ OneCollect Documentation

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NEW QUESTION: 17
An administrator finishes an installation of a new NetApp ASA system at the customer site and creates a new LUN. The customer wants to restrict the access of the LUN to specific UFs.
Where would the administrator configure this?
A. Zoning
B. igroup
C. Selective LUN Map
D. Portset
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To restrict access to a newly created LUN to specific hosts, the administrator should configure the igroup (initiator group). An igroup is used to control which initiators (hosts) are allowed to access specific LUNs.
This ensures that only authorized hosts can access the storage, enhancing security and access control.
For more details, refer to:
* NetApp Documentation on iGroups (NetApp).

NEW QUESTION: 18
A customer has data in a LUN on an existing third-party SAN storage system that will be migrated to a new NetApp AFF A400 all-flash MetroCluster system. The host connected to the LUN is a Windows Server 2019 system.
In this scenario, which two methods are supported? (Choose two.)
A. SnapMirror Business Continuity
B. Foreign LUN Import in online mode
C. Foreign LUN Import in offline mode
D. Client-side copy of the data
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To migrate data from a LUN on an existing third-party SAN storage system to a new NetApp AFF A400 all- flash MetroCluster system, the supported methods include:
* Foreign LUN Import in online mode: This method allows for data migration without significant downtime, enabling the system to continue serving data while the migration process is ongoing.
* Foreign LUN Import in offline mode: This method involves taking the LUN offline during the migration process, which may be necessary in certain scenarios to ensure data integrity.
For more details, refer to:
* NetApp Documentation on Foreign LUN Import
* NetApp Community on LUN Import Methods

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which NetApp ONTAP storage efficiency method provides storage savings by placing multiple different
1KB files in the same block?
A. compaction
B. thin provisioning
C. deduplication
D. compression
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Data compaction reduces physical storage consumption by combining multiple small data chunks into a single physical 4 KB block. ONTAP normally works with 4 KB blocks, meaning that a small object such as a 1 KB file could otherwise consume an entire 4 KB block. Inline data compaction combines such small pieces of data while they are still in memory, allowing several independently addressable data fragments to share one physical block. Compression differs because it reduces data size by encoding data into compression groups, while deduplication eliminates duplicate blocks. Thin provisioning controls capacity allocation rather than block packing. Therefore, when the requirement specifically refers to placing multiple different 1 KB files or data fragments into the same block, compaction is the applicable ONTAP storage-efficiency mechanism.

NEW QUESTION: 20
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?
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A. NetApp Fusion
B. NetApp Verified Architecture
C. NetApp Active IQ Config Advisor
D. NetApp Active IQ Unified Manager
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 21
A customer opens a support case for performance issues with an FC Oracle database after migrating from a NetApp AFF system to a NetApp All SAN Array (ASA) platform. Further investigation shows that the number of paths exceeds the recommendation for SAN deployment. What are two ways to address this problem? (Choose two.)
A. Use Selective LUN Mapping.
B. Reconfigure the fabric switch zoning.
C. Have the database team change their backup and recovery schedules for the database.
D. Reconfigure the ALUA settings.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When the number of paths exceeds the recommended configuration for SAN deployment, it can cause performance issues. To address this problem, you can:
* Use Selective LUN Mapping (SLM): SLM allows you to control which LIFs (Logical Interfaces) are used to access specific LUNs, thus reducing the number of paths and potentially improving performance by aligning with best practice configurations.
* Reconfigure the fabric switch zoning: Adjusting the zoning on the fabric switches can help manage and optimize the number of paths, ensuring that there are not too many paths that could lead to inefficient I
/O operations and performance degradation.
For more details, refer to:
* NetApp SAN Host Configuration
* NetApp Best Practices for SAN

