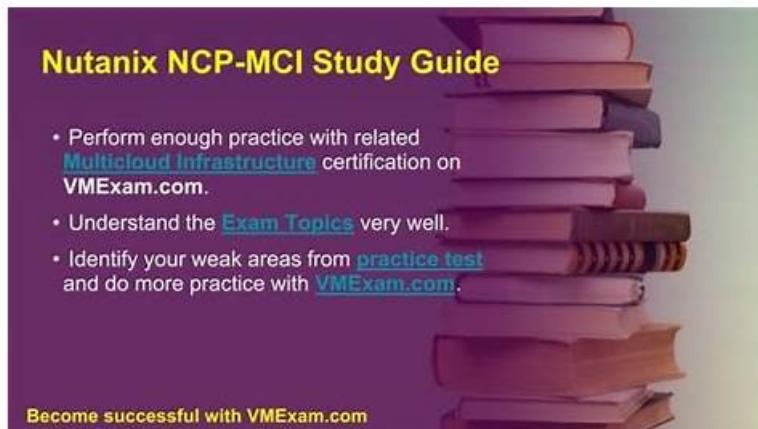


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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q140-Q145):

NEW QUESTION # 140

An administrator needs to calculate baseline Capacity Runway on a newly registered AHV cluster. The cluster has been operating for 16 days, but no runway projections appear.

Why are no Capacity Runway projections being displayed?

- A. Capacity Planning requires at least 21 days of data.
- B. Capacity Planning requires at least 30 days of data.**
- C. Capacity Planning requires at least 3 months of data.
- D. Capacity Planning requires at least 6 months of data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Capacity Runway analytics in Prism Central rely on historical usage data to generate forward-looking projections. Nutanix documentation specifies:

"Capacity runway forecasts require a minimum of 30 days of historical utilization data to build growth rate baselines and trending models." The modeling engine uses CPU, memory, and storage trends over time to estimate depletion dates.

Insufficient historical data prevents generating meaningful predictions.

Prism Central will display "Not enough data" or simply omit runway metrics until the minimum time window is met.

The 21-day threshold applies to anomaly detection, not runway calculations.

The 3-month and 6-month options refer to optimal historical windows for accuracy but are not required.

Thus, the correct requirement is 30 days of history.

NEW QUESTION # 141

An administrator is trying to troubleshoot the environment after NCC raised an alert:

Detailed information for remote_site_connectivity_check: Node x.x.x.x:

WARN: Failed to connect to the remote site <remote_site>.

Which two steps should an administrator follow to provide a solution? (Choose two.)

- A. If the remote site has been re-configured and the cluster has a new cluster incarnation ID, re-create the remote site.
- B. Configure Network Address Translation performed by any device in between the two Nutanix clusters.
- C. Check if ping packets with an MTU of 9000 reach the destination cluster.
- D. Confirm that the remote cluster is reachable, and ports 2009 and 2020 are open between the clusters.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The NCC alert indicates connectivity failure to the remote site. Resolving this involves confirming network connectivity and re-establishing the remote site configuration if necessary.

From the Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) course materials:

"The primary ports used for replication between clusters are 2009 (for Prism Element API) and 2020 (for data replication). Ensuring these ports are open and reachable is critical for remote site connectivity." Also:

"If the remote site has been re-imaged or reconfigured, it may have a new cluster incarnation ID. In such cases, the remote site configuration must be recreated to align with the current cluster information." Steps like checking ping with MTU 9000 (D) are not directly related to remote site connectivity for replication, and NAT configurations (B) are generally not recommended unless explicitly required.

NEW QUESTION # 142

An administrator has two identical clusters managed by separate Prism Central instances. The guest VMs have pass-through GPUs.

A scheduled maintenance is set for one of the clusters.

Which option would migrate VMs minimizing downtime?

- A. Migrate Asynchronous Protection Domains
- B. Use Cross-Cluster Live Migration.
- C. Run a Recovery Plan planned failover.
- D. Perform a Nutanix Move migration plan.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Nutanix ECA course covers migration options for VMs in multi-cluster environments, particularly when minimizing downtime is critical, such as during scheduled maintenance. The scenario involves two identical clusters with guest VMs using pass-through GPUs, managed by separate Prism Central instances, requiring a migration method that ensures minimal disruption.

