

Nutanix

Exam Questions NCP-MCI-6.5

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



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

An administrator is troubleshooting vDisk performance issues in a Nutanix cluster with hybrid disks. The VMs all have Flash Mode enabled. But users are reporting disk latency. What could cause the performance issues?

- A. Flash mode is disabled when a node fails.
- B. Compression is disabled on the vDisk storage container.
- C. The VMs vDisks are in multiple containers.
- D. Data size for flash mode exceeds 25% of the SSD capacity.

Answer: D

Explanation:

data size for flash mode exceeds 25% of the SSD capacity could cause the performance issues. Flash mode is a feature that allows vDisks to be pinned to SSDs for faster access, but it has a limit of 25% of the SSD capacity per node. If this limit is exceeded, some vDisks may be evicted from flash mode and cause disk latency².

NEW QUESTION 6

An administrator wants to have a VM on an AHV cluster with access to multiple VLANs. What is the most efficient way to achieve this?

- A. Update a vNIC on the VM to operate in trunked mode for all desired VLANs.
- B. Create a network in AHV associated with all those VLANs on all hosts.
- C. Use SFPs that allow the needed VLANs.
- D. Use one vNIC per VLAN for the VM.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result², VM NICs on AHV can operate in two modes: Access and Trunked. Access NICs are the default, and allow one VLAN on the NIC. Trunked NICs allow multiple VLANs on a single NIC for VMs that are VLAN aware. If you must use trunked NICs, follow the steps described in the web search result². Therefore, the most efficient way to have a VM on an AHV cluster with access to multiple VLANs is to update a vNIC on the VM to operate in trunked mode for all desired VLANs.

NEW QUESTION 7

After running an LCM inventory it is noticed that there are a number of firmware and software updates available. The administrator would like to avoid any host reboots, but would like to apply some of the available updates?

Which two updates can be done while avoiding a host reboot? (Choose two.)

- A. M.2 Drives
- B. AHV
- C. Data Drives
- D. AOS

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 8

An administrator needs to boot a VM to a bootable CD. The administrator tries to configure the VM to boot to it, select to add disk, and goes to the images available. The image for the bootable CD is unavailable.

What is the Likely issue?

- A. The CD-ROM interface is too slow.
- B. The administrator selected a disk attached before it can boot to a CD.
- C. The VM needs to have a standard disk attached before it can boot to a CD.
- D. The bootable CD image is corrupted during creation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://next.nutanix.com/prism-infrastructure-management-26/booting-vm-to-cd-no-drives-present-31800>

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

In Files, how many FSVMs 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 FSVMs). Files requires at least three FSVMs running on three nodes to satisfy a quorum for high availability. By default, Files deploys three FSVMs when you create a file server instance.

NEW QUESTION 14

An administrator needs to relocate an AHV cluster to a new datacenter during a maintenance window. The cluster will use the same IPs in the new datacenter. Which two steps should be taken to prepare for this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Reconfigure IPMI for the new datacenter
- B. Shut down all user VMs in the cluster
- C. Relocate the linked LDAP server
- D. Stop all Nutanix Files clusters

Answer: BD

Explanation:

According to the web search results, two steps that should be taken to prepare for relocating an AHV cluster to a new datacenter during a maintenance window are:

? Shut down all user VMs in the cluster: This step is necessary to ensure that there is no data loss or corruption during the relocation process. The user VMs can be shut down either individually or in bulk by using the Prism Element web console or the acli command-line interface¹.

? Stop all Nutanix Files clusters: If the AHV cluster hosts any Nutanix Files clusters, they should be stopped before relocating the cluster. Nutanix Files clusters are composed of one or more virtual machines that provide file services to clients. Stopping a Nutanix Files cluster will stop all the file server VMs and release the resources they consume². The Nutanix Files clusters can be stopped by using the Prism Element web console or the ncli command-line interface³.

NEW QUESTION 18

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 22

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 26

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 27

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 32

Which component is supported by Prism Central storage policies?

- A. Virtual Machines
- B. Volume Groups
- C. VM Templates
- D. Storage Containers

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Prism Central Guide, Prism Central allows you to apply storage policies on a per VM basis using Category, so that the VM uses the storage configuration defined in the storage policy. Using a storage policy, you can manage parameters of VMs, such as encryption, type of or lack of data compression, and IOPS or Throughput throttling values to be applied to the entities.

NEW QUESTION 37

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 42

An administrator wants to expand the Failure Domain level of a cluster. What two options are available? (Choose two.)

- A. Node
- B. Data Center
- C. Block
- D. Rack

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Nutanix clusters are resilient to a drive, node, block, and rack failures because they use redundancy factor 2 by default, allowing Nutanix clusters to self-heal². Failure scenarios can be thought of in terms of fault domains, which are the physical or logical parts of a computing environment or location that are adversely affected when a device or service experiences an issue or outage³. There are four fault domains in a Nutanix cluster: Disk, Node, Block, and Rack⁴. Block and Rack are two options that are available for expanding the failure domain level of a cluster. Block fault tolerance is enabled by default and ensures that data is replicated across different blocks in a cluster⁵. Rack fault tolerance has to be configured manually and ensures that data is replicated across different racks in a cluster⁴.

