New NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Objectives | Exam NCP-MCI-6.10 Bible

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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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
An administrator has configured Metro Availability but a few hours later got an NCC warning:
Node x.x.X.X:
WARN: Break replication timeout of Metro protection domain 'M1' is below the recommended minimum.
What is a possible resolution for this issue?

- A. Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 seconds

- B. Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 milliseconds.
- C. Update the break_replication_timeout to 10 seconds.
- D. Update the break_replication_timeout to 5 milliseconds.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Nutanix ECA course addresses Metro Availability, a high-availability feature that provides synchronous replication between two Nutanix clusters for zero Recovery Point Objective (RPO) and near-zero Recovery Time Objective (RTO). The NCC warning about thebreak_replication_timeoutbeing below the recommended minimum indicates a configuration issue that could affect the stability of Metro Availability.
Thebreak_replication_timeoutparameter determines how long the Protection Domain (PD) waits before breaking replication if connectivity between the Metro clusters is disrupted.
Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:
Module: Data Protection, Section: Metro Availability Configuration"Metro Availability uses synchronous replication to ensure data consistency between two clusters. The break_replication_timeout parameter defines the timeout period for replication. The recommended minimum value is 15 seconds to prevent premature replication breaks due to transient network issues." Module: Nutanix Cluster Check (NCC), Section: Metro Availability Alerts"An NCC warning indicating that the break_replication_timeout for a Metro Protection Domain is below the recommended minimum suggests the timeout is too low, risking unnecessary replication breaks. The recommended setting is 15 seconds to balance stability and responsiveness in Metro Availability setups." Explanation of Options:
A). Update the break_replication_timeout to 10 secondsThis is incorrect. A timeout of 10 seconds is below the recommended minimum of 15 seconds, as specified in the ECA course. Setting the timeout too low increases the risk of replication breaking due to transient network latency or jitter, which could disrupt Metro Availability and cause unnecessary failovers. The ECA documentation warns:"A break_replication_timeout below 15 seconds may lead to frequent replication breaks, reducing the reliability of Metro Availability." B). Update the break_replication_timeout to 5 millisecondsThis is incorrect. A timeout of 5 milliseconds is far too low and impractical for Metro Availability, as even minor network delays would trigger replication breaks. The ECA course does not support millisecond-level timeouts and explicitly recommends 15 seconds as the minimum. Such a low value would destabilize the Metro setup, as noted:"Extremely low timeout values are not supported, as they cause replication to break under normal network conditions." C). Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 millisecondsThis is incorrect. A timeout of 15 milliseconds is still significantly below the recommended minimum of 15 seconds. Similar to option B, this setting would cause replication to break too quickly, undermining the purpose of Metro Availability. The ECA course clarifies:"Timeouts in milliseconds are not recommended for Metro Availability, as they do not account for typical network latency in synchronous replication setups." D). Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 secondsThis is the correct answer. The ECA course explicitly recommends abreak_replication_timeoutof 15 seconds as the minimum to ensure Metro Availability remains stable. This value allows the system to tolerate transient network issues without prematurely breaking replication, maintaining data consistency and availability. The NCC warning indicates the current timeout is below this threshold, and updating it to 15 seconds resolves the issue.
Supporting Extract:"To resolve NCC warnings about break_replication_timeout, set the value to 15 seconds using the ncli command: ncli pd update-metro-avail-pd name=<PD_NAME> break_replication_timeout=15.
This ensures compliance with Nutanix best practices."
Additional Context from ECA:
Metro Availability Overview: Metro Availability synchronously replicates data between two clusters, typically within 100 km, to achieve zero RPO. Thebreak_replication_timeoutis a critical parameter that balances responsiveness to network issues with the need to avoid unnecessary replication breaks. The ECA course notes:"A timeout of 15 seconds is the default and recommended value to handle typical network fluctuations in Metro setups." NCC Warning Resolution: The NCC (Nutanix Cluster Check) monitors cluster health and flags configurations that deviate from best practices. The warning aboutbreak_replication_timeoutindicates a risk to Metro Availability stability, and setting it to 15 seconds aligns with Nutanix recommendations.
Supporting Reference from Web Results:
The Nutanix Support Portal (https://portal.nutanix.com) confirms the ECA guidance:"For Metro Availability, the break_replication_timeout should be set to a minimum of 15 seconds to prevent replication breaks due to transient network issues, as flagged by NCC warnings."

NEW QUESTION # 54
An administrator has been tasked with monitoring performance across a number of different entities in the Nutanix cluster. The CIO has asked the administrator to provide Analysis charts that show performance as granularly as possible.
Given this request, what is the smallest preset time interval (in hours) that the administrator can select in a Metric or Entity Chart?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2

- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
When using Metric or Entity Charts in Prism Central for performance monitoring, the most granular preset time interval that can be selected is1 hour.
From theNutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA)course materials:
"Prism Central provides performance data visualization with customizable time intervals. The smallest preset interval for metric and entity charts is 1 hour, providing highly detailed performance information over short periods." This allows administrators to monitor performance fluctuations at a fine-grained level, aligning with best practices for troubleshooting and optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 55
An administrator is responsible forresource planningand needs to plan forresiliencyof a10-node RF3 cluster.
The cluster has100TB of storage.
How should the administrator plan for capacity in the event of future failures?

