

Nutanix

Exam Questions NCP-MCI-6.5

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) v6.5 exam



NEW QUESTION 1

An administrator manages a cluster and notices several failed components shown in the exhibit.



What two options does the administrator have to run all NCC checks manually? (Choose two.)

- A. Using the Actions drop-down menu in the Health dashboard of Prism Element.
- B. Running `ncc health_checks run-all` on the CVM
- C. Using the action action drop-down menu in the Health dashboard of Prism Central
- D. Running `noc health_checks run_all` on the PC VM

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Prism Element and NCC are two ways to run all NCC checks manually on a Nutanix cluster. Prism Element is the web console that provides management and monitoring capabilities for a single Nutanix cluster. Prism Element has a Health dashboard that shows the status of various components and services in the cluster, such as disks, nodes, CVMs, NCC, and alerts. The Health dashboard also allows the administrator to run NCC checks manually by using the Actions drop-down menu on the right side of the screen. The administrator can choose to run all NCC checks or specific checks based on the category or severity. The NCC checks will run in the background and generate a report that can be viewed or downloaded from the Summary tab. This method is easier and faster than running NCC from the command line on the CVM.

NCC stands for Nutanix Cluster Check, which is a framework of scripts that performs system checks and validations on Nutanix clusters. NCC can detect issues related to hardware, software, configuration, hypervisor, networking, and more. NCC can be run from the command line interface (CLI) of any CVM in the cluster by using the `ncc` command. To run all NCC checks manually, the administrator can use the command `ncc health_checks run_all`, which will execute all available checks and display the results on the screen. This method is more comprehensive and detailed than running NCC from Prism Element. References: : [Health Dashboard - Prism Element Guide] : [Nutanix Cluster Check (NCC) - Nutanix Support & Insights] : [Running NCC Checks - Nutanix Support & Insights]

NEW QUESTION 2

What is Prism Central primarily used for?

- A. Multi-cluster network configuration
- B. Container creation
- C. Multi-cluster Single Sign On
- D. Data reduction configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the web search results, Prism Central is a multi-cluster manager that provides a single, centralized management interface for Nutanix environments¹². One of the features of Prism Central is multi-cluster Single Sign On (SSO), which allows users to log in once and access multiple clusters without re-entering credentials³.

NEW QUESTION 3

When configuring Prism Central, which two log modules are able to forward messages to an external syslog server? (Choose two.)

- A. API Audit
- B. Flow
- C. DNS
- D. NTP Synchronization

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 4

The customer is seeing high memory utilization on a mission critical VM. Users report that the application is unavailable. The guest OS does not support hot add components.

How should the administrator fix this issue?

- A. Access the CVM on the host that is running the VM:*Open `acli`*Run a command to increase the amount of RAM assigned to the VM
- B. From the Prism web console:*Go to the VM dashboard*Select the VM from the VMs list*Choose Update*Adjust the amount of memory assigned to the VM
- C. Go to Control Panel in the VM:*Select the Computer Properties*Increase the amount of RAM assigned
- D. During the next maintenance window:*Select the VM from the VMs list*Perform a graceful shutdown

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best way to fix this issue is to increase the amount of memory assigned to the VM from the Prism web console. This option allows the administrator to modify the VM configuration without accessing the CVM or shutting down the VM. The Prism web console provides a simple and intuitive interface for managing Nutanix clusters and VMs¹. To change the memory allocation for a VM, the administrator can follow these steps²:

- ? Go to the VM dashboard
- ? Select the VM from the VMs list
- ? Choose Update
- ? Adjust the amount of memory assigned to the VM
- ? Click Save

NEW QUESTION 5

A system administrator needs to add more VMs to their Nutanix cluster.

Which two actions should the administrator perform to determine if the current cluster can accommodate the new VMs? (Choose two)

- A. Enable Deduplication and Ensure Coding
- B. Utilize Optimize Resources for VM efficiency
- C. Determine utilization with Cluster Runway
- D. Perform an inventory with Life Cycle Management

Answer: BC

Explanation:

According to the web search results, the two actions that the administrator should perform to determine if the current cluster can accommodate the new VMs are:

? Utilize Optimize Resources for VM efficiency: Optimize Resources is a feature in Prism Central that helps the administrator improve the efficiency and performance of their VMs by identifying and resolving issues such as overprovisioning, inactivity, constraints, or bullying³. By using Optimize Resources, the administrator can reclaim unused resources and optimize the resource allocation for their VMs³.

? Determine utilization with Cluster Runway: Cluster Runway is a feature in Prism Central that helps the administrator estimate how long their cluster can continue to run normally based on the current consumption rate of CPU, memory, and storage resources⁴. By using Cluster Runway, the administrator can see how adding more VMs will affect the resource utilization and capacity of their cluster⁴.

NEW QUESTION 6

Which three cluster operations require an administrator to reclaim licenses?(Choose three)

- A. Destroy a cluster.
- B. Upgrade a cluster
- C. Migrate a cluster
- D. Remove a Node from a cluster
- E. Move Nodes between clusters.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details/?targetId=Web_Console_Guide-Prism_v4_7:lic_licensing_managing_c.html

Reclaiming Licenses (Including License Renewal)

You can reclaim and optionally re-apply licenses for nodes in your clusters:

? You must reclaim licenses when you plan to destroy a cluster. First reclaim the licenses, then destroy the cluster. You do not need to reclaim Starter licenses. These licenses are automatically applied whenever you create a cluster, including after you have destroyed a cluster.

? Return licenses to your inventory when you remove one or more nodes from a cluster. Also, if you move nodes from one cluster to another, first reclaim the licenses, move the nodes, then re-apply the licenses.

? You can reclaim licenses for nodes in your clusters in cases where you want to make modifications or downgrade licenses. For example, applying an Ultimate license to all nodes in a cluster where some nodes are currently licensed as Pro and some nodes are licensed as Ultimate. You might also want to transition nodes from Ultimate to Pro licensing.

