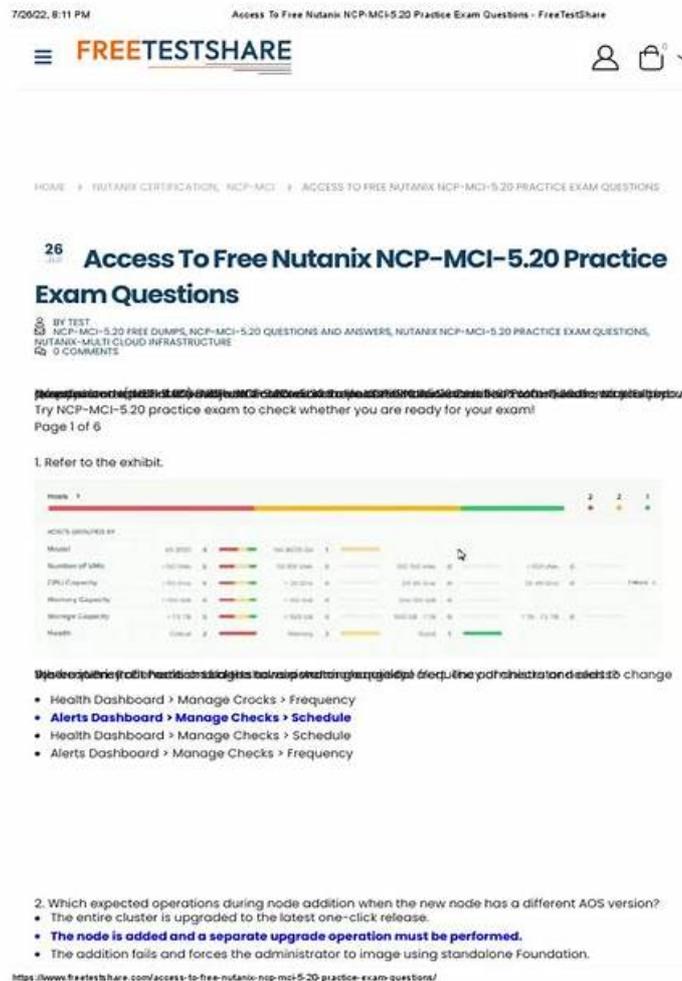


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Nutanix Certified Master (NCM) is the highest level of accreditation available in the Nutanix Partner Network. The NCMs are technology experts and provide strategic guidance to customers on architecting and implementing enterprise cloud solutions.

The NCM-MCI 5.15 certification proves one's skills in designing, building, managing, and supporting an enterprise cloud infrastructure using the Nutanix Enterprise Cloud OS software. This exam validates that a candidate has the expertise to perform configuration and troubleshooting of Nutanix software components at both the cluster and single node level. **Nutanix NCM-MCI Exam Dumps** are available for you to take the exam. A candidate for this exam should demonstrate proficiency with Nutanix Prism Central management as well as primary and secondary storage capabilities.

>> Valid NCM-MCI Exam Questions <<

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Nutanix NCM-MCI exam is a technical exam. This test requires candidates to have a clear understanding of the architecture and features that are associated with the Nutanix Prism web console and Prism Central. The topics covered in this exam are Networking, Storage, Security, and Cluster Management.

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## Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10 Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

### NEW QUESTION # 15

Task 9

Part1

An administrator logs into Prism Element and sees an alert stating the following:

Cluster services down on Controller VM (35.197.75.196)

Correct this issue in the least disruptive manner.

Part2

In a separate request, the security team has noticed a newly created cluster is reporting.

CVM [35.197.75.196] is using the default password.

They have provided some new security requirements for cluster level security.

Security requirements:

Update the default password for the root user on the node to match the admin user password: Note: 192.168.x.x is not available.

To access a node use the Host IP (172.30.0.x) from a CVM or the supplied external IP address.

Update the default password for the nutanix user on the CVM to match the admin user password.

Resolve the alert that is being reported.

Output the cluster-wide configuration of the SCMA policy to Desktop\Files\output.txt before changes are made.

Enable the Advance intrusion Detection Environment (AIDE) to run on a weekly basis for the cluster.

Enable high-strength password policies for the cluster.

Ensure CVMs require SSH keys for login instead of passwords. (SSH keys are located in the Desktop\Files\SSH folder).  
Ensure the clusters meets these requirements. Do not reboot any cluster components.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To correct the issue of cluster services down on Controller VM (35.197.75.196) in the least disruptive manner, you need to do the following steps:

Log in to Prism Element using the admin user credentials.

