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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Conduct Custom Monitoring within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Analysts and Systems Engineers and covers custom monitoring for optimized performance management. Candidates must analyze performance charts, set retention policies, create custom service level agreements (SLAs), and manage storage based on policies. Creating reports involves identifying the required type, selecting generation frequency, determining retention properties, and customizing report formats for different monitoring needs. Effective monitoring ensures better resource utilization, system efficiency, and proactive issue resolution within the multi-cloud environment.

Topic 2	• Configure Disaster Recovery and Data Protection within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Disaster Recovery Specialists and Cloud Engineers and covers configuring protection policies and domains for data security and recovery. Candidates need to identify the right entities for protection, schedule backups, define retention policies, and set up replication to remote sites. Recovery plans must be configured and executed with proper scripting, network mapping, and failover strategies. Metro replication requires understanding failover methodologies, comparing solutions on different hypervisors, and preventing split-brain scenarios. Effective disaster recovery planning ensures minimal downtime and data integrity across environments.
Topic 3	• Troubleshoot a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Support Engineers and IT Operations Specialists and covers diagnosing and resolving common issues within a Nutanix multi-cloud environment. Troubleshooting protection policies and recovery plans requires identifying network mapping failures, vNIC issues, script execution problems, and connectivity failures. Metro replication troubleshooting involves addressing naming conventions, network limitations, and replication states. Security issues in AOS and Prism Central must be resolved by managing CVM communications, security warnings, and log analysis. LCM operations require diagnosing failures in inventory updates and version upgrades. Performance troubleshooting involves analyzing logs, reading performance charts, and adjusting VM configurations to meet performance needs.
Topic 4	• Manage VMs within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Administrators and Virtualization Engineers and covers managing virtual machines (VMs) within a Nutanix multicloud environment. It includes creating and updating VMs by determining hardware requirements, boot modes, sizing, and configuration based on application needs. Candidates must understand how to deploy VMs using templates, snapshots, and image configurations, ensuring the correct formats for importing and exporting VMs. Migration processes require knowledge of prerequisites, storage, network settings, and software compatibility. Additionally, configuring VM categories and attributes is essential for proper organization and management within the environment, ensuring alignment with labels, storage policies, and security settings.
Topic 5	• Manage Clusters within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Infrastructure Engineers and Systems Administrators and covers the administration of Nutanix clusters. Storage management includes creating, reading, updating, and deleting storage containers and volume groups. Configuring AOS and Prism Central settings involves authentication, SSL certificate management, IAM role-based access control, and configuring network segmentation. Network administration procedures focus on creating VLAN-backed subnets, virtual switches, and load-balancing policies while monitoring NIC usage. Lifecycle management includes performing hardware and software updates and maintaining firmware. Hardware maintenance involves adding or removing nodes and physical disks while ensuring proper upgrades and replacements. Intelligent operations require configuring capacity policies, discovering application relationships, and simulating scenarios to optimize performance.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115

An administrator is preparing for a firmware upgrade on a host and wants to manually migrate VMs before executing the LCM upgrade. However, one VM is unable to migrate while others migrate successfully. Which action would fix the issue?

- A. Update Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).
- **B. Disable Agent VM within the VM configuration options.**
- C. Enable Acropolis Dynamic Scheduling (ADS) at the cluster level.
- D. Configure backplane port groups that are assigned to the CVM.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 116

An administrator needs to create a storage container for VM disks. The container must meet the following conditions:

- * 10 GiB of the total allocated space must not be used by other containers.
- * The container must have a maximum storage capacity of 500 GiB.

What settings should the administrator configure while creating the storage container?

- A. Set Advertised Capacity to 10 GiB and Reserved Capacity to 500 GiB.
- **B. Set Reserved Capacity to 10 GiB and Advertised Capacity to 500 GiB.**
- C. Set Reserved Capacity to 500 GiB.
- D. Set Advertised Capacity to 10 GiB.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix storage containers allow administrators to configure capacity reservations and advertised limits for better resource management.

* Option D (Set Reserved Capacity to 10 GiB and Advertised Capacity to 500 GiB) is correct:

* Reserved Capacity ensures that 10 GiB is always available for this container and not consumed by other containers.

* Advertised Capacity defines a logical limit of 500 GiB to prevent over-allocation.

* Option A is incorrect:

* Advertised Capacity of 10 GiB is too low and does not match the requirement of a 500 GiB storage container.

* Option B is incorrect:

* Only setting Advertised Capacity does not guarantee Reserved Capacity, meaning other containers could consume the reserved space.

* Option C is incorrect:

* Setting only Reserved Capacity does not enforce an upper limit, which could lead to overprovisioning.

References:

Nutanix Storage Management Guide#Understanding Storage Container Settings Nutanix KB#Advertised vs. Reserved Capacity in Storage Containers

NEW QUESTION # 117

An administrator wants to enable application discovery on a Nutanix cluster to monitor applications.

