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36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

MinIO

MINAP

MinIO Certified Administrator - Practitioner

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for MinIO **MINAP**, each with its answer key and an explanation.

Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **MINAP**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

An administrator wants to launch a single-node MinIO server using the official Docker image and expose the S3 API on port 9000 plus the console on port 9001. Which environment variable setting is required to explicitly set the root credentials at startup?

- ☒ **A** MINIO_ROOT_USER and MINIO_ROOT_PASSWORD
- ☐ **B** MINIO_ACCESS_KEY and MINIO_SECRET_KEY
- ☐ **C** AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID and AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY
- ☐ **D** MINIO_ADMIN_USER and MINIO_ADMIN_PASSWORD

ANSWER A

WHY Modern MinIO server releases use MINIO_ROOT_USER and MINIO_ROOT_PASSWORD to set the root credentials at startup. MINIO_ACCESS_KEY/MINIO_SECRET_KEY are legacy aliases; the AWS_* variables are used by client tools, not the server; and MINIO_ADMIN_USER/MINIO_ADMIN_PASSWORD are not valid MinIO server configuration variables.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

When starting a MinIO distributed (multi-node) deployment, what is the minimum number of drives per server that MinIO requires to support erasure coding across the cluster?

- ☐ **A** 1 drive per server
- ☒ **B** 2 drives per server
- ☐ **C** 4 drives per server
- ☐ **D** 8 drives per server

ANSWER B

WHY MinIO's erasure-coded distributed mode requires a minimum of 2 drives per server so that data and parity can be distributed across the nodes. With only one drive per server, MinIO cannot apply erasure coding and would run in a non-erased configuration, which the deployment wizard will reject.

QUESTION 3

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are valid MinIO policy actions used when authoring an IAM policy JSON document? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** s3:GetObject
- ☒ **B** s3:ListBucket
- ☐ **C** iam:CreateUser
- ☐ **D** minio:SetQuota

ANSWER A • B

WHY MinIO IAM policies follow the AWS S3 action vocabulary for object and bucket operations. s3:GetObject and s3:ListBucket are both valid and commonly used actions. iam:CreateUser is an AWS IAM control-plane action not used by MinIO, and minio:SetQuota is not a real MinIO policy action.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A service account token issued by MinIO for application access is associated with which principal?

- ☒ **A** A parent IAM user from which the access key and secret key were created
- ☐ **B** The MinIO root user, regardless of who created it
- ☐ **C** A standalone STS federated identity provider
- ☐ **D** An anonymous session role

ANSWER A

WHY MinIO service accounts are created from (and inherit the policy of) a parent IAM user. The access keys produced for a service account are linked back to that parent user, which is how MinIO enforces inherited permissions and revokes access when the parent user is disabled.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

An administrator needs to make objects in a bucket permanently immutable so that they cannot be deleted or overwritten even by the root user. Which combination of settings achieves this?

- ☐ A Enable server-side versioning on the bucket only
- ☐ B Enable object locking on the bucket and apply a legal hold to the objects
- ☒ C Enable object locking on the bucket and apply a compliance-mode retention policy
- ☐ D Enable bucket lifecycle expiration rules to retain objects forever

ANSWER C

WHY To guarantee WORM-style immutability that even the root user cannot bypass, you must enable object locking on the bucket at creation time and place objects under a compliance-mode retention. Legal holds are releasable by users with sufficient permission, versioning alone does not block deletion, and lifecycle expiration rules can only remove objects, not protect them.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which MinIO lifecycle configuration element is used to transition objects to a remote tier such as a public cloud or another MinIO deployment?

- ☐ A Expiration rule
- ☒ B Transition rule
- ☐ C NoncurrentVersionTransition rule
- ☐ D AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload rule

ANSWER B

WHY Transition rules in a MinIO lifecycle configuration move objects from the primary storage to a configured remote tier once the rule's condition (typically age in days) is met. Expiration rules delete objects, AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload cleans up incomplete uploads, and NoncurrentVersionTransition handles noncurrent versions only.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

MinIO supports server-side encryption using a Key Encryption Key (KEK) and a Data Encryption Key (DEK). What is the role of the KMS-provided KEK?

- ☐ A To directly encrypt every object stored on disk
- ☒ B To wrap (encrypt) the per-object DEK generated by MinIO
- ☐ C To replace the need for TLS on the S3 API
- ☐ D To authenticate clients using mTLS

ANSWER B

WHY In MinIO's SSE-KMS design, MinIO generates a unique DEK per object and asks the KMS to wrap (encrypt) that DEK using a stored KEK. The wrapped DEK is persisted alongside the object metadata. KEKs never encrypt object data directly and have nothing to do with TLS or client authentication.

QUESTION 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are valid ways to inspect the health and operational state of a MinIO deployment? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Run 'mc admin info' against the deployment
- ☒ B Run 'mc ready' to verify the server accepts S3 requests
- ☐ C Run 'mc bucket encrypt' to check cluster-wide TLS status
- ☐ D Run 'mc admin heal' to scan and repair objects across the cluster

ANSWER A - B

WHY 'mc admin info' returns cluster topology, drive status, and configuration summary, while 'mc ready' probes a deployment to confirm it is online and serving S3 requests. 'mc bucket encrypt' is for setting per-bucket SSE-KMS keys, not checking TLS, and 'mc admin heal' performs object-level repair rather than a health check.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

MinIO site replication is best described as:

- ☐ A Real-time replication of every object PUT to a single remote bucket
- ☒ B Asynchronous replication of bucket-level configuration and IAM entities across multiple MinIO sites
- ☐ C A CDN-style caching layer for the MinIO console
- ☐ D A load-balancing feature that distributes S3 requests across clusters

ANSWER B

WHY Site replication continuously mirrors bucket configurations, IAM users/groups/policies, service accounts, and (when configured) objects across peered MinIO sites. It is not per-object PUT mirroring by default and has nothing to do with CDN caching or request load balancing.