

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

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 3

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 4

An administrator is implementing a VDI solution. The workload will be a series of persistent desktops in a dedicated storage container within a four-node cluster. Storage optimizations should be set on the dedicated storage container to give optimal performance including during a node failure event. Which storage optimizations should the administrator set to meet the requirements?

- A. Compression only
- B. Deduplication and Erasure Coding
- C. Compression and Deduplication
- D. Compression Deduplication and Erasure Coding

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the web search results, three storage optimizations that should be set on a dedicated storage container for a VDI solution with persistent desktops are compression, deduplication and erasure coding. Compression is a technique that reduces the size of data by removing redundant information. Deduplication is a technique that eliminates duplicate copies of data blocks and stores only unique blocks. Erasure coding is a technique that increases usable capacity by reducing the replication factor of data blocks and using parity information instead⁷. These three optimizations can improve performance and save storage space for VDI workloads, especially during a node failure event when data needs to be rebuilt from parity information⁸. The administrator can enable these optimizations by using Prism Element web console or ncli command-line interface⁹.

NEW QUESTION 5

Which inefficient VM Profile can be used to identify a VM that consumes too many resources and causes other VMs to starve?

- A. Over-provisioned VM
- B. Inactive VM
- C. Bully VM
- D. Constrained VM

Answer: C

Explanation:

A bully VM is a VM that consumes too many resources and causes other VMs to starve. A bully VM can affect the performance and availability of other VMs on the same host or cluster by hogging CPU, memory, disk, or network resources. A bully VM can be identified by using the VM Profile feature in Prism Central². The VM Profile feature analyzes the resource utilization of each VM and assigns it a profile based on its efficiency and impact on other VMs. The profiles are as follows³:

? Efficient: The VM is well-provisioned and has optimal resource utilization.

? Over-provisioned: The VM has more resources than it needs and has low resource utilization.

? Constrained: The VM has less resources than it needs and has high resource utilization.

? Inactive: The VM has no resource utilization and is idle or powered off.

? Bully: The VM has high resource utilization and causes contention for other VMs. To identify a bully VM, the administrator can use Prism Central to view the VM Profile dashboard and filter by profile type. The dashboard shows the number of VMs in each profile type, as well as their resource consumption and efficiency score. The administrator can also drill down into each VM to see its detailed metrics and recommendations for optimization.

Reference: VM Profile

NEW QUESTION 6

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

How should the administrator fix this issue?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

? Go to the VM dashboard

? Select the VM from the VMs list

? Choose Update

? Adjust the amount of memory assigned to the VM

? Click Save

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

? Utilize Optimize Resources for VM efficiency: Optimize Resources is a feature in

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

? Determine utilization with Cluster Runway: Cluster Runway is a feature in Prism Central that helps the administrator estimate how long their cluster can continue

to run normally based on the current consumption rate of CPU, memory, and storage resources⁴. By using Cluster Runway, the administrator can see how adding more VMs will affect the resource utilization and capacity of their cluster⁴.

NEW QUESTION 8

What is the function of the virbr0 bridge on AHV?

- A. To carry all traffic between the user VMs and the upstream network.
- B. To carry management and storage communication between user VMs and the CVM.
- C. To carry management and storage communication between user VMs and AHV host.
- D. To carry storage communication between the guest VMs and the CVM

Answer: C

Explanation:

[http://www.vstellar.com/2019/01/10/ahv-networking-part-1-basics/#:~:text=AHV%20Network%20Architecture&text=virbr0%20is%20an%20internal%20switch,virbr0\)%20have%20IP%20address%20192.168](http://www.vstellar.com/2019/01/10/ahv-networking-part-1-basics/#:~:text=AHV%20Network%20Architecture&text=virbr0%20is%20an%20internal%20switch,virbr0)%20have%20IP%20address%20192.168).

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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 13

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

Refer to Exhibit:

Refer to the exhibit.



Why has an anomaly been triggered?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 18

In the event of a disk failure, which process will immediately and automatically scan 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 21

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.

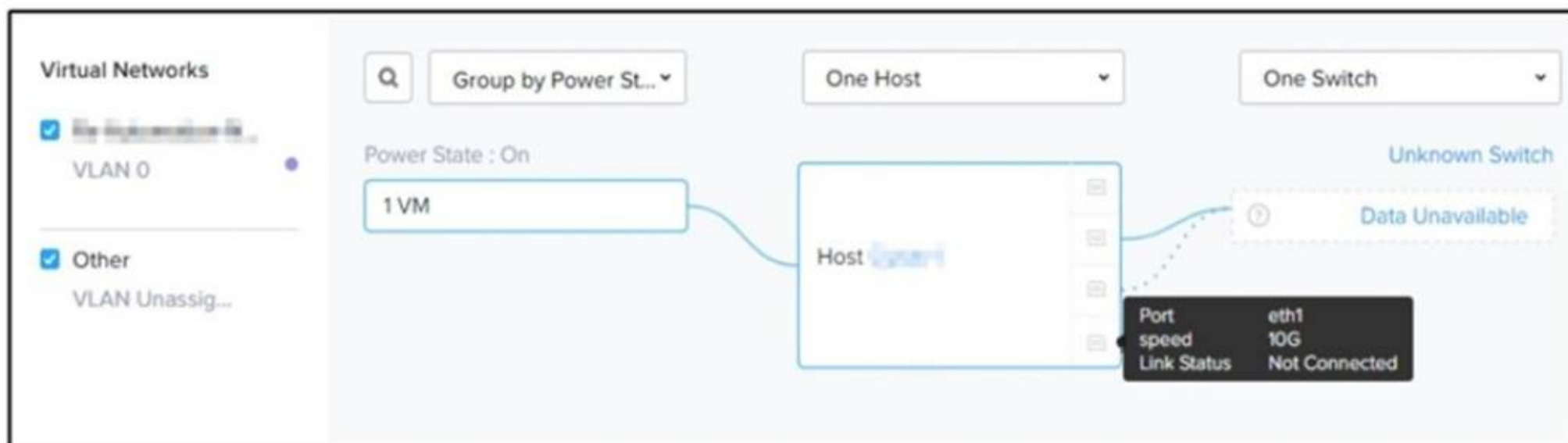
Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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



