



Nutanix

Exam Questions NCP-MCI-6.5

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

NEW QUESTION 1

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



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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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 running, configured with

appropriate IP addresses, and br0-up has been configured the same 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. The ports on the upstream switch are not configured for LACP.
- B. The existing and the expansion node are on different VLANs.
- C. There is a firewall blocking the discovery traffic from the tlu
- D. LACP configuration must be completed after cluster expansion

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The existing and the expansion node are on different VLANs. The output shows that the new node has a br0-up bond with four interfaces: eth0, eth1, eth2, and eth3. The bond is configured with LACP active and LACP fallback set to false. This means that the bond will only work if the upstream switch supports LACP and is configured to form an LACP group with the four interfaces. However, the output also shows that the bond has no IP address assigned to it, which indicates that the bond is not operational. One possible reason for this is that the existing and the expansion node are on different VLANs, and the upstream switch is not configured to allow the VLAN traffic on the LACP group. This would prevent the new node from communicating with the cluster and being discovered by the Expand Cluster function in Prism. To verify this, the administrator can check the VLAN configuration on the upstream switch and compare it with the existing nodes. Alternatively, the administrator can use the `manage_ovs show_uplinks` command on an existing node and compare the output with the new node. If there is a VLAN mismatch, the administrator can either change the VLAN configuration on the switch or on the new node to match the existing nodes. Reference: Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) v6.5 - Nutanix

NEW QUESTION 4

An administrator wants to reduce the largest amount of alert emails received from Prism Central. Which two settings should the administrator customize to meet this requirement? (Choose two)

- A. Skip empty digest email
- B. Every Single Alert
- C. Dally Digest
- D. Email Recipients

Answer: CD

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights website¹, you can configure alert emails through Prism Central by enabling or disabling customer email notification for each alert. You can also modify or create custom alert policies for different entities and clusters²³.

NEW QUESTION 5

How should an administrator enable secure access to Volumes using a password?

- A. iSER
- B. CHAP
- C. SAML
- D. LDAP

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details/?targetId=Web-Console-Guide-Prism-v50:wc-block-services-enabling-t.html>
Provision storage on the Nutanix cluster by creating a volume group. Create a client whitelist to enable access to the volume group by using the IP addresses or client initiator IQNs in a whitelist (as part of the volume group configuration). Create a secret for the volume group if you are using CHAP authentication.

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

An administrator recently added new SSDs to a Nutanix cluster and knows the firmware will be out of date, Due to security constraints, the cluster does not have access to the Internet.

Which two steps must be completed to update the firmware? (Choose two.)

- A. Download the disk firmware from the OEM's website.
- B. Download a darksite bundle and deploy an internal webserver,
- C. Select Upgrade Software, then upload the firmware bundle.
- D. update the LCM Source and URL to access the firmware bundle.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 9

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 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 10

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 15

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 16

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 19

HOTSPOT

An administrator has created several custom alert policies, which are applied to the same entities. Prism Central displays a message that a similar policy exists. In what order of precedence are overlapping policies evaluated?

Preference	Correct Sequence
First Preference	<div> <div>Select</div> <div> <div>Select</div> <div>Policy is applied to a specific entity</div> <div>Policy is applied to an entity type in a category</div> <div>Policy is applied to an entity type in a cluster</div> <div>Policy is applied to all entities of an entity type</div> </div> </div>
Second Preference	<div> <div>Select</div> <div> <div>Select</div> <div>Policy is applied to a specific entity</div> <div>Policy is applied to an entity type in a category</div> <div>Policy is applied to an entity type in a cluster</div> <div>Policy is applied to all entities of an entity type</div> </div> </div>
Third Preference	<div> <div>Select</div> <div> <div>Select</div> <div>Policy is applied to a specific entity</div> <div>Policy is applied to an entity type in a category</div> <div>Policy is applied to an entity type in a cluster</div> <div>Policy is applied to all entities of an entity type</div> </div> </div>
Fourth Preference	<div> <div>Select</div> <div> <div>Select</div> <div>Policy is applied to a specific entity</div> <div>Policy is applied to an entity type in a category</div> <div>Policy is applied to an entity type in a cluster</div> <div>Policy is applied to all entities of an entity type</div> </div> </div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

First Preference:

? Policy is applied to a specific entity 2nd Preference:

? Policy is applied to an entity type in a category 3rd Preference:

? Policy is applied to an entity type in a cluster 4th Preference:

? Policy is applied to all entities of an entity type

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with References:In Nutanix Prism, when multiple alert policies are created and applied to the same entities, the policies are evaluated based on their specificity. The order of precedence from highest to lowest is as follows:

? Policy is applied to a specific entity: Custom alert policies that are applied to specific entities take precedence over those applied to broader categories. This is because the more specific policy is usually created with a particular context or requirement in mind for that entity.

? Policy is applied to an entity type in a category: The next level of precedence is given to policies that are applied to all entities of a certain type within a specific category. Categories allow grouping of entities based on certain criteria, and policies applied here are more specific than to an entire cluster or entity type.