? You must reclaim licenses when you renew licenses. First reclaim the expired licenses, then apply new licenses.

NEW QUESTION 7

Which AOS process determine if an I/O from a user will be written to OpLog or to an Extent Store?

- A. Stargate
- B. Curtor
- C. Cassandra
- D. Zeus

Answer: A

Explanation:

Stargate is the AOS process that handles all I/O operations for the cluster. It is responsible for determining whether an I/O from a user will be written to the OpLog or to the Extent Store, based on the type and size of the I/O. Stargate also performs data tiering, compression, deduplication, and erasure coding¹. Stargate runs on every CVM and communicates with other Stargates to ensure data locality and redundancy².

NEW QUESTION 8

In the event of a disk failure, which process will immediately and automatically scans Cassandra to find all data previously hosted on the failed disk, and all disks in that node?

- A. Curator
- B. Stargate
- C. Genesis

D. Prism

Answer: A

Explanation:

Curator is the process that runs on every node in a Nutanix cluster and is responsible for data management tasks such as deduplication, compression, erasure coding, and replication factor compliance. Curator also handles disk failure recovery by scanning Cassandra to find all data previously hosted on the failed disk, and all disks in that node. Curator then rebuilds the data on other nodes in the cluster using the distributed storage fabric¹.

NEW QUESTION 9

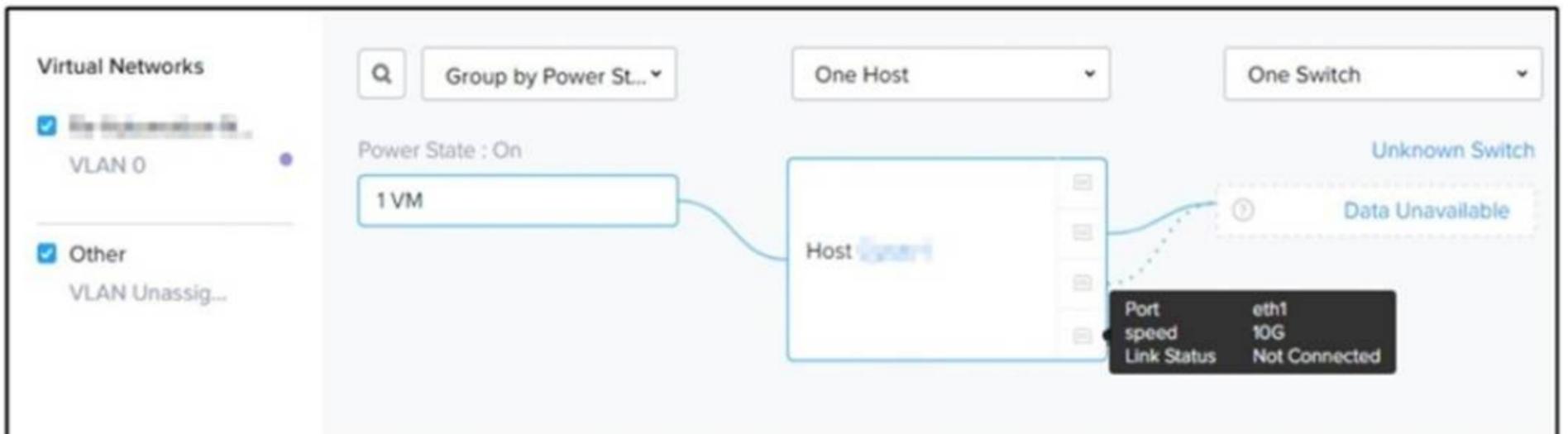
Which two private key types are supported by the Nutanix SSL certificate implementation? (Choose two.)

- A. ECDSA
- B. ECDH
- C. ED25519
- D. RSA

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator logs in to Prism Element goes to the Network view, and sees the output shown in the exhibit.



Which three steps must the administrator take to increase throughput to the host? (Choose three.)

- A. Connect the 10Gb interfaces to the physical switch.
- B. Change the bond mode to balance-slb or balance—tcp.
- C. Remove any 1Gb interfaces still connected from the default bond.
- D. Add a new switch to the network and connect 1Gb interfaces to it.
- E. Change the VLAN ID to a higher priority ID.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

These are the three steps that the administrator must take to increase throughput to the host. According to the network diagram, the host has two 10Gb interfaces and two 1Gb interfaces in the default bond, but only one of the 10Gb interfaces is connected to a switch. The other 10Gb interface is disconnected and has a red 'X' on it. The two 1Gb interfaces are also disconnected and have dotted lines. This means that the host is using only one 10Gb interface for all its network traffic, which limits its maximum bandwidth to 10 Gbps.

To increase the throughput, the administrator should connect both 10Gb interfaces to the physical switch, preferably to different switches for redundancy and high availability. This will allow the host to use both 10Gb interfaces for network traffic, which can increase its maximum bandwidth to 20 Gbps. However, this also requires changing the bond mode from active-backup to balance-slb or balance-tcp, which are load balancing modes that distribute network traffic across multiple interfaces based on source MAC address or TCP session¹. The default bond mode of active-backup only uses one interface at a time and switches to another interface only when the active one fails².

Finally, the administrator should remove any 1Gb interfaces still connected from the default bond, as they are not needed and may cause performance issues or conflicts with the load balancing modes. The 1Gb interfaces can be used for other purposes, such as management or backup networks, by creating separate bonds or bridges for them³. Alternatively, they can be left disconnected if they are not required.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which three configuration scenarios are valid for the deployment of Prism Central? (Choose three.)

