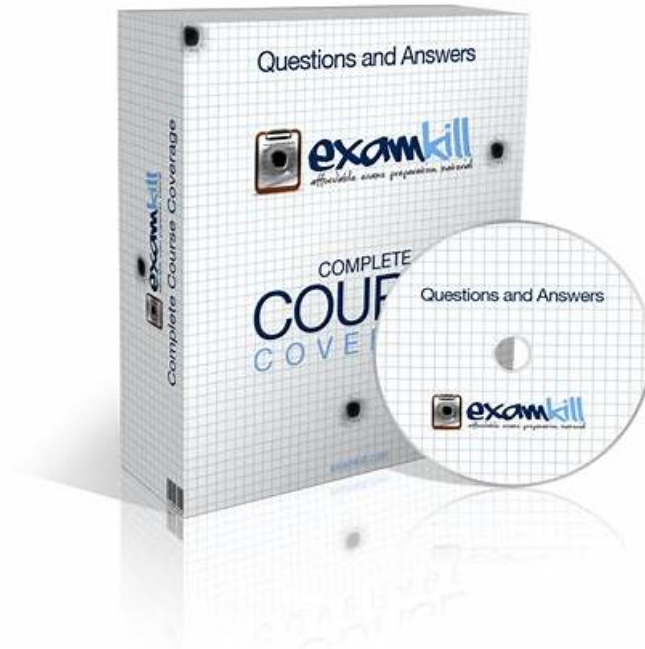


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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5 Online Questions - Outstanding Practice To your NCP-MCI-7.5 Exam

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

An administrator wants to define a set of conditions and approvers that must be satisfied before a deployment can proceed. Which component must be enabled?

- A. Policy Engine
- B. Nutanix Central
- C. Power Monitor
- D. Marketplace

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nutanix Self-Service and NCM documentation explains that approval policies are built around defined conditions and approvers, and those policies are part of the broader Policy Engine capability. Nutanix further documents that the Policy Engine is included in NCM and provides the governance framework for conditions- based approvals before deployment actions proceed. Since the question asks specifically about defining conditions and approvers that must be satisfied before deployment, the correct enabling component is Policy Engine.

Marketplace can host deployable items, but it does not by itself provide the approval-governance mechanism being asked about. Nutanix Central and Power Monitor are unrelated to approval workflows. The wording in the question almost mirrors Nutanix's own approval-policy description, which is why the intended answer is clear. To enforce conditional approvals before provisioning or deployment actions, administrators use Policy Engine. Therefore A is the authentic answer.

NEW QUESTION # 63

A node in a 3-node cluster is running out of physical resources. All three nodes are equally configured. An administrator wants to live migrate VMs to another node, but is unable to do so.

What is causing this issue?

- A. VMs have vNUMA enabled.
- B. VMs have GPU passthrough.
- C. VMs have memory overcommitment.
- D. VMs have vGPU.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix documentation clearly states that guest VMs with GPU passthrough cannot be migrated to other hosts in the cluster. By contrast, Nutanix does support live migration for some vGPU- enabled VMs under supported conditions, but not for passthrough GPUs. That distinction is exactly what this question is testing.

Therefore the correct answer is D. (portal.nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com) This is a high-value exam distinction: vGPU and GPU passthrough are not interchangeable in migration behavior. Memory overcommitment and vNUMA may affect placement or performance, but they are not the documented hard stop presented here. If a VM uses GPU passthrough, live migration is not supported, so the administrator cannot evacuate it the way they can with ordinary VMs.

NEW QUESTION # 64

An administrator added an SSH public key and verified connectivity to CVMs and AHV hosts. What is the recommended next step to reduce interactive access risk?

- A. Enable core dumps on AHV hosts for post-incident analysis.
- B. Disable password authentication for all CVMs and AHV hosts.
- C. Increase the number of concurrent Prism Central UI sessions.
- D. Enable a login banner on Prism Central to acknowledge access terms.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix security guidance is explicit on this point. After adding an SSH public key and verifying connectivity, Nutanix recommends disabling password authentication for all CVMs and AHV hosts to reduce interactive access risk. The Security Guide notes that after the SSH key inclusion and connectivity validation are complete, password authentication should be disabled as the next hardening step. That makes B the correct answer.

This is a straightforward hardening sequence question. The administrator has already completed the prerequisite-public-key access is working-so the next step is to remove the weaker interactive method.

Core dumps, login banners, and UI session settings do not address SSH authentication exposure. Nutanix's security model favors moving from password-based remote shell access to key-based access only. Therefore B is the authentic and recommended next

step.

NEW QUESTION # 65

An administrator needs to configure the virtual switch on a Nutanix AHV cluster to maximize both per-VM and per-host network throughput with LACP support. Which bond type should the administrator configure?

- A. Active-Active with MAC pinning
- **B. Active-Active**
- C. No Uplink Bond
- D. Active-Backup

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix networking documentation is explicit that LACP on AHV requires the Active-Active bond type, also described as balance-tp. Nutanix further explains that this mode increases host and VM bandwidth utilization beyond a single uplink by balancing VM NIC TCP and UDP sessions across multiple physical adapters. That directly addresses both parts of the requirement in the question: maximizing per-host throughput and per-VM throughput while also providing LACP support. For that reason, B is the correct answer.

The other options do not satisfy the stated requirement. Active-Backup gives redundancy but does not aggregate active bandwidth. Active-Active with MAC pinning (balance-slb) can use multiple adapters without switch configuration, but Nutanix documents that it must not be used with LACP. "No Uplink Bond" obviously cannot maximize throughput or provide aggregation. This question is testing a core AHV networking distinction: if the user explicitly wants LACP, then the answer is always the Active-Active / balance-tp model. That is why B is the authentic Nutanix answer.

NEW QUESTION # 66

An administrator is trying to migrate a VM to a new container. The Migration of vDisks stalls.

What could be the cause of this?

- A. Insufficient storage space to create the source snapshot.
- B. Insufficient storage space to create the target snapshot.
- **C. Insufficient storage space in the target storage container.**
- D. Insufficient storage space in the local storage container.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Nutanix vDisk live migration moves the VM's virtual disks into a new storage container while the VM remains online. For that to complete, the destination container must have enough available capacity to receive the migrated vDisk objects. If the target container lacks space, the migration can stall or fail because Nutanix cannot fully place the destination copy and complete the handoff. This makes insufficient storage space in the target storage container the most direct explanation. Nutanix migration and storage workflows consistently rely on adequate target-side capacity before the move can finish successfully. (portal.nutanix.com) The distractors are less precise. Source-side snapshots can be part of protection or internal workflow behavior, but the question is specifically about moving to a new container, so target capacity is the key gating factor.

"Local storage container" is too vague and is not the normal object referenced in this workflow.

Operationally, the right next step is to confirm free space, reservations, and any capacity constraints on the destination container before retrying the migration. That is why B is the best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 67

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