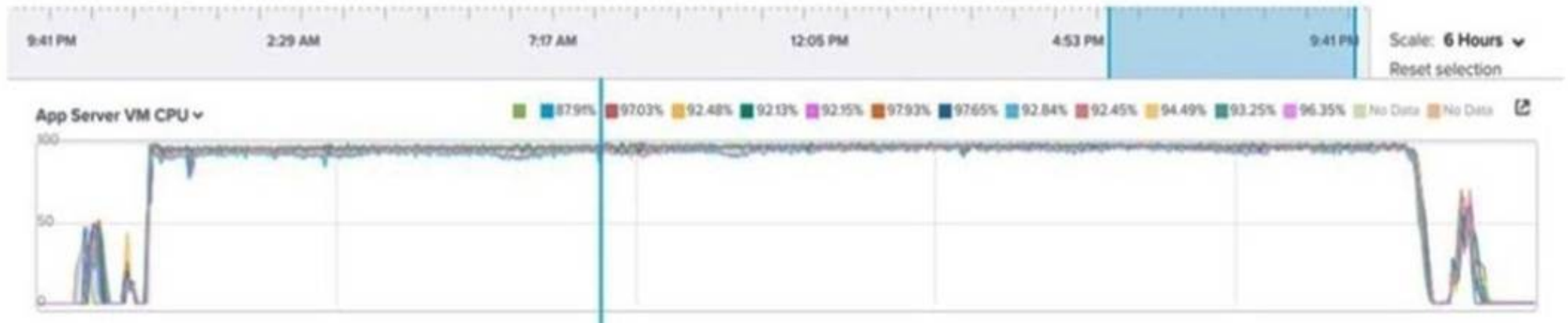
? Policy is applied to an entity type in a cluster: This refers to policies that are applied to all entities of a certain type within a specific cluster. This is more general than the above two but still targets a specific cluster environment.

? Policy is applied to all entities of an entity type: The lowest precedence is given to policies that are broadly applied to all entities of a particular type across the entire Nutanix environment.

This order ensures that the most specifically targeted policies are given priority, which allows for fine-tuned control and customization of alert policies. The details of alert policy precedence are typically covered in the Nutanix Prism Central Guide and the documentation related to Prism Central's alerting and policies.

NEW QUESTION 22

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 25

In which two scenarios is Native Key Management Server supported? (Choose two)

- A. XenServer and AHV mixed cluster.
- B. Hyper-V and AHV mixed cluster.
- C. KVM and AHV mixed cluster.
- D. ESXi and AHV mixed cluster.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 27

A node with Erasure Coding fails. What is the impact?

- A. The node stops utilizing Erasure Coding.
- B. Potentially increased amount of data stored in the SSD tier.
- C. Increased Controller VM CPU Load.
- D. AQS unable to do deduplication during the Erasure Coding failure.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a node with Erasure Coding fails, the cluster will automatically rebuild the missing data using replication factor (RF) 2 or 3, depending on the cluster configuration. This means that the data that was previously stored using Erasure Coding will now be stored using full copies, which may increase the amount of data stored in the SSD tier1.

