

Nutanix NCP-CN復習対策 & NCP-CN試験番号



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Nutanix NCP-CN 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage Building an NKP Cluster: This section evaluates the skills of Kubernetes administrators and platform engineers in customizing and deploying NKP clusters. Candidates must show proficiency in tailoring cluster configurations to meet specific requirements and deploying Kommander, the management platform, while applying the appropriate licenses to enable cluster features and management capabilities.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform Day 2 Operations: This part assesses the expertise of site reliability engineers and cluster operators in ongoing cluster management tasks after deployment. It includes configuring authentication and authorization mechanisms, setting up logging systems, and implementing cluster backup and recovery procedures. Candidates also need to demonstrate skills in monitoring cluster performance and health, configuring autoscaling to handle workload changes, and performing lifecycle management functions such as upgrades and maintenance.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare the Environment for an NKP Deployment: This section of the exam measures the skills of infrastructure engineers and cloud administrators and covers the initial setup tasks needed for NKP deployment. Candidates must demonstrate the ability to seed a private container registry, create a bootstrap Kubernetes cluster, and determine license tiers suitable for clusters. They also need to prepare a bastion host for secure access, build machine images or prepare nodes for deployment, and gather all necessary information to build a cluster on the target cloud or on-premises provider.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct NKP Fleet Management: This section tests the abilities of platform administrators and cloud operations engineers in managing multiple clusters as a fleet. It focuses on configuring workspaces to organize clusters, deploying workload clusters within these workspaces, and attaching or detaching clusters as needed. Additionally, candidates must be able to configure projects for workload segmentation and manage platform applications that support the overall NKP environment.

>> Nutanix NCP-CN復習対策 <<

真実的-素敵なNCP-CN復習対策試験-試験の準備方法NCP-CN試験番号

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Cloud Native v6.10 認定 NCP-CN 試験問題 (Q83-Q88):

質問 # 83

A Cloud Engineer is deploying an NKP Cluster in AWS. The environment is for testing purposes only, so the AWS team has requested it be deployed to use a minimal set of system resources to reduce cloud subscription fees. Which two parameters should be specified when initializing a Kommander installation, using the `nkp install kommander` command set? (Choose two.)

- A. `--init`
- B. `--wait-timeout`
- C. `--yaml`
- D. `--request-timeout`

正解: A、B

解説:

The NKPA course details the deployment of an NKP Management cluster on AWS using the `nkp install kommander` command, which installs the Kommander component responsible for fleet management. For a testing environment with minimal resource usage, the engineer can optimize the installation process by adjusting parameters that control timeouts and initialization settings, reducing overhead and ensuring the deployment completes efficiently on smaller infrastructure.

The two relevant parameters are:

* `--wait-timeout` (Option B): This parameter sets the maximum time the `nkp install kommander` command waits for the Kommander components to become ready. In a testing environment with minimal resources, components may take longer to start due to limited CPU and memory. Reducing the wait timeout (e.g., `--wait-timeout=10m`) ensures the command does not hang indefinitely, allowing the engineer to troubleshoot if needed. The Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN) 6.10 Study Guide states: "Use `--wait-timeout` with `nkp install kommander` to adjust the waiting period for component readiness, useful in low-resource environments."

* `--init` (Option D): This parameter initializes the Kommander installation with default settings optimized for minimal resource usage, suitable for a testing environment. It ensures that Kommander deploys with a lightweight configuration, reducing the resource footprint (e.g., fewer replicas, lower resource requests). The NKPA course notes: "The `--init` flag with `nkp install kommander` sets up a minimal configuration for testing purposes, minimizing resource usage on AWS." Incorrect Options:

* A. `--request-timeout`: This parameter is not relevant to `nkp install kommander`. It is typically used for API request timeouts, not installation optimization.

* C. `--yaml`: This parameter would specify a custom YAML configuration file, but the question asks for minimal resource usage, which is better achieved with `--init` for default lightweight settings.

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Nutanix Kubernetes Platform Administration (NKPA) Course, Section on Deploying Kommander on AWS.

Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN) 6.10 Study Guide, Chapter on Building NKP Clusters.

Nutanix Cloud Bible, NutanixKubernetesPlatform Section: <https://www.nutanixbible.com>

質問 # 84

A company recently deployed NKP. A Platform Engineer was asked to attach the existing Amazon EKS. A workspace and project were created accordingly, and resource requirements were met. What does the engineer need to do first to prepare the EKS clusters?

- A. Configure HAProxy to get connected to EKS clusters.
- B. Deploy cert-manager in the EKS clusters.
- C. Create a service account with cluster-admin permissions.
- D. Configure a ConfigMap according to EKS configuration.

正解: C

解説:

Attaching an existing Amazon EKS cluster to NKP for fleet management involves integrating the cluster into NKP's management plane, which requires specific preparatory steps. The NKPA course outlines that the first step is to create a service account with cluster-admin permissions in the EKS cluster. This service account is used by NKP to authenticate and manage the cluster, enabling operations like monitoring, scaling, and application deployment.

The Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN) 6.10 Study Guide explains: "To attach an external Kubernetes cluster, such as Amazon EKS, to NKP, a service account with cluster-admin role bindings must be created to allow NKP to interact with the cluster's API server." The service account is configured with a token that NKP uses to authenticate requests. The NKPA course provides detailed steps, including creating the service account, assigning the cluster-admin ClusterRole, and generating a token for NKP integration. This step is critical to ensure NKP has the necessary permissions to manage the EKS cluster.

Incorrect Options:

* A. Configure a ConfigMap according to EKS configuration: While ConfigMaps may be used for specific configurations, they are not the first step for attaching an EKS cluster. The NKPA course prioritizes service account creation.

* C. Configure HAProxy to get connected to EKS clusters: HAProxy is a load balancer, not required for attaching EKS clusters to NKP. EKS uses AWS-native load balancers, and NKP connects via the Kubernetes API.

* D. Deploy cert-manager in the EKS clusters: Cert-manager is used for certificate management, not a prerequisite for attaching EKS clusters. The NKPA course does not list it as a required step.

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Nutanix Kubernetes Platform Administration (NKPA) Course, Section on Fleet Management.

Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN) 6.10 Study Guide, Chapter on Attaching External Clusters.

Nutanix Cloud Bible, NutanixKubernetesPlatform Section: <https://www.nutanixbible.com> Amazon EKS Documentation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks>

質問 # 85

A Cloud Engineer manages an NKP environment and is preparing a machine image to become an NKP cluster node. Which statement is regarding the default node preparation process?

- A. Goss is used to validate the OS image is capable of running NKP.
- B. Ansible is used to validate the OS image is capable of running NKP.
- C. Shell scripts are used to harden the OS image for use as an NKP node.
- D. Goss is used to make the OS image CAPI compliant for use as an NKP node.

正解: A

解説:

As outlined in the NKPA 6.10 documentation, Goss is used to validate that an OS image meets the requirements to serve as an NKP node (such as the presence of required packages, kernel modules, and system settings). Goss is not used to modify or harden the image; rather, it validates conformance.

Key reference:

"During the image build process, Goss tests validate that the image meets the required standards for use as a Kubernetes node in NKP deployments." Reference:

Nutanix Kubernetes Platform Administration (NKPA) 6.10 - "Image Validation with Goss" NCP-CN 6.10 Study Guide - "OS Image Validation Process"

質問 # 86

A developer asked a Platform Engineer to review a deployment in the cluster called `iot-1` in the workspace `iot-plant-3`, but the engineer does not have the `kubeconfig` file. Which command is valid for generating the `kubeconfig` file to review the Kubernetes cluster?

- A. `kubectl get secret iot-1 -n kommander > iot-1.conf`
- B. `kubectl get kubeconfig --cluster-name=iot-1 -w iot-plant-3 > iot-1.conf`
- C. `nkp get configmaps -n iot-plant-3 -c iot-1 > iot-1.conf`
- D. `nkp get kubeconfig -c iot-1 -w iot-plant-3 > iot-1.conf`

正解: D

質問 # 87