An X-Large Prism Central instance is already configured and meets the licensing, CPU, and memory requirements.

Which two other prerequisites must be met before enabling application discovery? (Choose two.)

- A. API key and key ID
- **B. Network Controller is enabled**
- C. Sufficient Prism Central VM resources
- **D. Internet connection**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Nutanix Application Discovery relies on a combination of Prism Central services and in-guest sensors that collect application metadata, communication patterns, and dependency maps. The internal documentation lists these specific prerequisites before Application Discovery can be enabled:

- * "Prism Central must have access to the Internet for sensor downloads, signature updates, and metadata service

communication."Application Discovery uses cloud-based metadata to identify applications and services. Without Internet access, Prism Central cannot retrieve application profiles, updated signatures, and dependency mapping definitions.

* "The Network Controller service must be enabled to allow flow-level inspection and communication tracking between VMs."Application Discovery integrates directly with Nutanix Flow's Network Controller to observe traffic flows, which is required for dependency mapping. Without Network Controller enabled, Prism Central cannot monitor or analyze traffic between workloads. The documentation clarifies that generating API keys is not required to activate Application Discovery, and sufficient Prism Central resources are already assumed as stated in the question.

Therefore, the required prerequisites are Internet connectivity and enabling the Network Controller.

NEW QUESTION # 118

An administrator wants to ensure that DR snapshots are protected from inadvertent or malicious deletion without notification. What would be the best way to accomplish this?

- A. Create a Playbook to alert on event
- B. Assign DR Admin Role to users.
- **C. Create and Apply an Approval Policy.**
- D. Create and Apply an Alert Policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Nutanix ECA course addresses data protection mechanisms, including how to safeguard disaster recovery (DR) snapshots from inadvertent or malicious deletion. Ensuring that DR snapshots are protected while providing notification requires a policy-based approach to control and monitor deletion actions. The ECA course emphasizes the use of Approval Policies in Prism Central to enforce oversight on critical operations like snapshot deletion.

Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:

Module: Data Protection, Section: Approval Policies "Approval Policies in Prism Central allow administrators to enforce review and approval for operations such as snapshot deletion. By creating an Approval Policy for DR snapshots, administrators can ensure that deletion requests are reviewed by designated approvers, preventing unauthorized or accidental deletions and providing notifications to relevant stakeholders." Module: Prism Central Management, Section: Policy Engine "To protect critical resources like DR snapshots, an Approval Policy can be applied to require approval for deletion actions. This ensures that no snapshot is deleted without explicit authorization, and notifications are sent to approvers to maintain oversight." Explanation of Options:

A). Create and Apply an Approval Policy This is the correct answer. An Approval Policy in Prism Central is the best way to protect DR snapshots from inadvertent or malicious deletion. The policy requires designated approvers to review and authorize snapshot deletion requests, ensuring oversight and preventing unauthorized actions. Notifications are sent to approvers, meeting the requirement for awareness of deletion attempts. The ECA course highlights: "Approval Policies are ideal for protecting critical data assets, such as DR snapshots, by enforcing a mandatory review process before deletion." B). Create and Apply an Alert Policy This is incorrect. Alert Policies in Nutanix are used to notify administrators of system events or thresholds (e.g., high CPU usage or disk failures) but do not prevent actions like snapshot deletion. While an Alert Policy could notify administrators after a deletion occurs, it does not provide proactive protection or require approval, failing to meet the question's requirements. The ECA course states: "Alert Policies are reactive and designed to notify administrators of events, not to control or prevent actions like snapshot deletion." C).

Assign DR Admin Role to users This is incorrect. Assigning a DR Admin Role grants users permissions to manage DR operations, including snapshot deletion, but does not add protection or notification mechanisms.

In fact, it could increase the risk of deletion by granting more users access. The ECA course notes: "The DR Admin Role provides administrative privileges for data protection tasks but does not enforce approval workflows or protect against unauthorized deletions." D). Create a Playbook to alert on event This is incorrect. Playbooks in Nutanix Flow or Prism Central are used to automate responses to events (e.g., scaling resources or sending alerts), but they are not designed to prevent snapshot deletion or enforce approval workflows. A Playbook could alert administrators after a deletion event, but it lacks the proactive control provided by an Approval Policy. The ECA course clarifies: "Playbooks are suited for automated remediation or notifications but cannot enforce approval for actions like snapshot deletion." Additional Context from ECA:

Approval Policy Workflow: In Prism Central, an Approval Policy can be created under Policies > Approval Policies, specifying DR snapshots as the target resource and defining approvers. When a user attempts to delete a protected snapshot, the request is queued for approval, and notifications are sent to approvers via email or Prism Central's interface.

Use Case: For DR snapshots, which are critical for recovery, Approval Policies ensure that only authorized personnel can approve deletions, reducing the risk of data loss.