- A. Environments use Network Address Translation.
- B. Prism Elements and Prism Central are in different subnets.
- C. Environments do not have Internet access.
- D. Prism Elements and Prism Central have proxy configured.
- E. Environments use the 192.168.5.0/24 CVM management network.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Prism Central is a multi-cluster manager that provides a single, centralized management interface for Nutanix environments¹. Prism Central can be deployed in different configuration scenarios, depending on the network and security requirements of the environment. Some of the valid scenarios are:

? Environments use Network Address Translation (NAT): NAT is a method of mapping one IP address space to another by modifying network address information in IP datagram packet headers while they are in transit across a traffic routing device². NAT can be used to enable communication between Prism Central and Prism Elements that are in different networks or subnets³. For example, Prism Central can be deployed in a public cloud and use NAT to access Prism Elements that are in a private data center³.

? Prism Elements and Prism Central are in different subnets: A subnet is a logical subdivision of an IP network that allows multiple networks to share a single physical network⁴. Prism Elements and Prism Central can be in different subnets as long as they can communicate with each other through routing or NAT³. For example, Prism Central can be deployed in a management subnet and access Prism Elements that are in different application subnets³.

? Environments do not have Internet access: Internet access is not required for the deployment of Prism Central, as long as the environment meets the prerequisites and considerations for installing or upgrading Prism Central. For example, Prism Central can be deployed in a dark site, which is an environment that does not have Internet access or has restricted Internet access. In this case, the administrator needs to manually enable microservices infrastructure and download the required software packages from another source.

NEW QUESTION 11

A newly-hired Nutanix administrator was tasked by the CIO to create a single VM on a test network. The network administrator stated that a native VLAN was used on the Cisco TOR switches with the following parameters:

IP address: 172.16.1.2 Network Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default gateway: 172.16.1.1 VLAN: 1

The same parameters were used to create a network profile on Nutanix, but when the VM was on ??

What should the Nutanix administrator do to fix this issue?

- A. Nutanix removed support for native VLAN.
- B. Change VLAN field from via
- C. 1 to vlan.0.
- D. Enable IPv6 on the VM.
- E. Use DHCP as opposed to static IP

Answer: B

Explanation:

A native VLAN is a VLAN that is assigned to untagged traffic on a trunk port of a switch. A trunk port can carry traffic from multiple VLANs, but it needs to have a native VLAN to handle traffic that does not have a VLAN tag. The native VLAN is usually VLAN 1 by default on most switches, but it can be changed to any other VLAN number². When creating a network profile on Nutanix, the administrator needs to specify the VLAN ID that matches the VLAN configuration on the physical switch. However, if the network profile uses the same VLAN ID as the native VLAN on the switch, it will cause network connectivity issues for the VMs connected to that network profile. This is because Nutanix AHV uses 802.1Q tagging for all network traffic, including traffic in the native VLAN. The switch will expect untagged traffic in the native VLAN and will drop any tagged traffic in that VLAN³. To fix this issue, the administrator needs to change the VLAN field from vlan. 1 to vlan. 0 in the network profile on Nutanix. This will tell Nutanix AHV to send untagged traffic for that network profile and match the native VLAN configuration on the switch⁴.

NEW QUESTION 16

Where can an administrator change a CVM password?

- A. KMS Server Terminal
- B. CVM setting in Prism Element
- C. CVM setting in Prism Central
- D. Prism CVM VM Console

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://next.nutanix.com/installation-configuration-23/modifying-passwords-in-nutanix-environment-33538>

NEW QUESTION 19

An administrator wants to ensure that data in a container is stored in the most space efficient manner as quickly as possible after being written, Which space efficiency too meets this requirement?

- A. Inline Compression
- B. Thin Provisioning
- C. Cache Deduplication
- D. Erasure Coding

