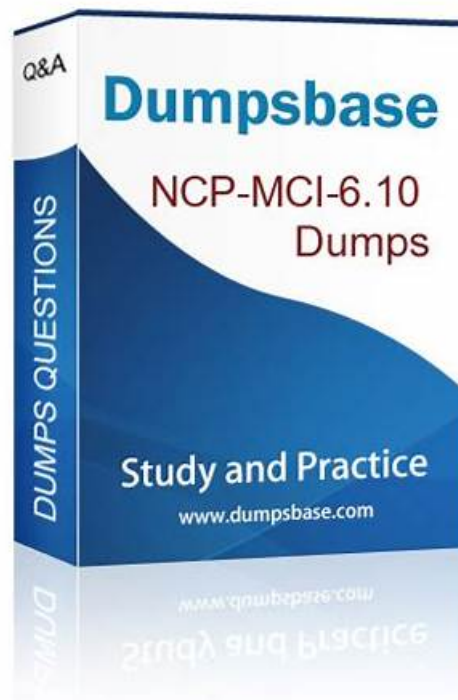


NCM-MCI-6.10최신버전시험덤프자료, NCM-MCI-6.10 인증시험인기덤프자료



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>> NCM-MCI-6.10최신버전 시험덤프자료 <<

시험대비 NCM-MCI-6.10최신버전 시험덤프자료 공부자료

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최신 Master Level NCM-MCI-6.10 무료샘플문제 (Q19-Q24):

질문 # 19

The Database team is reporting performance degradation for a business-critical application on Saturdays.

The team is requesting monitoring of processor, memory and storage utilization for the cluster for the application: SQL01, SQL02.

The report should contain views for the following:

* At the cluster level, only for the Cluster 1: The maximum percentage of CPU used

* At the VM level, including any future VM with the prefix SQL: The maximum time taken, maximum percentage of time a VM waits to use the physical CPU, out of the total CPU The report should run on Sundays at 12:00 AM for the previous 7 days. The report should show when completed.

Create a report named SQL_Batch_Saturday that meets these requirements.

Generate an instance of the report named SQL_Batch_Saturday as a CSV and save the file.

Note: You must name the report SQL_Batch_Saturday to receive any credit. Any other name will not be accepted. SMTP is not configured.

정답 :

설명 :

See the Explanation below for detailed answer.

Explanation:

Here is the step-by-step solution to create and run the report, performed entirely within Prism Central.

1. Create the Analysis Session

First, we will build the charts and entities for the report using the Analysis tool.

* From the Prism Central main menu, navigate to Operations > Analysis.

* Click the + New Session button.

* Add the required entities:

* In the "Entities" search box, type Cluster 1 and select Cluster: Cluster 1.

* In the "Entities" search box, type SQL01 and select VM: SQL01.

* In the "Entities" search box, type SQL02 and select VM: SQL02.

* Click Add Charts > New Chart to add the Cluster CPU chart:

* Title: Cluster 1 Max CPU Usage

* Entity Type: Cluster

* Metric: Cluster CPU Usage %

* Aggregation: Select Maximum

* Click Add.

* Click Add Charts > New Chart to add the VM CPU Ready Time chart:

* Title: VM Max CPU Ready Time

* Entity Type: VM

* Metric: CPU Ready Time %

* Aggregation: Select Maximum

* Click Add.

2. Save and Configure the Report

Now, save the session as a report and configure it to dynamically include all VMs with the SQL prefix.

* Click the Save as Report icon (the bookmark icon in the upper right).

* Name the report SQL_Batch_Saturday and click Save.

* Navigate to Operations > Reports.

* Find the SQL_Batch_Saturday report you just created and click its name to open the report editor.

* In the Entities tile, click the Edit (pencil) icon.

* By default, it will list "Cluster 1", "SQL01", and "SQL02".

* Change the VM selection:

* Select the radio button for All VMs prefixed with.

* In the text box, enter SQL.

* Ensure "Cluster 1" is still listed under "Clusters".

* Click Save.

3. Schedule the Report

* While still in the report editor for SQL_Batch_Saturday, click the Schedule button.