NEW QUESTION 31

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

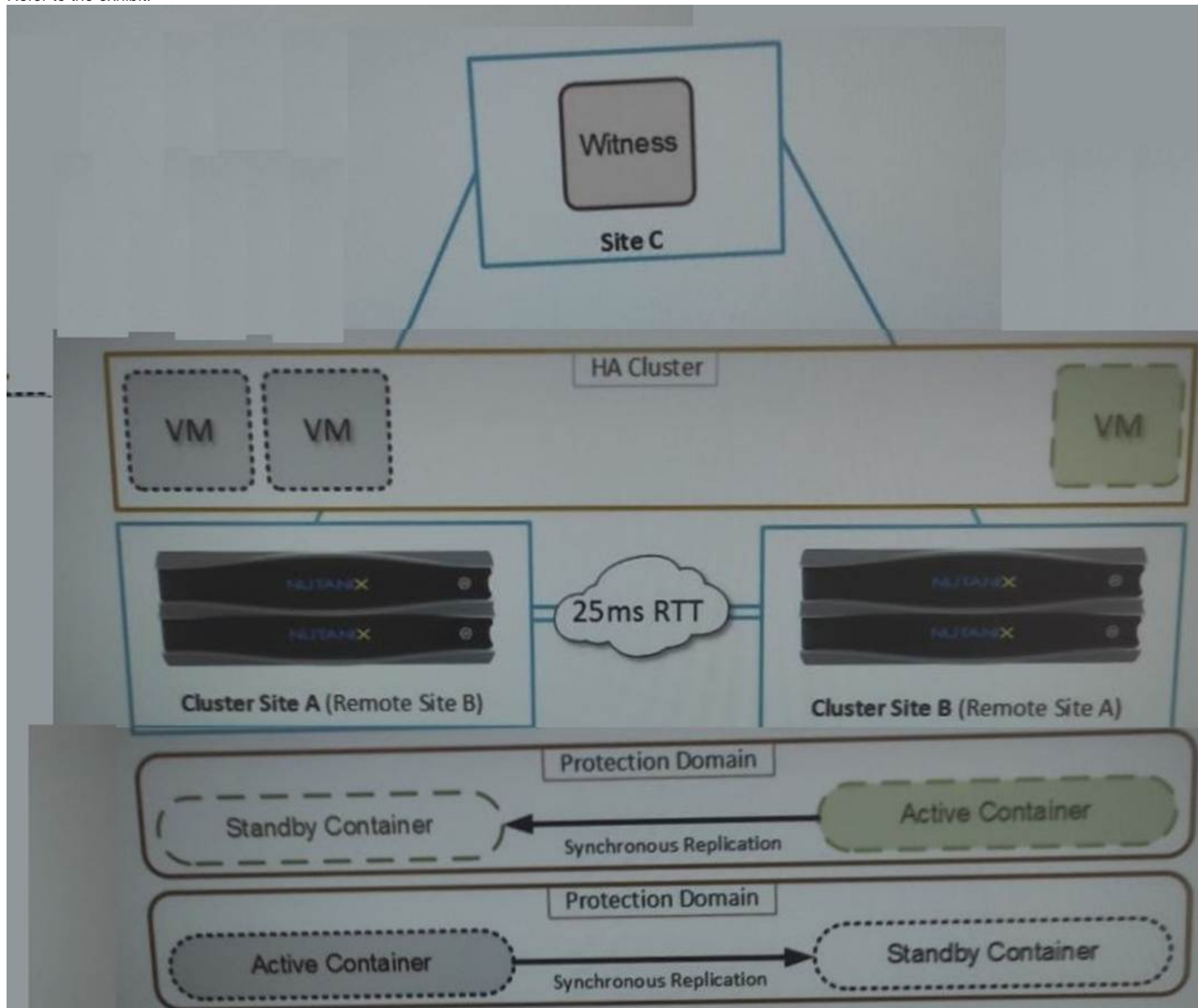
Answer: A

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 32

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Network latency.

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

will be suspended².

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

Reference: Synchronous Replication Requirements

NEW QUESTION 36

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 38

An administrator adds a node with older generation processors to an existing AHV cluster with newer generation processors. What is the effect on live migration?

- A. Live migration continues to function as expected and VMs can move to any AHV host.
- B. Live migration is prevented until the administrator enables the legacy migration option.
- C. Live migration is prevented until the administrator manually changes the newer processor level.
- D. Live migration of VMs is prevented between newer and older processors.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Migration to a different processor web search result², live migration of VMs depends on the source and destination hosts having the same CPU functions (CPU flags). Live migration requires the source and destination hosts to have CPUs from the same manufacturer, and only CPU functions which both hosts support are provided (same CPU generation, or by using VMware Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC)). If the administrator adds a node with older generation processors to an existing AHV cluster with newer generation processors, then live migration of VMs is prevented between newer and older processors, unless EVC is enabled.

NEW QUESTION 40

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

CloudInit is a package that contains utilities for early initialization of cloud instances. It allows you to customize virtual machines provided by a cloud vendor by modifying the generic OS configuration on boot. You can use CloudInit to set the OS hostname, add custom users, add keys, run custom scripts, and more².

CloudInit is supported by most major Linux and FreeBSD operating systems and works across different cloud platforms³. Sysprep is a tool for Windows operating systems that prepares an installation for cloning, auditing, and customer delivery⁴.

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

NEW QUESTION 43

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 48

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 52

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 57

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).

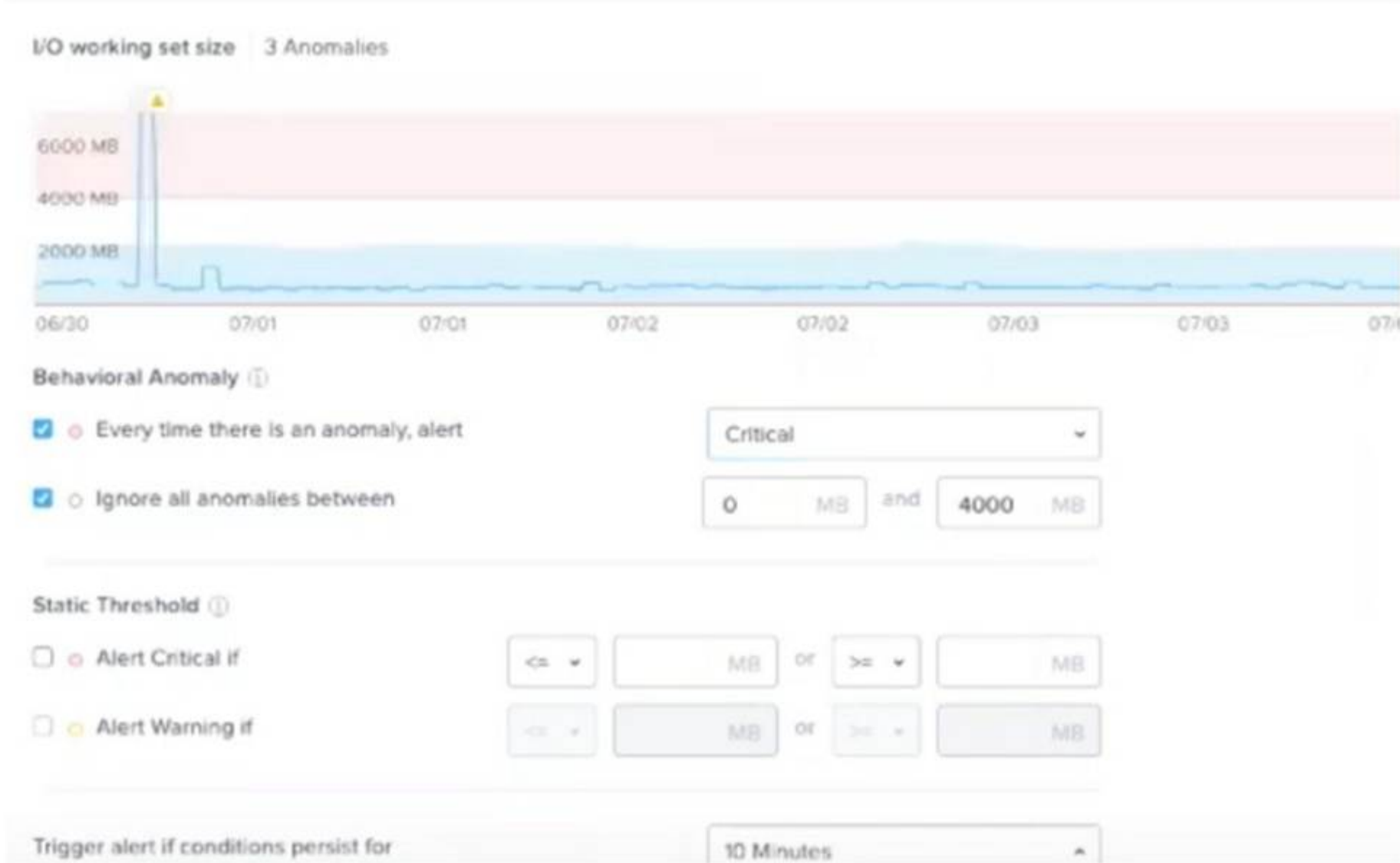
? Verify the bond mode by running manage_ovs show_uplinks.

