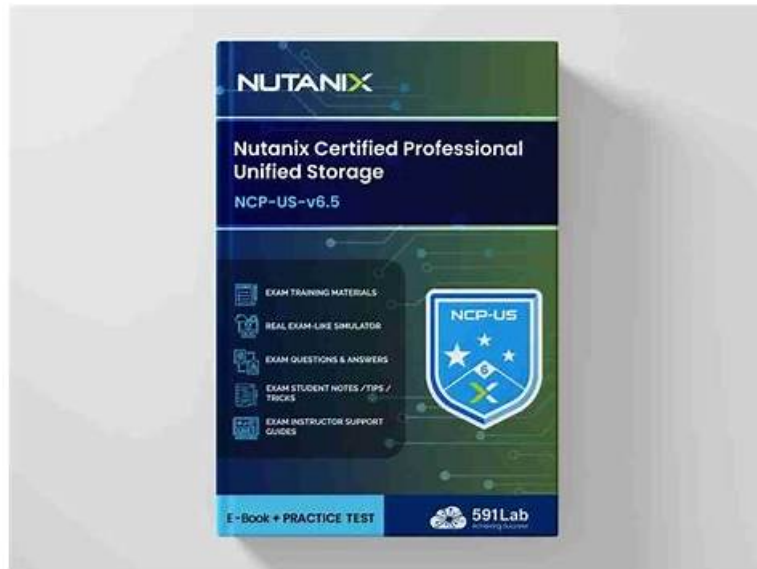


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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

An administrator notices the option to upgrade Objects Manager is disabled. What is the most likely reason?

- A. Objects browser is not available
- B. Provided access keys are wrong
- **C. Objects Service upgrade previously failed**
- D. Prism Element upgrade previously failed

Answer: C

Explanation:

The administrator is attempting to upgrade Objects Manager, a component of Nutanix Objects, but notices that the upgrade option is disabled in Prism Central's Lifecycle Manager (LCM). The most likely reason is that an **Objects Service upgrade previously failed**. Nutanix Objects consists of multiple components, including Objects Manager and Objects Service, and LCM enforces dependencies between these components during upgrades. If a prior upgrade of Objects Service failed, LCM will disable the upgrade option for Objects Manager until the issue with Objects Service is resolved.

The **Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA)** course states, "LCM may disable the upgrade option for Objects Manager if a dependency, such as Objects Service, has a failed upgrade, as Nutanix Objects components must be upgraded in a specific order to maintain system stability." Objects Service is a core component of Nutanix Objects that handles the underlying object storage operations, while Objects Manager provides management and orchestration. A failed Objects Service upgrade can leave the system in an inconsistent state, preventing further upgrades of related components like Objects Manager until the failure is resolved.

The **Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US)** study guide further elaborates that "a common reason for a disabled upgrade option in LCM for Objects Manager is a previous failure in upgrading Objects Service, which must be addressed by troubleshooting the failed upgrade and ensuring all dependencies are met." The administrator should check the LCM logs for details of the failed Objects Service upgrade, resolve the issue (e.g., by addressing network connectivity, disk space, or version compatibility problems), and then retry the upgrade process.

The other options are incorrect:

- **Provided access keys are wrong**: Access keys are relevant for S3-compatible API access to Nutanix Objects buckets, not for LCM upgrades of Objects Manager.
- **Objects browser is not available**: The "Objects browser" is not a component or requirement for upgrading Objects Manager; this term may refer to the UI for browsing objects, which is unrelated to LCM upgrades.
- **Prism Element upgrade previously failed**: A failed Prism Element upgrade might affect cluster-level operations, but it is less likely to directly disable the Objects Manager upgrade option, as Objects Manager upgrades are managed through Prism Central and depend on Objects Service, not Prism Element.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "a failed Objects Service upgrade is a frequent cause of disabled upgrade options for Objects Manager in LCM, requiring administrators to resolve the failure before proceeding." References:

- Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Lifecycle Management:

"Troubleshooting disabled upgrade options in LCM."

- Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Diagnosing upgrade issues for Nutanix Objects components."

- Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), LCM Administration Guide: "Resolving failed upgrades for Objects Service dependencies."

NEW QUESTION # 53

Question:

The administrator creates an S3 bucket as the backup target. While creating the Nutanix Objects endpoint to the newly created S3 bucket, the following error is observed:

"Method Not Allowed: An object from the object-lock enabled bucket can not be modified or deleted unless the retention period is elapsed." What is the most likely cause?

- A. Object-Level permissions are incorrect for GET, HEAD, and PUT bucket-level permissions.
- B. The API key is not configured correctly.
- **C. Write Once Ready Many (WORM) is enabled on the S3 bucket.**
- D. The S3 bucket name is incorrect.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error message explicitly references an object-lock enabled bucket and restrictions on modifying/deleting objects. This points directly to the WORM (Write Once Read Many) feature being enabled on the S3 bucket.

WORM (Object Lock):

* Object Lock (also called WORM) prevents objects from being deleted or modified for a retention period set by the bucket's policy.

* The error states:

"An object from the object-lock enabled bucket can not be modified or deleted unless the retention period is elapsed."