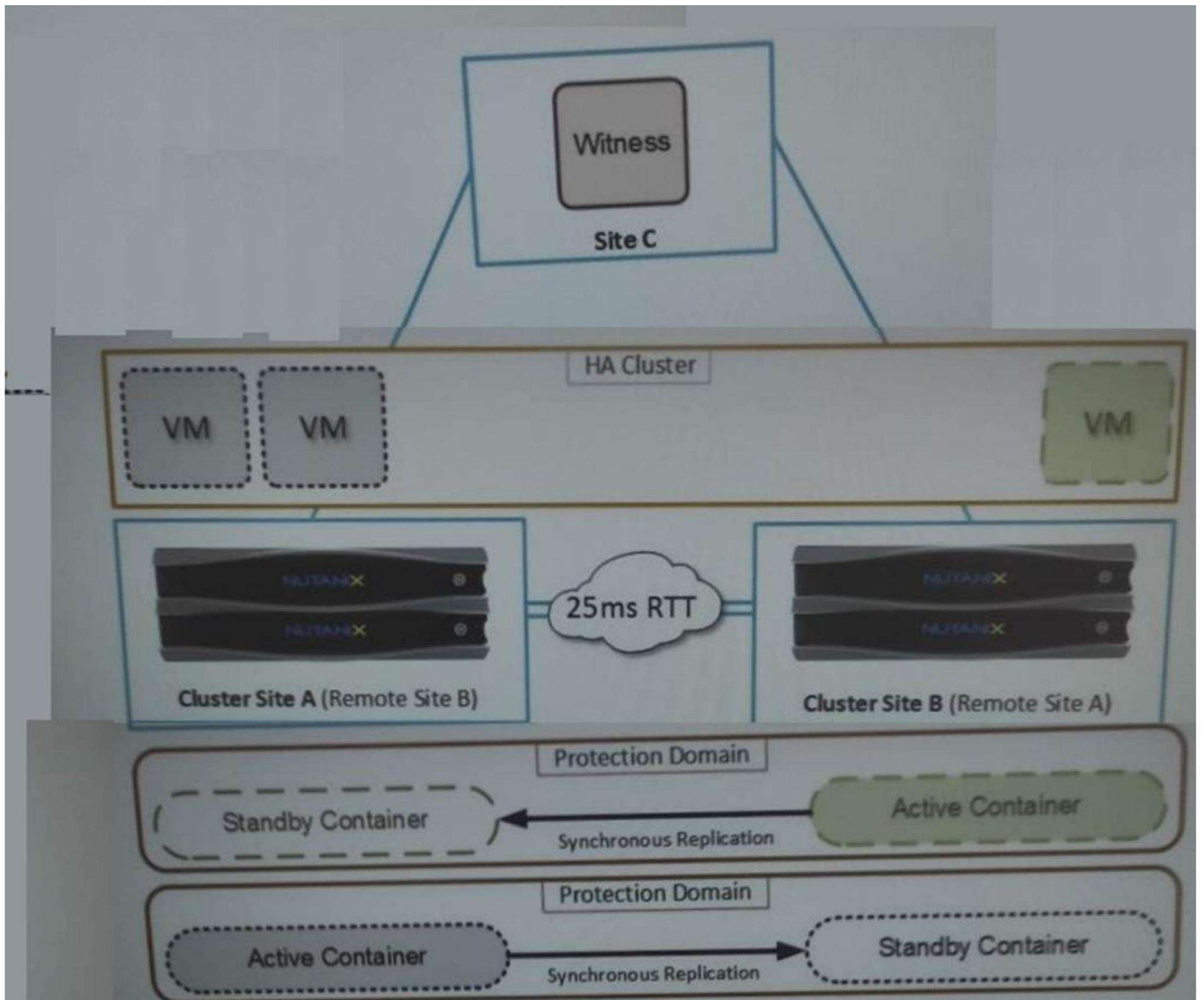
Answer: A

Explanation:

inline compression is a technique that compresses all incoming write I/O operations over 4 KB inline in the persistent write buffer (oplog)²³. This approach enables you to use oplog capacity more efficiently and helps drive sustained performance². From AOS 5.18 onward, inline compression (compression delay=0) is enabled by default for all new containers²⁴. <https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=TN-2032-Data-Efficiency:TN-2032-Data-Efficiency>

NEW QUESTION 22

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator is trying to implement the solution that is shown in the exhibit, but has been unsuccessful. Based on the diagram, what is causing the issue?

- A. A remote Witness VM
- B. Active containers in both sites
- C. Network latency
- D. Unsupported hypervisor

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Network latency.

The diagram shows a solution that uses synchronous replication between two remote protection domains, cluster site A and cluster site B. Synchronous replication is a feature that allows near-zero RPO (recovery point objective) by replicating data to the remote site before acknowledging writes to the local site. However, synchronous replication has some requirements and limitations that must be met for it to work properly. One of these requirements is that the network latency between the two sites must be less than or equal to 5 ms¹. If the network latency is higher than 5 ms, the synchronous replication will fail and the protection policy will be suspended².

Therefore, based on the diagram, the most likely cause of the issue is that the network latency between cluster site A and cluster site B is higher than 5 ms, which prevents the synchronous replication from working. To verify this, the administrator can use the `cli cluster ping` command to measure the network latency between the two sites³. If the network latency is indeed higher than 5 ms, the administrator can either improve the network performance or switch to a different replication mode, such as near-synchronous or asynchronous.

Reference: Synchronous Replication Requirements

NEW QUESTION 23

The Stargate service becomes unavailable on a single CVM on an AHV node. What is used to maintain I/O operations in the cluster?

- A. Route injection
- B. iSCSI redirector
- C. Hypervisor HA
- D. ha.py

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result¹, route injection is used to maintain I/O operations in the cluster when the Stargate service becomes unavailable on a single CVM on an AHV node. Route injection is a mechanism that allows the CVMs to communicate with each other and redirect the I/O requests to another healthy CVM in the cluster. Route injection uses the Linux kernel routing table to add or delete routes dynamically, based on the availability of the Stargate service on each CVM.

NEW QUESTION 26

What is the default network bond setting for an AHV host configuration?

- A. active-backup
- B. active-active
- C. balance-slb
- D. balance-tcp

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://next.nutanix.com/blog-40/network-load-balancing-with-acropolis-hypervisor-6463>

NEW QUESTION 31

An administrator needs to create a new Linux image and will do the following as part of the VM deployment:

- * Set the OS hostname
- * Add custom users
- * Add keys
- * Run custom scripts

What package needs to be installed in the Linux image to facilitate this automation?

- A. CloudInit
- B. Sysprep
- C. Kickstart
- D. NGT

Answer: A

Explanation:

CloudInit is a package that contains utilities for early initialization of cloud instances. It allows you to customize virtual machines provided by a cloud vendor by modifying the generic OS configuration on boot. You can use CloudInit to set the OS hostname, add custom users, add keys, run custom scripts, and more². CloudInit is supported by most major Linux and FreeBSD operating systems and works across different cloud platforms³. Sysprep is a tool for Windows operating systems that prepares an installation for cloning, auditing, and customer delivery⁴.

References: 1: Replacing Nodes in Nutanix Cluster - Nutanix Support & Insights 2: Customize a Linux VM with cloud-init in Azure - Azure Virtual Machines 3: Cloud-Init - The standard for customising cloud instances 4: Sysprep (Generalize) a Windows installation

NEW QUESTION 33

HOTSPOT

An administrator needs to shut down an AHV cluster to relocate hardware. The administrator upgrades NCC and runs health checks.

Which steps should the administrator perform next?

Item instructions: For each procedure, indicate the order in which that procedure must take place to meet the item requirements.

