

Nutanix

Exam Questions NCP-MCI-6.5

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



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to Exhibit:

```
<ncli> rsyslog-config list-modules server-name=nutanix

Module Name           : STARGATE
Log Level              : EMERGENCY
Include Monitor Logs   : true
```

After configuring modules for a Remote Syslog Server, the settings are as shown. The administrator notices that even though the level parameter is set to EMERGENCY, that all monitor logs are being sent. What is the likely cause of this issue?

- A. A second rsyslog server is configured to send all monitor logs.
- B. Having the Module Name set to STARGATE sends all monitor logs regardless of the level.
- C. A Log Level of EMERGENCY includes all monitor logs.
- D. The true setting for Include Monitor Logs sends all monitor logs regardless of the level.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

Which change can be made on a cluster with software-based Data-at-Rest Encryption enabled?

- A. Disable encryption on the cluster
- B. Deploy an additional Native KMS Server
- C. Enable encryption for a VM
- D. Change Native KMS to External KMS

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://next.nutanix.com/blog-40/security-with-simplicity-encryption-for-your-data-with-1-click-28225>

NEW QUESTION 3

The administrator recently had a node fail in an AHV Nutanix cluster. All of the VMs restarted on other nodes in the cluster, but they discovered that the VMs that make up a SQL cluster were running on the failed host. The administrator has been asked to take measures to prevent a SQL outage in the future. What affinity option will prevent the SQL VMs from running on the same hos?

- A. VM-VM anti-Affinity policy
- B. Create Affinity Category
- C. VM-Most Affinity policy
- D. Create Affinity Project

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer A. VM-VM anti-Affinity policy

A VM-VM anti-Affinity policy is a rule that ensures that two or more VMs don't run on the same AHV host. It's useful when an application provides HA and an AHV host can't be an application's single point of failure¹. In this case, the SQL cluster VMs should have a VM- VM anti-Affinity policy configured to prevent them from running on the same host and causing an outage if that host fails. A VM-VM anti-Affinity policy can be created using the aCLI commands². The other options are not relevant for this scenario.

References: 1: Affinity Policies - Nutanix Support & Insights 2: Affinity Policies Help | Nutanix Community

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

A vDisk is read by multiple VMs. The cluster creates immutable copies of the vDisk. What are these vDisk copies called?

- A. Disk Clones
- B. Golden Images
- C. Volume Groups
- D. Shadow Clones

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result³, shadow clones are vDisk copies that are created by the cluster when a vDisk is read by multiple VMs. Shadow clones are immutable copies of a vDisk that are stored in different nodes in the cluster, and are used to improve read performance and reduce network traffic. Shadow clones are automatically created and deleted by the cluster, based on the demand and availability of resources.

NEW QUESTION 7

An administrator would like to leverage the Reliable Event Logging Protocol (RELP) with their Remote Syslog Server. After completing the configuration, it is observed that RELP logging is not working as expected.

What is the likely cause of this issue?

- A. The cluster does not have RELP installed.
- B. The GENESIS was the only one chosen to forward log information.
- C. The Remote Syslog Server was configure using TCP as the protocol.
- D. The remote server does not have rsyslog-relp installed.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Red Hat Customer Portal, to use RELP with Rsyslog, you need to install the rsyslog-relp package on both the server and the client. If the remote server does not have rsyslog-relp installed, RELP logging will not work as expected.

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

Refer to Exhibit:

Refer to the exhibit.



Why has an anomaly been triggered?

- A. Because the CPU usage crossed the blue band.
- B. Because the blue band range increased over the last 2 days
- C. Because the CPU usage dropped below 20%
- D. Because the CPU usage reached 100%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nutanix leverages a method for determining the bands called ??Generalized Extreme Studentized Deviate Test??. A simple way to think about this is similar to a confidence interval where the values are between the lower and upper limits established by the algorithm.

Another web source³ shows an example of how anomaly detection works in Nutanix Prism Central. In the video, you can see that when the observed value of a metric deviates significantly from the predicted value based on historical data, an anomaly event is triggered and displayed on a chart.

Therefore, by comparing the observed values with the predicted values based on historical data, Nutanix anomaly detection can identify abnormal behavior and alert you accordingly.

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator has been asked to enable block awareness and increase the fault tolerance to FT2 on a Nutanix AHV cluster with the following configuration:

Four blocks

One node per block

Will the administrator be able to accomplish these tasks?

- A. No-Fault tolerance changes are not supported.
- B. Yes-FT2 requires a minimum of three nodes.
- C. Yes-Block awareness requires a minimum of three blocks.
- D. No-FT2 requires a minimum of five nodes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Fault tolerance (FT) is the ability of a cluster to withstand node failures and maintain data availability. FT is determined by the replication factor (RF) of the data, which is the number of copies of each data block stored on different nodes. $FT = RF - 1$, meaning that the cluster can tolerate as many node failures as one less than the RF. Block awareness is a feature that enhances fault tolerance by ensuring that data copies are distributed across different blocks, which are groups of nodes that share a power source and network switch. Block awareness requires a minimum of three blocks and a minimum of six nodes in the cluster.

In this scenario, the administrator has been asked to enable block awareness and increase the fault tolerance to FT2 on a Nutanix AHV cluster with the following configuration: Four blocks, One node per block. The administrator will not be able to accomplish these tasks because:

? To enable block awareness, the cluster needs at least six nodes, but it only has four nodes.

? To increase the fault tolerance to FT2, the cluster needs at least five nodes per RF3 or seven nodes per RF4, but it only has four nodes.

Therefore, the administrator will need to add more nodes to the cluster before enabling block awareness and increasing the fault tolerance to FT2.

NEW QUESTION 10

In a default configuration of an AHV cluster, a single node fails. What happens to the running VMs on that node?

- A. The cluster restarts all VMs in the event of a host failure
- B. The VMs do a live migration to the master node in the cluster
- C. The VMs do a live migration to any other node in the cluster
- D. The cluster attempts to restart VMs on other hosts

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 14

An administrator wants to create a trunked interface on a VM on AOS 5.15x. Which two steps should the administrator take first to achieve this? (Choose two)

- A. Use acli
- B. Log in over PE web UI.
- C. SSH to CVM.
- D. Update VM dialog.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Reference: <https://vmwaremine.com/2019/05/09/enable-vlan-trunking-on-nutanix-ahv-vm/#sthash.3ulAHeXZ.dpbs>

NEW QUESTION 19

In Files, how many FSVs are deployed by default?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Files Guide, Nutanix Files instances are composed of a set of VMs (called FSVs). Files requires at least three FSVs running on three nodes to satisfy a quorum for high availability. By default, Files deploys three FSVs when you create a file server instance.