References: 1: Behavioral Learning Tools - Prism Central Resource Management -Nutanix 2: How Nutanix Handles Failures | Node Failure 3: Failure Domain Considerations- Nutanix Support & Insights 4: [Understanding Fault Domains and Rack Awareness - Nutanix] 5: [Nutanix Cluster Architecture Overview - Nutanix Bible]

NEW QUESTION 45

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:

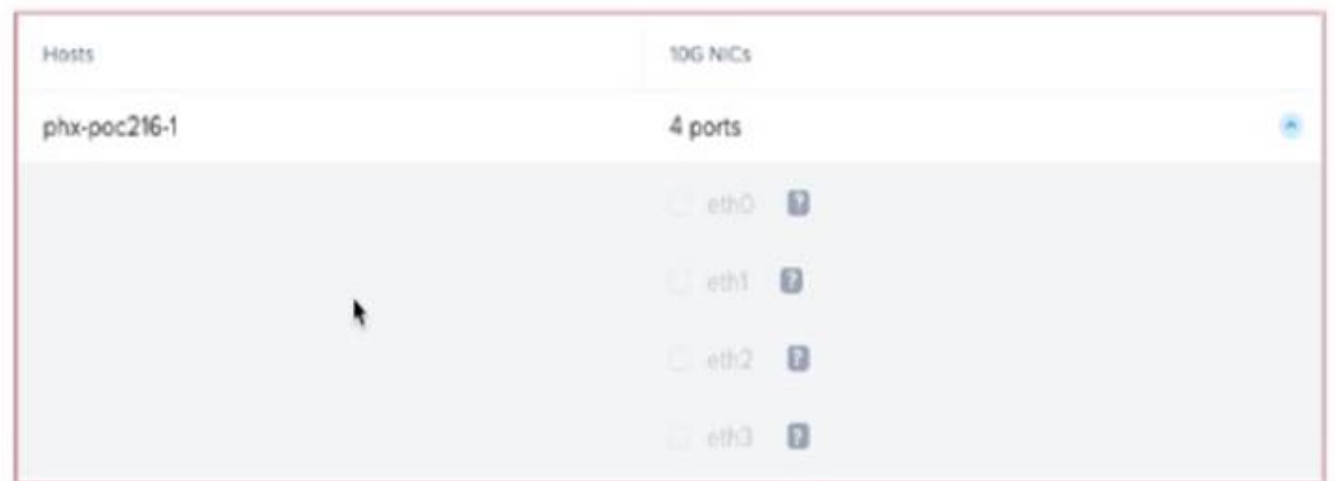
According to the web search results, the two impacts on the cluster that will result from increasing the vCPU count on all of the VDI VMs are:

? 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 47

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 48

A user running a Computer Aided Design (CAD) application is complaining about slow response time within the VM, particular when moving windows or rendering images.

Which VM metric will guide the administrator toward diagnosing the problem?

- A. Storage Controller Latency
- B. GPU Usage
- C. Swap in Rate
- D. Hypervisor Memory Usage (%)

Answer: B

Explanation:

A GPU (graphics processing unit) is a specialized hardware device that can accelerate graphics rendering and computation for applications that use APIs such as DirectX, OpenGL, CUDA, and OpenCL. A GPU can also offload the CPU from encoding and decoding tasks for remote display protocols such as Frame Remote Desktop Protocol (FRP). A VM can use a GPU either by directly accessing a physical GPU (pGPU) on the host or by using a virtual GPU (vGPU) that shares a pGPU with other VMs. A user running a computer aided design (CAD) application may benefit from using a GPU or a vGPU to improve the performance and responsiveness of the application, especially when moving windows or rendering images. However, if the GPU or vGPU is not properly configured or provisioned, the user may experience slow response time within the VM. Therefore, to diagnose the problem, the administrator should monitor the GPU Usage metric for the VM. The GPU Usage metric shows the percentage of GPU resources that are consumed by the VM over time³. The administrator can use Prism Central to view the GPU Usage metric for each VM in a chart or a widget⁴. The administrator can also use Prism Central to view other metrics related to GPU performance, such as GPU Memory Usage, GPU Encoder Usage, and GPU Decoder Usage³. By analyzing these metrics, the administrator can determine if the VM is using the GPU efficiently and optimally, or if it needs more or less GPU resources.

Reference: Nutanix Frame and GPU: Options, Tools, and Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 53

An administrator needs to run a mixed Exchange and SQL workload with a guaranteed amount of container space for each application.

How should the administrator meet this requirement?

- A. Create one container and set capacity reservation
- B. Create two containers and reserve space for containers
- C. Create one container and enable compression
- D. Create two containers and reserve space for vDisks

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Web_Console_Guide-NOS_v4_0:wc_security_authentication_wc_t.html

NEW QUESTION 56

Which Nutanix service control ncli, the HTML5 UI, and Rest API?

- A. Prism
- B. Cassandra
- C. Zookeeper
- D. Chronos

Answer: A

Explanation:

Prism is the central service control used by Nutanix to manage the clusters. It provides a unified view of the entire system, and it is used to control the HTML5 UI, the nCLI, and the REST API. Prism is used to manage the resources of the system, such as the nodes, storage, and networks, as well as to monitor the performance of the system and the applications running on it.

<https://www.nutanixbible.com/2f-book-of-basics-cluster-components.html> PrismKey Role: UI and API

- Prism is the management gateway for components and administrators to configure and monitor the Nutanix cluster. This includes Ncli, the HTML5 UI, and REST API.

- Prism runs on every node in the cluster and uses an elected leader like all components in the cluster. All requests are forwarded to the leader using Linux Iptables. This allows access to PRISM using any CVM Ip address.

- Prism communicates with Zeus for cluster configuration data and Cassandra for statistics to present to the user. It also communicates with the ESXi hosts for VM status and related information

These are only some of the essential services that make up the CVM functionality. For more information on all the services and various Nutanix Cluster components, refer to the portal documentation.

NEW QUESTION 61

An administrator logs into the Nutanix Support Portal and notices there is a new version of the LCM Framework available. In an effort ensure LCM is providing the latest features, the administrator would like to upgrade LCM.