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

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 27

Which node type does not deploy a Nutanix Controller VM?

- A. Storage Only
- B. Hyper Converged
- C. Compute Only
- D. All Flash

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Compute Only node is a node that does not have any local storage devices and only provides compute resources to the cluster². A Compute Only node does not run a CVM, but instead relies on the CVMs of other nodes to access the distributed storage fabric².

NEW QUESTION 30

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 35

Which two access protocols are supported by Files? (Choose two.)

- A. iSCSI
- B. SMB
- C. FCOE
- D. NFS

Answer: BD

Explanation:

According to the Network File System web search result³, NFS (Network File System) is a distributed file system protocol that allows a user on a client computer to access files over a network in a manner similar to how local storage is accessed. NFS is one of the access protocols supported by Files. According to the [MS-WPO]: File Access Services Protocols web search result⁴, SMB (Server Message Block) is a Windows file sharing protocol that enables applications to discover, access, and share files that are hosted on or made available by a file server, using a network between them, in a secure and managed environment. SMB is another access protocol supported by Files. Therefore, SMB and NFS are two access protocols supported by Files.

NEW QUESTION 36

An administrator is commissioning a Nutanix Enterprise Cloud. Once the user VMs have been deployed and are running, the administrator finds that VMs on the same host are able to communicate, but are unable to communicate between hosts. What must be changed to enable full inter-VM communications?

- A. Change the spanning-tree port type on the switch.
- B. Change the network the VMs are connected to
- C. Update the switch to specifically allow VLAN 15
- D. The VMs need to have static IP addresses.

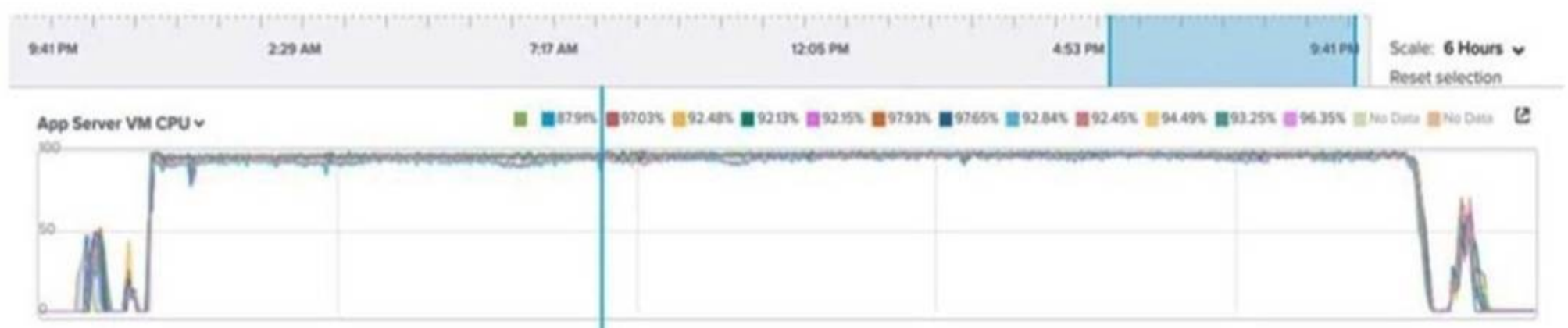
Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the web search results, one possible cause of inter-VM communication failure between hosts is that the switch is not configured to allow VLAN 15 traffic. VLAN 15 is the default VLAN ID used by AHV for internal communication between CVMs and hosts. If the switch blocks or drops VLAN 15 packets, it will prevent inter-VM communication across hosts⁴. To enable full inter-VM communication, the administrator should update the switch to specifically allow VLAN 15 traffic on the ports connected to the AHV hosts.

NEW QUESTION 39

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.