NEW QUESTION 22

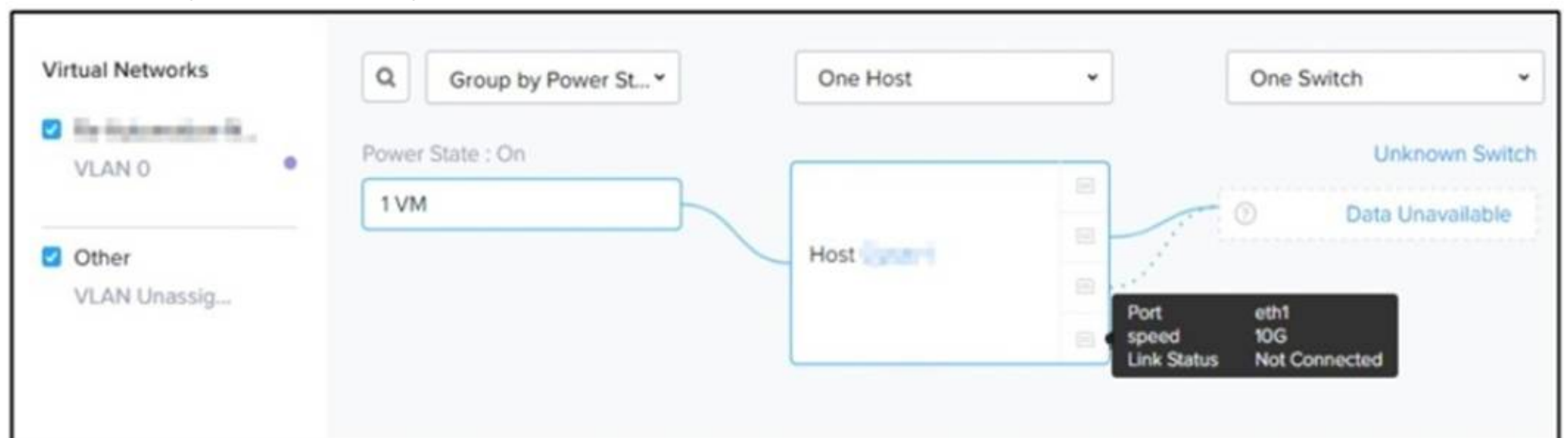
Which two private key types are supported by the Nutanix SSL certificate implementation? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 27

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 28

An administrator has created a Nutanix managed it a VLAN ID of 512.

Several VMs have been created, and the administrator notices that the can successfully communicate with other VMs on that VLAN.

Provided they are on the host, but cannot communicate with VMs that reside on different hosts in the cluster.

What is most likely thee cause of this issue?

- A. There is a firewall rule blockingVLAN512 traffic.
- B. VLANS12 is a reserved VLAN ID, and not usable for guest VMs.
- C. The VLAN was not created on the upstream switches.
- D. The administrator did not create the VLAN on all hosts

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. The VLAN was not created on the upstream switches.

A VLAN (virtual local area network) is a logical segmentation of a physical network that allows devices on the same VLAN to communicate with each other, regardless of their physical location. A VLAN also isolates the devices on different VLANs from each other, unless there is a router or a layer 3 switch that can route traffic between VLANs. To create a VLAN, the administrator needs to configure the network devices that are involved in the VLAN, such as switches, routers, and hosts. The administrator also needs to assign a unique VLAN ID to each VLAN, which is a number between 1 and 4094 that identifies the VLAN¹.

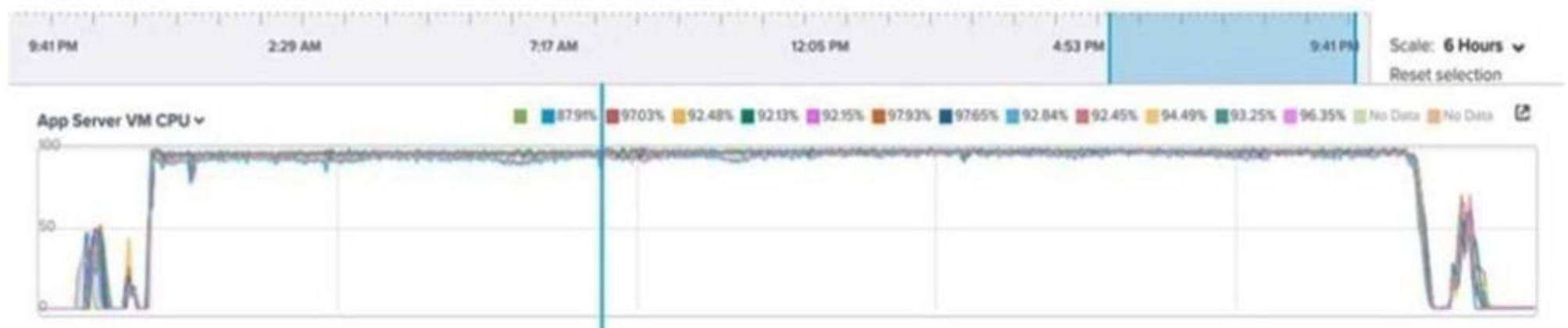
In Nutanix AHV, the administrator can create a Nutanix managed network with a specific VLAN ID for guest VMs. This network can be assigned to VM NICs using Prism Element or Prism Central. However, creating a Nutanix managed network does not automatically create the VLAN on the upstream switches that connect the AHV hosts. The administrator needs to manually configure the upstream switches to allow the VLAN traffic on the ports that connect to the AHV hosts. The administrator also needs to ensure that the upstream switches are interconnected physically or virtually and can forward traffic between different VLANs if needed².

Therefore, if an administrator has created a Nutanix managed network with a VLAN ID of 512 and notices that the VMs on that network can only communicate with other VMs on the same host, but not with VMs on different hosts in the cluster, the most likely cause of this issue is that the VLAN was not created on the upstream switches. This means that the switches are dropping or blocking the traffic with VLAN ID 512 and preventing it from reaching other hosts or VMs. To resolve this issue, the administrator should create the VLAN on the upstream switches and allow it on the ports that connect to the AHV hosts³.

Reference: Nutanix AHV Networking Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 29

An administrator is reviewing performance of a core banking system that routinely has 20,000 concurrent users. During, business hours, the CPU on the applications servers runs at close to 100%. The administrator needs to determine if there is a performance issue specific to the app servers, the database servers, or all servers on the cluster.



Which metrics should the administrator review in Prism Analysis Graphs?

- A. Cluster IO, Network, Database and App Server CPU
- B. Cluster CPU and Memory Only
- C. Cluster IO, CPU, Memory and Database and App Server CPU
- D. Cluster IO, CPU, Memory, Network, App Server CPU

Answer: D

Explanation:

In this case, the administrator wants to investigate the performance of a core banking system that consists of application servers and database servers. The application servers have high CPU utilization during business hours, which may indicate a bottleneck or a resource contention issue. The administrator needs to review multiple metrics in Prism Analysis Graphs to identify the root cause and determine if there is a problem with the app servers only, or with other components as well.

The metrics that are relevant for this analysis are:

? Cluster IO: This metric shows the input/output operations per second (IOPS) and throughput (MBps) of the cluster. It can help to understand if there is a high demand for disk IO from the VMs or if there is any latency or congestion in the storage layer.

? Cluster CPU: This metric shows the CPU utilization (%) and load average of the cluster. It can help to understand if there is enough CPU capacity in the cluster to handle the workload or if there is any imbalance or contention among hosts.