How can the LCM Framework be upgraded?

- A. Perform an LCM inventory
- B. Upload the latest LCM Framework as an image in the image Configuration in Prism
- C. Upload the latest LCM Framework bundle via Upgrade Software in Prism
- D. Upgrade AOS

Answer: A

Explanation:

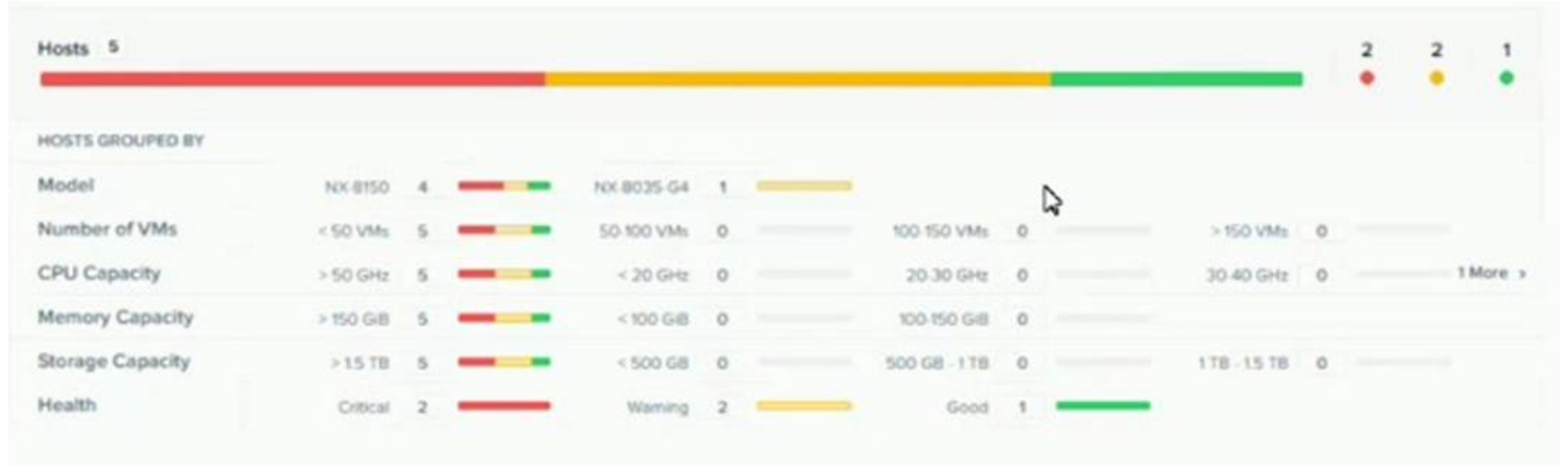
LCM (Life Cycle Manager) is a feature that allows Nutanix administrators to perform one-click firmware and software upgrades for Nutanix clusters and

components. LCM fetches inventory and update information from a pre-configured URL that contains the latest versions of firmware and software packages. However, upgrading Nutanix AOS does not automatically update the fetch URL. To update the fetch URL, the administrator needs to update the LCM framework. The LCM framework is the core component of LCM that provides the logic and functionality for inventory, download, and upgrade operations¹. To upgrade the LCM framework, the administrator needs to perform an LCM inventory. An LCM inventory is a process that scans the cluster and its components for their current firmware and software versions and compares them with the available versions from the fetch URL. If there is a newer version of the LCM framework available, it will be shown as an update option under Cluster Software Component in the Available Updates page. The administrator can then select and apply the LCM framework update to upgrade it to the latest version². The administrator can perform an LCM inventory using Prism Element or Prism Central. The steps are as follows³:

- ? In Prism Element, go to the Network Configuration page and click Life Cycle Management.
- ? In Prism Central, go to the Services page and click Life Cycle Management.
- ? Click Inventory in the toolbar and select Perform Inventory from the drop-down menu.
- ? Wait for the inventory process to complete and check for any available updates. Reference: LCM: Upgrade process and Path for LCM

NEW QUESTION 66

Refer to the exhibit.



System Non-Root Partition Usage shows a warning or critical alert. The administrator needs to change the frequency of checks and alerts to respond more quickly. Where in Prism Element should the administrator change the frequency of checks and alerts?

- A. Health Dashboard > Manage Checks > Frequency
- B. Alerts Dashboard > Manage Checks > Schedule
- C. Health Dashboard > Manage Checks > Schedule
- D. Alerts Dashboard > Manage Checks > Frequency

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result¹, the administrator can change the frequency of checks and alerts for the System Non-Root Partition Usage in Prism Element by going to the Health Dashboard > Manage Checks > Schedule. The administrator can select the check name, such as disk_usage_check, and click on Edit Schedule. The administrator can then choose the desired frequency, such as every 15 minutes, every hour, or every day, and click on Save. This will change how often the check runs and alerts are generated.

NEW QUESTION 71

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 74

An administrator has received reports of users being disconnected from remote desktop sessions to a specific VM. Which VM metric is most useful isolating the cause of the issue?

- A. Storage Controller Bandwidth
- B. Swap-Out Rate
- C. Hypervisor CPU Ready time (%)
- D. Virtual NIC receive packet dropped

Answer: D

Explanation:

Virtual NIC receive packet dropped is the most useful VM metric for isolating the cause of users being disconnected from remote desktop sessions to a specific VM. This metric shows the number of packets that are dropped by the virtual NIC of the VM due to insufficient buffer space or other reasons. Packet drops can indicate network congestion, misconfiguration, or performance issues that can affect the quality and availability of remote desktop sessions. Packet drops can also cause retransmissions, delays, and errors in TCP-based protocols such as RDP2. To view this metric in Prism, go to Entities > Compute & Storage > VMs > Summary View and select a VM. Then, in the Details View, go to Metrics > Performance and select Virtual NIC receive packet dropped from the drop- down menu3.