NEW QUESTION: 22
A storage administrator has a NetApp AFF SAN cluster in a multitenant environment. Another user has requested access to perform only replication within a specific SVM to another cluster. Which default role would be used in this scenario?
A. vsadmin-protocol
B. vsadmin-backup
C. backup
D. readonly
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In a multitenant environment where a user needs access only to perform replication within a specific SVM to another cluster, the default role vsadmin-backup is appropriate. This role provides the necessary permissions to manage backup and replication tasks without granting broader administrative rights.
For more details, see:

* NetApp Documentation on User Roles
* NetApp Community Discussion on Roles

NEW QUESTION: 23
An administrator needs to configure Foreign LUN Import on a NetApp HA pair to migrate over FCP LUNs from a third-party array while serving other LUNs.
Which two actions are required to complete this task? (Choose two.)
A. Reboot the third-party array to prepare for the LUN import.
B. Convert all FC ports on each controller to an FC initiator port.
C. Create zoning from the third-party array to the cluster.
D. Convert a single FC port on each controller to an FC initiator port.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To configure Foreign LUN Import (FLI) on a NetApp HA pair to migrate over FCP LUNs from a third-party array while serving other LUNs, the following actions are required:
* Create zoning from the third-party array to the cluster: Proper zoning ensures that the NetApp cluster can communicate with the third-party storage array.
* Convert a single FC port on each controller to an FC initiator port: This is necessary for the NetApp system to initiate the connection and access the LUNs on the third-party array.
For more information, refer to:
* NetApp Documentation on Foreign LUN Import

NEW QUESTION: 24
On a two-node NetApp AFF ASA cluster, what is the recommended minimum number of paths for a SAN environment from the client host perspective?
A. 2
B. 8
C. 4
D. 16
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In a two-node NetApp AFF ASA cluster, the recommended minimum number of paths for a SAN environment from the client host perspective is 4. This configuration ensures high availability and load balancing, which are critical for maintaining performance and resilience in a SAN environment. Each host should have at least two paths to each controller to achieve this setup.
For more detailed information, you can refer to:
* NetApp SAN Configuration
* NetApp All-Flash SAN Array Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 25
A customer is using a new two-node NetApp All SAN Array (ASA) configuration with SnapMirror active sync. To verify that everything is set up correctly, the customer is reviewing the number of paths on the ESXi hosts.

How many paths should the customer see?
A. 4 Active/Optimized, 4 Active/Unoptimized
B. 6 Active/Optimized, 2 Active/Unoptimized
C. 2 Active/Optimized, 6 Active/Unoptimized
D. 8 Active/Optimized, 0 Active/Unoptimized
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Eight Active/Optimized paths and zero Active/Unoptimized paths is the correct result for the described ASA configuration. NetApp All SAN Array systems use symmetric active-active multipathing, under which all valid paths to a LUN are presented as active and optimized. NetApp's VMware guidance likewise states that ESXi recognizes ASA storage as symmetric and uses the active paths with round-robin multipathing. With SnapMirror active sync and the host connected through the intended redundant paths, the expected path presentation therefore does not contain the Active/Unoptimized paths characteristic of asymmetric access on non-ASA configurations. The key distinction is that ASA pathing is designed to avoid waiting for an ALUA transition after a controller failure. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics are ASA symmetric active-active, ALUA, ESXi multipathing, SnapMirror active sync, and redundant SAN paths.

NEW QUESTION: 26
A customer wants a NetApp ONTAP All SAN Array (ASA) cluster set up with a redundant Ethernet configuration.
What needs to be configured to achieve this?
A. At least two data LIFs per node with separate IP ranges.
B. A management LIF for each node in the cluster.
C. Selective LUN Mapping.
D. Separate SVMs for each protocol that is required.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
IP SAN redundancy requires independent storage paths between each host and both nodes of the HA pair.
NetApp SAN networking guidance recommends creating multiple iSCSI paths from each node and specifically allows two data LIFs per node to provide connectivity through separate Ethernet networks. These networks should use separate IP subnets or ranges so that loss of one network, switch, port, or path does not eliminate host access to the storage. Host-side MPIO then uses the remaining paths during a failure. A node- management LIF provides administrative connectivity and is not a redundant data path. Selective LUN Mapping controls which cluster nodes report a LUN, while separate SVMs are not required merely to create network redundancy. Therefore, at least two data LIFs per node across separate IP networks provide the requested redundant Ethernet SAN configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 27
A storage administrator recently implemented ISCSI SAN in a customer environment. Which two actions should be done to ensure the best performance? (Choose two.)