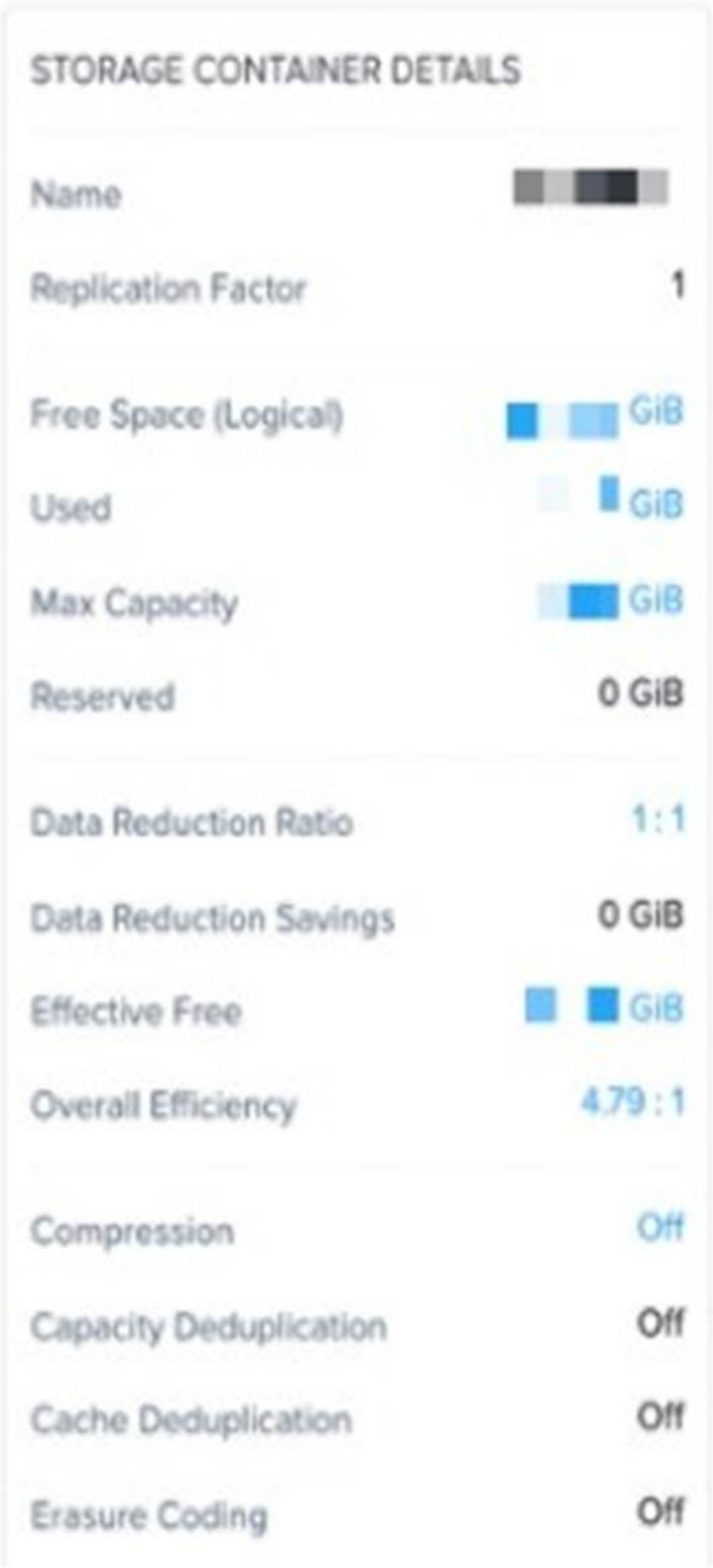
? Cluster Memory: This metric shows the memory utilization (%) and available memory (GB) of the cluster. It can help to understand if there is enough memory capacity in the cluster to support the VMs or if there is any pressure or swapping in the memory layer.

? Network: This metric shows the network throughput (MBps) and packets per second (pps) of the cluster. It can help to understand if there is enough network bandwidth in the cluster to transfer data between hosts and VMs or if there is any congestion or packet loss in the network layer.

? App Server CPU: This metric shows the CPU utilization (%) and load average of each application server VM. It can help to understand if there is any variation or anomaly in the performance of each app server or if there is any correlation with other metrics.

? Database Server CPU: This metric shows the CPU utilization (%) and load average of each database server VM. It can help to understand if there is any variation or anomaly in the performance of each database server or if there is any correlation with other metrics.

NEW QUESTION 31
Refer to Exhibit:



An administrator needs to enable inline deduplication for a pre-existing storage container. When trying to enable deduplication on the storage container, this feature is grayed-out.
What is the reason for this behavior?

- A. Replication Factor 1 is configured on the storage container.
- B. The cluster has less than 5 nodes which is the minimum node-count to enable deduplication.
- C. Capacity reservation is not enabled on the storage container.
- D. The cluster has hybrid storage and deduplication is supported only on all-flash clusters.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix supports two types of deduplication: post-process and inline. Post-process deduplication runs periodically on a schedule and can be enabled on any cluster. Inline deduplication runs in real time before data is written to disk and can be enabled only on all-flash clusters. Therefore, by checking the type of storage and the type of deduplication, you can determine if you can enable inline deduplication on a storage container or not. Nutanix inline deduplication is a feature that reduces the stored size and avoids duplicate data on a storage container¹. It is recommended only on some specific scenarios, such as when using Nutanix Files or virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) workloads¹².

NEW QUESTION 33

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 the 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 vla
- 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 vla. 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 34

An administrator needs to ensure logs, alerts and information is consistent across clusters that are located in different countries.

Which service needs to be configured?

- A. SMTP
- B. DNS
- C. SNMP
- D. NTP

Answer: D

Explanation:

NTP service needs to be configured to ensure logs, alerts and information is consistent across clusters that are located in different countries. NTP stands for Network Time Protocol and it is used to synchronize the clocks of all the nodes in a cluster¹. This helps to maintain accurate timestamps for logs, alerts and other information that are generated by Nutanix clusters¹.

NEW QUESTION 39

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 43

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>

NEW QUESTION 48

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 52

An administrator is concerned about the amount of data that a VM reading and writing to the storage fabric. Which metric will provide that data?

- A. Host Hypervisor IO Bandwidth
- B. Host Disk IOPS
- C. VM Storage Controller IOPS
- D. VM Storage Controller Bandwidth

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. VM Storage Controller Bandwidth.

VM Storage Controller Bandwidth is a metric that measures the amount of data that a VM is reading and writing to the storage fabric. The storage fabric is the network of storage controllers (CVMs) that provide distributed and fault-tolerant storage services to the VMs on the Nutanix cluster. The VM Storage Controller Bandwidth metric shows the read and write bandwidth in megabytes per second (MBps) for each VM. The higher the bandwidth, the more data the VM is transferring to and from the storage fabric¹.

The administrator can use Prism Central to view the VM Storage Controller Bandwidth metric for each VM in a chart or a widget. The administrator can also use Prism Central to view other metrics related to the VM's storage performance, such as VM Storage Controller IOPS, VM Storage Controller Latency, and VM Disk Usage².

Reference: Nutanix Metrics

NEW QUESTION 55

Which three upgrades should an administrator be able to perform using Lifecycle Management? (Choose Three)

- A. AOS
- B. BMC
- C. BIOS
- D. Hypervisor
- E. HBA Firmware

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Reference: <https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LMglCAW>

NEW QUESTION 58

An administrator needs to bring down a host in a Nutanix Cluster for maintenance reasons. The administrator puts the host in maintenance mode. What should the administrator do to perform an orderly shutdown of the CVM?

- A. Execute the `cvm_shutdown -P new` command from the CVM.
- B. Enter Fever off Server - immediate from the IPMI console.
- C. Enter Fever off Server-orderly Shutdown from the IPMI console.
- D. Execute the `cvm_shutdown -P now` command from the host.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the How to use the `cvm_shutdown` script web search result³, the `cvm_shutdown` script signals HA when shutting down the CVM (Controller VM) to forward the storage traffic to another healthy CVM. Instead of using `sudo shutdown` or `sudo reboot` commands, this script should be used to minimize I/O hits in user VMs running on the present hypervisor host. The `cvm_shutdown -P now` command will initiate the shutdown process on the CVM immediately. Therefore, if the administrator needs to perform an orderly shutdown of the CVM, they should execute this command from the CVM.