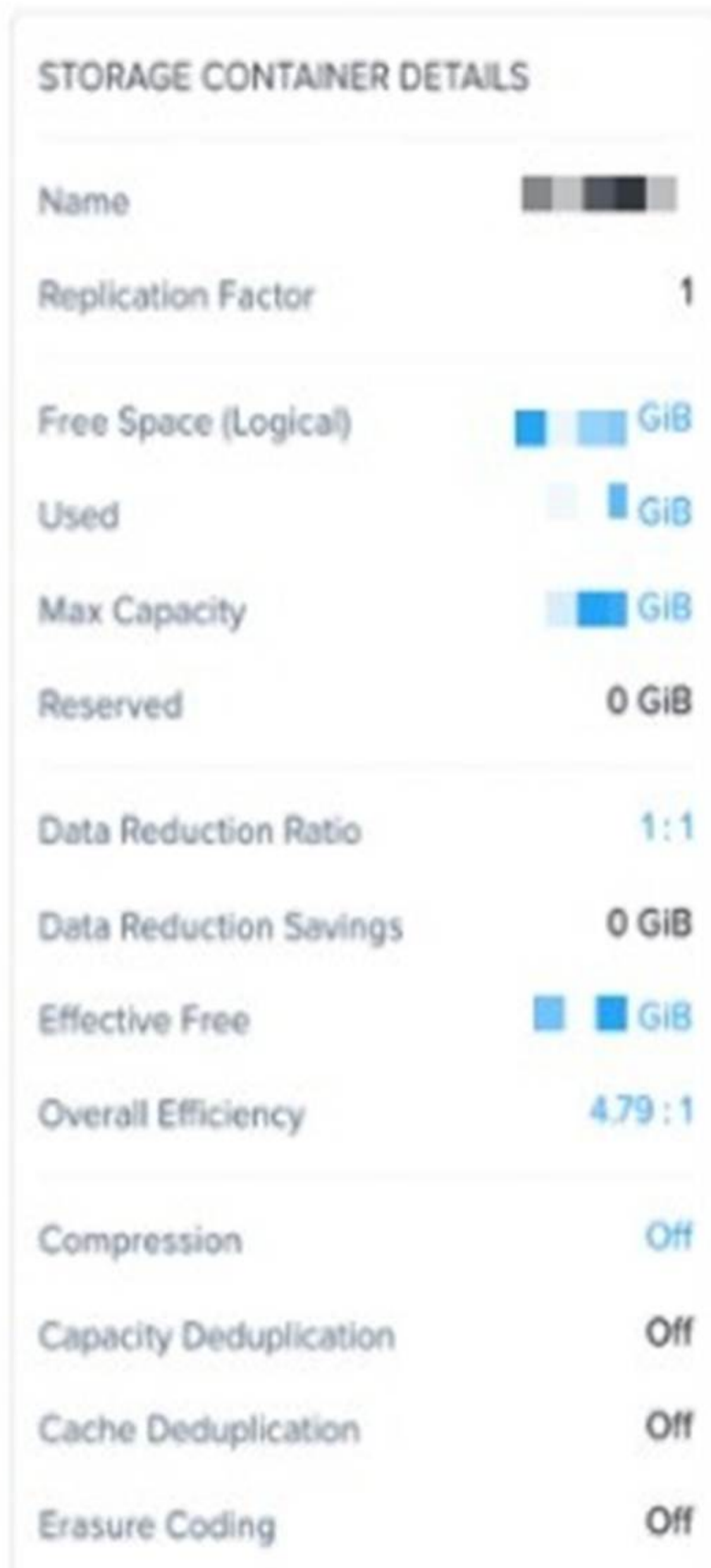
? Network: This metric shows the network throughput (MBps) and packets per second (pps) of the cluster. It can help to understand if there is enough network bandwidth in the cluster to transfer data between hosts and VMs or if there is any congestion or packet loss in the network layer.

? 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 42

Refer to Exhibit:



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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix supports two types of deduplication: post-process and inline. Post- process deduplication runs periodically on a schedule and can be enabled on any cluster. Inline deduplication runs in real time before data is written to disk and can be enabled only on all-flash clusters.

Therefore, by checking the type of storage and the type of deduplication, you can determine if you can enable inline deduplication on a storage container or not. Nutanix inline deduplication is a feature that reduces the stored size and avoids duplicate data on a storage container¹. It is recommended only on some specific scenarios, such as when using Nutanix Files or virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) workloads².

NEW QUESTION 43

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

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 48

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

IP address: 172.16.1.2 Network Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default gateway: 172.16.1.1 VLAN: 1

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

What should the Nutanix administrator do to fix this issue?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 53

Where can an administrator change a CVM password?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 58

Refer to Exhibit:

Settings

Update Source

LCM currently fetches updates from the following source.

Source

Nutanix Portal

URL

Nutanix Portal URL

☒ Enable HTTPS

Allow LCM to access Nutanix Portal over HTTPS.

The Update Source for LCM has been configured as shown in the exhibit. Inventory is failing consistently. What is the likely cause of this issue?

- A. Port 433 Is blocked by a firewall.
- B. Port 80 is blocked by a firewall.
- C. The administrator does not have a valid portal account.
- D. The license assigned to the cluster has expired.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://hyperhci.com/2019/07/22/nutanix-lcm-upgrade-process-failed-trouble-shooting/>

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 66

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

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

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Reference: <https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LMgICA>

NEW QUESTION 69

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 72

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 76

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 79

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 80

What is the expected behavior of the VMs residing on that host when a controller VM becomes unavailable?

- A. A Live Migration will be performed on the affected VMs.
- B. The host will automatically redirect I/O and VMs will continue running.
- C. The impacted host and VMs will automatically shut down.
- D. VM High Availability will restart the impacted VMs on another host

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result¹, if the owner Controller VM becomes unavailable, the address moves to another Controller VM, ensuring that it is always available. This IP address is also used as a cluster-wide address by clients configured as part of Nutanix Files and other products. Therefore, the host will automatically redirect I/O and VMs will continue running without any interruption.