A. Connect host and storage ports to the same switches.
B. Decrease the default queue depth on the host to eight.
C. Zone the host by using the host WWPNs.
D. Configure Jumbo frames In the entire data path.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To ensure the best performance in an iSCSI SAN implementation:
* Connect host and storage ports to the same switches: This minimizes latency and maximizes the efficiency of data paths by ensuring direct connections within the same network segment.
* Configure Jumbo frames in the entire data path: Setting a larger Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size reduces the overhead for processing each packet, thus improving overall network performance.
Ensuring Jumbo frames are configured end-to-end in the data path is crucial for optimal performance.
For further details, check:
* NetApp Best Practices for iSCSI
* NetApp Community Discussion on iSCSI Performance

NEW QUESTION: 28
A storage administrator wants to perform online data migration using Foreign LUN Import.
In this scenario, which two conditions are required to support this task? (Choose two.)
A. FCP protocol LIFs must be added to the data SVM.
B. iSCSI protocol LIFs must be added to the data SVM.
C. iSCSI targets must be added to the NetApp ONTAP iSCSI initiator.
D. FCP initiator ports must be available.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For an FC-based online Foreign LUN Import, ONTAP requires connectivity on both sides of the migration path. On the backend, ONTAP acts as a SCSI initiator when reading data from the foreign storage array; NetApp therefore specifies that FC FLI requires at least one FC port per controller capable of operating in initiator mode, with redundant ports preferred. On the frontend, the destination ONTAP LUN must be presented to the host so that application I/O can resume while the import continues. For an FCP host, this requires the data SVM to have the FCP service and appropriate FCP LIFs. iSCSI LIFs and iSCSI target definitions are irrelevant to an FC-based FLI workflow. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include FLI prerequisites, FC initiator ports, FCP LIFs, online FLI, zoning, and host cutover.

NEW QUESTION: 29
A customer wants to Implement a NetApp AFF system at a small remote site that has two ESXi servers that require SAN storage from the NetApp ONTAP based storage system. The servers will be directly connected, because the customer does not want to deploy any switches.
Which protocol should the customer use?
A. FCP

B. NFS
C. FCoE
D. iSCSI
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For a small remote site with two ESXi servers requiring SAN storage and no switches, the recommended protocol is iSCSI. iSCSI allows for direct connectivity between the servers and the NetApp ONTAP storage system using standard Ethernet infrastructure, which is suitable for environments without Fibre Channel switches.
For more information, see:
* NetApp iSCSI Configuration Guide

NEW QUESTION: 30
A customer deploys an SVM for FCP with four LIFs across two fabrics. Equal client traffic is seen across all four LIFs.
In this scenario, how is the traffic across the active, unoptimized paths forwarded to the node hosting the LUN?
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A. HA interconnect
B. FC network
C. Cluster network
D. Peering network
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In a traditional AFF or FAS SAN configuration using ALUA, paths through the controller that owns the LUN are reported as Active/Optimized. Paths entering through another controller can be Active/Non-Optimized.
When I/O arrives through an active, non-optimized path, ONTAP must forward that I/O internally to the node servicing the LUN. This indirect data path uses the ONTAP cluster interconnect, represented in the choices as the cluster network, and therefore introduces additional latency compared with a direct optimized path. The external FC fabric transports traffic only as far as the target LIF; the HA interconnect is associated primarily with HA-pair storage failover functions, and the peering network is used for intercluster communications and replication. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include ALUA, optimized versus non-optimized paths, cluster interconnect forwarding, SLM, and FCP multipathing.