NEW QUESTION 61

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	<div><div></div><div>Step 1</div><div>Step 2</div><div>Step 3</div><div>Step 4</div></div>
Shut down Nodes	<div><div></div><div>Step 1</div><div>Step 2</div><div>Step 3</div><div>Step 4</div></div>
Shut down Guest VMs	<div><div></div><div>Step 1</div><div>Step 2</div><div>Step 3</div><div>Step 4</div></div>
Stop the Cluster	<div><div></div><div>Step 1</div><div>Step 2</div><div>Step 3</div><div>Step 4</div></div>

NEW QUESTION 66

An administrator notices that most of the VMs in the cluster are on one host. Users report that an application seems to respond slowly. The application server VM has significantly more memory assigned to it than other VMs. How should the administrator fix this issue?

- A. Reduce the amount of memory assigned to the VM.
- B. Migrate the VM to a different host.
- C. Add more memory to the VM.
- D. Increase the memory on the CVM.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Troubleshoot high memory issues on Azure virtual machines web search result2, one of the common factors in a low memory situation is over-provisioning memory for a VM. Over-provisioning memory can cause memory pressure, which leads to swapping and degraded performance. Therefore, to fix this issue, the administrator should reduce the amount of memory assigned to the VM, based on the average hardware requirements for that operating system and application load.

NEW QUESTION 69

Refer to the Exhibit:

```
admin@NTNX:~$ manage_ovs show_uplinks
Bridge: br0
Bond: br0-up
bond_mode: balance-tcp
interfaces: eth3 eth2 eth1 eth0
lACP: active
lACP-fallback: false
lACP_speed: fast
admin@NTNX:~$
```

An administrator is adding a new node to a cluster. The node has been imaged to the same versions of AHV and AOS that the cluster is running, configured with appropriate IP addresses, and br0-up has been configured in the same manner as the existing uplink bonds. When attempting to add the node to the cluster with the Expand Cluster function in Prism, the cluster is unable to find the new node. Based on the above output from the new node, what is most likely the cause of this issue?

- A. There is a firewall blocking the discovery traffic from the cluster.
- B. The ports on the upstream switch are not configured for LACP.
- C. The existing cluster and the expansion node are on different VLANs.
- D. LACP configuration must be completed after cluster expansion.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The output in the exhibit indicates that the node's network interfaces (eth0- eth3) are bonded together using LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) with 'balance- tcp' as the bonding mode and LACP speed set to 'fast'. For LACP to function correctly, the switch ports to which the node is connected must also be configured to support LACP. If the ports on the upstream switch are not configured for LACP, the bond will not be able to establish properly, and the node will not communicate effectively on the network, making it undiscoverable when attempting to expand the cluster.

The absence of an operational LACP configuration could prevent the new node from joining the existing cluster as the node's network interfaces would not be able to pass traffic correctly. This can be verified by checking the switch configuration to ensure that the ports are set to participate in an LACP bond.

The other options, such as a firewall blocking discovery traffic (Option A) or the node being on different VLANs (Option C), are possible causes for a node not being discovered, but

given the specific command output provided, the most likely cause is related to the switch port configuration for LACP. Option D, regarding completing LACP configuration after cluster expansion, is not correct because LACP needs to be operational for the node to communicate with the cluster during the expansion process.

Proper LACP configuration is critical for network communication in a Nutanix AHV cluster, and this is covered in detail in the Nutanix AHV and Networking documentation. It outlines the steps for configuring network bonds and LACP on both the AHV hosts and the connecting network infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 72

How should an administrator correct an SSL error when connecting to a Nutanix cluster?

- A. Add the SSL certificate to the workstation's trusted people store
- B. Create a new self-signed certificate for the cluster with a 4096 bit key
- C. Create a new SSL certificate for the cluster signed by an AD certificate authority
- D. Add the SSL certificate to an AD group policy applied to all computer objects

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75

An administrator has been alerted to a VM that has high I/O latency and wants to determine if there are any other factors, such as insufficient network or memory resources that correlate, as part of a troubleshooting process.

Which type of chart should the administrator create to allow all relevant data to be easily exported to CSV for later analysis?

- A. A VM entity chart with each of the relevant metrics.
- B. A cluster metric chart for each of the relevant metrics
- C. A cluster entity chart with each of the relevant metrics
- D. A VM metric chart for each of the relevant metrics

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 78

An administrator needs to increase bandwidth available to the AHV host and to the CVM. How should the administrator complete this task?

- A. In Prism, update vs0 to change the configuration to Active-Active.
- B. Use manage-ovs commands to update br0 change the configuration to Active-Active.
- C. In Prism, create a vsl interface and add any remaining uplinks.
- D. Use manage-ovs commands to create br1 and add any remaining uplinks

Answer: B

Explanation:

The default network configuration for AHV hosts and CVMs is a bond named br0-up with two or more uplinks in active-backup mode. This means that only one uplink is active at a time, while the others are in standby mode. This provides high availability, but not load balancing or increased bandwidth. To increase the bandwidth available to the AHV host and the CVM, the administrator can change the bond mode to Active-Active, which allows all uplinks to be used simultaneously. This can be done using the manage-ovs commands on each AHV host. The steps are as follows¹:

? Log in to the AHV host using SSH.

? Enter maintenance mode on the CVM by running allssh 'cluster status | grep -i cvm | grep -i down'.

? Change the bond mode to Active-Active by running manage_ovs --bond_mode active-active update_uplinks br0-up <uplink_list>, where <uplink_list> is a comma-separated list of uplink interfaces (for example, eth0,eth1).

? Verify the bond mode by running manage_ovs show_uplinks.

? Exit maintenance mode on the CVM by running allssh 'cluster start'.

Reference: AHV Networking Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 81

An administrator is tasked with configuring network on an AHV cluster and wants to maximize throughput for the host with many small VMs while minimizing network switch configuration.

Which bond mode should the administrator select?

- A. Active-active
- B. Active-Active with Mac Pinning
- C. Active-Backup
- D. No-Uplink Bond

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix AHV Networking Guide, active-active bond mode provides load balancing and fault tolerance for network traffic by distributing packets across multiple interfaces using a hashing algorithm based on source and destination MAC addresses, IP addresses, and TCP/UDP ports. This mode does not require any special configuration on the network switch and can improve throughput for hosts with many small VMs.

NEW QUESTION 86

An administrator has a Custom backup application that requires a 2TB disk and runs on Windows. Throughput is considerably lower than expected.

The application was installed on a VM with the following configuration:

- FOU vCPUs with one core/vCPU
- 4GB of Memory
- One 50GB vDisk for the Windows installation
- One 2TB vDisk for the application

What is the recommended configuration change to improve throughput?

- A. Add 4GB of memory to the VM
- B. Increase the vCPUs assigned to the VM
- C. Span the 2TB disk across four vDisks
- D. Increase the number of cores per vCPU

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the web search results, one recommended configuration change to improve throughput for a custom backup application that requires a 2TB disk and runs on Windows is to span the 2TB disk across four vDisks. Spanning is a technique that allows you to create a single logical disk from multiple physical disks. Spanning can improve throughput by distributing I/O requests across multiple disks and reducing contention⁵. To span a disk across four vDisks, the administrator should create four vDisks of equal size (500 GB each) and attach them to the VM. Then, in Windows Disk Management, create a spanned volume from the four vDisks and format it as NTFS⁶.

NEW QUESTION 90

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 93

Which two permission assignment tasks can be accomplished via Prism Element? (Choose two.)