NEW QUESTION 84

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:

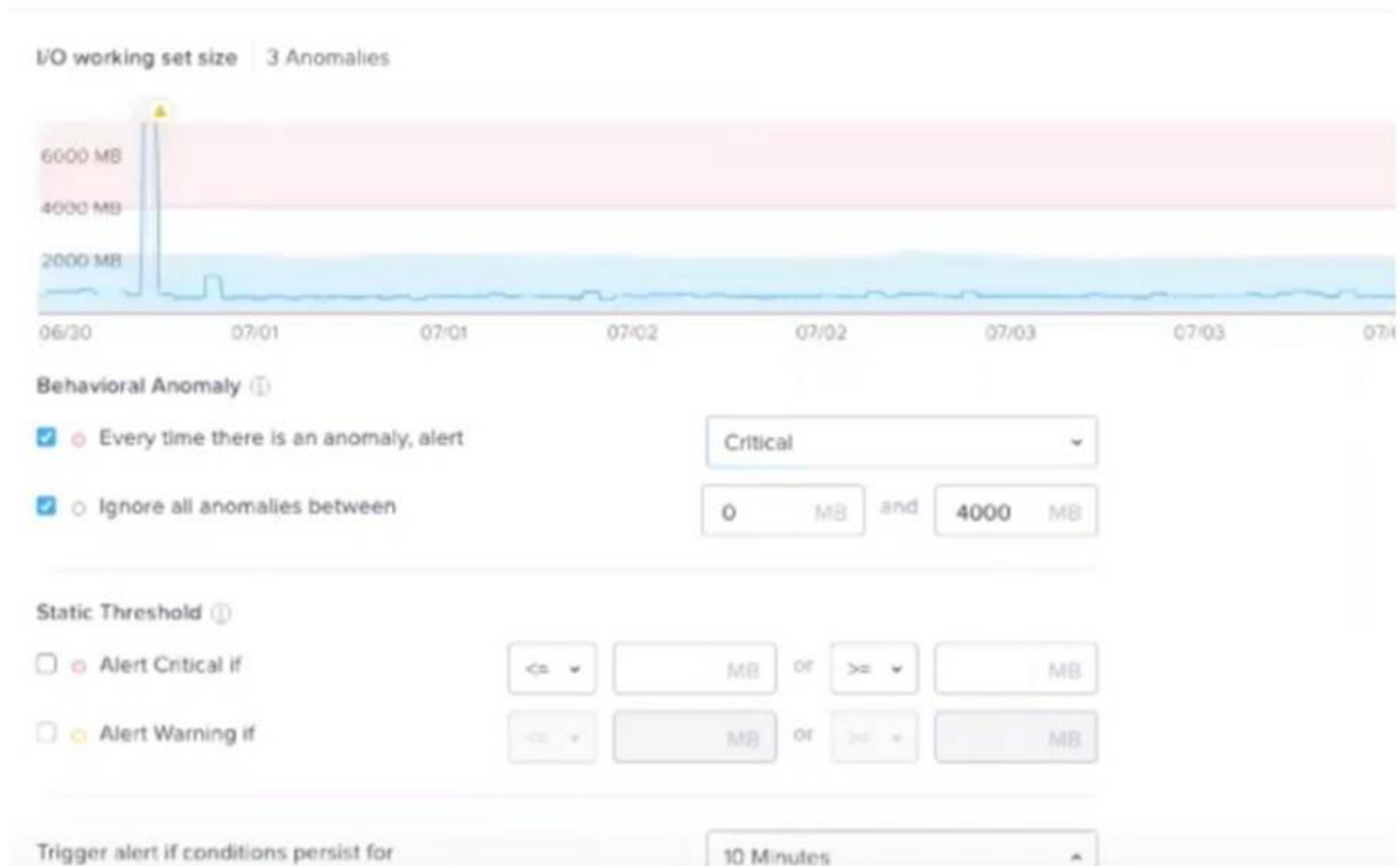
? Increase CPU utilization%: CPU utilization is the percentage of time that a CPU is busy executing instructions⁵. By increasing the vCPU count on all of the VDI VMs, the administrator will increase the demand for CPU resources on the cluster, which will increase the CPU utilization percentage⁶.

? 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 88

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 90

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 95

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 97

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

Which bond mode should the administrator select?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 102

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 103

Which two types of granular RBAC does Nutanix provide for AHV hosts? (Choose two.)

- A. Category based
- B. Project based
- C. Disk based
- D. Cluster based

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Nutanix provides two types of granular RBAC for AHV hosts: category based and cluster based³. Category based RBAC allows administrators to assign roles to users or groups based on categories, which are key-value pairs that can be applied to various entities in Prism Central, such as clusters, hosts, VMs, images, and networks. Categories can be used to group entities by different criteria, such as department, project, environment, or location. For example, an administrator can create a category key named Department and assign different values to it, such as Finance, Marketing, or Engineering. Then, the administrator can apply this category to different clusters or hosts and assign roles to users or groups based on this category. This way, users or groups can have different levels of access to different clusters or hosts depending on their department⁴. Cluster based RBAC allows administrators to assign roles to users or groups based on specific clusters registered in Prism Central. For example, an administrator can create a role named Cluster Admin and assign it to a user or group for a particular cluster. This way, the user or group can have full access to that cluster and its hosts and VMs, but not to other clusters⁵.