NEW QUESTION: 31
What configuration must be applied for NVMe/FC?
A. Create multiple initiator zones and multiple target zones.
B. Configure igroup and IQN mapping.
C. Enable NPV on all fabric switches.
D. Enable NPIV on all fabric switches.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When configuring NVMe/FC (NVMe over Fibre Channel), it is necessary to enable N_Port ID Virtualization (NPIV) on all fabric switches. NPIV allows multiple Fibre Channel initiators to share a single physical Fibre Channel port, which is crucial for NVMe/FC environments where efficient utilization of available ports is needed.
NPIV support enables the creation of virtual ports, which can significantly optimize the configuration and management of Fibre Channel fabrics, thus supporting NVMe/FC operations.
For further details, you can refer to:
* NetApp Community - NVMe/FC Configuration (NetApp Community).
* NetApp Documentation - NVMe Overview (NetApp).

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NEW QUESTION: 32
To protect against an on-site disaster, which NetApp protection method should an administrator use to provide a Zero RTO for applications in a SAN environment?
A. SnapMirror SVM
B. SnapMirror asynchronous
C. SnapMirror active sync
D. FlexClone LUNs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
SnapMirror active sync is the ONTAP data-protection technology designed to provide Zero Recovery Time Objective for business-critical SAN applications. It synchronously replicates protected application data between ONTAP clusters and uses host multipathing plus ONTAP Mediator-assisted automatic failover so that application access can continue when the primary storage system or site becomes unavailable. NetApp explicitly describes SnapMirror active sync as providing Zero RTO or Transparent Application Failover for SAN environments. SnapMirror asynchronous cannot provide Zero RTO because replication is not continuously synchronous and recovery requires a failover workflow. SnapMirror SVM and FlexClone LUNs also do not provide the same automatic, synchronous application failover behavior. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics are SnapMirror active sync, synchronous replication, consistency groups, ONTAP Mediator, automatic failover, and SAN business continuity.

NEW QUESTION: 33

A customer has demanding database servers that require larger I/O queue counts and queue depths.
What should be done to increase these parameters for certain hosts?
A. Add the hosts to the subsystem with high priority.
B. Decrease the QoS policy for the volumes that are in use by the namespaces.
C. Increase the QoS policy for the given namespace.
D. Increase the queue depth for the given namespace.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Adding the selected hosts to the NVMe subsystem with high priority is the correct method because ONTAP host priority controls the NVMe I/O queue resources assigned to a host. NetApp's NVMe subsystem model defines the host priority setting as allocating appropriate I/O queue counts and queue depths for the host to submit I/O commands. Therefore, demanding database hosts that require larger queue counts and deeper queues should receive the higher host-priority setting rather than changing a volume QoS policy. QoS governs workload throughput or performance limits and does not directly redefine the NVMe host submission-queue count and depth. Likewise, queue depth is not configured on an individual namespace in the manner described by option D. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics are NVMe subsystems, host priority, I/O queue count, I/O queue depth, and host performance configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 34
A customer has a new eight-node NetApp AFF cluster that will serve NVMe/TCP namespaces to clients.
Bidirectional in-band authentication is required between all NVMe hosts and the AFF cluster.
Which NetApp ONTAP feature must be configured to meet the requirement?
A. DH-HMAC-CHAP
B. SAML IdP
C. Kerberos 5p
D. Active Directory domain-tunnel
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
DH-HMAC-CHAP is the ONTAP mechanism for secure in-band NVMe authentication. NetApp documents that ONTAP supports both unidirectional and bidirectional authentication for NVMe/TCP and NVMe/FC by using DH-HMAC-CHAP. For bidirectional mode, a host secret and a controller secret are configured so that the controller authenticates the NVMe host and the host also authenticates the controller. The authentication configuration is associated with the NVMe subsystem host by its NQN. SAML, Kerberos, and an Active Directory domain tunnel are not NVMe transport authentication mechanisms and therefore do not satisfy this requirement. In current ONTAP releases, DH-HMAC-CHAP can be configured through System Manager or the CLI, depending on release. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics are NVMe subsystem host configuration, secure in-band authentication, host/controller secrets, and NVMe/TCP security.