* Configure the schedule:

* Recurrence: Weekly

* Repeat on: Sunday

* Start Time: 12:00 AM

* Time Range: Previous 7 Days

* Configure the notification (as SMTP is not available):

* Expand the Notification Settings section.

* Check the box for Notify when ready (this enables the bell icon notification).

* Ensure "Email Report" is not checked.

* Click Save.

4. Generate and Save the CSV Instance

Finally, run the report now and download the CSV as requested.

- * Navigate back to the main Operations > Reports list.
- * Select the checkbox next to SQL_Batch_Saturday.
- * Click the Actions dropdown and select Run Now.
- * In the dialog, confirm the time range (e.g., "Last 7 Days") and click Run.
- * Click the Report Instances tab.
- * Wait for the report instance "SQL_Batch_Saturday" to finish running (the status will change from "Running" to Succeeded).
- * Once it has succeeded, click the Download (arrow) icon for that instance.
- * Select the CSV format.
- * Save the file to the desktop.

질문 # 20

Task 8

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.

정답:

설명:

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

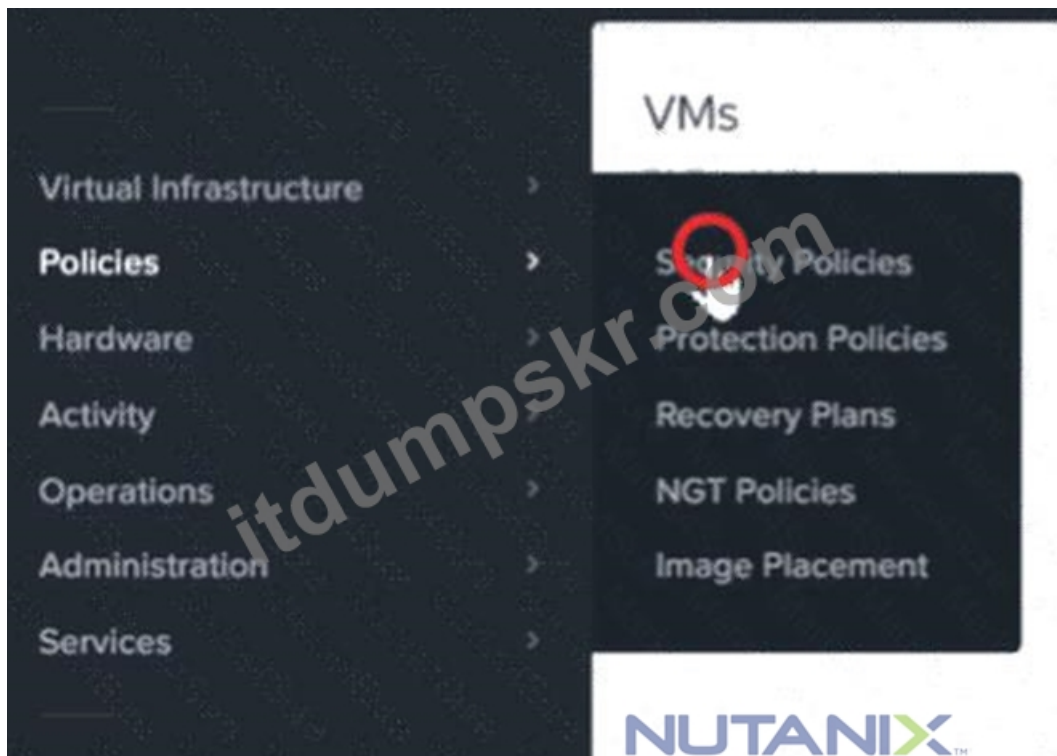
Destination: Production Environment

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.



Name

Staging_Production

Purpose

Isolate Staging_Production

Isolate This Category

Environment: Staging

From This Category

Environment: Production

☐ Apply the isolation only within a subset of the data center

Advanced Configuration

Policy Hit Logs ☐ Disabled

Cancel Apply Now Save and Monitor

2 Actions

Type name Update

1 selected or Monitor

Apply

Staging_Production Isolate HR from IT Environment: Staging Environment: Production Monitoring few seconds ago

To enforce the policy, check the box next to the policy, choose Actions, then Apply.