Procedure

Step

Shut down CVMs

	▼
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	

Shut down Nodes

	▼
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	

Shut down Guest VMs

	▼
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	

Stop the Cluster

	▼
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Procedure

Step

Shut down CVMs

	▼
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	

Shut down Nodes

	▼
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	

Shut down Guest VMs

	▼
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	

Stop the Cluster

	▼
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	

NEW QUESTION 35

An administrator responsible for a VDI environment needs to investigate reports of slow logins. The administrator finds that increasing the number of vCPUs from 2 to 4 will reduce the login times. Production workloads are consuming 75% of the host CPU on the cluster. The administrator increases the vCPU count on all of the VDI VMs.

What are two impacts on the cluster? (Choose two)

- A. Increasing CPU counts will decrease memory utilization
- B. Increase memory utilization%
- C. Increase CPU utilization%
- D. Increase CPU ready%

Answer: CD

Explanation:

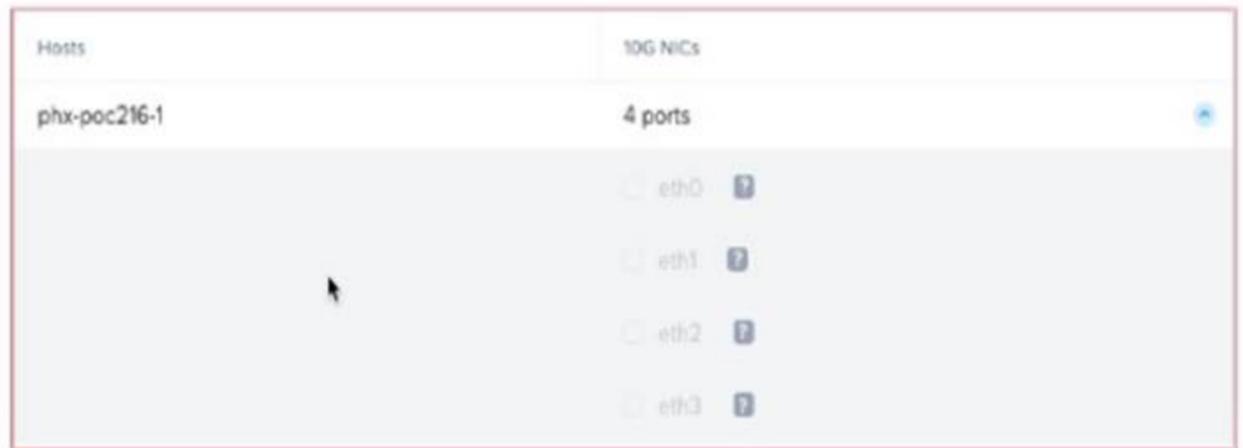
According to the web search results, the two impacts on the cluster that will result from increasing the vCPU count on all of the VDI VMs are:

? Increase CPU utilization%: CPU utilization is the percentage of time that a CPU is busy executing instructions⁵. By increasing the vCPU count on all of the VDI VMs, the administrator will increase the demand for CPU resources on the cluster, which will increase the CPU utilization percentage⁶.

? Increase CPU ready%: CPU ready is the percentage of time that a vCPU is ready to run but is waiting for a physical CPU to become available⁵. By increasing the vCPU count on all of the VDI VMs, the administrator will increase the contention for physical CPU resources on the cluster, which will increase the CPU ready percentage⁶. A high CPU ready percentage can indicate performance issues such as latency or slowdowns⁵.

NEW QUESTION 40

Refer to Exhibit:



Under Active-Backup bond type, at least TWO uplink ports need to be selected per host for all selected hosts.

An administrator is attempting to create an additional virtual switch on a newly deployed AHV cluster, using the two currently disconnected interfaces. The administrator is unable to select the disconnected interfaces when creating the virtual switch. What is the likely cause of this issue?

- A. Only one interface is available on the selected hosts.
- B. Interfaces must be connected to the network before they can be assigned.
- C. The disconnected interfaces are currently assigned to virtual switch 0,
- D. Interfaces must be assigned to virtual switches via the cli

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Nutanix AHV, when creating a virtual switch and trying to add network interfaces (NICs) to it, the NICs must be connected to the network before they can be selected and assigned to the switch. If the interfaces are showing as disconnected, the system will not allow them to be added to a virtual switch because it cannot verify their operational status or the presence of a live network connection.

It is a standard requirement for the interfaces to have physical connectivity (i.e., network cables plugged in and connected to a live switch port) so that the AHV host can detect the link status as up. Once the interfaces are connected and recognized by the host, they can then be added to a virtual switch in the Nutanix AHV. It's important to note that while the command-line interface (CLI) is indeed a powerful tool for managing network configurations on AHV hosts, and some configurations do indeed require CLI, the inability to select disconnected interfaces is not specifically a limitation that requires the use of CLI to overcome. The focus should be on ensuring that the physical connectivity is established for the interfaces in question.

This behavior is consistent with networking best practices and Nutanix's network configuration guidelines, as detailed in the Nutanix AHV Networking Guide. This guide explains the requirements and procedures for configuring virtual switches and managing NICs in a Nutanix AHV environment.

NEW QUESTION 42

An administrator is configuring cross-hypervisor DR from an ESXi cluster to a new AHV cluster. When the administrator migrates a protection domain to the AHV cluster, the VMs fail to boot.

What should the administrator do to correct this problem?

- A. Increase the snapshot frequency to more than 6 hours.
- B. Uninstall VMware Tools from the VMs.
- C. Install Nutanix Guest Tools in the protected VMs.
- D. Add all VMs into a single consistency group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the web search results, one of the requirements for cross-hypervisor disaster recovery (CHDR) is to install and configure Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) on all the VMs. NGT configures the VM with all the required drivers for VM portability. Without NGT, the VMs may fail to boot after being migrated to a different hypervisor type.

NEW QUESTION 47

A guest VM should be able to tolerate simultaneous failure of two nodes or drives. What are the minimum requirements for the Nutanix cluster?