* This directly matches the behavior of an S3 bucket with WORM retention.

The other options:

* A. Bucket name incorrect: Would result in a "NoSuchBucket" or "Not Found" error, not "Method Not Allowed."

* C. Object-Level permissions: Insufficient permissions would cause "Access Denied" or "Forbidden," not WORM-specific errors.

* D. API key misconfiguration: Would typically produce authentication errors ("SignatureDoesNotMatch," etc.), not a WORM policy restriction.

The NUSA course discusses WORM behavior:

"If WORM is enabled on a bucket, objects cannot be deleted or modified until the retention period expires.

Attempting to do so will generate 'Method Not Allowed' errors."

Thus, the error here is directly caused by WORM retention (Object Lock) being active on the S3 bucket.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Question:

In order to deploy Nutanix Files, which two networks should be created? (Choose two.)

- A. Client Network
- B. Overlay Network
- C. Management Network
- D. Storage Network

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The Nutanix Files deployment process requires two logical networks for operational separation and performance:

Client Network:

"This is the network through which client devices (Windows, Linux) connect to the file shares hosted by the FSVMs. It ensures that user data access is isolated from management traffic."

Management Network:

"This network is used for communication between FSVMs and Prism Central/Prism Element for administrative tasks, health monitoring, and management APIs." The Storage Network is not a separate network for Nutanix Files—it uses the cluster's existing storage network (backed by the Nutanix DSF). The Overlay Network concept is specific to container environments, not Nutanix Files deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Question:

An administrator has been asked to lock a file indefinitely. The lock can be explicitly removed only by authorized users.

Which configuration matches the requirements of this task?

- A. Nutanix Objects Legal hold
- B. Data Lens Ransomware Protection
- C. Blocked File Types for Files
- D. Nutanix Objects with WORM versioning

Answer: A

Explanation:

Legal Hold in Nutanix Objects is a feature designed for compliance and regulatory use cases, ensuring that specific objects (files) cannot be deleted or modified for an indefinite period, even if WORM (Write Once Read Many) policies exist.

Here's how it matches the scenario:

Indefinite Lock:

* Legal Hold ensures that once applied, the object is locked indefinitely.

* Unlike WORM retention, which is based on a fixed duration (like days/months), Legal Hold has no expiration until an authorized administrator explicitly removes it.

Authorized Removal Only:

* Only users with specific Legal Hold management permissions can remove the lock, maintaining compliance and governance integrity.

The NUSA course materials emphasize:

"Legal Hold is a compliance feature that prevents deletion or modification of specific objects. It can only be lifted by authorized administrators, ensuring that the data remains immutable as long as required by legal or regulatory processes." The other options: WORM versioning- locks data for a fixed retention period; it does not provide indefinite locking. Data Lens Ransomware Protection- focuses on monitoring for anomalies, not explicit file locking. Blocked File Types for Files- prevents certain files from being uploaded but does not lock already uploaded files. Thus, to indefinitely lock a file in Nutanix Objects, the administrator should use Legal Hold.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which feature allows for enforcing strict capacity limits for individual users?

- A. Storage Policy with a Soft Storage Capacity Limit
- **B. Quota Policy with a Hard Quota Limit**
- C. Storage Policy with a Hard Storage Capacity Limit
- D. Quota Policy with a Soft Quota Limit

Answer: B

Explanation:

To enforce strict capacity limits for individual users in Nutanix Files, the administrator should use a Quota Policy with a Hard Quota Limit. Nutanix Files supports quota policies to manage storage usage at the user, group, or share level, and a hard quota limit ensures that users cannot exceed the specified capacity, enforcing strict control over storage consumption.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "Nutanix Files supports quota policies with hard limits to enforce strict capacity restrictions for individual users, preventing them from exceeding their allocated storage." A hard quota limit blocks write operations once the user reaches the defined capacity, ensuring compliance with storage restrictions. This is particularly useful for managing storage in multi-tenant environments or ensuring fair resource allocation.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further elaborates that "a Quota Policy with a Hard Quota Limit is the recommended approach for enforcing strict capacity limits per user in Nutanix Files, as it denies further writes when the limit is reached." In contrast, a soft quota limit only generates warnings but allows users to exceed the limit, which does not meet the requirement for strict enforcement.

The other options are incorrect:

* Storage Policy with a Hard Storage Capacity Limit: Storage policies in Nutanix typically apply to data placement or tiering (e.g., in Nutanix Volumes or Objects) and are not used for user-level quotas in Nutanix Files.

* Quota Policy with a Soft Quota Limit: A soft quota limit only provides warnings when the limit is exceeded, allowing users to continue writing data, which does not enforce strict capacity limits.

* Storage Policy with a Soft Storage Capacity Limit: Similar to the above, this is not a user-level quota mechanism and does not enforce strict limits.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "Quota Policies with Hard Quota Limits are the primary mechanism in Nutanix Files for enforcing strict capacity limits for individual users, ensuring they cannot exceed their allocated storage." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Configuring quota policies for user storage limits." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Quota management in Nutanix Files." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Setting hard quota limits for users."

NEW QUESTION # 57

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