NEW QUESTION: 35

A storage engineer zones a new FCP SVM to an SQL cluster.
Which two commands can be used to check connectivity? (Choose two.)
A. cluster ping-cluster
B. network fcp zone show
C. vserver fcp ping-igroup show
D. vserver fcp ping-initiator show
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
ONTAP provides dedicated FCP connectivity tests for validating communication between host initiators and FC LIFs. The vserver fcp ping-igroup show command performs a connectivity check between FCP initiators contained in an igroup and the FCP LIFs through which those initiators are configured to connect. The vserver fcp ping-initiator show command performs the equivalent validation for an individual FC initiator. These commands are therefore appropriate after zoning a new FCP SVM to SQL hosts. cluster ping-cluster validates ONTAP ' s internal cluster network and is unrelated to host-to-storage FC connectivity. network fcp zone show displays discovered FC zoning information but is not the specific FCP initiator connectivity test requested. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include FC zoning validation, igroups, WWPN connectivity, FCP LIFs, and SAN troubleshooting commands.

NEW QUESTION: 36
What will enable iSCSI multipathing on a new Windows Server 2022?
A. Device Mapper Multipathing
B. Windows Host Utilities
C. iSCSI target
D. Asymmetric Namespace Access
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
NetApp Windows Host Utilities are used to configure Windows hosts correctly for ONTAP SAN storage and include support for Microsoft Multipath I/O configuration. During Host Utilities installation, multipathing support can be selected when multiple paths exist between the Windows server and the storage system. The package also configures required Windows registry and storage parameters so the host correctly handles ONTAP pathing behavior. Device Mapper Multipathing is primarily associated with Linux and is therefore inappropriate for Windows Server. An iSCSI target represents the storage endpoint and does not itself configure host multipathing. ANA is the NVMe multipathing mechanism and does not apply to an iSCSI LUN. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include Windows Host Utilities, Microsoft MPIO, iSCSI host configuration, ALUA, redundant SAN paths, and Windows Server interoperability.

NEW QUESTION: 37
A customer has onboarded a new application that is based on SAN, and they need to present additional storage to an FCP SAN host.
Which two tasks must be performed on the storage cluster to present the storage? (Choose two.)
A. Create a new LUN.

B. Create a new namespace.
C. Map the storage object to an igroup.
D. Map the storage object to a subsystem.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For an FCP SAN host, the storage object to present is a LUN, and host access is controlled by mapping that LUN to an initiator group. NetApp's SAN provisioning workflow creates the LUN, creates or selects an igroup containing the host's FC WWPNs, and then creates the LUN mapping. A namespace and subsystem are NVMe constructs, not the objects used to present conventional SCSI LUN storage over FCP. Therefore, creating a namespace or mapping storage to an NVMe subsystem would not satisfy the stated FCP requirement. The question assumes the FCP SVM and host connectivity already exist; the required storage- side actions are to provision the new LUN and map it to the appropriate igroup. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics are FCP provisioning, LUN creation, igroups, WWPN-based host access, and LUN mapping.

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which two NetApp features enable an administrator to limit the number of paths that a host sees to a LUN?
(Choose two.)
A. ALUA
B. Portsets
C. igroup
D. Selective LUN Mapping
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Selective LUN Mapping (SLM) and portsets are ONTAP mechanisms specifically used to control the number of paths visible between hosts and mapped LUNs. SLM automatically limits LUN access to paths through the node that owns the LUN and its HA partner, reducing unnecessary paths in larger clusters. A portset provides additional restriction by defining exactly which FCP or iSCSI LIFs an igroup can use to reach its mapped LUNs. NetApp notes that portsets can be combined with SLM when further path restriction is required.
ALUA identifies optimized and non-optimized paths but does not itself reduce the number of visible paths.
An igroup controls which initiators can access a LUN but does not independently restrict target LIF visibility.
Relevant topics include SLM, portsets, igroups, SAN multipathing, and path-count optimization.