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

* Module: VM Management, Section: Cross-Cluster Live Migration "Cross-Cluster Live Migration allows administrators to migrate VMs between clusters managed by different Prism Central instances with minimal downtime. This feature supports live migration of VMs with pass-through GPUs, ensuring continuous operation during maintenance activities."

* Module: Cluster Management, Section: Migration Strategies "For scenarios requiring minimal downtime, such as planned maintenance, Cross-Cluster Live Migration is the preferred method. It enables seamless VM migration across clusters, even those managed by separate Prism Central instances, while maintaining VM availability." Explanation of Options:

* A. Run a Recovery Plan planned failover This is incorrect. A Recovery Plan planned failover is part of Nutanix's disaster recovery (DR) solution, used to execute failover for Protection Domains in scenarios like site failure. It is not designed for routine maintenance migrations and may involve downtime, especially for VMs with pass-through GPUs, as failover requires VM restart on the target cluster. The ECA course states: "Recovery Plans are used for DR failover, not for live migrations during maintenance, and may result in downtime."

* B. Use Cross-Cluster Live Migration This is the correct answer. Cross-Cluster Live Migration, introduced in later AOS versions, allows VMs to be migrated between clusters, even those managed by different Prism Central instances, with minimal downtime. The ECA course confirms that this feature supports VMs with pass-through GPUs, as the migration process preserves VM state and connectivity.

This method is ideal for planned maintenance, ensuring VMs remain operational.

* Supporting Extract: "Cross-Cluster Live Migration minimizes downtime by transferring VM state and data live, supporting complex configurations like pass-through GPUs, making it suitable for maintenance scenarios."

* C. Perform a Nutanix Move migration plan This is incorrect. Nutanix Move is a tool for migrating VMs from non-Nutanix

environments (e.g., VMware or Hyper-V) to a Nutanix cluster, not for migrations between Nutanix clusters. It is not optimized for live migrations within a Nutanix environment and may involve downtime. The ECA course notes: "Nutanix Move is designed for external-to-Nutanix migrations, not for intra-Nutanix cluster migrations, and is not suitable for minimizing downtime."

* D. Migrate Asynchronous Protection Domains This is incorrect. Migrating Asynchronous Protection Domains involves replicating snapshots to a remote cluster for DR purposes, not live VM migration.

This process is asynchronous, involves downtime during failover, and is not suitable for maintenance scenarios requiring minimal disruption. The ECA course clarifies: "Asynchronous Protection Domains are used for DR replication, not for live VM migration, and require VM restart during failover." Additional Context from ECA:

* Cross-Cluster Live Migration: This feature leverages Nutanix's hypervisor-agnostic migration capabilities, ensuring that VMs with pass-through GPUs are migrated seamlessly. The process involves copying VM memory and state while keeping the VM running, minimizing downtime to seconds or less.

* Maintenance Scenario: For scheduled maintenance, Cross-Cluster Live Migration ensures that VMs remain available, which is critical for GPU-intensive workloads that cannot tolerate extended downtime.

Supporting Reference from Web Results:

The Nutanix Support Portal (<https://portal.nutanix.com>) aligns with the ECA documentation: "Cross-Cluster Live Migration supports live VM migration between clusters, including those with pass-through GPUs, ensuring minimal downtime for maintenance tasks."

NEW QUESTION # 143

A company is evaluating Nutanix Disaster Recovery (DR) to protect multiple business-critical applications.

Some applications are built using a 3-tier architecture and have interdependencies.

After failover, the VM's static IP address is retained, but DNS configuration is lost.

How should an administrator proceed to resolve this issue?

- A. Create custom in-guest scripts to preserve the statically assigned DNS IP addresses.
- B. Install Network Manager command-line tool (nncli) in the protected Windows VMs.
- C. Configure a Protection Domain.
- D. Configure Self-Service Restore.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 144

An administrator is executing a storage performance test between two Microsoft Windows VMs. The first VM was deployed by using a template, while the second one was created from scratch.

Results show that VMs have very different metrics when using the same performance test. The first VM reaches 8000 IOPS, while the second struggles reaching 500/800 IOPS. Currently the AHV cluster is not under pressure.

How can the administrator determine why these results were produced?

- A. Verify both VMs have installed Nutanix Guest Tools.
- B. Compare vDisk bus type between VMs.
- C. Enable AHV Turbo on the second VM.
- D. Check number of VCPUs assigned to VMs

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 145

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