- A. Grant a user permission to create VMs on a specific storage container
- B. Grant a user permission to view details of all VMs on a specific cluster
- C. Grant an active directory group permission to perform back operations
- D. Grant a user permission to create and delete snapshots on a specific VM

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 95

An administrator needs to provide access for a user to view real-time performance metric for all VMs on all clusters across the datacenter. Which method accomplishes this with the least effort and ongoing maintenance?

- A. Configure IDP authentication and assign the user to the Cluster Admin role in Prism Central.
- B. Configure AD authentication and assign the user to the Viewer role in Prism Element.
- C. Configure AD authentication create a custom role, assign the user to the role, and apply the role to all clusters and VMs

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best method to provide access for a user to view real-time performance metrics for all VMs on all clusters across the datacenter is to configure AD authentication create a custom role, assign the user to the role, and apply the role to all clusters and VMs. This method accomplishes this with the least effort and ongoing maintenance because:

? AD authentication allows Nutanix Prism Central to integrate with an existing Active Directory (AD) domain and use AD users and groups for authentication and authorization⁵. This simplifies user management and avoids creating local users on Prism Central.

? Creating a custom role allows Nutanix Prism Central to define granular permissions for different actions and entities based on specific needs⁶. This ensures that users only have access to what they need and nothing more.

? Assigning the user to the custom role allows Nutanix Prism Central to grant access rights for that user based on the role definition⁷. This avoids assigning permissions individually for each user.

? Applying the role to all clusters and VMs allows Nutanix Prism Central to propagate the access rights for that role across all entities in scope⁸. This ensures that users can view real-time performance metrics for all VMs on all clusters without having to configure each entity separately.

References: 1: Health Dashboard - Prism Element Guide 2: Understanding Native VLANs - Cisco 3: VMs may lose network connectivity if connected to virtual network with ?? -

Nutanix Support & Insights 4: VLAN Configuration - AHV Networking Guide 5: Active Directory Authentication - Prism Central Guide 6: Create Custom Roles - Prism Central

Guide 7: Assign Roles - Prism Central Guide 8: Apply Roles - Prism Central Guide

NEW QUESTION 97

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

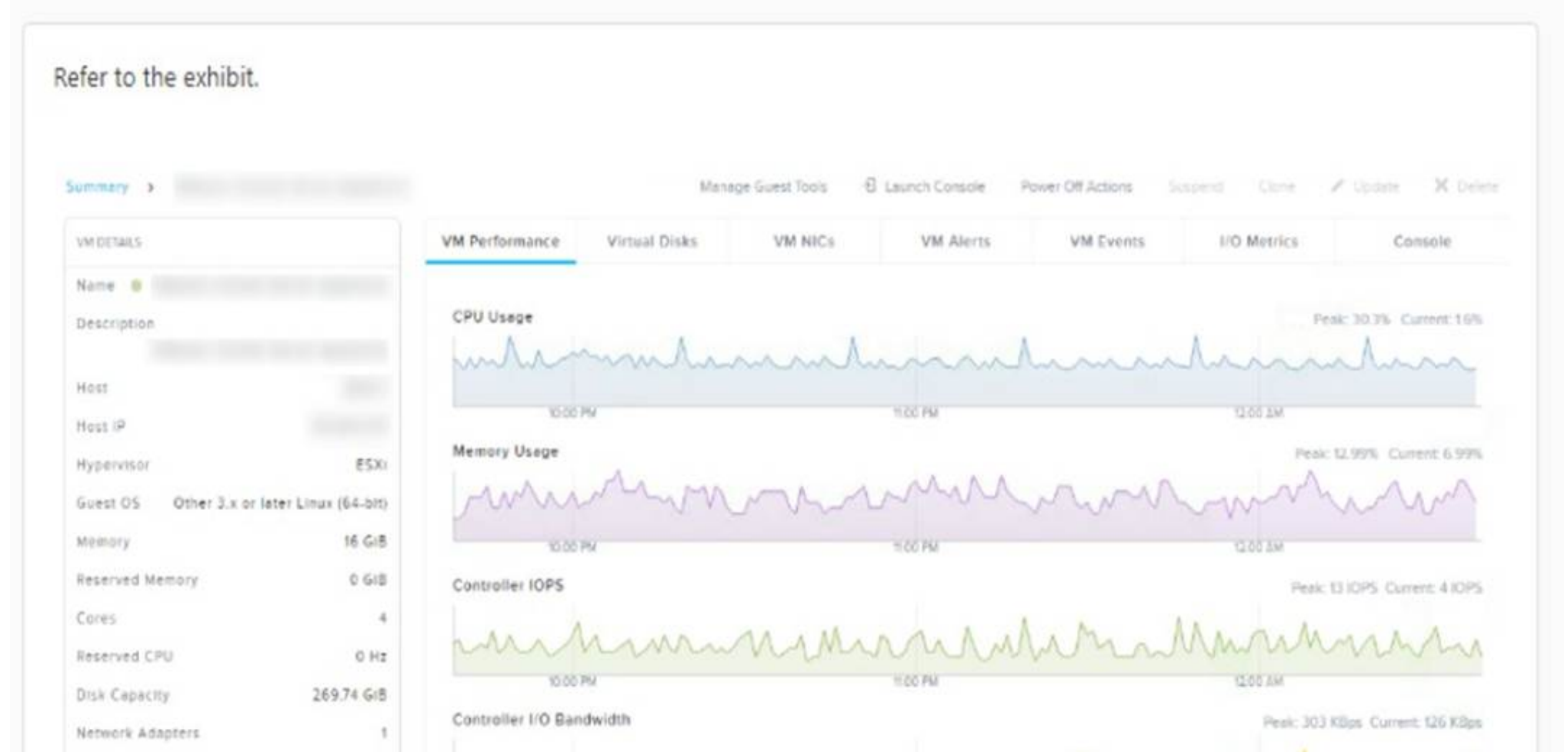
Answer: B

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 99

A user is complaining about slowness of a mission-critical MSSQL Server. The administrator logs into Prism Element to investigate the VM performance and observes what is shown in the diagram.



Which action would best improve VM performance?

- A. Disable hyperthreading in the BIOS.
- B. Add additional RAM to the user VM.

- C. Add additional RAM to the host on which the VM is running.
- D. Ensure the host's CPUs are not excessively overcommitted.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Prism Element is a graphical user interface that allows you to manage Nutanix clusters¹. You can use Prism Element charts to understand Nutanix cluster workloads and troubleshoot performance related issues².
memory optimized virtual machine sizes offer the best performance for SQL Server workloads on Azure VMs. Adding more RAM to the user VM can help reduce paging and improve query execution times.
SQL Server performance can be affected by disk latency and throughput. By creating separate virtual disks for data and logs, you can spread activity across multiple spindles and reduce disk contention.
<https://next.nutanix.com/how-it-works-22/differences-between-prism-element-prism-central- and-prism-pro-37137>

NEW QUESTION 103

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 105

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 106

What are two minimum prerequisites for live migration to succeed? (Choose two.)

- A. All AHV hosts have IP addresses in the same subnet
- B. All AHV hosts must be configured on the same VLAN
- C. All VMs have an IP address in the same subnet
- D. All VMs are configured for the same VLAN

Answer: AD

Explanation:

According to section 5 of the exam blueprint guide¹, one of the topics covered is live migration. Live migration is the process of moving a running VM from one host to another without any downtime or interruption of service. To perform live migration, there are some prerequisites that must be met, such as:
? All AHV hosts have IP addresses in the same subnet
? All VMs are configured for the same VLAN
? The source and destination hosts have enough resources to accommodate the VM
? The VM does not have any PCI devices attached

NEW QUESTION 110

HOTSPOT

Async DR is configured between two sites. A network outage occurs at the primary site.