- A. 3 nodes with cluster RF 3 and container RF 3
- B. 3 nodes with cluster RF 3 and container RF 2
- C. 5 nodes with cluster RF 2 and container RF 3

D. 5 nodes with cluster RF 3 and container RF 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Web-Console-Guide-Prism-v5_16:arcredundancy-factor3-c.html

NEW QUESTION 48

Which scenario would benefit most from Erasure Coding being enabled on a container?

- A. Long term storage of data which is written once and read infrequently
- B. High performance database where all is relatively hot.
- C. VDI use cases where a single VM is cloned 100??s of times
- D. WEB and API Servers

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Long term storage of data which is written once and read infrequently.

Erasure Coding is a feature that increases the usable capacity on a Nutanix cluster by reducing the amount of data replication. Instead of replicating data, Erasure Coding uses parity information to rebuild data in the event of a disk failure. The capacity savings of Erasure Coding is in addition to deduplication and compression savings¹.

Erasure Coding is most beneficial for scenarios where the data is written once and read infrequently, such as long term storage of archival data, backup data, or cold data. This is because Erasure Coding has some trade-offs and limitations that may affect the performance and availability of the cluster. Some of these trade-offs and limitations are²:

? Erasure Coding requires more CPU and memory resources than replication, as it involves more complex calculations for encoding and decoding data.

? Erasure Coding increases the network bandwidth consumption, as it involves more data transfers between nodes for encoding and decoding data.

? Erasure Coding reduces the resiliency of the cluster, as it can tolerate fewer node failures than replication. For example, a cluster with redundancy factor 2 can tolerate one node failure with replication, but only two disk failures with Erasure Coding.

? Erasure Coding is not effective for workloads that have many overwrites or random writes, as it involves more overhead for updating the parity information.

? Erasure Coding is not supported for some features, such as volume groups, file server VMs, or Metro Availability.

Therefore, if an administrator needs to configure a container on a Nutanix cluster, they should enable Erasure Coding only if the container will store data that is written once and read infrequently. This way, they can maximize the capacity savings of Erasure Coding without compromising the performance and availability of the cluster.

Reference: Erasure Coding | Nutanix Community

NEW QUESTION 51

When configuring a syslog server in Prism Central, what two pieces of information are required? (Choose two.)

- A. HTTPS URL
- B. Encryption secret
- C. Transport protocol
- D. IP address/port

Answer: CD

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Prism Central Guide, to configure a syslog server in Prism Central, you need to specify the transport protocol (TCP or UDP) and the IP address/port of the syslog server.

NEW QUESTION 56

Which algorithm do snapshots and clones leverage to maximize efficiency and effectiveness?

- A. Continuous Data Protection
- B. Copy-on-Write
- C. Split-mirror
- D. Redirect-On-Write

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Dell Unity: Data Reduction Technical White Paper¹, snapshots and clones on Dell Unity use the Copy-on-Write (CoW) algorithm to maximize efficiency and effectiveness. CoW is a technique that defers the copying of data until it is modified. This means that snapshots and clones only consume space when changes are made to the source or the clone, respectively. CoW also preserves the original data in case of a rollback or recovery operation.

NEW QUESTION 61

A customer has a newly-deployed AHV cluster with nodes that have 2.x 10 GBE and 2.x interface. The customer wants to use all available network interfaces to provide connectivity to the VMs.

Which option should the administrator use to achieve this while remaining consistent with Nutanix recommendations?

- A. Create separate VLANs that map 10GbE and 1GbE interfaces.
- B. Create bond1 on virbr0 and add the 1GbE interfaces to it for VM use.
- C. Create a second bond on br0 on each host and assign the 1 GbE interfaces to it.
- D. Create a second bridge on each host and assign the 1GbE interfaces to it.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the web search results, one of the best practices for Nutanix AHV networking is to create a second bridge on each host and assign the 1GbE interfaces to it3. This way, the customer can use both 10GbE and 1GbE interfaces for VM traffic, and also benefit from network isolation and redundancy.

NEW QUESTION 66

CPU utilization climbs above 90% on several VMs. This causes performance degradation for a business-critical application. How can alerts be configured to notify the administrator before VM CPU utilization hits 90%?

- A. On a CVM, use ncli to set the VM CPU Check threshold for the critical VMs to a value below 90%.
- B. On the Health dashboard, locate the VM CPU Check and lower the alert threshold below 90%.
- C. On a CVM, configure a cron job to run the VM CPU Check more frequently and email the result.
- D. On the Alerts dashboard, ensure that the VM CPU usage alert is not set to auto-resolve.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Web-Console-Guide-Prismv5_16:Web-Console-Guide-Prism-v5_16

NEW QUESTION 71

When a VM is connected to a Nutanix managed network, when is the IP address assigned?

- A. When the vNIC is created on the VM.
- B. When the VM is powered on.
- C. When the guest OS sends a DHCP request.
- D. When the guest OS receives a DHCP acknowledge.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a VM is connected to a Nutanix managed network, the IP address is assigned when the VM is powered on. A Nutanix managed network is a network that is created and managed by Prism Central using IP address management (IPAM). IPAM allows Prism Central to automatically assign IP addresses to VMs from a pool of available addresses in a subnet. IPAM also tracks the IP address usage and availability across clusters and networks4.

When a VM is connected to a Nutanix managed network, the administrator can choose one of the following assignment types for the IP address:

? Assign Static IP: This option allows the administrator to manually specify a static

IP address for the VM from the subnet range. The IP address will not change unless the administrator changes it.

? Assign with DHCP: This option allows Prism Central to dynamically assign an IP

address for the VM from the subnet range using DHCP. The IP address may change depending on the DHCP lease time and availability.

? No Private IP: This option allows the administrator to skip assigning an IP address

for the VM. This option is useful for scenarios where the administrator wants to use an external IPAM solution or assign an IP address later5.