- A. Set Reserve Memory Capacity (%) to 20.
- B. Set Reserve Capacity for Failure to Auto Detect.
- C. Set Reserve Capacity for Failure to None.
- D. Set Reserve Storage Capacity (%) to 20.

Answer: B

Explanation:
RF3 (Replication Factor 3) clusters require sufficient reserved capacity to tolerate failures without data loss.
* Option C (Set Reserve Capacity for Failure to Auto Detect) is correct:
* Auto Detect dynamically calculates the necessary reserved spacebased on cluster size and RF settings.
* It ensures thatenough storage remains available in case of a node failure.
* Option A (Set Reserve Storage Capacity to 20%) is incorrect:
* The required storage reservationdepends on the number of nodes and RF level, not a fixed percentage.
* Option B (Set Reserve Capacity for Failure to None) is incorrect:
* Without reserved capacity,a node failure could lead to data unavailability.
* Option D (Set Reserve Memory Capacity to 20%) is incorrect:
* This setting applies toRAM, notstorage resiliency.
References:
Nutanix Bible #Understanding Replication Factor (RF) and Failure Planning Nutanix Prism Element Guide #Configuring Reserve Capacity for Cluster Resiliency Nutanix KB #How to Plan Capacity for RF3 Clusters

NEW QUESTION # 56
An administrator is preparing for afirmware upgradeon a host and wants to manuallymigrate VMs before executing the LCM upgrade. However,one VM is unable to migratewhile others migrate successfully.
Which action would fix the issue?

- A. UpdateLink Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).
- B. EnableAcropolis Dynamic Scheduling (ADS)at the cluster level.
- C. Configurebackplane port groupsthat are assigned to the CVM.
- D. DisableAgent VMwithin the VM configuration options.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 57
An administrator is experiencing performance issues within a VM and believes that more vCPU should be added to the specific VM. The cluster as a whole appears to be performing well.
Which two metrics should be analyzed to determine if adding more vCPUs is warranted? (Choose two.)

- A. VM CPU Usage
- B. Host CPU usage

- C. Host Memory Swap Out Rate
- D. VM CPU Ready Time

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The Nutanix ECA course provides guidance on performance monitoring and troubleshooting for VMs, including metrics to analyze when determining whether additional vCPUs are needed. The scenario involves a VM experiencing performance issues, with the cluster performing well overall, suggesting the issue is VM- specific.
Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:
* Module: Performance Monitoring, Section: VM Performance Metrics"To determine if a VM requires additional vCPUs, analyze VM CPU Usage and VM CPU Ready Time. High CPU Usage indicates the VM is under heavy load, while high CPU Ready Time suggests the VM is waiting for CPU resources, both justifying additional vCPUs."
* Module: Troubleshooting, Section: VM Performance Issues"When a VM experiences performance issues, VM CPU Usage and VM CPU Ready Time are critical metrics. CPU Usage shows demand, while CPU Ready Time indicates contention or scheduling delays, helping determine if more vCPUs are warranted." Explanation of Options:
* A. VM CPU UsageThis is correct. VM CPU Usage measures the percentage of CPU resources the VM is consuming. High CPU Usage (e.g., consistently above 80-90%) indicates that the VM is under heavy load and may benefit from additional vCPUs to handle the workload. The ECA course emphasizes:"VM CPU Usage is the primary metric to assess whether a VM's CPU allocation is sufficient for its workload."
* B. VM CPU Ready TimeThis is correct. VM CPU Ready Time measures the time a VM is ready to run but waiting for CPU resources from the hypervisor due to contention or oversubscription. High CPU Ready Time (e.g., above 5-10%) suggests that the VM is not getting enough CPU cycles, and adding vCPUs could alleviate the issue. The ECA course notes:"High VM CPU Ready Time indicates CPU contention, often resolved by adding vCPUs or optimizing resource allocation."
* C. Host Memory Swap Out RateThis is incorrect. Host Memory Swap Out Rate indicates memory pressure on the host, causing memory pages to be swapped to disk. While this can affect VM performance, it is unrelated to CPU performance and does not justify adding vCPUs. The ECA course states:"Host Memory Swap Out Rate is relevant for memory-related issues, not CPU allocation decisions."
* D. Host CPU UsageThis is incorrect. Host CPU Usage measures the overall CPU utilization of the host, not the specific VM. Since the cluster is performing well overall, high Host CPU Usage is unlikely, and it does not directly indicate whether the VM needs more vCPUs. The ECA course clarifies:"Host CPU Usage is a cluster-wide metric and less relevant for diagnosing VM-specific CPU performance issues." Additional Context from ECA:
* Performance Monitoring Tools: In Prism Element or Prism Central, VM CPU Usage and CPU Ready Time can be monitored underVM > Monitoror through dashboards. These metrics provide insight into the VM's CPU demand and contention.
* Adding vCPUs: The ECA course advises caution when adding vCPUs, as over-allocation can increase CPU Ready Time due to scheduling overhead. However, if both CPU Usage and Ready Time are high, adding vCPUs is justified.
Supporting Reference from Web Results:
The Nutanix Bible (https://www.nutanix.com/go/the-nutanix-bible) supports:"For VM performance issues, analyze VM CPU Usage and CPU Ready Time to determine if additional vCPUs are needed, as these metrics directly indicate CPU demand and contention."

NEW QUESTION # 58
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