질문 # 21

An administrator is working to create a VM using Nutanix V3 API calls with the following specifications.

VM specifications:

- * vCPUs: 2
- * Memory: 8Gb
- * Disk Size: 50Gb
- * Cluster: Cluster 1

* Network: default-net

* Branding must be disabled on the VM

The API call is failing, indicating an issue with the payload:

```
"": [
  "metadata' is a required property",
  "spec' is a required property"
],
"message": "Request could not be processed.",
"reason": "INVALID_REQUEST"
```

The body is saved in desktop\API_Create_VM.txt.

Correct any issues in the text file that would prevent it from creating the VM. Also ensure the VM will be created as specified and make sure it is saved for re-use using that filename.

Deploy the VM through the API.

Note: Do not power on the VM.

정답:

설명:

See the Explanation below for detailed answer.

Explanation:

Here is the step-by-step solution to correct the API payload and deploy the VM.

This task is performed using the REST API Explorer within Prism Central.

1. Get Required UUIDs

To create a VM, you first need the unique IDs (UUIDs) for the target cluster and network.

* From the Prism Central dashboard, click the question mark (?) icon in the top-right corner and select REST API Explorer.

* Find Cluster 1 UUID:

* In the API Explorer, search for and select the clusters/list (POST) endpoint.

* In the Body field, paste a simple filter: { "kind": "cluster" }

* Click Send.

* In the "Response" body, find the entry for Cluster 1 and copy its metadata.uuid value.

* Find default-net UUID:

* Search for and select the subnets/list (POST) endpoint.

* In the Body field, paste: { "kind": "subnet" }

* Click Send.

* In the "Response" body, find the entry where spec.name is default-net and copy its metadata.uuid value.

2. Correct the API Payload File

The error message "metadata' is a required property" and "spec' is a required property" indicates the JSON in the file is malformed and missing the required root-level objects. The file content also does not match the VM specifications.

* On the desktop, open API_Create_VM.txt in Notepad.

* Delete all existing text in the file (including the POST Call and Body: lines).

* Paste the following corrected and complete JSON payload into the file.

* Replace <UUID_for_Cluster_1> and <UUID_for_default-net> with the actual UUIDs you copied in the previous step.

JSON

```
{
  "spec": {
    "name": "API_VM_Task15",
    "resources": {
      "power_state": "OFF",
      "num_sockets": 2,
      "num_vcpus_per_socket": 1,
      "memory_size_mib": 8192,
      "disk_list": [
        {
          "disk_size_mib": 51200,
          "device_properties": {
            "device_type": "DISK"
          }
        }
      ],
      "nic_list": [
        {
```

```

"subnet_reference": {
  "kind": "subnet",
  "uuid": "<UUID_for_default-net>"
},
},
],
"guest_customization": {
  "is_overridable": true,
  "override_branding": true
},
},
"cluster_reference": {
  "kind": "cluster",
  "uuid": "<UUID_for_Cluster_1>"
},
},
"metadata": {
  "kind": "vm"
}
}
}

```

* Save and close the API_Create_VM.txt file.

Correction Summary:

* JSON Structure: The original file was malformed. The new payload provides the required spec and metadata objects at the root level.

* vCPUs: Set to 2 sockets (2 vCPUs total).

* Memory: Set to 8192 MiB (8 GB).

* Disk: Set to 51200 MiB (50 GB) and removed the unneeded CDROM.

* Cluster/Network: Placeholders are added for the required UUIDs.

* Branding: guest_customization.override_branding: true is added to disable branding for the VM.

3. Deploy the VM via API

* Return to the REST API Explorer.

* Search for and select the vms (POST) endpoint (the one with the description "Create a new vm").

* Open the corrected API_Create_VM.txt file, copy its entire contents (which now includes your specific UUIDs).

* Paste the complete JSON payload into the Body field of the vms (POST) endpoint.

* Click Send.

The API will return a 202 Accepted response, and the VM will be created (and remain powered off) on Cluster 1.

질문 # 22

Task 6

An administrator needs to assess performance gains provided by AHV Turbo at the guest level.