Which steps must the administrator perform to bring the VMs back into service at the backup site?

Item instructions: For each procedure, indicate the order in which that procedure must take place to meet the item requirements. Not all procedures are valid. Identify any invalid procedures using the drop-down option.

Procedure	Step
Log into Prism Element at the backup site	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>
Reboot VMs	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>
Go to the Async DR tab	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>
Log into Prism Element at the primary Site	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>
Select the Protection Domain and click Activate	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>
Power on VMs	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Procedure	Step
Log into Prism Element at the backup site	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>
Reboot VMs	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>
Go to the Async DR tab	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>
Log into Prism Element at the primary Site	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>
Select the Protection Domain and click Activate	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>
Power on VMs	<div>Select</div> <div>Invalid Step</div> <div>Step 1</div> <div>Step 2</div> <div>Step 3</div> <div>Step 4</div>

NEW QUESTION 112

Administrator is creating a Windows 10 VM that will be used for a virtual desktop template. After creating the VM and booting to the ISO, the administrator is unable to install Windows and receives the following error.



What steps does the administrator need to take to install the OS?

- A. Load the Nutanix VirtIO Serial Bus Driver.
- B. Load the VirtIO Network Ethernet Adapter.
- C. Load the Nutanix Virtual Balloon Driver.
- D. Load the Virtual SCSI pass-through controller.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Answer D. Load the Virtual SCSI pass-through controller.

The error message shown in the image indicates that Windows 10 setup cannot find any drives to install the OS. This is because the Nutanix AHV hypervisor uses a virtual SCSI pass-through controller to present disks to the VMs, and Windows 10 does not have a built-in driver for this device. Therefore, the administrator needs to load the Nutanix VirtIO driver for the virtual SCSI pass-through controller during the OS installation process. The Nutanix VirtIO driver package contains various drivers that are specifically used by Windows VMs hosted in the Nutanix environment to enhance their stability and performance¹. The administrator can download the latest Nutanix VirtIO driver package from the VirtIO

downloads page of the Nutanix support portal. The administrator can then follow these steps to load the driver and install the OS²:

? On the Windows 10 setup screen, click Load driver.

? Insert a USB drive or mount an ISO image that contains the Nutanix VirtIO driver package.

? Browse to the location of the driver package and select the folder that matches the OS architecture (32-bit or 64-bit).

? Select the vioscsi.inf file and click Next.

? Wait for the driver to load and then click Refresh.

? Select the disk where you want to install Windows 10 and click Next. References: 1: VirtIO Driver Versions for Windows 2: Installing Windows on AHV

NEW QUESTION 115

Which command should an administrator run from the CLI to view the uplink state of all AHV nodes in the cluster?

- A. allssh show_uplinks
- B. manage_ovs show_uplinks
- C. allssh manage_ovs show_uplinks
- D. manage ovs show uplinks

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to section 4 of the exam blueprint guide¹, one of the topics covered is AHV networking components and configuration settings. One of these components is Open vSwitch (OVS), which is a software switch that provides network connectivity between VMs and physical networks. OVS has two types of ports:

? Uplink ports: These are physical ports that connect to external networks or switches.

? Internal ports: These are virtual ports that connect to VMs or other internal networks.

To view the uplink state of all AHV nodes in the cluster, an administrator can use the manage_ovs command with the show_uplinks option. This command displays information such as port name, link state, speed, duplex mode, MTU size, bond mode, and bond status. However, this command only works on a single node. To run the command on all nodes in the cluster, an administrator can use the allssh command, which executes a command on all CVMs in parallel. Therefore, the correct command is:

allssh manage_ovs show_uplinks

NEW QUESTION 117

Refer to the Exhibit:



An administrator receives complaints of poor performance in a particular VM. Based on the VM performance metric, what is the most likely cause of this behavior?

- A. Oplog is full cannot serve IO request from this VM.
- B. The host's CPU is severely overloaded.
- C. SSD tier is not big enough to serve workloads' IOPS demand.
- D. The VM needs more vCPUs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Based on the VM performance metrics shown in the exhibit, the most likely cause of the poor performance in the particular VM is that the host's CPU is severely overloaded. This is indicated by the high percentage of Hypervisor CPU Ready Time, which is shown as 96% in the CPU ready chart. CPU Ready Time is a metric that shows the amount of time a VM is ready to run but is unable to run because the host CPU resources are not available. In a healthy environment, this value is typically low. A high percentage indicates that the VMs are waiting for available CPU cycles, which means the CPU is not able to schedule the VM effectively, often due to overcommitment or heavy CPU load.

When the CPU ready time is consistently high, it is a clear indicator that the VM is frequently waiting for CPU resources, which can lead to performance issues such as sluggishness or delays in processing. It is not related to the storage subsystem (Oplog fullness or SSD tier size), nor directly to the number of vCPUs assigned to the VM. While adding more vCPUs might seem like a solution, it could actually exacerbate the issue if the host is already CPU constrained. To resolve this issue, an administrator should consider balancing the load across the hosts more effectively, possibly by using Nutanix's built-in automation and balancing features, or by scaling out the cluster to add more CPU resources. It is also advisable to check for any VMs with unusually high CPU demand and to adjust resource allocation as needed. Nutanix provides extensive documentation and guidelines in their Resource Management Guide to help administrators identify and resolve such performance issues.

NEW QUESTION 119

A configuration is single domain, single forest, and does not use SSL. Which port number should be used to configure LDAP?

- A. 389
- B. 3269
- C. 636
- D. 3268

Answer: A

Explanation:

Port 389 is the default port for LDAP without SSL encryption. Port 636 is used for LDAP over SSL (LDAPS). Port 3268 and 3269 are used for Global Catalog (GC) and Global Catalog over SSL (GCSSL), respectively.

NEW QUESTION 121

An administrator needs to periodically send information about cluster efficiency via email to a set of users. What should be configured to accomplish this task?

- A. Configure Efficiency widget in Prism Central.
- B. Create a new' prism Central project.
- C. update Capacity Configurations in Prism Central.
- D. Add a schedule to Prism Central reports.

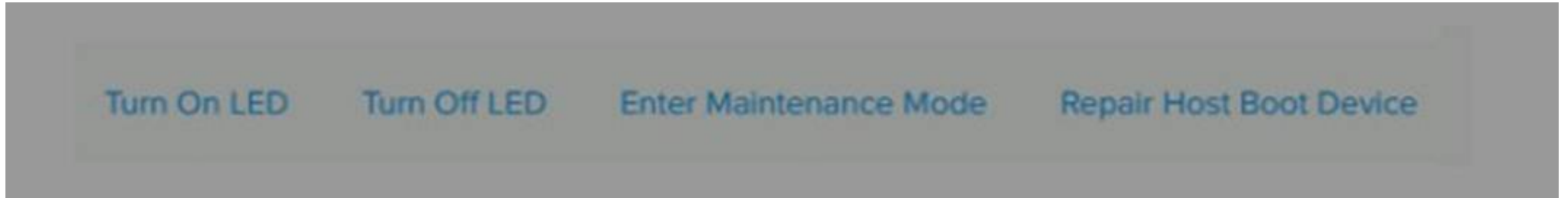
Answer: D

Explanation:

To periodically send information about cluster efficiency via email to a set of users, the administrator can follow these steps:
 ? Create a report in Prism Central that contains the relevant information about cluster efficiency.
 ? Add a schedule to the report to generate and send the report via email to the set of users at a specified frequency.
 This will ensure that the users receive regular updates about the cluster efficiency without the need for manual intervention.