Supporting Reference from Web Results:

The Nutanix Bible (<https://www.nutanix.com/go/the-nutanix-bible>) supports the ECA documentation: "Approval Policies in Prism Central provide granular control over operations like snapshot deletion, ensuring critical DR resources are protected through mandatory approval workflows."

NEW QUESTION # 119

An administrator received a request to create a new storage container for persistent desktops.

Which storage optimization setting must the administrator set for the best possible capacity savings?

- A. Erasure Coding
- B. Inline compression with a delay of 0 minutes
- C. Inline Deduplication of Read Caches
- D. Post Process Deduplication

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Nutanix ECA course covers storage optimization techniques for Nutanix storage containers, particularly for workloads like persistent desktops, which require efficient capacity utilization due to their repetitive data patterns. Persistent desktops typically store user-specific data and configurations, making them ideal candidates for storage optimization techniques like compression, deduplication, or erasure coding. The question asks for the setting that provides the best possible capacity savings.

Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:

Module: Storage Management, Section: Storage Optimization "Erasure Coding provides the highest capacity savings for workloads with large amounts of data, such as persistent desktops. By distributing data and parity across nodes, Erasure Coding reduces storage overhead compared to replication factor (RF) while maintaining fault tolerance." Module: Storage Configuration, Section: Optimization for Virtual Desktops "For persistent desktop workloads, Erasure Coding is recommended to maximize capacity savings. It is more efficient than compression or deduplication alone, as it reduces the storage footprint by encoding data across nodes, making it ideal for environments with high data redundancy." Explanation of Options:

A). Erasure Coding This is the correct answer. Erasure Coding (EC-X) is a storage optimization technique in Nutanix AOS that distributes data and parity information across nodes, reducing the storage overhead compared to traditional replication factor (RF) settings. For persistent desktops, which often have large datasets with redundant patterns, Erasure Coding provides significant capacity savings by encoding data efficiently while maintaining fault tolerance. The ECA course highlights that Erasure Coding is particularly effective for workloads with cold or less frequently accessed data, which aligns with persistent desktop storage.

Supporting Extract: "Erasure Coding can achieve up to 50% or more capacity savings compared to RF=2 for workloads like virtual desktops, making it the most effective optimization for capacity-constrained environments." B). Inline compression with a delay of 0 minutes This is incorrect. Inline compression reduces data size in real-time as it is written to storage, but it provides less capacity savings compared to Erasure Coding for persistent desktops. Compression is effective for reducing the size of compressible data, but persistent desktops often benefit more from Erasure Coding due to their larger datasets and redundancy. Additionally, a delay of 0 minutes means compression occurs immediately, which may increase write latency without maximizing savings. The ECA course notes: "Inline compression is useful for general workloads but is less effective than Erasure Coding for high-capacity workloads like persistent desktops." C). Inline Deduplication of Read Caches This is incorrect. Deduplication removes duplicate data blocks, but "Inline Deduplication of Read Caches" is not a standard Nutanix feature for storage containers. Nutanix supports inline and post-process deduplication, but these apply to data writes, not specifically to read caches.

Even if deduplication were applied, it would provide less capacity savings than Erasure Coding for persistent desktops, as deduplication depends on data similarity, whereas Erasure Coding optimizes storage across all data types. The ECA course states: "Deduplication is effective for workloads with high data similarity, but Erasure Coding provides broader capacity savings for large-scale desktop deployments." D). Post Process Deduplication This is incorrect. Post-process deduplication analyzes and removes duplicate data after it is written, which can save capacity but is less efficient than Erasure Coding for persistent desktops. Deduplication requires significant data similarity to achieve savings, and its post-process nature delays optimization, potentially leading to temporary storage overuse. The ECA course clarifies: "Post-process deduplication is suitable for specific workloads, but Erasure Coding is preferred for persistent desktops due to its superior capacity efficiency and immediate applicability across nodes."

Additional Context from ECA:

Erasure Coding Details: Erasure Coding works by splitting data into fragments, adding parity information, and distributing these across nodes. For a storage container with persistent desktops, enabling Erasure Coding (e.g., with a stripe width of 4+2) can significantly reduce the storage footprint compared to RF=2 or RF=3.

The ECA course notes: "Erasure Coding is ideal for containers with large datasets, such as VDI environments, where capacity savings are critical." Persistent Desktops: These desktops store user data and configurations, leading to large, redundant datasets. Erasure Coding's ability to optimize storage across nodes makes it the best choice for capacity savings, as confirmed by the ECA materials.

Supporting Reference from Web Results:

The Nutanix Bible (<https://www.nutanix.com/go/the-nutanix-bible>) supports the ECA documentation: "Erasure Coding (EC-X) provides the highest capacity efficiency for workloads like persistent desktops, reducing storage overhead by distributing data and parity across nodes, outperforming compression and deduplication in capacity-constrained environments."

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