NEW QUESTION: 39
A customer has created an SVM for their SAN workloads. They now want to configure the SVM to use NVMe/FC. Which two steps are needed to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)
A. Add the FC protocol.
B. Create the FC service.
C. Create an NVMe/FC LIF.

D. Create the NVMe service.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To configure an SVM to use NVMe/FC, the following steps are necessary:

* Add the FC protocol: This step involves enabling the Fibre Channel protocol on the SVM, which is required to support NVMe over Fibre Channel.
* Create an NVMe/FC LIF: Logical Interfaces (LIFs) must be created to handle NVMe traffic over the Fibre Channel network. These LIFs enable the NVMe namespace access to the host systems.

These steps ensure that the SVM is correctly set up to use NVMe/FC, allowing for efficient and high- performance access to NVMe storage.

For more information, refer to:

* NetApp NVMe/FC Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 40

A customer Is deploying a new 8-node NetApp ONTAP cluster for their SAN workloads using FCP, NVMe
/FC, and NVMe/TCP.
In this scenario, which statement is true?

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A. NVMe/FC and FCP require different FC ports.

B. NVMe/TCP supports a maximum of two LIFs per node.

C. NVMe/FC and NVMe/TCP must be configured in separate SVMs.

D. NVMe/TCP can only run at 32Gbps or faster.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In a NetApp ONTAP cluster using FCP, NVMe/FC, and NVMe/TCP, it is important to understand that NVMe
/FC and FCP require different FC ports. This separation is necessary because the protocols, while both running over Fibre Channel, have different configurations and operational characteristics.

For more information, refer to:

* NetApp Documentation on NVMe Configuration
* NetApp Best Practices for SAN

NEW QUESTION: 41

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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).

NEW QUESTION: 42
An administrator installs a new NetApp ONTAP system in a customer ' s SAN environment. The customer wants to confirm that ALUA correctly changes the path states between
Active/Optimized and Active
/Nonoptimized.
Which event causes ALUA to change the path states?
A. Shut down all FC LIFs on the HA partner node.
B. Move the containing volume to the HA partner node.
C. Shut down one FC LIF.
D. Disconnect one FC cable on the node hosting the LUN.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
ALUA (Asymmetric Logical Unit Access) is a protocol used in SAN environments to manage paths between a host and its storage. It enables the host to recognize and manage paths to the LUNs more efficiently by designating paths as either " Active/Optimized " or " Active/Nonoptimized " . A significant event, such as shutting down all FC LIFs on the HA partner node, will trigger ALUA to change the path states. This action effectively causes the storage paths to transition from the HA partner node to the local node, switching the path states from Active/Nonoptimized to Active/Optimized on the paths that remain active.
For more information, you can refer to:
* NetApp Community Discussion on ALUA
* NetApp Documentation on ALUA

NEW QUESTION: 43
An administrator has a two-node NetApp ONTAP cluster that is hosting FC LUNs for 90 SAN hosts. The hosts are experiencing occasional performance problems and receiving QFULL responses from the cluster nodes.
Which action would resolve this issue?
A. Increase the queue depth on the target ports.
B. Increase the queue depth on the initiator ports.