NEW QUESTION 77

An administrator needs to configure a new subnet on an AHV cluster and want to ensure that VMs will automatically be assigned an IP address at creation time. Which type of network does the administrator need to create?

- A. Dynamic Network
- B. Unmanaged Network
- C. Managed Network
- D. DHCP Network

Answer: C

Explanation:

A managed network is a type of network that can be created on an AHV cluster and allows VMs to automatically be assigned an IP address at creation time. A managed network uses the Nutanix IP Address Management (IPAM) service, which provides DHCP and DNS functionality for the VMs on the network. A managed network can be configured with a subnet range, a default gateway, and DNS servers. The IPAM service will allocate IP addresses from the subnet range to the VMs and register their hostnames in the DNS servers. The IPAM service will also release the IP addresses when the VMs are deleted or moved to another network1.

To create a managed network on an AHV cluster, the administrator can use Prism Element or Prism Central. The steps are as follows2:

? In Prism Element, go to the Network Configuration page and click Create Network.

? In Prism Central, go to the Networks page and click Create.

? Enter a name and description for the network.

? Select Managed as the network type.

? Enter the subnet range, default gateway, and DNS servers for the network.

? Optionally, enable VLAN tagging and enter a VLAN ID for the network.

? Click Save.

Reference: Nutanix AHV Networking Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 80

What is the expected operation during node addition when the new node has a different AOS version?

- A. The entire cluster is upgraded to the latest one-click release.
- B. The node is added and a separate upgrade operation must be performed.
- C. The addition fails and forces the administrator to image using standalone Foundation.
- D. The node is automatically re-imaged using the software currently running in the cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The node is automatically re-imaged using the software currently running in the cluster. This is because Nutanix supports a feature called Auto Re-Image that allows adding nodes with different AOS versions to an existing cluster without manual intervention. The Auto Re-Image feature detects the AOS version mismatch and automatically downloads and installs the same AOS version as the cluster on the new node. This ensures that the cluster remains in a consistent state and avoids any compatibility issues.

NEW QUESTION 82

An administrator has been notified by a user that a Microsoft SQL Server instance is not performing well.

When reviewing the utilization metrics, the following concerns are noted: Memory consumption has been above 95% for several months

Memory consumption has been spiking to 100% for the last five days Storage latency is 2ms.

When logging into Prism Central, how could the administrator quickly verify if this VM has performance bottlenecks?

- A. See Capacity Runway.
- B. Filter VM by Efficiency.
- C. Update Capacity Configurations.
- D. Perform Entity Sync

Answer: B

Explanation:

This will allow the administrator to quickly identify VMs that are overprovisioned or underutilized based on their performance metrics.

https://www.nutanix.com/support-services/training-certification/certifications/certification- details-nutanix-certified-professional-multicloud-infrastructure-6_5

NEW QUESTION 85

An administrator needs to deploy an application with a large amount of data connected via Nutanix volumes. Which two actions should the administrator take when designing the Volume Group? (Choose two.)

- A. Distribute workload across multiple virtual disks
- B. Enable RSS (Receive Side Scaling)
- C. Use multiple subnets for iSCSI traffic
- D. Enable thick provisioning on the Volume Group(s)

Answer: AB

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Volumes - Recommendations And Best Practices web search result³, two actions that the administrator should take when designing the Volume Group are:

? Distribute workload across multiple virtual disks: Use multiple disks rather than a single large disk for an application. Consider using a minimum of one disk per Nutanix node to distribute the workload across all nodes in a cluster. Multiple disks per Nutanix node may also improve an application's performance. For performance-intensive environments, we recommend using between four and eight disks per CVM for a given workload.

? Enable RSS (Receive Side Scaling): Receive-side scaling (RSS) allows the system to use multiple CPUs for network activity. With RSS enabled, multiple CPU cores process network traffic, preventing a single CPU core from becoming a bottleneck. Enabling RSS within hosts can be beneficial for heavy iSCSI workloads. For VMs running in ESXi environments, RSS requires VMXNET3 VNICs. For Hyper-V environments, enable VMQ to take full advantage of Virtual RSS.

NEW QUESTION 86

On a Nutanix cluster, what does Network Segmentation refer to?

- A. A distributed firewall for security VM to VM traffic.
- B. Physically separating management traffic from guest VM traffic.
- C. Isolating intra-cluster traffic from guest VM traffic.
- D. Isolating management traffic from storage replication traffic.

Answer: C

Explanation:

network segmentation on Nutanix clusters refers to creating a separate network for service-specific communication and isolating different types of traffic over selected VLANs or physical interfaces.

<https://next.nutanix.com/ncm-intelligent-operations-formerly-prism-pro-ultimate-26/network-segmentation-isolating-service-specific-traffic-39463>

<https://next.nutanix.com/how-it-works-22/network-segmentation-basics-38414>

NEW QUESTION 91

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 92

During an AHV upgrade, an administrator finds that a critical VM was powered off rather than migration to another host. Which scenario explains this behavior?

- A. NO AHV hosts were able to be scheduled.
- B. The VM OS hung during migration.
- C. The VM was on the same host as the acropolis leader.
- D. The VM was marked as an agent VM.