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

Reference: AHV Networking Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 61

Refer to Exhibit:



Which statement is true?

- A. A critical alert will be triggered if I/O working set size goes over 6000 MB.
- B. A critical alert will be triggered when there is an anomaly above 4000 MB.
- C. A warning alert will be triggered after 3 anomalies have been catch.
- D. A warning alert will be triggered if I/O working set size goes over the blue band.

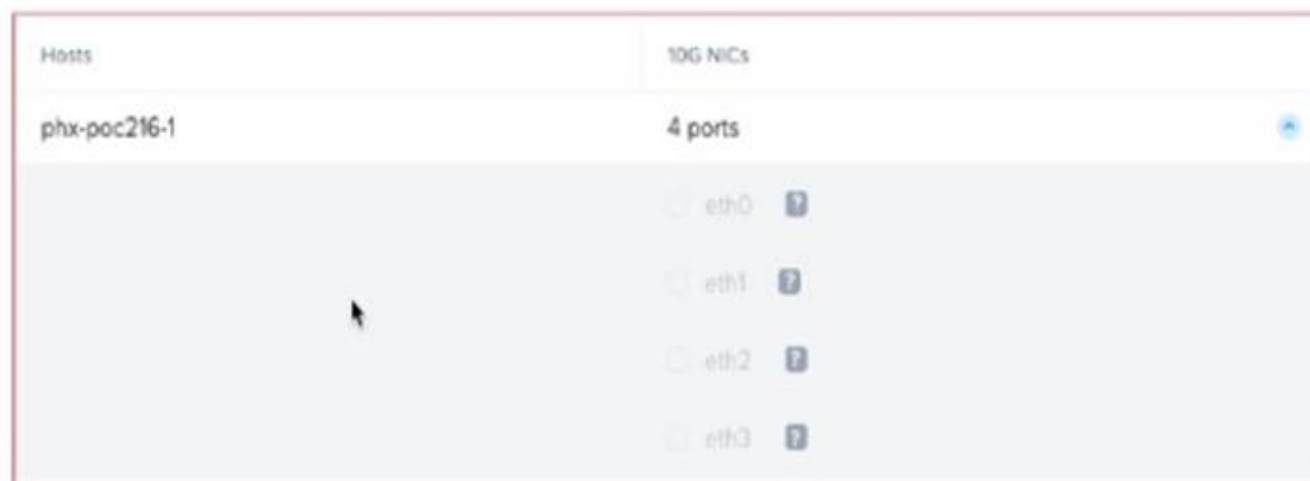
Answer: B

Explanation:

- * A. This statement is incorrect because there is no static threshold set to trigger a critical alert at 6000 MB. The graph shows a peak that goes above 6000 MB, but the alert configuration below does not specify a static threshold at this value.
 - * B. This is the correct statement. The configuration under "Behavioral Anomaly" is set to alert every time there is an anomaly, with a critical level alert set to trigger when the I/O working set size is between 0 MB and 4000 MB. The graph illustrates that the anomalies (highlighted in pink) occur when the working set size exceeds the normal range (blue band). Therefore, any anomaly detected above 4000 MB would trigger a critical alert.
 - * C. This statement is incorrect because there is no indication that a warning alert is configured to trigger after 3 anomalies. The exhibit does not show any configuration that specifies an alert based on the number of anomalies.
 - * D. This statement is incorrect as there's no indication that a warning alert will be triggered based on the I/O working set size exceeding the blue band. The alert settings are configured to ignore anomalies below 4000 MB and to trigger a critical alert for anomalies above this threshold.
- The settings displayed in the exhibit are typically part of Nutanix's Prism infrastructure management platform, which can set various thresholds for performance metrics and trigger alerts based on those thresholds. The behavior is defined in the Prism documentation where the alert configuration is outlined.

NEW QUESTION 64

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 67

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 70

An administrator needs to configure Prism to send encrypted messages to a set of recipients. Which setting must be applied?

- A. Use SMTP Port 25
- B. Configure Prism Central to use Cluster Lockdown
- C. Install SSL certificates on Prism Central
- D. Set SMTP Security Mode to STARTTLS

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best way for the administrator to configure Prism to send encrypted messages to a set of recipients is to set the SMTP Security Mode to STARTTLS. This will ensure that all messages sent over SMTP are encrypted and secure. Additionally, the administrator should consider installing SSL certificates on Prism Central to ensure that the messages are being sent securely. Finally, the administrator should consider configuring Prism Central to use Cluster Lockdown, which will help ensure that the messages are only sent to the intended recipients.

