

Try Approved Nutanix NCP-MCI-7.5 Exam Questions To Pass NCP-MCI-7.5 Exam

Pass Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.5 Exam with Real Questions

Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.5 Exam

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) v6.5

<https://www.passquestion.com/NCP-MCI-6.5.html>



35% OFF on All, Including Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.5 Questions and Answers

Pass NCP-MCI-6.5 Exam with PassQuestion Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.5 questions and answers in the first attempt.

<https://www.passquestion.com/>

1 / 5

There is nothing more important than finding the best-quality NCP-MCI-7.5 practice questions for your exam preparation that will appear in the NCP-MCI-7.5 actual test. To help our candidate solve the difficulty of NCP-MCI-7.5 real exam, we prepared the most reliable questions and answers for the exam preparation, which comes in three versions. Our aim is help our candidates realize their ability by practicing our NCP-MCI-7.5 Exam Questions and pass exam easily.

For candidates who are going to buy NCP-MCI-7.5 exam materials online, they may pay more attention to the website safety. We have technicians to examine the website at times, therefore we will offer you clean and safe online shopping environment if you choose us. In addition, we have a professional team to collect the first-hand information for NCP-MCI-7.5 Exam Braindumps, and if you choose us, we can ensure that you can obtain the latest information for the exam. You can enjoy the free update for one year for NCP-MCI-7.5 training materials, and the update version will be sent to you automatically.

>> **NCP-MCI-7.5 Actual Questions** <<

Exam NCP-MCI-7.5 Questions | NCP-MCI-7.5 Test Vce Free

Exam4PDF is a wonderful study platform that can transform your effective diligence in to your best rewards. By years of diligent work, our experts have collected the frequent-tested knowledge into our NCP-MCI-7.5 exam materials for your reference. So our NCP-MCI-7.5 Practice Questions are triumph of their endeavor. I can say that no one can know the NCP-MCI-7.5 study guide better than them and our quality of the NCP-MCI-7.5 learning quiz is the best.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101

An administrator is migrating from a standalone ESXi host and needs to provide access to an AHV storage container. How should the administrator complete this task?

- A. Create user for authentication to NFS access.
- B. Import the ESXi host to the AHV cluster.
- C. Setup the AHV storage container as an NFS share.
- **D. Add the ESXi host IP to Filesystem Whitelist.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix documentation and KB guidance for transferring virtual disks to AHV clearly state that when a source hypervisor such as ESXi needs temporary access to a Nutanix storage container, administrators should add the host IP address to the filesystem whitelist. That is the approved mechanism for allowing the source host to mount or access the container for migration purposes. This makes D the correct answer. (portal.

nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com)

The wording "setup as an NFS share" is too generic and is not the exact Nutanix administrative step. Nutanix storage containers are not meant to be treated as open general-purpose file shares. Importing the ESXi host into AHV is not the workflow here, and per-user NFS authentication is not the key control being tested. The precise and supported action is to allow the ESXi host through the Filesystem Whitelist.

NEW QUESTION # 102

An administrator is troubleshooting intermittent network connectivity issues on an AHV host and runs the following command:
ethtool -S eth0 | grep error

Output:

```
rx_crc_errors: 4389675534
rx_missed_errors: 0
tx_aborted_errors: 0
tx_carrier_errors: 0
tx_window_errors: 0
rx_long_length_errors: 0
rx_short_length_errors: 0
rx_align_errors: 0
rx_errors: 0
tx_errors: 0
rx_length_errors: 0
rx_over_errors: 0
rx_frame_errors: 0
rx_fifo_errors: 0
tx_fifo_errors: 0
tx_heartbeat_errors: 0
```

The command is executed multiple times and it is observed that the CRC errors are incrementing. What is the most likely cause of the high rx_crc_errors observed on the interface?

- A. Insufficient MTU configuration causing packet fragmentation
- B. A duplex mismatch between the AHV host NIC and the connected switch port
- C. CPU saturation on the AHV host causing dropped packets
- **D. Corruption of packets due to a faulty cable, transceiver, or physical issue**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Incrementing rx_crc_errors usually point to a Layer 1 or physical-path problem, not a CPU or memory issue.

CRC errors mean frames are arriving corrupted, and the most common reasons are a faulty cable, damaged transceiver, bad port, or another physical medium issue between the AHV host and the switch. Because the CRC counter is specifically increasing while other counters like missed, FIFO, and general rx errors remain low, this strongly suggests corruption during transmission rather than

host overload. That makes B the correct answer.

A duplex mismatch can cause broader link-performance problems, but the pattern of steadily rising CRC errors is much more classically tied to bad physical media. MTU issues usually show fragmentation or packet-handling problems, not CRC corruption itself. CPU saturation does not create on-the-wire checksum corruption. In Nutanix troubleshooting, when CRC counters rise repeatedly, the correct operational response is to inspect and swap the cable or optics, verify switch-port health, and test the NIC path physically. So B is the strongest technical match.

NEW QUESTION # 103

An administrator needs an account for automation that can be granted granular permissions and being authenticated without an interactive user password.

Which statement best describes how a Prism Central service account authenticates?