C. Configure additional FC ports on the hosts.
D. Configure additional FC target ports.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A QFULL response indicates that the storage controller's FC target-port command queue has reached its supported capacity and cannot accept additional SCSI commands. With 90 hosts generating I/O, excessive fan- in to the existing target ports can exhaust available queue resources. Configuring additional FC target ports allows host connections and queued commands to be distributed across more storage-side target resources, reducing pressure on each individual target port. Increasing initiator queue depth would worsen the condition because hosts could submit more outstanding commands. Similarly, increasing target-port queue depth is not the appropriate administrator-controlled remedy presented here because the physical target adapter has defined queue limits. NetApp recommends planning host fan-in carefully to avoid QFULL conditions.
Relevant topics include FC queue depth, target-port fan-in, QFULL responses, SAN scalability, and FC target- port design

NEW QUESTION: 44
A customer Is setting up a two-node cluster to serve (SCSI LUNs. How many interfaces should be created?
A. One iSCSI LIF per node
B. One ISCSI LIF per SVM
C. Two iSCSI LIFs per node
D. Two ISCSI LIFs per SVM
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For a two-node cluster serving iSCSI LUNs, it is recommended to create two iSCSI LIFs per node. This configuration provides redundancy and load balancing, ensuring that each node can handle failover scenarios effectively and maintain high availability for the iSCSI connections.
For more details, see:
* NetApp Documentation on iSCSI LIF Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 45
What should an administrator use to protect an Oracle RAC Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance to ensure automated restores?
A. Availability groups
B. NetApp SnapCenter plugin
C. CLI snapshots and clones
D. Consistency groups
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To protect an Oracle RAC Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance and ensure automated restores, the recommended tool is the NetApp SnapCenter plugin. SnapCenter provides comprehensive backup, restore, and clone capabilities for Oracle databases, including

those using ASM. It integrates tightly with Oracle RAC environments and automates the entire data protection process, ensuring that backups are consistent and restores are efficient and reliable.
For more details, refer to:
* NetApp Documentation on SnapCenter for Oracle (NetApp).
* NetApp TR-4964: Oracle Database Backup, Restore, and Clone (NetApp).

NEW QUESTION: 46
During expansion planning for a 10-node cluster running NetApp ONTAP 9.14.1 software, which uses SAN and NAS, how many additional nodes can be added to this cluster?
A. 4
B. 6
C. 2
D. 8
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
NetApp ONTAP 9.14.1 supports up to a 16-node cluster for SAN and NAS configurations. Given a current
10-node cluster, you can add up to 6 additional nodes to reach the maximum supported node count. This expansion capability ensures scalability for growing storage needs while maintaining high availability and performance.
For more information, refer to:
* NetApp Storage Limits Documentation (NetApp)

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NEW QUESTION: 47
What needs to be done to create a consistent Snapshot copy of a LUN without disruptions?
A. Ensure that the LUN is the only one in the volume.
B. Quiesce I/O to the LUN.
C. Ensure that the LUN Is unmapped from the host.
D. Map the LUN to a host.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To create a consistent Snapshot copy of a LUN without disruptions, it is necessary to quiesce I/O to the LUN.

This process involves pausing or temporarily stopping the input/output operations to ensure that the data is in a consistent state when the snapshot is taken. This method is crucial for maintaining data integrity and consistency in the snapshot.
For further details, refer to:
* NetApp Documentation on Snapshot Consistency
* NetApp Best Practices for Snapshot Management

NEW QUESTION: 48
A customer needs to verify if jumbo frames have been configured correctly for an ISCSI workload. Which command should be used?
A. pig -lif < 1IF > -vserver < SVM > -destination < IP > -disallow-fragmentation false -packet-size 1500
B. pig -lif < -F > -vserver < SVM > -destination < IP > -disallow-fragmentation true -packet-size 9000
C. pig " lif < LIF > -vserver < svm > -destination < ip > -disallow- fragmentation true -packet-size 8900
D. ping -lif < LIF > -vserver < SVM > -destination < IP > -disallow- fragmentation true -packet-size 1500
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To verify if jumbo frames have been configured correctly for an iSCSI workload, the command ping -lif < LIF > -vserver < SVM > -destination < IP > -disallow-fragmentation true -packet-size 9000 should be used.
This command tests the network path with the jumbo frame size (9000 bytes) and ensures that the packets are not fragmented, confirming that jumbo frames are supported end-to-end.
For more details, you can check:
* NetApp Documentation on iSCSI Configuration
* NetApp Community Discussions on Jumbo Frames