NEW QUESTION 73

An administrator is configuring cross-hypervisor DR from an ESXi cluster to a new AHV cluster. When the administrator migrates a protection domain to the AHV cluster, the VMs fail to boot. What should the administrator do to correct this problem?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the web search results, one of the requirements for cross- hypervisor disaster recovery (CHDR) is to install and configure Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) on all the VMs2. NGT configures the VM with all the required drivers for VM portability. Without NGT, the VMs may fail to boot after being migrated to a different hypervisor type.

NEW QUESTION 76

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 78

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 80

Which method can be used to migrate a VM configured for UEFI-boot from a Nutanix Hyper-V cluster to AHV?

- A. Live Migration
- B. Storage vMotion
- C. Nutanix Move
- D. Cloud Connect

Answer: C

Explanation:

Nutanix Move is a tool that allows you to migrate VMs from different sources to Nutanix AHV with minimal downtime and complexity. Nutanix Move supports migration from Hyper- V to AHV, including VMs configured for UEFI-boot. UEFI stands for Unified Extensible Firmware Interface, which is a standard for the

software interface between the operating system and the firmware. UEFI-boot is a mode of booting that uses UEFI instead of BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) to load the operating system. UEFI-boot offers some advantages over BIOS-boot, such as faster boot time, larger disk support, and better security features¹.

To migrate a VM configured for UEFI-boot from a Nutanix Hyper-V cluster to AHV, you need to use Nutanix Move and follow these steps²:

? Download and deploy the Nutanix Move appliance on the AHV cluster.

? Log in to the Nutanix Move web console and add the source Hyper-V environment and the target AHV environment.

? Create a migration plan and select the VMs that you want to migrate. You can choose either automatic or manual preparation mode for the migration.

? Start the migration plan and monitor the progress. The migration plan will perform data seeding, which is the process of copying the VM data from the source to the target in the background.

? When the data seeding is complete, perform a cutover, which is the process of shutting down the source VMs and powering on the target VMs. The cutover will also configure the boot device for the UEFI-boot VMs on AHV.

? Verify that the migrated VMs are working as expected on AHV.

References: 1: UEFI Boot - Nutanix Support & Insights 2: Hyper-V to AHV and Hyper-V to Nutanix Clusters on AWS VM Migration - Nutanix Support & Insights

NEW QUESTION 83

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 88

A customer has a 24-node cluster with all containers configured with RF3. Two different nodes have incurred a simultaneous HDD failure. What is the result?

- A. The cluster runs in a degraded state until the failed drives are replaced and the data has been restored to three replicas.
- B. Sixty minutes after the failures a rebuild of the lost data can remaining HDDs begins to restore to three replicas.
- C. The VMs with data on those drives crash, and an HA event occurs, restarting them on a remaining healthy node.
- D. The Nutanix cluster recognizes the failures and immediately begins to rebuild lost data to three replicas.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is because Nutanix uses a distributed storage fabric (DSF) that replicates data across multiple nodes and drives to ensure data resiliency. When a drive fails, the cluster detects the failure and initiates a data rebuild process to restore the replication factor (RF) of the affected containers. The data rebuild process does not affect the availability or performance of the VMs, as they can still access their data from other replicas on other nodes or drives. Therefore, there is no need to wait for 60 minutes, use a shared volume group, or trigger an HA event.

NEW QUESTION 92

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 96

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 98

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 102

Which capability refers to the storage of VM data on the node where the VM is running and ensure that the read I/O does not have to traverse the network?

- A. Intelligent Locally
- B. Data Locality
- C. Intelligent Tiering
- D. Data Tiering

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data locality is the capability of storing VM data on the node where the VM is running and ensuring that the read I/O does not have to traverse the network. Data locality is a unique feature of Nutanix that provides high performance and low latency for VMs by minimizing network traffic and crosstalk. Data locality works by writing one copy of the data local to the VM and the other copy (or copies) on other nodes. When a VM migrates to another node, Nutanix also moves its data to the new node and serves all I/O requests locally. Data locality also adapts to changing workloads and access patterns by dynamically moving data to where it is needed most¹.

NEW QUESTION 105

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 110

An administrator is preparing to deploy a new application on an AHV cluster, Security requirements dictate that all virtual servers supporting this application must be prevented from communicating with unauthorized hosts.

Which option would achieve this goal?

- A. Create a new VLAN, create a subnet on the cluster with the VLAN tag, deploy servers with vNICs in the new subnet.
- B. Create a new Application Security Policy restricting communication to the authorized hosts and apply it to the servers in enforce mode.
- C. Create a new isolation Environment policy apply it to the new servers and all authorized hosts.
- D. Create new' subnet and assign to an existing VPC assign the IP prefix and gateway for the subnet, deploy servers with vNIC5 in the new subnet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An Application Security Policy is a security feature in Nutanix AHV that can be used to restrict network communication between virtual servers based on a variety of criteria, such as IP address, port, and protocol. By creating a policy that restricts communication to authorized hosts and applying it to the servers in enforce mode, the administrator can prevent unauthorized communication between virtual servers.

<https://www.nutanix.com/products/ahv>

NEW QUESTION 113

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 116

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

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

- A. Create separate VLANs that map 10GbE and 1GbE interfaces.
- B. Createbond1 on virbr0 and add the 1GbE interfaces to it for VM use.
- C. Create a second bond on br0 on each host and assign the 1 GbE interfaces to it.
- D. Create a second bridge on each host and assign the 1GbE interfaces to it.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 119

An administrator wants to use Volumes to connect to physical servers that are not able to be virtualized.