Reference: Role-Based Access Control

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Nutanix-Security-Guide-v6_7:sec-cluster-rbac-pc-c.html

NEW QUESTION 107

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

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

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

What is the recommended configuration change to improve throughput?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 108

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 112

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 113

In which two scenarios is an automated live migration likely to occur? (Choose two)

- A. Cluster resource hotspot
- B. AOS upgrade
- C. Network upgrade
- D. Hypervisor upgrade

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Automated live migration is a feature of Nutanix that allows the cluster to automatically move VMs from one host to another without any downtime, in order to optimize the performance and availability of the cluster. According to the Nutanix documentation¹, automated live migration can occur in the following scenarios:

- ? Cluster resource hotspot: When a host or a group of hosts experience high resource utilization, such as CPU, memory, or network, the cluster can automatically migrate some VMs to other hosts with lower utilization, in order to balance the load and avoid performance degradation.
- ? AOS upgrade: When upgrading the Nutanix software (AOS), the cluster can automatically migrate the VMs from the host that is being upgraded to another host in the same availability zone, in order to maintain the VM availability and minimize the impact of the upgrade process.
- ? AHV host maintenance mode: When putting an AHV host into maintenance mode, the cluster can automatically migrate all the VMs from that host to another host in the same availability zone, in order to prepare the host for maintenance operations such as hardware replacement or firmware update.

NEW QUESTION 116

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 121

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 122

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 124

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 126

A VM in a 12-node Nutanix cluster is hosting an application that has specific Physical GPU requirements. Only three nodes in the cluster meet this requirement. The administrator wants to allow a general workload to be distributed across all nodes in the cluster and must make sure that the node hosting the VM meets its requirements.

How should the administrator perform this task?

- A. Create a separate three-node cluster using the nodes that meet the requirement.
- B. Configure VM-Host affinity for the nodes that meet the application's GPU requirement.
- C. Over-Provision the application VM with additional virtual GPUs.
- D. Configure anti-affinity rules between the application VM and the other VMs running on the cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure VM-Host affinity for the nodes that meet the application's GPU requirement. This is because VM-Host affinity allows the administrator to specify which nodes a VM can run on or must not run on¹. By creating a VM-Host affinity rule that binds the application VM to the three nodes that have the physical GPU, the administrator can ensure that the VM will always run on a node that meets its requirement, regardless of any HA or migration events. This also allows the other nodes in the cluster to host other VMs without any restrictions.

NEW QUESTION 130

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 134

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 137

Which two predefined views can be added to a report to identify inefficient VMs?

- A. Underprovisioned VMs List
- B. Zombie VMs List
- C. Constrained VMs List
- D. Overprovisioned VMs List

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Zombie VMs and overprovisioned VMs are two types of inefficient VMs that can waste resources and increase costs in a Nutanix environment. Zombie VMs are VMs that are powered on but have no activity or utilization for a long period of time. Overprovisioned VMs are VMs that have more resources allocated than they actually need or use. Both types of VMs can be identified by adding predefined views to a report in Prism Central.

A predefined view is a template that defines what data is displayed and how that data is represented in a report. Prism Central provides several predefined views for different purposes, such as capacity planning, performance analysis, anomaly detection, and efficiency optimization. To add a predefined view to a report, go to Operations > Reports > New Report and select the desired view from the list¹.

The Zombie VMs List view shows the list of zombie VMs in the environment based on the CPU usage, memory usage, disk IOPS, and network throughput metrics. The view also shows the amount of resources wasted by these VMs and the potential savings that can be achieved by deleting or resizing them².

The Overprovisioned VMs List view shows the list of overprovisioned VMs in the environment based on the CPU usage, memory usage, disk IOPS, and network throughput metrics. The view also shows the amount of resources wasted by these VMs and the potential savings that can be achieved by resizing them³.

By adding these two views to a report, an administrator can identify inefficient VMs and take appropriate actions to optimize resource utilization and reduce costs.

References: 1: Reports Management - Prism Central Guide 2: Zombie VMs List - Prism Central Guide 3: Overprovisioned VMs List - Prism Central Guide

NEW QUESTION 140

Which two capabilities does IPAM provide in a Nutanix networking configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Allows proxy server settings to be set up for a defined network
- B. Allows AHV to assign IP addresses automatically to VMs using DHCP
- C. Configures a VLAN with an IP subnet and assigns a group of IP addresses
- D. Configures firewall rules to prevent or allow certain TCP/IP traffic

Answer: BC

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights, IPAM enables AHV to assign IP addresses automatically to VMs using DHCP. You can configure each virtual network and associated VLAN with a specific IP subnet, associated domain settings, and group of IP address pools available for assignment.

NEW QUESTION 142

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 144

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 148

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 153

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 156

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 159

CPU utilization climbs above 90% on several VMs. This causes performance degradation for a business-critical application.

How can alerts be configured to notify the administrator before VM CPU utilization hits 90%?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 161

When a VM is connected to a Nutanix managed network, when is the IP addressed 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 164

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 168

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

allssh manage_ovs show_uplinks

NEW QUESTION 169

An administrator is setting up a Nutanix cluster and needs to configure the default VLAN. Which configuration should the administrator choose?

- A. Vlan.0
- B. Vlan.1
- C. Vlan.2
- D. Vlan.7

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://next.nutanix.com/installation-configuration-23/nutanix-vlan-34170>

NEW QUESTION 174

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 176

Which component can be associated with a storage policy?