Answer: D

Explanation:

An agent VM is a special type of VM that is used for running services or applications that are not affected by high availability (HA) events or host maintenance. An agent VM is never migrated to any other host in the cluster. If an HA event occurs or the host is put in maintenance mode, agent VMs are powered off and are powered on on the same host once that host returns to a normal state. This behavior is different from regular VMs, which are migrated to another host in the cluster if possible, or restarted on the same host if not possible¹.

Therefore, during an AHV upgrade, an administrator may find that a critical VM was powered off rather than migrated to another host if the VM was marked as an agent

VM. This can be done either from the Prism web console by selecting the Use this VM as an agent VM option in the Update VM dialog box, or from the aCLI by using the vm.create or vm.update commands with the agent_vm=true parameter². To avoid this situation, the administrator should ensure that any critical VMs are not marked as agent VMs before starting the AHV upgrade.

Reference: AHV Networking Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 93

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 94

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 95

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

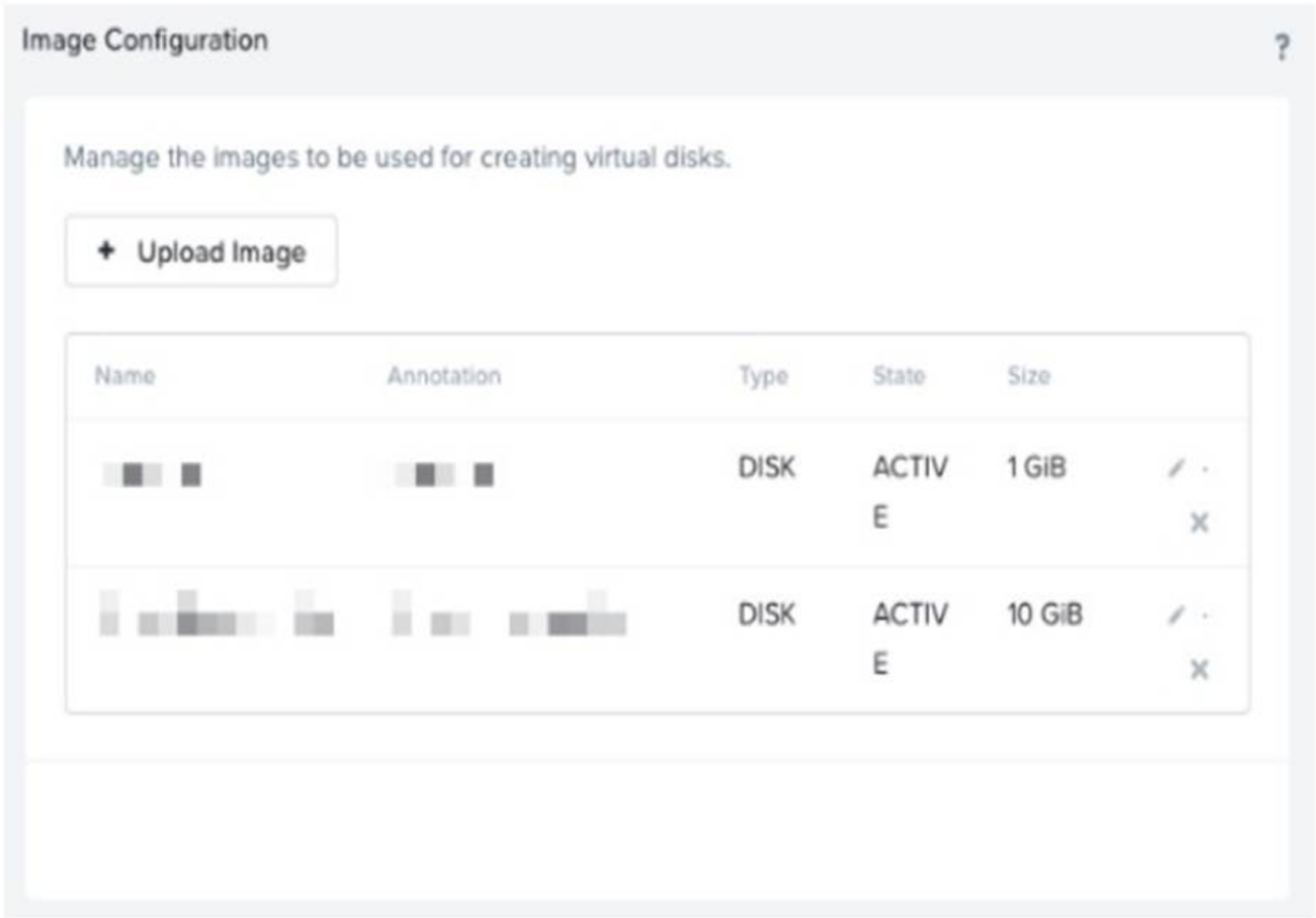
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

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 98
Refer to exhibit:

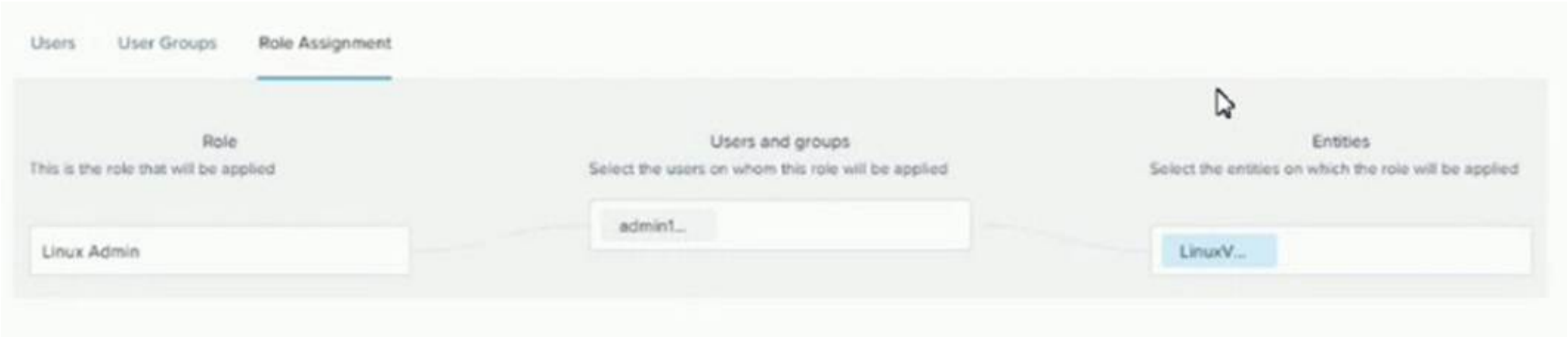


An administrator needs to update some images that were previously uploaded to their Nutanix cluster, while logged into Prism Element when trying to update the images, the update icon is not enabled.
What could be the cause for this behavior?

- A. RBAC is configured and the administrator's user doesn't have the right privileges.
- B. The files were ISO but were uploaded as disk images hence cannot be used or edited.
- C. Images are corrupted and must be re-uploaded.
- D. Images were imported into Prism Central.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 103
Refer to the exhibit.



The Linux Admin role has been created to manage only Linux VMs in the environment. However, the Admin1 user does not have access to all Linux VMs.
What step should be taken to grant the proper access?

- A. Add the hosts to the entities KM for the role.
- B. Grant the admin1 user the viewer role (or the cluster).
- C. Add the role to the Linux images.
- D. Add the proper category to each Linux VM.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Prism Central Guide, role-based access control (RBAC) in Prism Central allows you to create custom roles and assign them to users or groups based on the categories of the entities they need to manage1. Categories are key- value pairs that you can assign to entities such as VMs, hosts, clusters,

images, etc. to group them logically². For example, you can create a category key called ??OS?? and assign values such as ??Linux?? or ??Windows?? to different VMs based on their operating system.

In the exhibit, the Linux Admin role has been created with the following settings:

? The role has the ??VM Admin?? permission, which allows the user to perform all actions on VMs³.

? The role has been assigned to the admin1 user.

? The role has been scoped to the entities that have the category key ??OS?? and the value ??Linux??.

However, the admin1 user does not have access to all Linux VMs in the environment. This means that some of the Linux VMs do not have the proper category assigned to them. To grant the proper access, the administrator should add the category key ??OS?? and the value ??Linux?? to each Linux VM that needs to be managed by the Linux Admin role. This can be done either individually or in bulk through Prism Central⁴. Once the categories are added, the admin1 user will be able to see and manage all Linux VMs in the environment.

NEW QUESTION 104

While installing Windows 2019 on a new VM on an AHV cluster, an administrator notices there aren't any drives listed for the install.

What might the problem be?

- A. VirtIO drivers have not yet been installed and the disks are IDE disks.
- B. VirtIO drivers have not yet been installed and the disks are SCSI disks.
- C. VirtIO drivers must be installed on AHV for installations of Windows.
- D. VirtIO drivers aren't supported on this version of Windows 2019.

Answer: B

Explanation:

VirtIO drivers are device drivers that are specifically designed for virtualized environments. They allow the guest operating system to communicate directly with the underlying hardware, bypassing the emulation layer. This improves the performance and efficiency of the virtual machines. VirtIO drivers are supported by various hypervisors, including Nutanix AHV¹.

Nutanix AHV uses SCSI disks for VMs by default. However, Windows does not have native support for SCSI disks and requires VirtIO drivers to recognize them.

Therefore, if an administrator is installing Windows 2019 on a new VM on an AHV cluster, they need to install the VirtIO drivers before selecting the destination disk for the installation. Otherwise, they will not see any drives listed for the install².

To install the VirtIO drivers during Windows installation, the administrator can use one of the following methods³:

? Use a VirtIO ISO image that contains the driver files. The administrator can

download the VirtIO ISO image from the Nutanix support portal and upload it to the

AHV image service. Then, they can attach the VirtIO ISO image to the VM as a CD-ROM device and load the driver from it during Windows installation.

? Use a Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) ISO image that contains the driver files and

other tools. The administrator can download the NGT ISO image from Prism Element or Prism Central and attach it to the VM as a CD-ROM device. Then, they can load the driver from it during Windows installation.

? Use a floppy disk image that contains only the driver files. The administrator can

create a floppy disk image using tools such as WinImage or WinRAR and upload it to the AHV image service. Then, they can attach the floppy disk image to the VM as a floppy device and load the driver from it during Windows installation.

Reference: Nutanix AHV Networking Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 106

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 110

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 111

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 113

An administrator is performing validation testing of a new-deploy cluster. During this test, the administrator disconnect each LAN interface from each of the nodes while pinging the hypervisor and guest VMs.
When the first interface is disconnected, pings continue as expected to the hypervisor, but pings stop responding from the guest. Pings continue when the interface is reconnected. When the second interface is disconnected, pings continue to both the hypervisor and guest VMs.
What could be the cause of this error?

- A. This is normal behavior for a LAN Failover
- B. Switch ports are configured with different VLANs
- C. Portfast is not enabled on the switch ports
- D. One of the network interfaces has a bad patch cable.

Answer: B

Explanation:

switch ports are configured with different VLANs could be the cause of this error. If the switch ports are not configured with the same VLANs as the network interfaces on each node, then there could be a mismatch in network connectivity when one interface is disconnected¹. This could affect the guest VMs that are using a different VLAN than the hypervisor.