Which three things must be configured for Volumes to support iSCSI clients? (Choose three)

- A. Enable external client access
- B. Client OS iSCSI initiator
- C. iSCSI Multipathing I/O
- D. Cluster Virtual IP address
- E. Data Services IP address

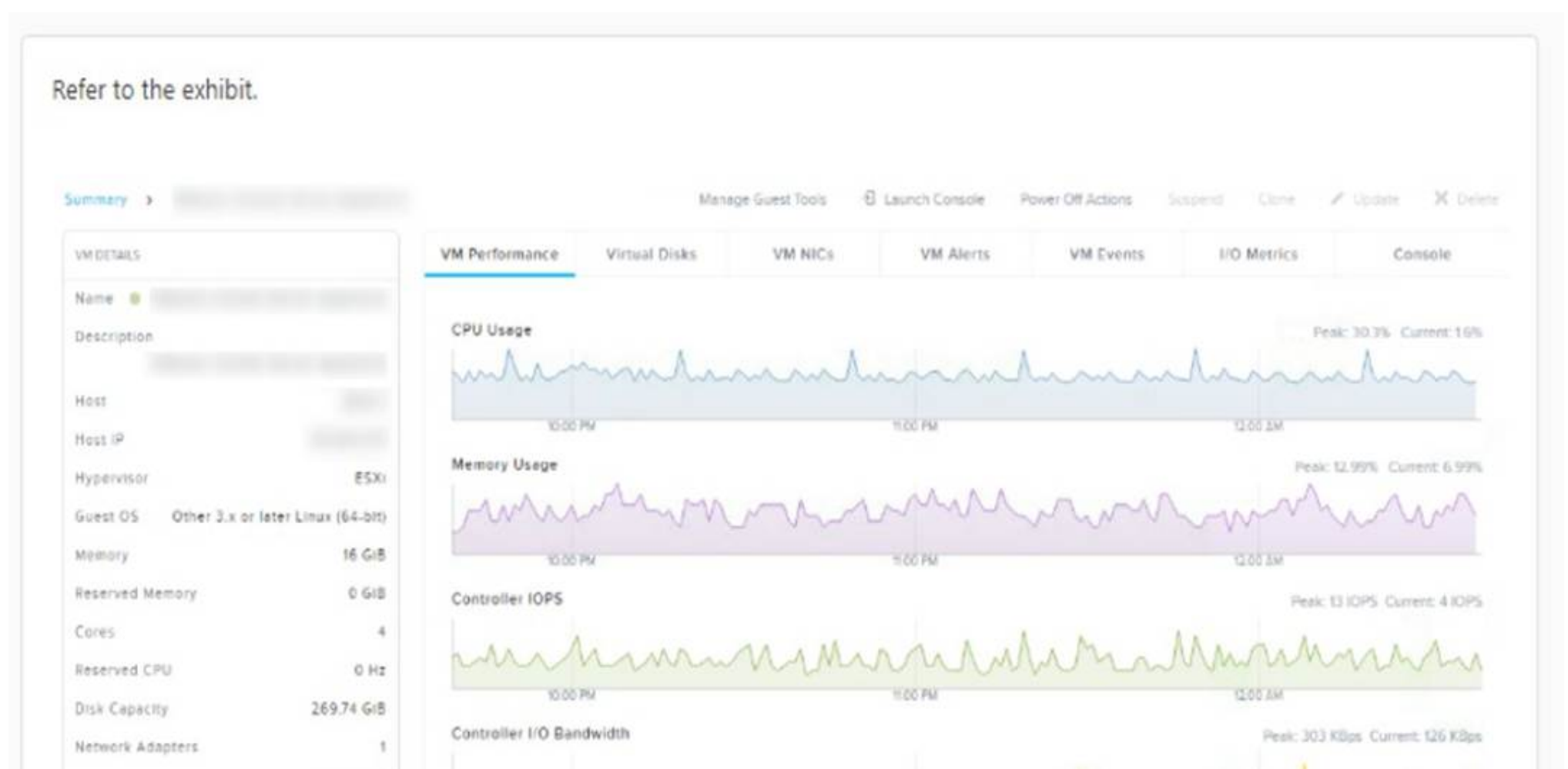
Answer: BDE

Explanation:

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details/?targetId=Web-Console-Guide-Prism-v51:wc-block-services-c.html>

NEW QUESTION 122

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 127

Prism Central will be installed manually on an AHV cluster.

Which three disk images must be downloaded from the portal for the Prism Central VM? (Choose three.)

- A. var
- B. tmp
- C. boot
- D. home
- E. data

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Prism-Central- Guide-Prism-v5_10:mul-pc-install-scratch-c.html

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result⁴, Prism Central can be installed manually on an AHV cluster by using three disk images: boot, home, and data. These disk images must be downloaded from the portal for the Prism Central VM and uploaded to an image service on the AHV cluster. The boot image contains the operating system and kernel for Prism Central. The home image contains the configuration files and logs for Prism Central. The data image contains the database and application files for Prism Central.

NEW QUESTION 129

An administrator was reviewing various AOS logs when a it was noticed that the time of the logs were off by several hours.

Which initial step was missed during the post process cluster configuration?