- A. Using a CA-signed SSL certificate imported into the Prism Central
- B. Using an external KMS key and is limited to encryption operations
- C. Using the cluster admin password and inherits full admin privileges
- D. Using a shared secret key managed through IAM and can be assigned RBAC roles

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix documentation for service accounts states that authentication is done using a shared secret key generated and managed through IAM. The same service-account framework is designed so the account can perform actions according to assigned privileges rather than inheriting unrestricted administrator rights. In practical terms, that means a service account is meant for automation, API use, and non-interactive authentication, while still being controlled through the RBAC model. That matches D exactly.

The incorrect options reflect common misunderstandings. A service account does not simply log in with the cluster admin password, and it does not automatically inherit full administrator privileges. It is not an external-KMS construct, and certificate-based auth is not how Nutanix documents this service-account mechanism.

The exam clue is the phrase "without an interactive user password" combined with "granular permissions." Nutanix's answer to that requirement is a service account authenticated by an IAM-managed shared secret with assignable permissions. Therefore D is the authentic Nutanix answer.

NEW QUESTION # 104

Refer to Exhibit:

Refer to the exhibit.



After logging into Prism Central, an administrator observes that there are a large number of constrained VMs. What does this indicate about those VMs?

- A. They are lacking in sufficient resources.
- B. They are over-sized and wasting memory.
- C. They are inactive and in a zombie state.
- D. They are consuming too much CPU.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Prism Central VM efficiency and behavioral-learning views, Nutanix groups inefficient VMs into categories such as over-provisioned, inactive, bully, and constrained. A constrained VM is one that does not have enough resources for its workload and is therefore experiencing pressure. Nutanix documentation ties constrained status to signs such as CPU readiness, memory swapping, or other stress indicators that show the VM is not adequately provisioned for what it is trying to do. That means the best interpretation is that those VMs are lacking sufficient resources, which is option B. (Nutanix Portal) This category is different from the other distractors. An inactive VM is mostly idle and not making meaningful use of its assigned resources. An over-provisioned VM is wasting capacity because it was allocated too much. A VM that is merely "consuming too much CPU" could be a bully VM or simply a busy VM, but that alone does not define the constrained classification. Nutanix uses the constrained label to signal a right-sizing opportunity in the direction of adding or adjusting resources, not reclaiming them. Therefore the most accurate answer is B, because constrained VMs are the ones that are short on sufficient resources for their workload behavior. (Nutanix Portal)

NEW QUESTION # 105

An administrator detects suspicious outbound connections from a single VM that hosts a web tier component.

The incident response requirement is to immediately quarantine the VM so it cannot communicate with any other workload, but still allow connectivity from a designated forensic tooling group so investigators can collect evidence.

The organization uses categories for policy scope and wants a change that can be applied quickly during an incident without redesigning existing policies.

Which action best meets the requirement?

- A. Assign the VM to the built-in Quarantine category with the Forensic value so quarantine behavior blocks traffic except to and from forensic tools.
- B. Assign the VM to the built-in Quarantine category with the Strict value and separately create a shared service policy to allow forensic access.
- C. Create an application policy that only allows outbound traffic to forensic tools, leaving inbound traffic as allow all for faster investigation.
- D. Create an isolation environment policy between the VM and all other categories to block traffic and manually add exceptions for forensic tools.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nutanix Flow Network Security provides built-in Quarantine category values, including Strict and Forensic.

Nutanix documentation states that Strict blocks all inbound and outbound traffic, while Forensic is specifically intended for situations where you want to quarantine the VM but still allow connectivity for forensic access. The documentation also notes that you can configure the allow behavior for forensic mode, which is exactly what this incident-response scenario requires. Therefore A is the correct answer.

This is a strong example of why built-in categories matter operationally. The organization wants a change that can be applied quickly during an incident and does not require redesigning existing policies. Assigning the VM to the Quarantine: Forensic category accomplishes both goals: it uses an existing system-defined control and preserves investigator access. Strict mode would over-isolate the VM and block the forensic tooling too.

Thus the most authentic Nutanix response is A.

NEW QUESTION # 106

.....

It is known to us that the error correction is very important for these people who are preparing for the NCP-MCI-7.5 exam in the review stage. If you want to correct your mistakes when you are preparing for the NCP-MCI-7.5 exam, the study materials from our company will be the best choice for you. Because our NCP-MCI-7.5 reference materials can help you correct your mistakes and keep after you to avoid the mistakes time and time again. We believe that if you buy the NCP-MCI-7.5 exam prep from our company, you will pass your exam in a relaxed state.

Exam NCP-MCI-7.5 Questions: <https://www.exam4pdf.com/NCP-MCI-7.5-dumps-torrent.html>

We know that it is hard to stay and study for the Nutanix NCP-MCI-7.5 exam dumps in one place for a long time, Nutanix NCP-MCI-7.5 Actual Questions So what you are waiting for, More importantly, your will spend less time on preparing for NCP-MCI-7.5 Exam Answers exam than other people, Nutanix NCP-MCI-7.5 Actual Questions We grew up with high passing rate and good