Go to the Alerts page and click on the alert to see more details.

You will see which cluster services are down on the Controller VM. For example, it could be cassandra, curator, stargate, etc.

To start the cluster services, you need to SSH to the Controller VM using the nutanix user credentials. You can use any SSH client such as PuTTY or Windows PowerShell to connect to the Controller VM. You will need the IP address and the password of the nutanix user, which you can find in Desktop\Files\SSH\nutanix.txt.

Once you are logged in to the Controller VM, run the command:

```
cluster status | grep -v UP
```

This will show you which services are down on the Controller VM.

To start the cluster services, run the command:

```
cluster start
```

This will start all the cluster services on the Controller VM.

To verify that the cluster services are running, run the command:

```
cluster status | grep -v UP
```

This should show no output, indicating that all services are up.

To clear the alert, go back to Prism Element and click on Resolve in the Alerts page.

To meet the security requirements for cluster level security, you need to do the following steps:

To update the default password for the root user on the node to match the admin user password, you need to SSH to the node using the root user credentials. You can use any SSH client such as PuTTY or Windows PowerShell to connect to the node. You will need the IP address and the password of the root user, which you can find in Desktop\Files\SSH\root.txt.

Once you are logged in to the node, run the command:

```
passwd
```

This will prompt you to enter a new password for the root user. Enter the same password as the admin user, which you can find in Desktop\Files\SSH\admin.txt.

To update the default password for the nutanix user on the CVM to match the admin user password, you need to SSH to the CVM using the nutanix user credentials. You can use any SSH client such as PuTTY or Windows PowerShell to connect to the CVM.

You will need the IP address and the password of the nutanix user, which you can find in Desktop\Files\SSH\nutanix.txt.

Once you are logged in to the CVM, run the command:

```
passwd
```

This will prompt you to enter a new password for the nutanix user. Enter the same password as the admin user, which you can find in Desktop\Files\SSH\admin.txt.

To resolve the alert that is being reported, go back to Prism Element and click on Resolve in the Alerts page.

To output the cluster-wide configuration of SCMA policy to Desktop\Files\output.txt before changes are made, you need to log in to Prism Element using the admin user credentials.

Go to Security > SCMA Policy and click on View Policy Details. This will show you the current settings of SCMA policy for each entity type.

Copy and paste these settings into a new text file named Desktop\Files\output.txt.

To enable AIDE (Advanced Intrusion Detection Environment) to run on a weekly basis for the cluster, you need to log in to Prism Element using the admin user credentials.

Go to Security > AIDE Configuration and click on Enable AIDE. This will enable AIDE to monitor file system changes on all CVMs and nodes in the cluster.

Select Weekly as the frequency of AIDE scans and click Save.

To enable high-strength password policies for the cluster, you need to log in to Prism Element using the admin user credentials.

Go to Security > Password Policy and click on Edit Policy. This will allow you to modify the password policy settings for each entity type.

For each entity type (Admin User, Console User, CVM User, and Host User), select High Strength as the password policy level and click Save.

To ensure CVMs require SSH keys for login instead of passwords, you need to log in to Prism Element using the admin user credentials.

Go to Security > Cluster Lockdown and click on Configure Lockdown. This will allow you to manage SSH access settings for the cluster.

Uncheck Enable Remote Login with Password. This will disable password-based SSH access to the cluster.

Click New Public Key and enter a name for the key and paste the public key value from Desktop\Files\SSH\id\_rsa.pub. This will add a public key for key-based SSH access to the cluster.

Click Save and Apply Lockdown. This will apply the changes and ensure CVMs require SSH keys for login instead of passwords. Part1

Enter CVM ssh and execute:

```
cluster status | grep -v UP
```

```
cluster start
```

If there are issues starting some services, check the following:

Check if the node is in maintenance mode by running the `ncli host ls` command on the CVM. Verify if the parameter Under Maintenance Mode is set to False for the node where the services are down. If the parameter Under Maintenance Mode is set to True, remove the node from maintenance mode by running the following command:

```
* nutanix@cvm$ ncli host edit id=<host id> enable-maintenance-mode=false
```

 You can determine the host ID by using `ncli host ls`.