- A. Subnet
- B. Catalog
- C. Vm
- D. Category

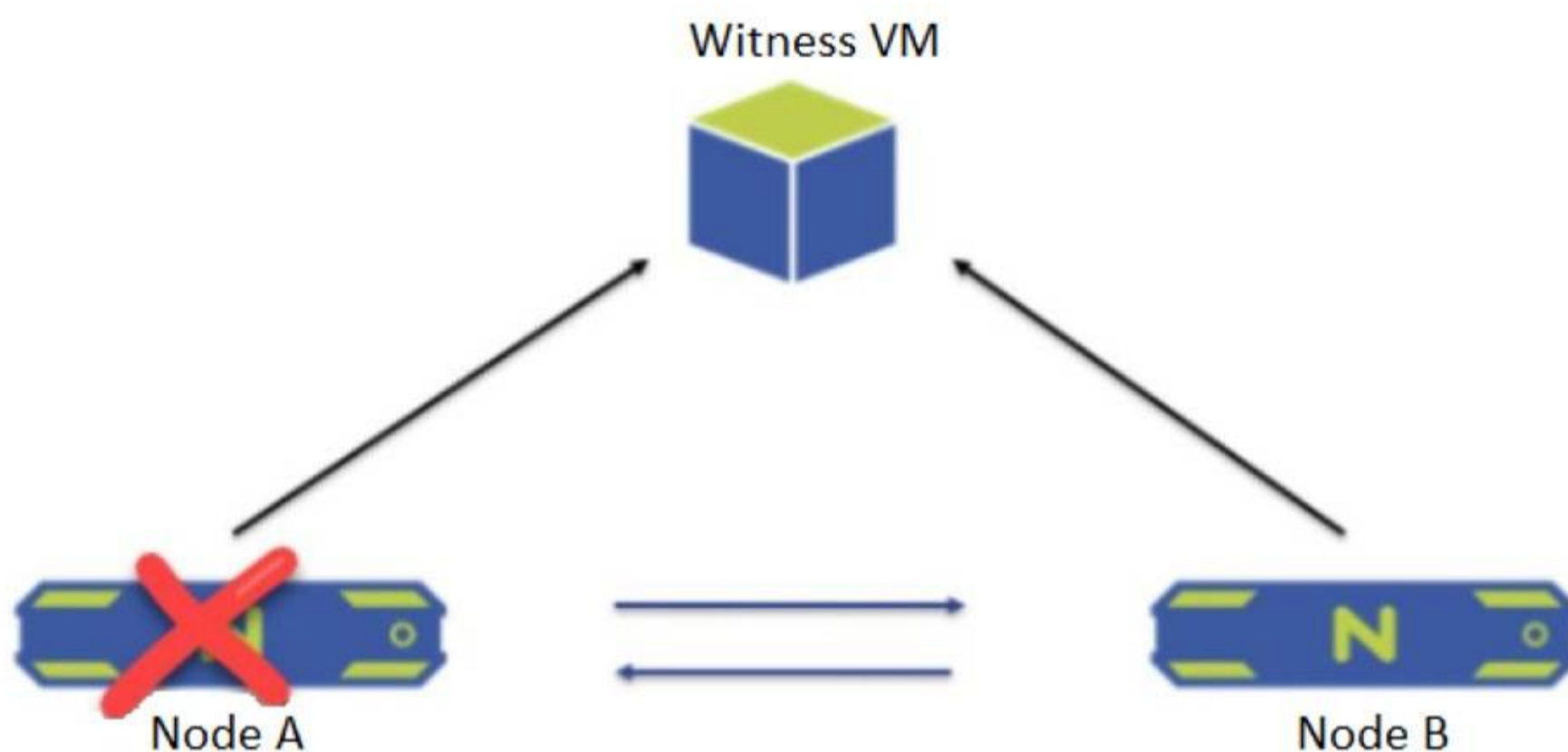
Answer: C

Explanation:

A storage policy can be associated with a VM. A storage policy is a set of rules that define how data objects are stored and protected. It specifies the characteristics of storage, data protection, and data placement for virtual disks that are assigned to a VM. Subnets, catalogs, and categories are not associated with storage policies. https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Prism-Central-Guide-vpc_2022_6:mul-cluster-storage-policy-summary-view-pc-r.html

NEW QUESTION 181

A two-node ROBO cluster is configured with a witness VM.



What happens when Node A goes down?

- A. The- cluster becomes unavailable and goes into read-only mode.
- B. All operations and services on the Node B are shut down and go into a waiting state.
- C. The cluster is unaffected and no administrator intervention is required.
- D. Node B sends a leadership request to the Witness VM and goes into single-node mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights, in a two-node ROBO cluster with a witness VM, if one node goes down, the other node sends a leadership request to the witness VM and goes into single-node mode. The cluster remains available and can tolerate another failure of either the witness VM or the network link.

NEW QUESTION 185

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 188

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 password⁴. 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 on⁵.

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 Central⁶.

Reference: KB-1050 Procedure to Change Timezone

NEW QUESTION 192

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 196

What does Nutanix recommend when setting up the node networking?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

Reference: Nutanix AHV Networking Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 197

A customer wants to isolate a group of VMs within their Nutanix environment for security reasons. The customer creates a VM with two NICs to act as a firewall and installs the appropriate software and certificates.

However, no one from the outside can access the application. What is the likely cause of this problem?

- A. A shared volume group must be used by all isolated VMs
- B. More than one NIC cannot be added to a VM
- C. One of the NICs needs to be configured on the internal VLAN
- D. Wireshark is installed on the NAT VM

Answer: C

Explanation:

One of the NICs needs to be configured on the internal VLAN. This is because the VMs that are isolated need to communicate with the firewall VM through a private network, and the firewall VM needs to communicate with the external network through a public network. The internal VLAN is a logical network that can be created and managed by AHV¹. If the firewall VM does not have a NIC on the internal VLAN, it will not be able to route traffic between the isolated VMs and the outside world.