NEW QUESTION 114

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 119

After the initial configuration and upgrade of NCC, the administrator notices these critical alerts:
. IPMI 10.7.133.33 is using default password
. Host 10.7.133.25 is using default password
. CVM 10.7.133.31 is using default password
Which two initial cluster configuration tasks were missed during the deployment process? (Choose two.)

- A. CVM password changes
- B. BIOS password changes
- C. Host password changes

D. Password policy changes

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The critical alerts listed are indicating that the default passwords are still in use for IPMI, the host, and the Controller Virtual Machine (CVM). This suggests that the passwords for these components were not changed from the default during the initial cluster configuration and deployment process, which is a critical security practice.

* A. CVM password changes: The alert for the CVM using the default password indicates that the CVM password has not been changed. It is a standard security measure to change default passwords to prevent unauthorized access.

* C. Host password changes: Similarly, the alert for the host using the default password indicates that the default password for the host has not been updated. This applies to the passwords used to access the hypervisor host directly.

Changing default passwords is a critical step in securing the Nutanix environment. This is highlighted in Nutanix's best practices and security guidelines, which recommend changing default passwords as part of the initial configuration to ensure that the environment is not left vulnerable to unauthorized access due to known default credentials. This process is typically part of the initial setup procedures outlined in the Nutanix documentation for cluster deployment and security configuration.

The IPMI alert also points to the need for changing default passwords, but since IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) is not specifically mentioned in the provided options, it falls under the broader category of host-level password changes, which would be covered by option C.

BIOS password changes (Option B) and Password policy changes (Option D) are also important but were not directly flagged by the alerts mentioned. BIOS password changes are usually a separate task and not indicated by the alerts given, while password policy changes are related to the policies governing password complexity and rotation rather than the initial password setup.

NEW QUESTION 122

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 127

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 128

An Administrator has been asked to deploy VMs using a specific image. The image has been configured with settings and applications that will be used by engineering to develop a new product by the company.

The image is not available on the desired cluster, but it is available in other cluster associated with Prism Central.

Why isn't the image available?

- A. The image bandwidth policy has prevented the image upload.
- B. The cluster should be removed from all categories.
- C. The cluster has not been added to the correct category
- D. The image placement policy was configured with enforcement.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 130

How should an administrator configure a custom alert for a specific VM in Prism?

- A. Modify an existing alert to only alert on the specific VM.
- B. Modify VM settings to add the custom alert.
- C. Modify the alerts to add a new custom alert policy.
- D. Modify node settings to add the custom alert.

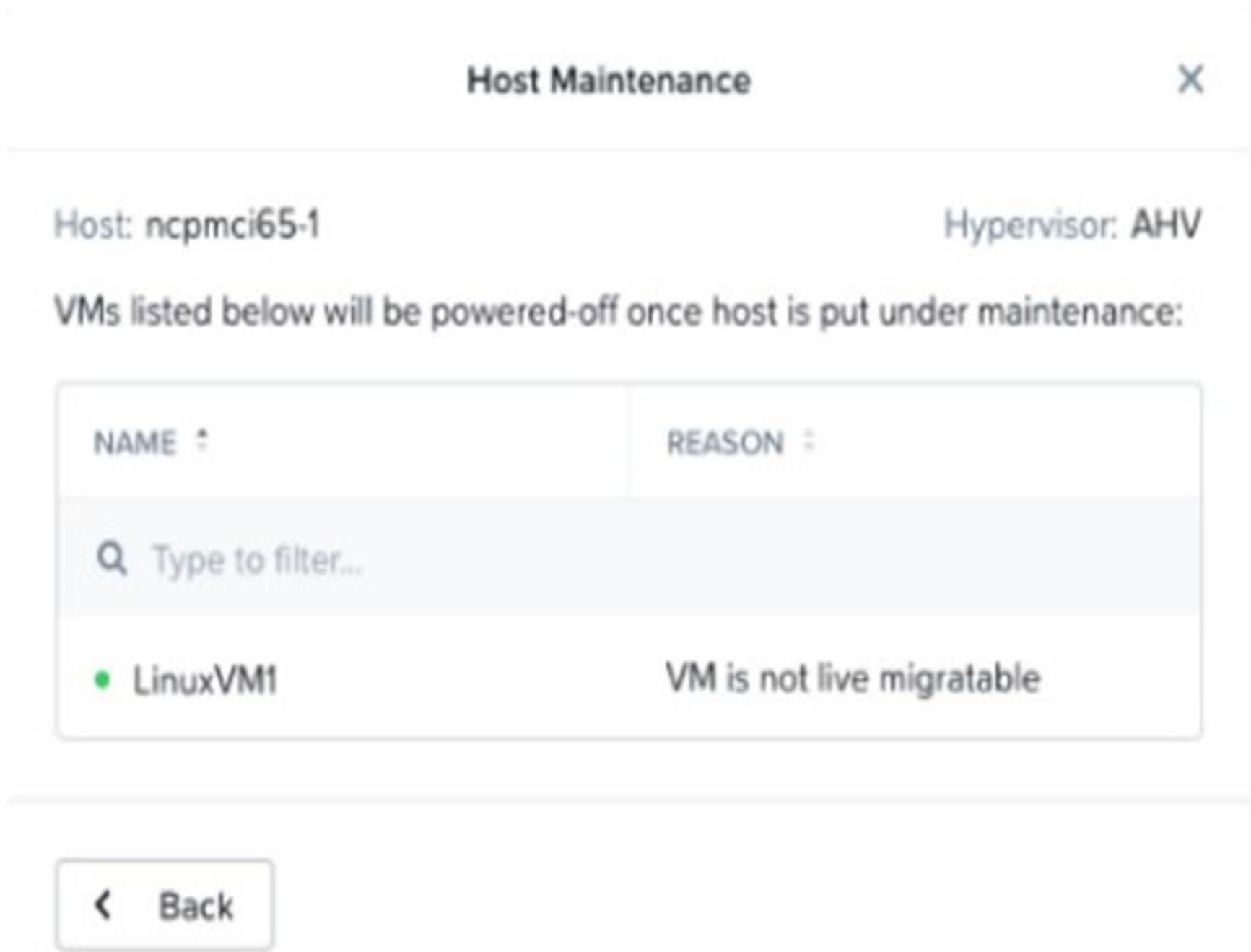
Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details/?targetId=Prism-Central-Guide-Prism-v510:mul-alert-policies-user-defined-configure-pc-c.html>

