

Netapp NS0-077

NetApp StorageGRID Administrator Exam

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NetApp NS0-077 Study Guide

EXAM PREPARATION

NetApp Certified StorageGRID Administrator

NetApp Certified StorageGRID Administrator (NS0-077)

This reference document contains key exam preparation questions, detailed architecture scenarios, and validated explanations for the NetApp StorageGRID Administrator certification.

VENDOR

NetApp

EXAM CODE

NS0-077

CERTIFICATION TITLE

StorageGRID Administrator

CONTENT STATUS

Verified & Updated

Overview & Topics Covered

- StorageGRID Network Architecture (Grid, Admin, and Client Networks)
- Fine-grained S3 Access Control & Tenant Management
- Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) Policy Configuration
- System Monitoring & SNMP v3 Alert Integration
- High Availability (HA) Groups & Load Balancing Infrastructure

NetApp NS0-077 Practice Questions

StorageGRID Network Architecture

QUESTION 1

Question 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Your organization is deploying a new StorageGRID system across multiple data centers. The infrastructure team has asked you to explain the StorageGRID network architecture and validate the proposed design. They plan to use a Grid Network for internal communication, an Admin Network for management access, and a Client Network for S3 traffic. Which of the following statements about StorageGRID networks is correct?

- A. The Admin Network is optional and can be disabled entirely; all management traffic can be routed through the Grid Network if needed
- B. The Client Network is mandatory for all StorageGRID deployments and cannot be disabled under any circumstances
- C. The Grid Network can only be used for communication between storage nodes and does not support Admin Node connectivity
- D. Virtual LAN (VLAN) interfaces cannot be configured on any of the three network types
- E. All three networks (Grid, Admin, and Client) must always be configured on every node in the StorageGRID system

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The Admin Network is optional in StorageGRID deployments. While it provides a secure management path, it can be disabled, and all necessary management functions can be performed through the Grid Network or Client Network if required. The Grid Network is the only mandatory network and provides internal StorageGRID system communication. The Client Network is optional and only required if S3/Swift clients need direct connectivity to the system. Not all networks need to be configured on every node—this depends on the specific deployment architecture and requirements.

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QUESTION 2

Tenant & Access Control Management

Question 2

SINGLE CHOICE

A tenant administrator working within your StorageGRID system needs to apply fine-grained access control to S3 bucket operations. The tenant has requested the ability to allow certain users to perform PutObject operations while denying them DeleteObject permissions on specific buckets. Which of the following correctly describes how the tenant should implement this access control strategy?

- A. Use bucket policies attached directly to the bucket, combined with tenant user group permissions defined in the Tenant Manager
- B. Access control can only be managed through Identity and Access Management (IAM) at the StorageGRID Grid Manager level, not at the tenant level
- C. Create separate tenant accounts for each permission level, as bucket-level access control policies are not supported in StorageGRID
- D. Apply S3 ACLs exclusively; StorageGRID does not support bucket policies
- E. Use LDAP directory integration exclusively, as local group and user management cannot be used for bucket access control

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Tenant administrators can implement granular access control using bucket policies (S3 bucket-level access control mechanisms) combined with tenant user and group management in the Tenant Manager. This allows for detailed permission configurations such as allowing PutObject while denying DeleteObject on specific buckets. Access control is managed both at the Grid Manager level (for tenant provisioning) and at the Tenant Manager level (for fine-grained bucket and object access). StorageGRID supports both S3 bucket policies and ACLs.

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Information Lifecycle Management (ILM)

QUESTION 3

Question 3

MULTIPLE CHOICE

You are configuring Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) policies for a StorageGRID deployment that stores data with different retention and protection requirements. Some data must be maintained at 2+1 replication across three nodes for 90 days, then moved to erasure-coded storage in a different region for long-term archive. Which of the following components are essential to define before creating this ILM rule? (Select two.)

- A. Storage pools for both the replication and erasure-coded tiers
- B. Policy tags to classify objects that match this retention profile
- C. A dedicated tenant account to hold only archive data
- D. S3 bucket versioning enabled on all buckets
- E. ONTAP FabricPool cloud tier configuration

Correct Answer: A, B

Explanation: To create an effective ILM rule with this multi-tier strategy, you must first define storage pools that specify where replicas and erasure-coded copies will be placed, including the regions and node selections. Policy tags (or filter criteria) are used to identify which objects this rule applies to. Storage pools represent physical or logical data placement, and tags provide classification. Tenant accounts and S3 versioning are configured independently and are not prerequisites for ILM rule creation.

Question 4**SINGLE CHOICE**

Your StorageGRID deployment requires monitoring and alerting across hundreds of nodes and services. The operations team wants to integrate StorageGRID alerts into their existing monitoring infrastructure and has requested real-time notifications of critical system events. You have enabled SNMP v3 and configured alert rules. What is the primary mechanism through which StorageGRID sends critical alert notifications to external monitoring systems?

- A. SNMP traps sent to configured trap recipients, with authentication and encryption handled by SNMPv3
- B. Email notifications configured through the Grid Manager, which is the only method StorageGRID supports for external alerting
- C. HTTP webhooks to external endpoints, which is the primary notification method for all critical alerts
- D. Real-time syslog forwarding to a central syslog server, which automatically aggregates all StorageGRID alerts
- E. Direct database connections that external monitoring tools must establish to query alert tables

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: StorageGRID uses SNMP traps as the primary mechanism for sending real-time alert notifications to external monitoring systems. SNMPv3 provides secure transmission through authentication and encryption. While StorageGRID also supports email notifications and audit logging, SNMP traps are the industry-standard method for integrating with existing network management systems.

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High Availability & Load Balancing

QUESTION 5

Question 5

SINGLE CHOICE

You are configuring a StorageGRID load balancer endpoint for S3 clients and want to ensure high availability and optimal traffic distribution across multiple gateway nodes. The infrastructure includes four gateway nodes distributed across two data centers. Which of the following design approaches correctly implements high availability for client connections in StorageGRID?

- A. Create a High Availability (HA) group containing the four gateway nodes, assign this HA group to the load balancer endpoint, and configure a virtual IP address that clients use to connect
- B. Configure all four gateway nodes as load balancer endpoints directly and instruct clients to randomly select one at connection time
- C. Create separate load balancer endpoints on each gateway node and use round-robin DNS to distribute client connections across endpoints
- D. Assign a static IP address to each gateway node and configure clients to failover manually when a node becomes unavailable
- E. Use VLAN interfaces exclusively on each gateway node; this is the only method StorageGRID supports for high-availability client access

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: StorageGRID HA groups provide the proper mechanism for high-availability client connections. An HA group bundles multiple gateway nodes (or Admin Nodes) and presents a single virtual IP address to clients. If the primary node fails, the virtual IP automatically shifts to the next available node in the group, providing transparent failover. Load balancer endpoints are then configured to use this HA group, ensuring both high availability and load distribution.

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