Regardless of the assignment type, the IP address is assigned when the VM is powered on. This is because Prism Central needs to communicate with the hypervisor (AHV or ESXi) to configure the virtual NIC (vNIC) of the VM with the IP address information. This communication can only happen when the VM is in a powered on state6.

References: 4: IP Address Management - Prism Central Guide 5: Creating a New Report - Prism Central Guide 6: IP Address Assignment - AHV Networking Guide

NEW QUESTION 72

Where should an administrator unregister Prism Element from Prism Central?

- A. From a Host SSH session
- B. From the Prism Central web console
- C. From the Prism Element web console
- D. From a CVM SSH session

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is because there is no GUI method to unregister a cluster from Prism Central, so the process requires SSH access to the PC VM as well as to a CVM of the cluster2. The unregistration process involves getting the UUID of the cluster from the CVM and then using that to trigger de-registration from PC command line2.

The unregistration process also involves cleaning up any associated metadata and configuration on both PC and PE2. Therefore, the administrator needs to use a Host SSH session to perform this task.

NEW QUESTION 73

Which component ensures uniform distribution of data throughout the cluster to eliminate hot spots and speed up rebuilds?

- A. Cassandra
- B. Distributed Storage Fabric
- C. High Availability
- D. Acropolis App Mobility Fabric

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the web search results, Distributed Storage Fabric (DSF) is the scale-out storage technology that makes HCI and cloud possible45. DSF pools the storage devices that are directly attached to a cluster of servers and presents them to applications across a variety of storage protocols4. DSF also manages and protects data by a fine-grained, distributed metadata system that ensures uniform distribution of data throughout the cluster to eliminate hot spots and speed up rebuilds

NEW QUESTION 77

Microsegmentation was recently enabled in a Nutanix environment. The administrator wants to leverage Prism Central to create a policy that will block all traffic regardless of direction, between two groups of VMs identified by their category. Which policy should be used to meet this requirement?

- A. An Application Security Policy
- B. A Quarantine Policy
- C. A Whitelist-Based Policy
- D. An Isolation Environment Policy

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the web search results, the policy that should be used to meet this requirement is an Isolation Environment Policy. An Isolation Environment Policy is a type of security policy that can be created in Prism Central using Flow Network Security, which is a feature that provides microsegmentation and network security for Nutanix environments¹. An Isolation Environment Policy allows the administrator to isolate a group of VMs from another group of VMs based on their categories, and block all traffic between them regardless of direction². This policy can be useful for creating isolated environments for testing, development, or compliance purposes².

NEW QUESTION 79

The administrator wants a container to be displayed and limited to 1TB in the hypervisor. What advanced container setting must the administrator set?

- A. Advertised Capacity
- B. Reserved Capacity
- C. Advertised Quota
- D. Reserved Quota

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result³, advertised capacity is an advanced container setting that allows the administrator to reserve an advertised storage space for a storage container. An advertised capacity setting gives the hypervisor a maximum storage size that the storage container can use. This setting can be any arbitrary value greater than or equal to the resiliency required. The hypervisor ensures that the storage container storage doesn't go beyond the advertised capacity. If the administrator wants a container to be displayed and limited to 1TB in the hypervisor, they should set the advertised capacity to 1TB.

NEW QUESTION 84

An administrator has an AHV cluster that is comprised of 4 nodes with the following configuration in each node:

CPU: 2 each 2.4GHz, 12 core Memory: 256GB

Disk: 6 each 1.92 SSD

A VM with 16 vCPUs and 96GB of RAM is being created on the cluster.

How should the administrator configure the VM to assure optimal performance?

- A. With an affinity policy
- B. With memory overcommit
- C. With 2 vNUMA nodes
- D. With Flash Mode enabled

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best way to configure the VM for optimal performance is to set it up with 2 vNUMA nodes. This will ensure that the VM is configured to take advantage of the CPU and memory resources available in each node, and it will also ensure that all of the cores are utilized for the best performance. Additionally, the administrator should ensure that the VM has an affinity policy set up so that the vCPUs are evenly distributed across the four nodes. Finally, Flash Mode should be enabled in order to take advantage of the high-performance SSDs that are available in the cluster.

NEW QUESTION 88

An administrator has been tasked with increasing security on a Nutanix cluster by disabling password authentication when accessing the CVM and AHV hosts and instead moving to key-based SSH.

What is the easiest way for the administrator to meet these needs?

- A. Configure LDAP authentication through a secure server,
- B. Enable STIES via command line on SSH to CVM.
- C. Enable Cluster Lockdown and provide an RSA key.
- D. Restrict access with User Management in Prism.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"An administrator has been tasked with increasing security on a Nutanix cluster by disabling password authentication when accessing the CVM and AHV hosts and instead moving to key-based SSH. What is the easiest way for the administrator to meet these needs? Enable Cluster Lockdown and provide an RSA key."

Cluster Lockdown mode disables password authentication when accessing the CVM and

AHV hosts and instead requires key-based SSH. To enable Cluster Lockdown mode, you need to provide an RSA key.

Therefore, by enabling Cluster Lockdown mode and providing an RSA key, you can increase security on a Nutanix cluster by disabling password authentication when accessing the CVM and AHV hosts and instead moving to key-based SSH with minimal effort. <https://next.nutanix.com/how-it-works-22/streamlined-login-and-increase-security-key-based-ssh-login-37397>

NEW QUESTION 89

An Administrator is working on a one-node ROBO cluster configuration. Which statement is true for this configuration?

- A. Witness vm required to break cluster quoram
- B. Supported hardware is NX-1175-G5 and G6
- C. witness vm should be 8vcp and 20gb ram
- D. the minimum RPO 8 hours required

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.nutanix.com/blog/unlocking-the-roboedge-it-landscape-with-the-launch-of-nutanix-1-node-cluster>

NEW QUESTION 92

An administrator needs to limit the amount of storage space that data stored in single container can consume. Which action should the administrator take?