NEW QUESTION 198

Which best practice should be followed when creating a bond in a Nutanix cluster?

- A. Place NICs of different speeds within the same bond
- B. Configure the bond to use LACP
- C. Only utilize NICs of the same speed within the same bond
- D. Use the default bond configuration after installation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://next.nutanix.com/blog-40/maximum-performance-from-acropolis-hypervisor-and-openvswitch-6312>

NEW QUESTION 203

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 208

A recently configured cluster is leveraging NearSync with a recovery schedule of 15 minutes. It is noticed that the cluster is consistently transitioning in an Out of NearSync.

What action should be taken to potentially address this issue?

- A. Increase network bandwidth
- B. Change the NearSync schedule to 30 minutes.
- C. Add a vCPUs to the user VMs.
- D. Configure a secondary schedule in the same Protection Domain.

Answer: A

Explanation:

One of the possible reasons for a cluster to transition out of NearSync is insufficient network bandwidth between the source and target clusters. NearSync requires a minimum network bandwidth of 10 Mbps per VM for replication³. If the network bandwidth is lower than the required amount, the replication of recovery points may take longer than the configured RPO, resulting in an Out of NearSync condition. To address this issue, you can increase the network bandwidth between the clusters or reduce the number of VMs protected by NearSync⁴.

References: 1: Stargate - Nutanix Bible 2: Nutanix Cluster Architecture Overview - Nutanix Bible 3: NearSync Disaster Recovery (RPO <= 15 minutes) - Nutanix Support &

Insights 4: Transitioning in and out of NearSync - Nutanix Support & Insights

NEW QUESTION 212

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 214

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 216

How many SSL certificates are used by Prism Element on a Nutanix cluster?

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 256
- D. 2048

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Prism Element Guide, Prism Element uses a single SSL certificate on a Nutanix cluster. The certificate is used to secure the communication between the web browser and the Prism web console. The certificate is also used to authenticate the cluster to external services, such as Active Directory, SMTP, and SNMP. The certificate can be either self-signed or signed by a trusted certificate authority (CA). The certificate can be replaced or renewed through the Prism web console or the ncli command-line interface.

NEW QUESTION 218

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 223

What is the minimum time a newly created Deduplication storage policy takes to apply to the VMs in the container?