To perform the test the administrator created a Windows 10 VM named Turbo with the following configuration.

1 vCPU

8 GB RAM

SATA Controller

40 GB vDisk

The stress test application is multi-threaded capable, but the performance is not as expected with AHV Turbo enabled. Configure the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo.

Note: Do not power on the VM. Configure or prepare the VM for configuration as best you can without powering it on.

정답 :

설명 :

To configure the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Element of cluster A using the credentials provided.

Go to VM > Table and select the VM named Turbo.

Click on Update and go to Hardware tab.

Increase the number of vCPUs to match the number of multiqueues that you want to enable. For example, if you want to enable 8 multiqueues, set the vCPUs to 8. This will improve the performance of multi-threaded workloads by allowing them to use multiple processors.

Change the SCSI Controller type from SATA to VirtIO. This will enable the use of VirtIO drivers, which are required for AHV

Turbo.

Click Save to apply the changes.

Power off the VM if it is running and mount the Nutanix VirtIO ISO image as a CD-ROM device. You can download the ISO image from Nutanix Portal.

Power on the VM and install the latest Nutanix VirtIO drivers for Windows 10. You can follow the instructions from Nutanix Support Portal.

After installing the drivers, power off the VM and unmount the Nutanix VirtIO ISO image.

Power on the VM and log in to Windows 10.

Open a command prompt as administrator and run the following command to enable multiqueue for the VirtIO NIC:

```
ethtool -L eth0 combined 8
```

Replace eth0 with the name of your network interface and 8 with the number of multiqueues that you want to enable. You can use `ipconfig /all` to find out your network interface name.

Restart the VM for the changes to take effect.

You have now configured the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo. You can run your stress test application again and observe the performance gains.

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LKPdCAOchangev>

CPU to 2/4 ?

Change SATA Controller to SCSI:

```
acli vm.get Turbo
```

Output Example:

```
Turbo {
  config {
    agent_vm: False
    allow_live_migrate: True
    boot {
      boot_device_order: "kCdrom"
      boot_device_order: "kDisk"
      boot_device_order: "kNetwork"
      uefi_boot: False
    }
    cpu_passthrough: False
    disable_branding: False
    disk_list {
      addr {
        bus: "ide"
        index: 0
      }
      cdrom: True
      device_uuid: "994b7840-dc7b-463e-a9bb-1950d7138671"
      empty: True
    }
    disk_list {
      addr {
        bus: "sata"
        index: 0
      }
      container_id: 4
      container_uuid: "49b3e1a4-4201-4a3a-8abc-447c663a2a3e"
      device_uuid: "622550e4-fb91-49dd-8fc7-9e90e89a7b0e"
      naa_id: "naa.6506b8dcda1de6e9ce911de7d3a22111"
      storage_vdisk_uuid: "7e98a626-4cb3-47df-a1e2-8627cf90eae6"
      vmdisk_size: 10737418240
      vmdisk_uuid: "17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716"
    }
    flash_mode: False
    hwclock_timezone: "UTC"
    machine_type: "pc"
    memory_mb: 2048
    name: "Turbo"
    nic_list {
      connected: True
```



```

mac_addr: "50:6b:8d:b2:a5:e4"
network_name: "network"
network_type: "kNativeNetwork"
network_uuid: "86a0d7ca-acfd-48db-b15c-5d654ff39096"
type: "kNormalNic"
uuid: "b9e3e127-966c-43f3-b33c-13608154c8bf"
vlan_mode: "kAccess"
}
num_cores_per_vcpu: 2
num_threads_per_core: 1
num_vcpus: 2
num_vnuma_nodes: 0
vga_console: True
vm_type: "kGuestVM"
}
is_rfl_vm: False
logical_timestamp: 2
state: "Off"
uuid: "9670901f-8c5b-4586-a699-41f0c9ab26c3"
}
acli vm.disk_create Turbo clone_from_vmdisk=17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716 bus=scsi remove the old disk acli
vm.disk_delete 17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716 disk_addr=sata.0

```

질문 # 23

TASK 1

A newly created Windows VM "SQL02" is experiencing poor storage performance when compared to "SQL01" running within the same cluster, on the same storage container.