- A. Setting the cluster time zone via PC GUI
- B. Setting the cluster time zone via CVM NCLI
- C. Setting the cluster time zone via PE GUI
- D. Setting the cluster time zone via CVM ACLI

Answer: B

Explanation:

The cluster time zone is a setting that determines the time zone used by all CVMs in the cluster. The cluster time zone affects the timestamps of Nutanix logs, events, alerts, and reports. The cluster time zone also affects the scheduling of tasks such as snapshots, replication, and upgrades. By default, the cluster time zone is set to UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) when the cluster is created³.

To change the cluster time zone, the administrator needs to use the ncli (Nutanix command-line interface) on any CVM in the cluster. The steps are as follows4:

- ? Log in to any CVM using SSH.
- ? Run ncli cluster get-timezone to check the current cluster time zone.
- ? Run ncli cluster set-timezone timezone=<timezone> to change the cluster time zone, where <timezone> is a valid time zone identifier (for example, America/New_York).
- ? Run ncli cluster get-timezone again to verify that the cluster time zone has been changed.

Note that changing the cluster time zone does not affect the time zone of Prism Element or Prism Central VMs. To change their time zone, the administrator needs to use Prism Element UI or Prism Central UI respectively5.

Reference: KB-1050 Procedure to Change Timezone

NEW QUESTION 130

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 132

Where should an administrator unregister Prism Element from Prism Central?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is because there is no GUI method to unregister a cluster from Prism Central, so the process requires SSH access to the PC VM as well as to a CVM of the cluster2. The unregistration process involves getting the UUID of the cluster from the CVM and then using that to trigger de-registration from PC command line2. The unregistration process also involves cleaning up any associated metadata and configuration on both PC and PE2. Therefore, the administrator needs to use a Host SSH session to perform this task.

NEW QUESTION 133

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

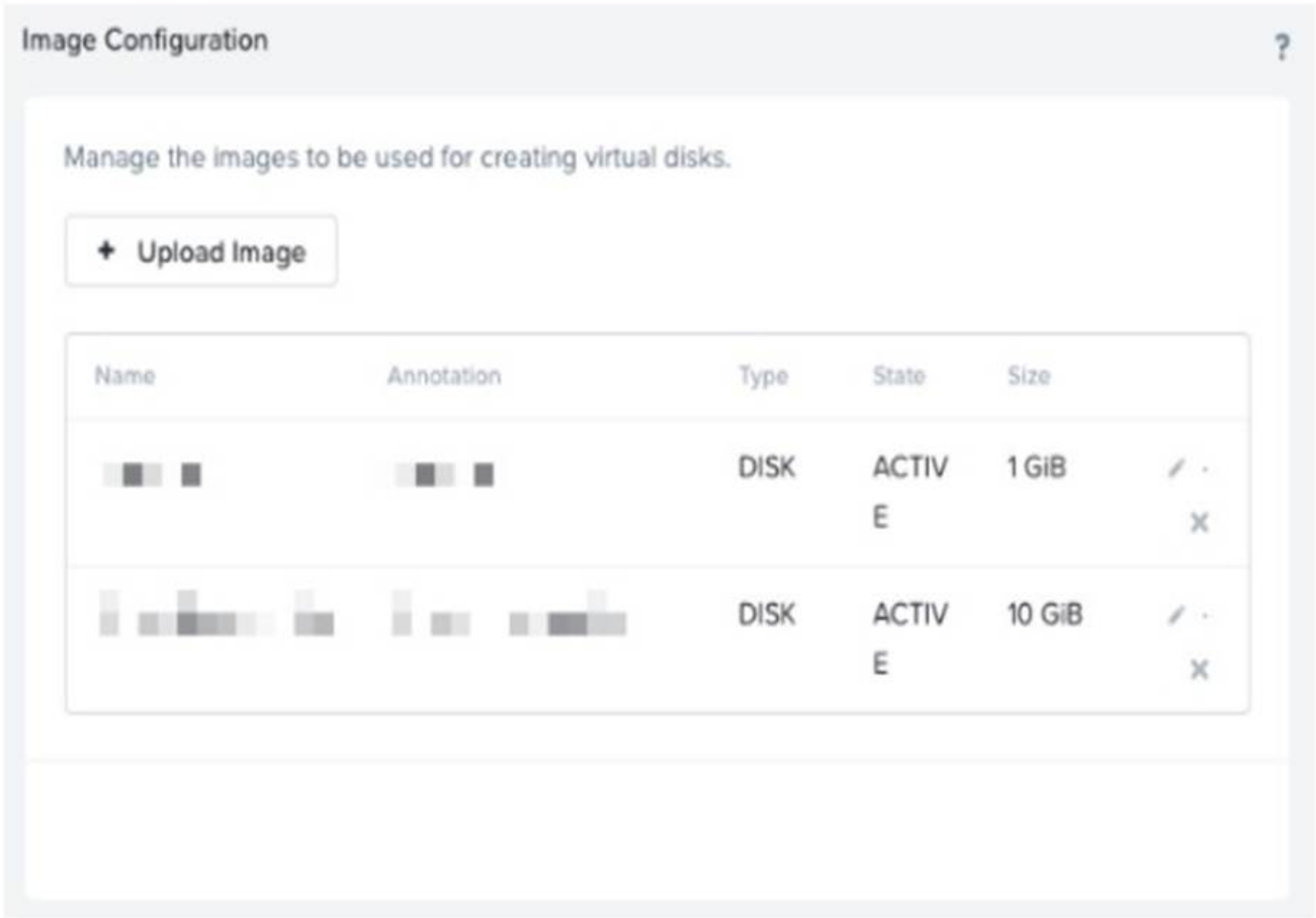
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Procedure	Step	
Log into Prism Element at the backup site	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

NEW QUESTION 137
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 141

An administrator is configuring data protection and DR for a multi-tier application. All VMs must be protected at the same time.
What must the administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create a consistency group for each VM with identical schedules
- B. Create a consistency group for the application and place all VMs in it
- C. Create a protection domain for the application and select auto-protect related entities
- D. Create a protection domain for each VM with identical schedules

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the web search results, a consistency group is a group of related applications or services that must be recovered together in order to work properly, and this means more than being recovered at the same time⁶⁷. They also typically need to be recovered to the same point in time⁶. Therefore, to meet the requirement of protecting all VMs of a multi-tier application at the same time, the administrator must create a consistency group for the application and place all VMs in it⁸. This way, the administrator can apply data protection policies and schedules to the entire consistency group as a single unit⁸.