- A. Enable reservation for rebuild capacity
- B. Set an advertised capacity for the container
- C. Store VM snapshots in a different container
- D. Thick prevision the container

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best way for the administrator to limit the amount of storage space that data stored in a single container can consume is to set an advertised capacity for the container. This will ensure that the data stored in the container doesn't exceed the set limit, and it will also help prevent any potential performance issues due to resource contention. Additionally, the administrator should consider thick provisioning the container, which will pre-allocate the amount of storage space that can be used by the container. This will help ensure that the data stored in the container doesn't exceed the advertised capacity.

NEW QUESTION 95

An administrator is adding a node with a higher AOS release to an existing cluster. What is the most efficient action an administrator should take to ensure it is in a supported state?

- A. Destroy cluster and foundation with the new node in place
- B. Add the node to the cluster and leave the existing AOS version in place
- C. Perform standalone reimage of the new node and then add to cluster
- D. Add the node to the cluster and reboot all running VMs to use new release

Answer: C

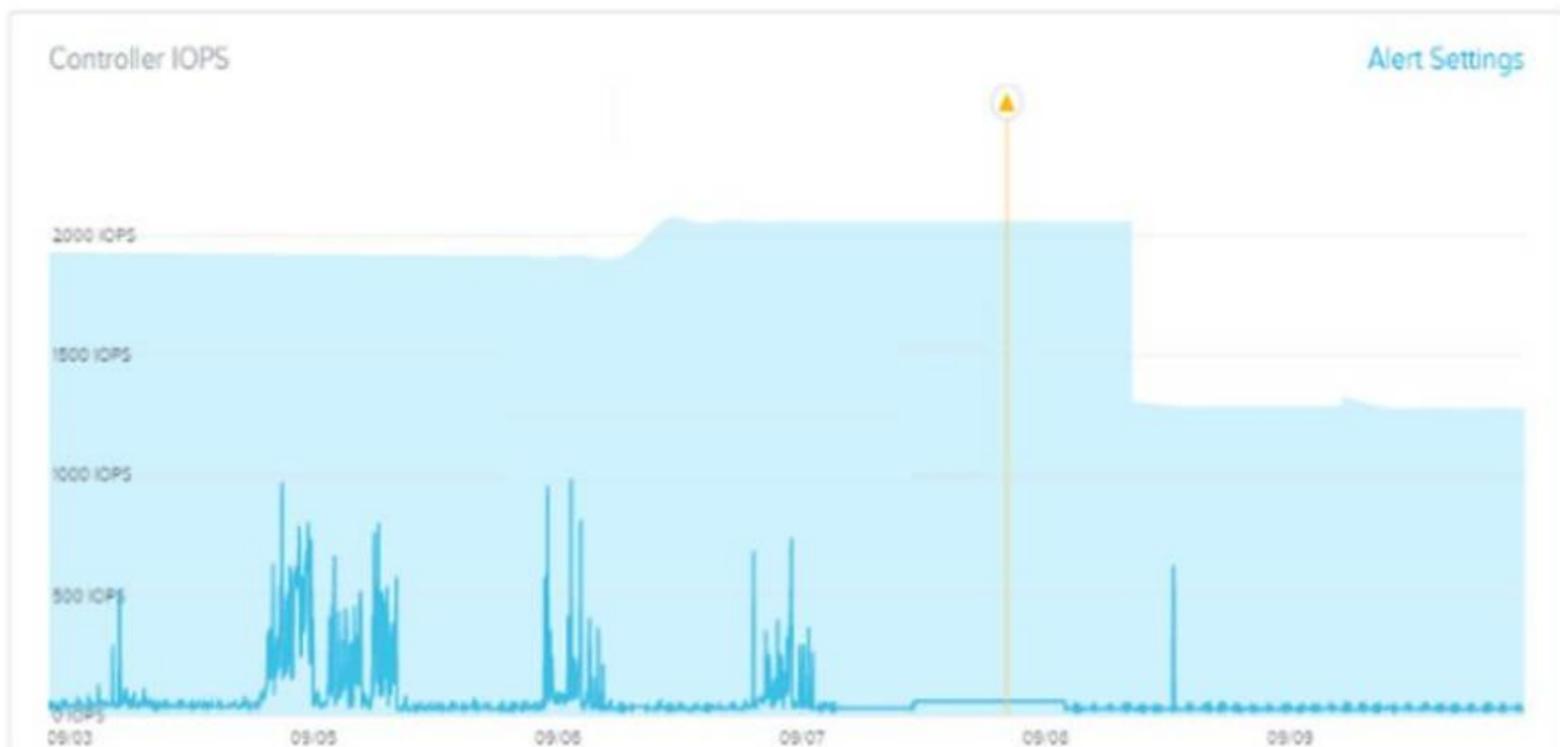
Explanation:

According to the web search results, the most efficient action an administrator should take to ensure a supported state when adding a node with a higher AOS release to an existing cluster is to perform a standalone reimage of the new node and then add it to the cluster. This way, the new node will have the same AOS version as the existing nodes, and there will be no compatibility issues or downtime. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B, and D are not.

NEW QUESTION 96

Refer to exhibit:

Refer to the exhibit.



Why has an anomaly been triggered?

- A. Controller reached 2500 IOPS.

- B. Observed IOPS exceed normal values.
- C. Normal Controller behavior has increased.
- D. Observed values do not match predicted values.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 98

Upon logging into Prism Central, an administrator notices high cluster latency. How can the administrator analyze data with the least number of steps or actions?

- A. Modify Data Density in the main Prism Central dashboard.
- B. Click on the chart in the widget to expand the data elements.
- C. Take note of the cluster name and create a new Analysis chart.
- D. Click the cluster name in the cluster quick access widget.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Prism Central Guide, you can click on any chart in a widget to expand it and view more details about the data elements.

NEW QUESTION 101

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