NEW QUESTION 131

Refer to Exhibit:



An administrator is trying to put a node into maintenance mode but receives the message shown in the exhibit. What is a potential reason for this dialog?

- A. LinuxVM1 uses a vDisks stored in a RF1 Datastore
- B. LinuxVM1 uses a Volume Group
- C. LinuxVM1 uses a virtual GPU.
- D. LinuxVM1 uses e vDisks stored in a RF3 Datastore

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Community¹, host maintenance mode is used to safely migrate all the user virtual machines (VMs) in the host and make sure no VMs are running on the node. If a VM can't be migrated to another host, you need to shut down the VM for the host to enter into maintenance mode. According to The Virtualist², a storage container is a logical segmentation of a storage pool that can be mounted as an NFS datastore on ESXi hosts. You can choose a replication factor (RF) for each storage container, which determines how many copies of data are stored across different nodes.

NEW QUESTION 136

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 140

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

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 out?

- 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 142

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

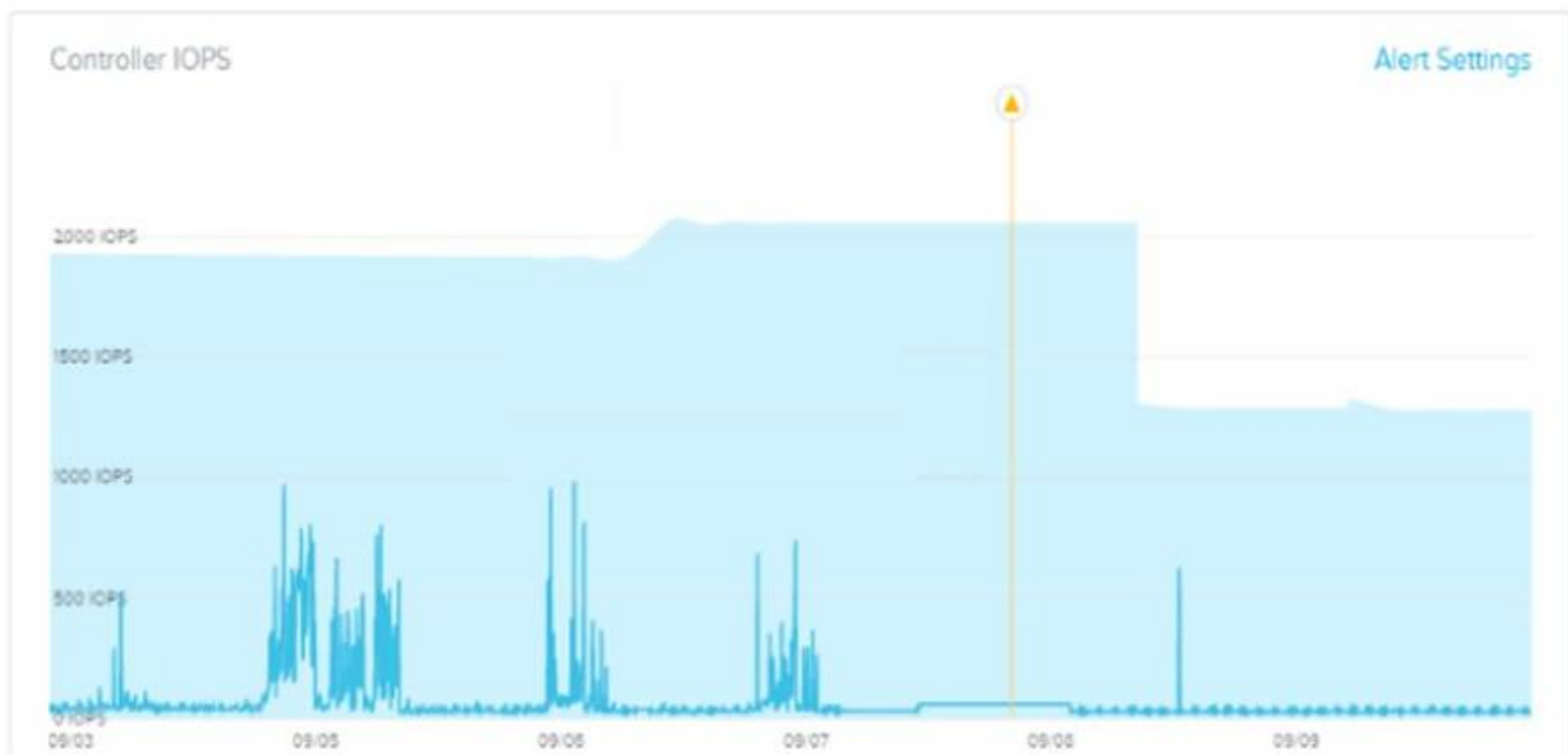
Explanation:

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 cluster¹. 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 145

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 150

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 154

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