NEW QUESTION 126

Refer to Exhibit:



An administrator wants to replace an old node with a node of newer generation in a 3-node cluster. The administrator has already chosen the appropriate node. But unable to remove it from the cluster.

Why is the Remove Host option not shown in the exhibit?

- A. The host needs to be placed into maintenance Mode before.
- B. It is only possible to remove a host from a cluster using CLI.
- C. It is not possible to remove a node from a the cluster using Prism Central
- D. It is not possible to remove a host from a 3-node cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Nutanix cluster requires a minimum of three nodes to maintain quorum and data availability. Removing a node from a 3-node cluster would violate the redundancy factor and cause data loss. Therefore, it is not possible to remove a host from a 3-node cluster using Prism or CLI. The only way to replace a node in a 3-node cluster is to use the Foundation tool, which will erase the existing cluster configuration and create a new cluster with the new node1.

NEW QUESTION 128

An administrator manages an AHV cluster that is dedicated to a dev/test environment. The administrator receiving complaints from users that they are unable to create new VMs on the cluster.

After reviewing the cluster, the administrator finds that the memory resources are almost fully utilized, with many VMs over-provisioned on memory.

What option is the most efficient resolution to enable additional VMs to be created?

- A. Enable Memory Overcommit on the over-provisioned VMs.
- B. Enable Memory HA on the over-provisioned VMs.
- C. Upgrade the nodes with additional memory DIMMs.
- D. Disable HA Reservation on the cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enable Memory Overcommit on the over-provisioned VMs is the most efficient resolution to enable additional VMs to be created. Memory overcommit allows VMs to use more memory than physically available on a host by compressing and swapping memory pages to storage1. This can improve memory utilization and increase VM density on a cluster1. However, memory overcommit is not supported when HA is configured to use reserved hosts, so you may need to disable HA reservation on the cluster before enabling memory overcommit1.

NEW QUESTION 132

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 133

What does Nutanix recommend when setting up the node networking?

- A. Include NIC models from different vendors in the same bond
- B. Include at least two physical interfaces in every bond.
- C. Combine NIC models from different vendors in the same bond.
- D. Combine NIC models from different vendors in the same bond.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A bond is a logical interface that combines two or more physical interfaces on an AHV host. A bond provides high availability and load balancing for the network traffic of the host and its VMs. A bond can have different modes that determine how the traffic is distributed and how the bond handles failures of the physical interfaces. The most common bond modes are active-backup, active-active, and LACP1.

Nutanix recommends including at least two physical interfaces in every bond to ensure high availability and redundancy. If one of the physical interfaces fails or is disconnected, the other interface can take over the traffic without affecting the connectivity of the host or its VMs. Having at least two physical interfaces in a bond also allows for maintenance operations such as firmware upgrades or cable replacements without downtime2.

Nutanix does not recommend including NIC models from different vendors in the same bond, as this may cause compatibility issues or performance degradation. Nutanix also does not recommend using only one physical interface in a bond, as this provides no redundancy or load balancing benefits³.
Reference: Nutanix AHV Networking Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 135
Refer to Exhibit.

Data Resiliency Status		
FAULT DOMAIN TYPE: HOST		
COMPONENT	FAILURES TOLERABLE	MESSAGE
Static Configuration	1	
Erasure Code Strip Size	1	
Stargate Health	1	
Metadata	1	
Oplog	1	
ZooKeeper	1	
Extent Groups	1	

An administrator increases the cluster RF to 3. The containers are not modified.
What will the new values in the data resiliency dashboard be for FAILURES TOLERABLE for the Zookeeper and Extent Groups components?

- A. Zookeeper = 1 and Extent Groups = 1
- B. Zookeeper = 2 and Extent Groups = 2
- C. Zookeeper = 2 and Extent Groups = 1
- D. Zookeeper = 1 and Extent Groups = 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the web search results, the cluster redundancy factor (RF) determines how many copies of the cluster metadata and configuration data are stored on different nodes. By default, the cluster RF is 2, which means that there are three copies of the Zookeeper and Cassandra data on the cluster. If the cluster RF is increased to 3, then there will be five copies of the Zookeeper and Cassandra data on the cluster¹². This means that the Zookeeper component can tolerate two failures, as it can still operate with a quorum of three nodes out of five³.
However, the container replication factor (RF) determines how many copies of the VM data and oplog are stored on different nodes. The container RF can be set independently for each container, and it can be different from the cluster RF. For example, a container can have RF 2 even if the cluster has RF 3⁴. In this case, the container will only have two copies of the VM data and oplog on the cluster, regardless of the cluster RF. This means that the Extent Groups component can only tolerate one failure, as it needs at least one copy of the VM data and oplog to be available⁵.
Therefore, if the administrator increases the cluster RF to 3, but does not modify the containers, then the new values in the data resiliency dashboard will be Zookeeper = 2 and Extent Groups = 1.

NEW QUESTION 139

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 141

AHV IPAM assigns an IP address from the address pool when creating a managed VM NIC.

At which two instances does the address release back to the pool? (Choose two)

- A. The IP address lease expires
- B. The VM NIC is deleted.
- C. The IP address is changed to static.
- D. The VM is deleted.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details/?targetId=BP-2029_AHV:BP-2029_AHV

Administrators can use Acropolis with IPAM to deliver a complete virtualization deployment, including network management, from the unified Prism interface. This capability radically simplifies the traditionally complex network management associated with provisioning VMs and assigning network addresses. To avoid address overlap, be sure to work with your network team to reserve a range of addresses for VMs before enabling the IPAM feature. The Acropolis master assigns an IP address from the address pool when creating a managed VM NIC; the address releases back to the pool when the VM NIC or VM is deleted.

NEW QUESTION 144

When VM HA Reservation is enabled, what is the expected behavior for all failed VMs in the event of a host failure?

- A. Restart on a best-effort basis if resources are available
- B. Perform a live migration to other hosts in the AHV cluster
- C. Restart on other hosts in the AHV cluster
- D. Perform a live migration on a best-effort basis if resources are available

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <http://www.nutanixpedia.com/p/configuring-ha.html>

NEW QUESTION 146

After logging into Prism Element, an administrator presses the letter A on the Keyboard. What is the expected outcome of this input?

- A. Alerts page will launch
- B. Analysis will launch
- C. About Nutanix page will launch
- D. API Explorer page will launch

Answer: D

Explanation:

API Explorer page will launch when an administrator presses the letter A on the keyboard after logging into Prism Element. This is one of the keyboard shortcuts that Prism Element provides for accessibility and ease of use¹. API Explorer is a tool that allows users to explore and test Nutanix REST APIs within Prism Element¹. <https://www.nutanixbible.com/3b-book-of-prism-navigation.html>

NEW QUESTION 150

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

- A. Witness vm required to break cluster quorum
- 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 152

A cluster has RF2. The cluster loses two drives on different nodes in the same storage tier. What is the effect on the replicas of the VMs?

- A. Some VM data may be lost
- B. No VMs lose data if the node has two or more SSDs
- C. Some VMs may reboot and gain access to data
- D. No VMs lose data because of RF2

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://next.nutanix.com/how-it-works-22/disk-fault-tolerance-8822>

NEW QUESTION 154

The Linux administration team has requested access rights to any current or future Linux VM in the environment

What entity should be selected when assigning this new role?

- A. Image
- B. AHV Cluster
- C. Category
- D. Project

Answer: C

Explanation:

Categories are key-value pairs that can be used to tag entities such as VMs, images, networks, and projects in Prism Central. Categories can be used to create dynamic groups of entities based on their attributes, and assign roles and permissions to those groups³. In this case, a category such as OS=Linux can be used to group all Linux VMs and grant access rights to the Linux administration team.