NEW QUESTION: 49
A customer is migrating FC-mounted VMFS datastores using SnapMirror from their existing NetApp ONTAP cluster to their new ONTAP cluster.
After breaking the SnapMirror relationship on the destination cluster, what does the customer need to do before mapping the LUN to the VMware hosts?
A. Reconfigure the LUN serial number.
B. Create a FlexClone copy of the LUN.
C. Restore the LUN to the most recent snapshot.
D. Update the LUN type.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For an FC-attached VMware VMFS datastore migrated through SnapMirror, maintaining the expected LUN identity is critical when presenting the replicated LUN from the destination cluster. VMware uses persistent SCSI device identifiers associated with the LUN, including its serial-

based identity, when recognizing an existing VMFS device. ONTAP provides the lun modify -serial capability specifically to modify a LUN serial number. Therefore, after the SnapMirror destination is made writable, the destination LUN ' s serial number must be configured appropriately before the LUN is mapped back to the VMware initiators. Creating a FlexClone, restoring from a Snapshot copy, or changing the LUN OS type does not address device identity. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics include SnapMirror SAN migration, LUN identity, LUN serial numbers, VMware VMFS, and LUN mapping.

NEW QUESTION: 50

An administrator provisions several LUNs on a four-node NetApp AFF cluster using default settings. Each AFF node has four FC LIFs. The configuration is modified to limit the target paths to two LIFs per node.
Which NetApp ONTAP command will verify initiator group visibility for each LIF?

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A. lun show
B. lun igroup show
C. lun portset show
D. lun mapping show
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The configuration described is a portset use case. NetApp states that portsets can be bound to igroups to restrict which SAN LIFs an initiator can use to access mapped LUNs, which is especially useful when a node has more than two LIFs and access must be limited to a subset. The lun portset show command displays each portset together with its protocol, Port Names representing participating LIFs, and the igroups bound to that portset. That output directly verifies which igroup has visibility through which LIFs. lun mapping show primarily displays LUN-to-igroup mappings and SLM reporting nodes; it does not provide the same direct LIF membership view. Therefore, the supplied V9.02 answer D requires correction to C. Relevant SAN ONTAP topics are portsets, igroup binding, LIF path restriction, SLM, and SAN path visibility.

NEW QUESTION: 51
A four-node NetApp ONTAP SAN cluster has been deployed. After installation, the engineer wants to verify cabling.
Which NetApp tool should the engineer use?
A. NetApp Host Utilities package
B. Active IQ Config Advisor
C. Interoperability Matrix Tool
D. Hardware Universe
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
To verify the cabling of a four-node NetApp ONTAP SAN cluster after installation, the recommended tool is Active IQ Config Advisor. This tool provides detailed checks for proper configuration, including cabling verification, and helps ensure that best practices are followed for optimal performance and reliability.

For further details, see:
* NetApp Active IQ Config Advisor

NEW QUESTION: 52
An administrator creates a new volume and a LUN for an SAN-connected application that uses snapshots.
The application has fast-growing data that is constantly being populated and deleted afterwards.
Which option can be set to manage the space automatically?
A. Enable automatic resizing on the volume.
B. Enable space reservation on the LUN.
C. Disable volume snapshot autodelete.
D. Unmap the LUN.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To manage space automatically for a volume containing a LUN with fast-growing data, enabling automatic resizing on the volume is recommended. This feature allows the volume to grow dynamically as needed, accommodating the fluctuating data size without manual intervention. This helps in managing storage efficiently and ensures that the application has the required space.
For further details, refer to:
* NetApp Documentation on Volume Management
* NetApp Community Discussion on Automatic Resizing

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