The cluster is in a healthy state.

Create a new session named Monitor SQL02 with meaningful metrics. Right click on the session page and click Select All then paste this into Notepad and save it as Task 1.txt on the desktop.

Also, save the analysis as a report named MonitorSQL02 and send the report as a PDF on a daily basis to perf_group@ACME.org. Reports should not be retained. If any new objects need to be created, use monitovm2 in the name. Finally, correct the issue within "SQL02".

Notes:

- * Do not power on the VMs.
- * While you will be creating a session, you will need to examine the VM configurations to determine the issue.
- * Do not delete the VM to resolve the issue, any other destructive change is acceptable.

정답 :

설명:

See the Explanation below for detailed answer.

Explanation:

Here is the step-by-step solution to all three tasks, performed within the Nutanix Prism interface.

Task 1: Create Monitoring Session & Save Metrics

- * From the Prism Central dashboard, navigate to Operations > Analysis.
- * Click the + New Session button.
- * Name the session Monitor SQL02.
- * In the "Entities" search box, type SQL01 and select VM: SQL01.
- * In the "Entities" search box, type SQL02 and select VM: SQL02.
- * Click Add Charts > New Chart.
- * Title: Storage IOPS
- * Metric: Storage Controller IOPS
- * Click Add.
- * Click Add Charts > New Chart.
- * Title: Storage Latency
- * Metric: Storage Controller Latency
- * Click Add.
- * Click Add Charts > New Chart.
- * Title: Storage Bandwidth

- * Metric: Storage Controller Bandwidth
 - * Click Add.
 - * Click Save Session.
 - * With the "Monitor SQL02" session open, right-click anywhere on the page and click Select All.
 - * Right-click again and select Copy.
 - * Open Notepad, paste the content, and save the file to the desktop as Task 1.txt.
- (The content pasted into Task 1.txt would be the session's chart configurations, showing metrics for SQL01 and SQL02.)
- Task 2: Create and Schedule the Report
- * While still in the "Monitor SQL02" analysis session, click the Save as Report button (it looks like a bookmark icon).
 - * Name the report MonitorSQL02 and click Save.
 - * Navigate to Operations > Reports.
 - * Find the MonitorSQL02 report in the list. Select its checkbox.
 - * Click the Actions dropdown and select Schedule.
 - * Configure the schedule with the following settings:
 - * Schedule Name: monitovm2_daily_report
 - * Recurrence: Daily
 - * Start Time: (Set to a time, e.g., 8:00 AM)
 - * Repeat every: 1 day(s)
 - * Retention Policy: Uncheck the "Retain a copy of the report" box. (This ensures reports are not retained).
 - * Email Report: Check this box.
 - * Format: PDF
 - * Recipients: perf_group@ACME.org
 - * Click Save.

Task 3: Identify and Correct the Performance Issue

This task is performed without powering on the VMs, indicating a configuration error.

Investigation

- * Navigate to VMs > Table view.
- * Click on the SQL01 (the good VM) and select the Configuration tab.
- * Expand the Disks section. Observe that the primary disk is attached to a SCSI bus (e.g., scsi.0). This is the high-performance standard.
- * Return to the VM list and click on SQL02 (the problem VM).
- * Expand the Disks section.

Root Cause

You discover that the primary disk for SQL02 is attached to an IDE bus. The IDE bus has significant performance limitations and is not suitable for a database server, causing the poor storage performance.

Correction

- * With the SQL02 VM selected, click the Update button.
- * In the "Update VM" dialog, scroll down to the Disks section.
- * Find the disk attached to the IDE bus. Click the Edit (pencil) icon for that disk.
- * Change the Bus Type dropdown from IDE to SCSI.
- * The Device Index will automatically populate (e.g., scsi.0).
- * Click Save in the "Update Disk" dialog.
- * (Note: A "VirtIO SCSI Controller" will be automatically added to the VM configuration if one was not already present.)
- * Click Save in the "Update VM" dialog.

The VM SQL02 is now configured to use the high-performance VirtIO-SCSI controller, which will resolve the storage performance discrepancy once the VM is powered on.

질문 # 24

.....

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- [illegible]