NEW QUESTION 157

A Nutanix cluster is equipped with four nodes. Four VMs on this cluster have been configured with a VM-VM anti-affinity policy and are each being hosted by a different node.

What occurs to the cluster and these VMs during an AHV upgrade?

- A. One node hosts two VMs while the node being upgraded is in maintenance mode.
- B. One VM out of the four powers down when the node hosting it reboots.
- C. The AHV pre-upgrade checks fail until the administrator disables the anti-affinity policy.
- D. The AHV pre-upgrade checks fail until the four VMs are powered off.

Answer: A

Explanation:

One node hosts two VMs while the node being upgraded is in maintenance mode. This is because Nutanix supports a feature called Rolling Upgrade that allows upgrading AHV on a cluster without any downtime or impact to the VMs. The Rolling Upgrade feature performs the upgrade one node at a time, by putting the node in maintenance mode, evacuating the VMs to other nodes, upgrading AHV, and then bringing the node back online. The VM-VM anti-affinity policy ensures that the four VMs are not placed on the same node during the evacuation process, so one node will host two VMs temporarily while the other node is being upgraded.

NEW QUESTION 158

Refer to Exhibit:

VM

Entity

All VMs

Metric

CPU Usage

Policy Name

VM CPU Usage

Description

*Optional

Impact Type

Performance

☒ Auto resolve alerts

☒ Enable Policy

CPU Usage

100 %

50 %

06/29

06/29

06/29

06/29

06/29

06/29

06/29

06/29

06/29

06/29

06/29

Behavioral Anomaly

☒ Every time there is an anomaly, alert

Warning

☐ Ignore all anomalies between

%

and

%

Static Threshold

☒ Alert Critical if

<=

%

or

>=

95

%

☐ Alert Warning if

<=

%

or

>=

%

Trigger alert if conditions persist for

240 Minutes

An administrator is trying to create a custom alert policy for all VMs. Why is the Alert warning if field greyed cut?

- A. The Alert critical if threshold is set.
- B. The Behavioral Anomaly threshold is set.
- C. The Enable Policy option checked.
- D. The Auto resolve alerts option is checked.

Answer: B

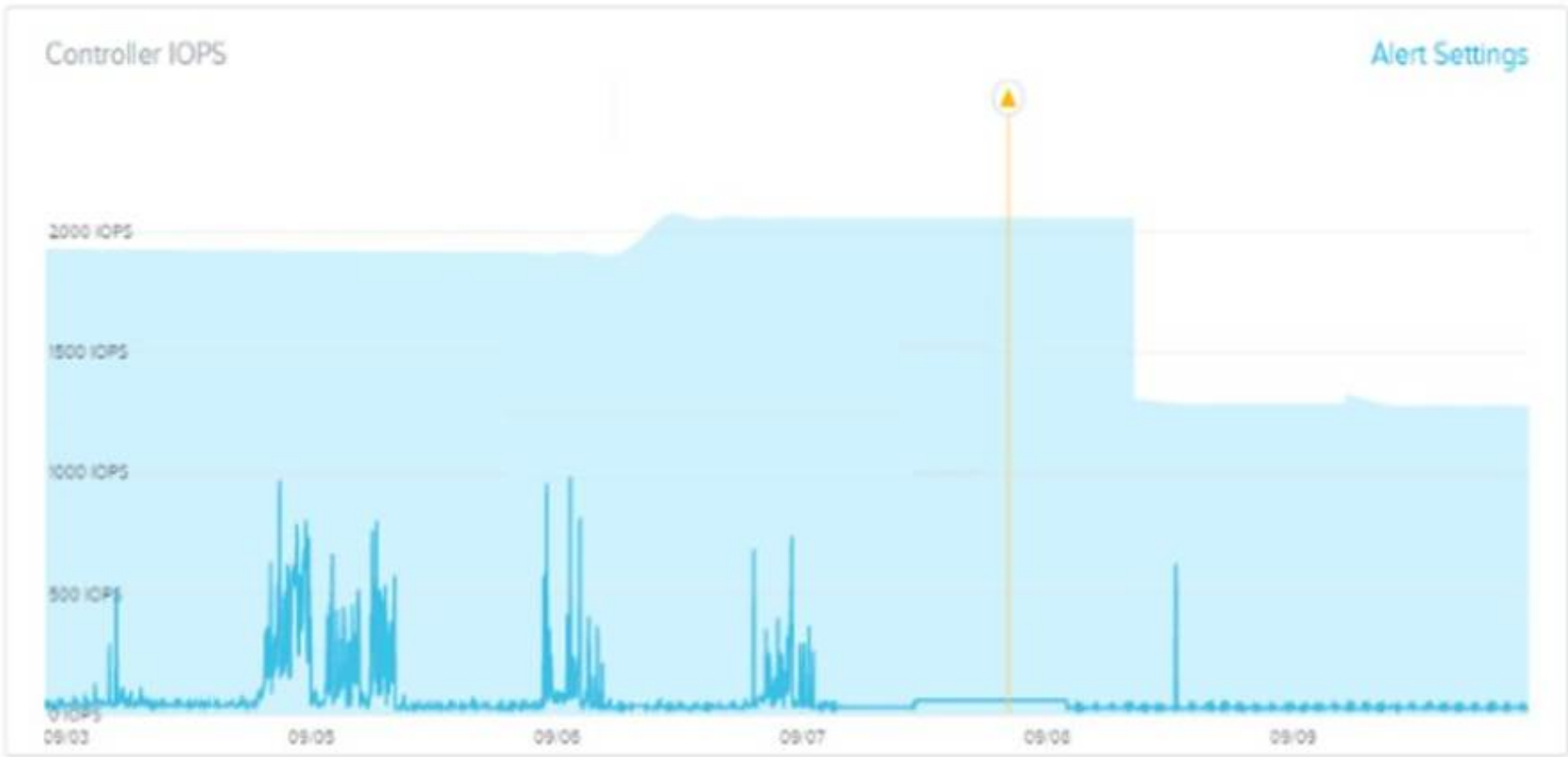
Explanation:

when you create a custom alert policy, you can choose between two types of thresholds: Static Threshold and Behavioral Anomaly. Static Threshold allows you to set a fixed value for the metric that triggers the alert. Behavioral Anomaly allows you to use machine learning to detect abnormal behavior based on historical data. If you select Behavioral Anomaly as the threshold type, you cannot set a warning level for the alert. You can only set a critical level that indicates how much deviation from normal behavior is considered an anomaly3. Therefore, the Alert warning if field is greyed out when you select Behavioral Anomaly.

NEW QUESTION 159

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 163

Which two methods are available when migrating a VM from a legacy 3-tier solution using VMware ESXi to AHV? (Choose two.)

- A. Deploy the Move appliance.
- B. Use Cross-Hypervisor DR.
- C. Import the .vmdk into the Image Service.
- D. Use shared nothing live migration.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Deploy the Move appliance and Import the .vmdk into the Image Service. These are two methods that can be used to migrate a VM from VMware ESXi to AHV2. The Move appliance is a tool that automates the migration process by converting the VM disks and configuration to AHV format and transferring them to the Nutanix cluster3. The Image Service is a feature that allows users to upload and manage disk images that can be used to create or clone VMs on AHV4. By importing the .vmdk file of the VMware VM into the Image Service, users can create a new AHV VM from that image.

NEW QUESTION 167

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