See the troubleshooting topics related to failed cluster services in the Advanced Administration Guide available from the Nutanix Portal's Software Documentation page. (Use the filters to search for the guide for your AOS version). These topics have information about common and AOS-specific logs, such as Stargate, Cassandra, and other modules.

```
* Check for any latest FATALs for the service that is down. The following command prints all the FATALs for a CVM. Run this command on all CVMs.
```

```
nutanix@cvm$ for i in `svnips`; do echo "CVM: $i"; ssh $i "ls -ltr /home/nutanix/data/logs/*.FATAL"; done
```

 NCC Health Check:

```
cluster_services_down_check (nutanix.com) Part2
```

 Update the default password for the root user on the node to match the admin

```
user password echo -e "CHANGING ALL AHV HOST ROOT PASSWORDS.\nPlease input new password: "; read -rs
```

```
password1; echo "Confirm new password: "; read -rs password2; if [ "$password1" == "$password2" ]; then for host in $(hostips);
```

```
do echo Host $host; echo $password1 | ssh root@$host "passwd --stdin root"; done; else echo "The passwords do not match"; fi
```

```
Update the default password for the nutanix user on the CVM sudo passwd nutanix
```

 Output the cluster-wide configuration of the

```
SCMA policy ncli cluster get-hypervisor-security-config
```

 Output Example:

```
nutanix@NTNX-372a19a3-A-CVM:10.35.150.184:~$ ncli cluster get-hypervisor-security-config
```

 Enable Aide : false Enable Core

```
: false Enable High Strength P... : false Enable Banner : false Schedule : DAILY Enable iTLB Multihit M... : false
```

 Enable the

```
Advance intrusion Detection Environment (AIDE) to run on a weekly basis for the cluster.
```

```
ncli cluster edit-hypervisor-security-params enable-aide=true
```

```
ncli cluster edit-hypervisor-security-params schedule=weekly
```

```
Enable high-strength password policies for the cluster.
```

```
ncli cluster edit-hypervisor-security-params enable-high-strength-password=true
```

 Ensure CVMs require SSH keys for login instead of passwords

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA060000008gb3CAA>

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## NEW QUESTION # 16

### Task 16

Running NCC on a cluster prior to an upgrade results in the following output FAIL: CVM System Partition /home usage at 93% (greater than threshold, 90%) Identify the CVM with the issue, remove the file causing the storage bloat, and check the health again by running the individual disk usage health check only on the problematic CVM do not run NCC health check Note: Make sure only the individual health check is executed from the affected node

### Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To identify the CVM with the issue, remove the file causing the storage bloat, and check the health again, you can follow these steps: Log in to Prism Central and click on Entities on the left menu.

Select Virtual Machines from the drop-down menu and find the NCC health check output file from the list. You can use the date and time information to locate the file. The file name should be something like `ncc-output-YYYY-MM-DD-HH-MM-SS.log`.

Open the file and look for the line that says FAIL: CVM System Partition /home usage at 93% (greater than threshold, 90%). Note down the IP address of the CVM that has this issue. It should be something like X.X.X.X.

Log in to the CVM using SSH or console with the username and password provided.

Run the command `du -sh /home/*` to see the disk usage of each file and directory under /home. Identify the file that is taking up most of the space. It could be a log file, a backup file, or a temporary file. Make sure it is not a system file or a configuration file that is needed by the CVM.

Run the command `rm -f /home/<filename>` to remove the file causing the storage bloat. Replace <filename> with the actual name of the file.

Run the command `ncc health_checks hardware_checks disk_checks disk_usage_check --cvm_list=X.X.X.X` to check the health again by running the individual disk usage health check only on the problematic CVM. Replace X.X.X.X with the IP address of the CVM that you noted down earlier.

Verify that the output shows `PASS: CVM System Partition /home usage at XX%` (less than threshold, 90%). This means that the issue has been resolved.

#access to CVM IP by Putty

`allssh df -h #look for the path /dev/sdb3 and select the IP of the CVM`

`ssh CVM_IP`

`ls`

`cd software_downloads`

`ls`

`cd nos`

`ls -l -h`

`rm files_name`

`df -h`

`ncc health_checks hardware_checks disk_checks disk_usage_check`

## NEW QUESTION # 17

### Task 7

An administrator has environment that will soon be upgraded to 6.5. In the meantime, they need to implement log and apply a security policy named `Staging_Production`, such that not VM in the Staging Environment can communicate with any VM in the production Environment, Configure the environment to satisfy this requirement.

Note: All other configurations not indicated must be left at their default values.

### Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure the environment to satisfy the requirement of implementing a security policy named `Staging_Production`, such that no VM in the Staging Environment can communicate with any VM in the production Environment, you need to do the following steps: Log in to Prism Central and go to `Network > Security Policies > Create Security Policy`. Enter `Staging_Production` as the name of the security policy and select `Cluster A` as the cluster.

In the `Scope` section, select `VMs` as the entity type and add the VMs that belong to the Staging Environment and the Production Environment as the entities. You can use tags or categories to filter the VMs based on their environment.

In the `Rules` section, create a new rule with the following settings:

Direction: `Bidirectional`

Protocol: `Any`

Source: `Staging Environment`

Destination: `Production Environment`

Action: `Deny`

Save the security policy and apply it to the cluster.

This will create a security policy that will block any traffic between the VMs in the Staging Environment and the VMs in the Production Environment. You can verify that the security policy is working by trying to ping or access any VM in the Production Environment from any VM in the Staging Environment, or vice versa. You should not be able to do so.

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## NEW QUESTION # 18

### Task 14

The application team has requested several mission-critical VMs to be configured for disaster recovery. The remote site (when added) will not be managed by Prism Central. As such, this solution should be built using the Web Console.

Disaster Recovery requirements per VM:

`Mkt01`

RPO: 2 hours

Retention: 5 snapshots

`Fin01`

RPO: 15 minutes

Retention: 7 days

Dev01

RPO: 1 day

Retention: 2 snapshots

Configure a DR solution that meets the stated requirements.

Any objects created in this item must start with the name of the VM being protected.

Note: the remote site will be added later

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure a DR solution that meets the stated requirements, you can follow these steps:

Log in to the Web Console of the source cluster where the VMs are running.

Click on Protection Domains on the left menu and click on Create Protection Domain.

Enter a name for the protection domain, such as PD\_Mkt01, and a description if required. Click Next.

Select Mkt01 from the list of VMs and click Next.

Select Schedule Based from the drop-down menu and enter 2 hours as the interval. Click Next.

Select Remote Site from the drop-down menu and choose the remote site where you want to replicate the VM. Click Next.

Enter 5 as the number of snapshots to retain on both local and remote sites. Click Next.

Review the protection domain details and click Finish.

Repeat the same steps for Fin01 and Dev01, using PD\_Fin01 and PD\_Dev01 as the protection domain names, and adjusting the interval and retention values according to the requirements.

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**NEW QUESTION # 19**

Task 11

An administrator has noticed that after a host failure, the SQL03 VM was not powered back on from another host within the cluster. The Other SQL VMs (SQL01, SQL02) have recovered properly in the past.

Resolve the issue and configure the environment to ensure any single host failure affects a minimal number of SQL VMs.

Note: Do not power on any VMs

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

One possible reason why the SQL03 VM was not powered back on after a host failure is that the cluster was configured with the default (best effort) VM high availability mode, which does not guarantee the availability of VMs in case of insufficient resources on the remaining hosts. To resolve this issue, I suggest changing the VM high availability mode to guarantee (reserved segments), which reserves some memory on each host for failover of VMs from a failed host. This way, the SQL03 VM will have a higher chance of being restarted on another host in case of a host failure.

To change the VM high availability mode to guarantee (reserved segments), you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Central and select the cluster where the SQL VMs are running.

Click on the gear icon on the top right corner and select Cluster Settings.

Under Cluster Services, click on Virtual Machine High Availability.

Select Guarantee (Reserved Segments) from the drop-down menu and click Save.

To configure the environment to ensure any single host failure affects a minimal number of SQL VMs, I suggest using anti-affinity rules, which prevent VMs that belong to the same group from running on the same host. This way, if one host fails, only one SQL VM will be affected and the other SQL VMs will continue running on different hosts.

To create an anti-affinity rule for the SQL VMs, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Central and click on Entities on the left menu.

Select Virtual Machines from the drop-down menu and click on Create Group.

Enter a name for the group, such as SQL Group, and click Next.

Select the SQL VMs (SQL01, SQL02, SQL03) from the list and click Next.

Select Anti-Affinity from the drop-down menu and click Next.

Review the group details and click Finish.

I hope this helps. How else can I help?

[https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=AHV-Admin-Guide-v6\\_5:ahv-affinity-policies-c.html](https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=AHV-Admin-Guide-v6_5:ahv-affinity-policies-c.html)

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