- A. 5 Minutes
- B. 10 minutes
- C. 30 minutes
- D. 60 minutes

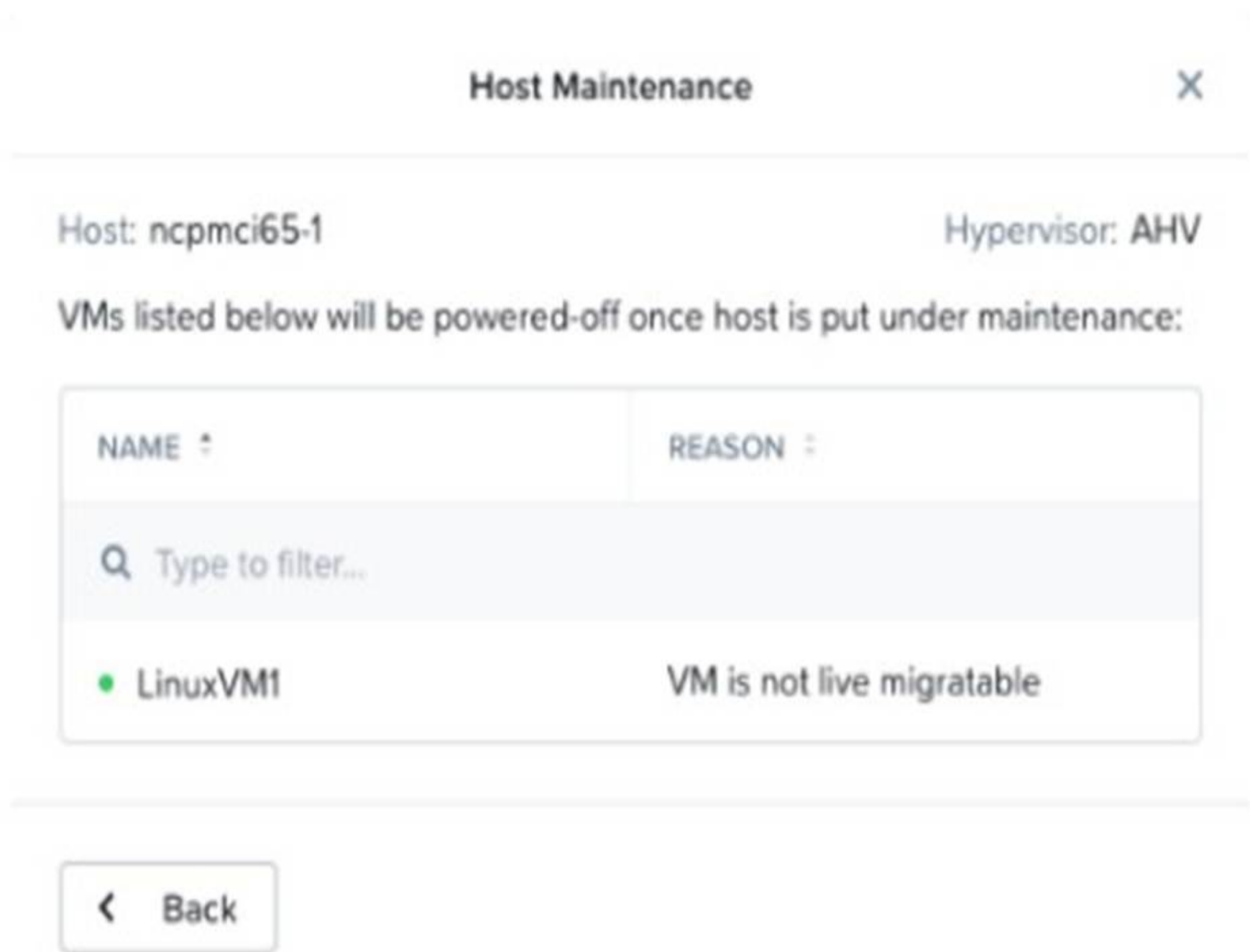
Answer: C

Explanation:

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Prism-Central-Guide-vpc_2023_3:mul-cluster-storage-policy-pc-c.html

NEW QUESTION 225

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 229

A Nutanix cluster is equipped with four nodes. Four VMs on this cluster have been configured with a VM-VM anti-affinity policy and are each being hosted by a different node. What occurs to the cluster and these VMs during an AHV upgrade?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 231

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

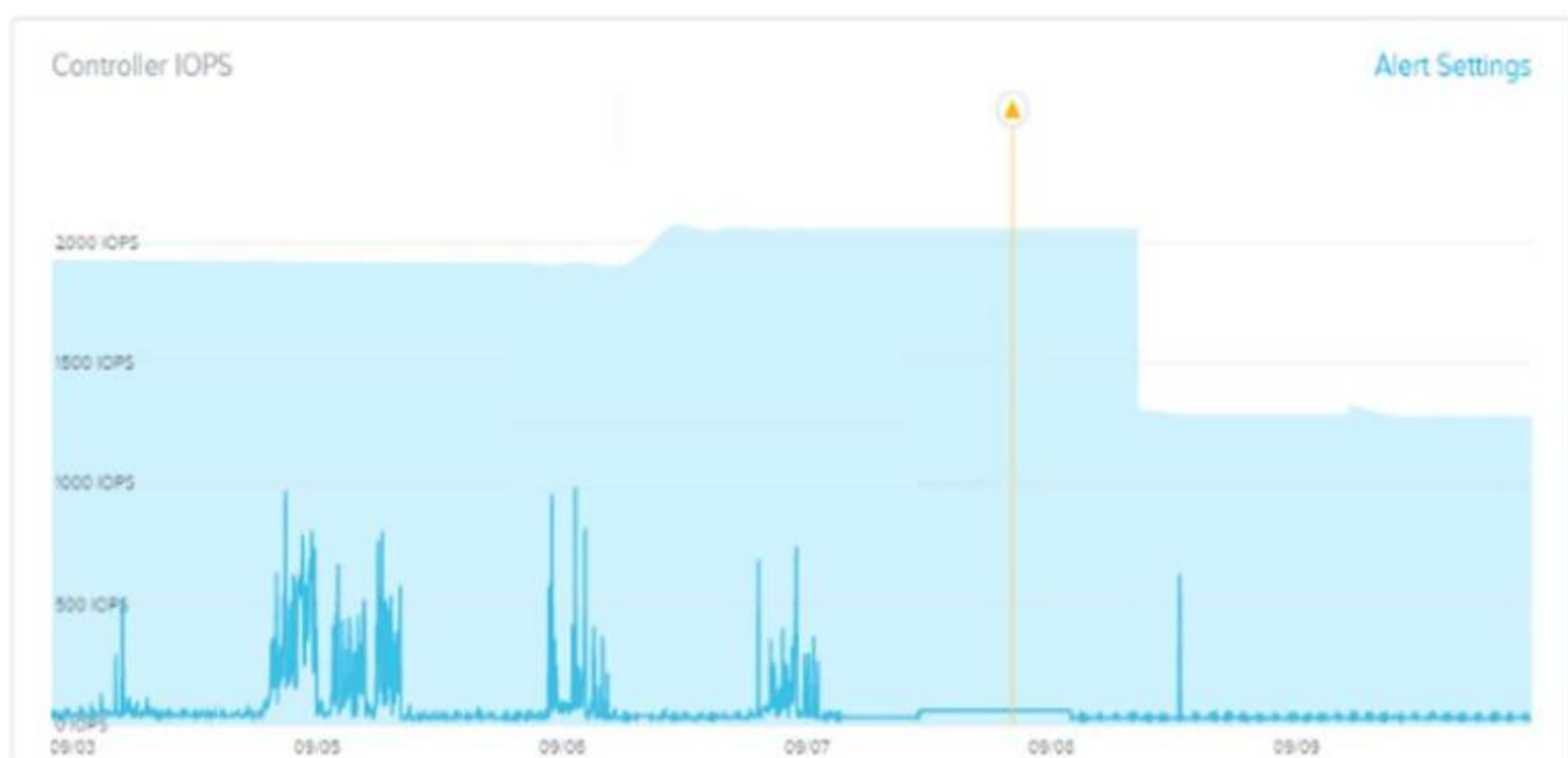
Explanation:

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 236

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 238

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