NEW QUESTION 144

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 145

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 146

An administrator is not able to log into Prism Central by using a new Active Directory user account. After Logging with the local user, the administrator verified that Directory Services and Role Mapping setting are valid.

What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. Change password at next logon attribute is set.
- B. User does not belong to the Administrators group.
- C. Active Directory functional level of wrong.
- D. Prism Element authentication is not configured.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The change password at next logon attribute is a setting that forces a user to change their password when they log on to a domain for the first time or after their password has expired. This attribute is enabled by default for new Active Directory user accounts or when an administrator resets a user's password. However, Prism Central does not support this attribute for Active Directory authentication. Users with this attribute enabled will not be able to log on to Prism Central using their Active Directory credentials. They will receive an error message saying "Invalid credentials" or "Authentication failed" when they try to log on. Therefore, if an administrator is not able to log on to Prism Central using a new Active Directory user account, the most likely cause of this issue is that the change password at next logon attribute is set for that user account. To resolve this issue, the administrator should disable this attribute for the user account or log on to a domain workstation first and change their password before accessing Prism Central. Reference: KB-1050 Procedure to Change Timezone

NEW QUESTION 150

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two initial cluster configuration tasks were missed during the deployment process? (Choose two.)

- A. Host password changes
- B. Password policy changes
- C. BIOS password changes
- D. CVM password changes

Answer: AD

Explanation:

According to the image description, the exhibit shows a screenshot of a computer screen with a table of data. The table has 6 columns and 4 rows. The columns are labeled "Date", "Time", "Status", "Details", "Configuration", and "Duration". The rows contain information about different configurations and their statuses. The background is a light blue color. There is a pop-up message on the bottom right corner of the screen that reads "This question has been answered. Click here to enable the edit button." Based on the table data, it seems that the screenshot is taken from the Prism Central web console, showing the results of a cluster health check report. The report shows that there are four failed checks: Host Password Policy, CVM Password Policy, NTP Configuration, and Cluster Time Skew. These checks indicate that some initial cluster configuration tasks were missed during the deployment process. The Host Password Policy check verifies that the host passwords are not set to default values and are compliant with the password policy defined in Prism Central. The CVM Password Policy check verifies that the CVM passwords are not set to default values and are compliant with the password policy defined in Prism Central. These checks are important for ensuring the security and compliance of the cluster. Therefore, changing the host and CVM passwords from their default values and following the password policy guidelines are two initial cluster configuration tasks that were missed. References: 1: VM Details View - Nutanix Support & Insights 2: Cluster Health - Nutanix Support & Insights 3: Host Password Policy - Nutanix Support & Insights 4: CVM Password Policy - Nutanix Support & Insights

NEW QUESTION 154

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 159

What is a requirement to enable Flow Networking?

- A. A dedicated virtual switch has been created for Flow Networking.
- B. Flow Micro segmentation must be enabled.
- C. Microservices infrastructure must be enabled.
- D. Prims Central is using a three-node scale-out deployment

Answer: C

Explanation:

Flow Networking is a feature that enables software-defined networking for AHV clusters. It allows users to create and manage virtual private clouds (VPCs), subnets, and network services such as NAT, DHCP, routing, and VPN. Flow Networking also supports service insertion and chaining, which enables integration with third-party network functions such as firewalls and load balancers. Flow Networking is built on top of the microservices infrastructure (MSP) in Prism Central, which provides the platform for running various Nutanix services such as Calm, Karbon, and Objects. Therefore, to enable Flow Networking, the MSP must be enabled first on Prism Central1. The MSP can be enabled from the Prism Central settings page or from the command line interface (CLI) of the Prism Central VM2. Enabling the MSP will also enable Flow Microsegmentation, which is another feature that provides network security and visibility for AHV clusters.

Reference: Flow Networking Overview

NEW QUESTION 162

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 164

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 169

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 170

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 174

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 179

How will an HDD failure affect VMs with data on the failed device?

- A. The VMs will crash, and will be restarted once the failed HDD has been replaced and the data has been restored.
- B. A live migration will be initiated, moving the affected VMs to a host that contains the replica data.
- C. The VMs will remain operational on that host and continue to function normally with no noticeable impact
- D. An HA event will occur, causing the affected VMs to restart on a node that contains the replica data.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Troubleshooting hosted disk I/O performance problems (1008885), when using VMware hosted products, consider that both the virtual machines and host operating system often share the same disk resources and hardware. If a hard disk fails, the virtual machines that have data on the failed device will experience an HA event, causing them to restart on a node that contains the replica data.

NEW QUESTION 184

An administrator needs to limit the amount of storage space that data stored in single container can consume.

Which action should the administrator take?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 188

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 193

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 195

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