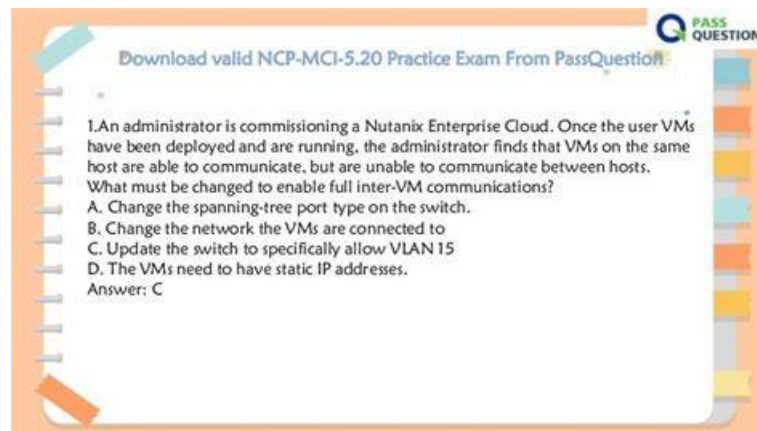


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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	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 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84

Which networking component in AHV is responsible for providing network connectivity to virtual machines?

- A. Nutanix Files
- B. RDMA
- C. Virtual Switch (vSwitch)
- D. Controller VM (CVM)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 85

An administrator receives complaints about VM performance.



After reviewing the VM's CPU Ready Time data shown in the exhibit, which step should the administrator take to diagnose the issue further?

- A. Check the number of vCPUs assigned to each CVM.
- B. Enable VM memory oversubscription.
- **C. Review host CPU utilization.**
- D. Assess cluster SSD capacity.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding the Issue

The administrator is investigating VM performance complaints and is analyzing CPU Ready Time data.

* CPU Ready Time is a crucial metric in Nutanix and virtualization environments (AHV, ESXi, or Hyper-V).

* It measures the amount of time a VM is waiting for CPU scheduling due to resource contention.

* High CPU Ready Time indicates that VMs are ready to run but are waiting because the host lacks available CPU resources.

Analysis of the Exhibit

* The graph shows CPU Ready Time spikes for multiple VMs.

* Some VMs have CPU Ready Time exceeding 18% to 21.5%, which is very high.

* A healthy CPU Ready Time should be below 5%.

* Values above 10% indicate CPU contention, and anything above 20% is critical and requires immediate troubleshooting.

Evaluating the Answer Choices

#(A) Check the number of vCPUs assigned to each CVM. (Incorrect)

* CVMs (Controller VMs) have fixed CPU allocation, and modifying their vCPU count is not recommended unless advised by Nutanix Support.

* The issue is related to VM CPU contention, not CVM configuration.

#(B) Review host CPU utilization. (Correct Answer)

* High CPU Ready Time suggests CPU overcommitment or host saturation.

* The administrator should check host CPU usage in Prism Central to determine if the cluster is overloaded.

* If host CPU usage is consistently above 85-90%, VMs are competing for CPU resources, leading to high CPU Ready Time.

#(C) Assess cluster SSD capacity. (Incorrect)

* SSD capacity impacts storage performance (latency, read/write speeds) but does not affect CPU Ready Time.

* High CPU Ready Time is a CPU scheduling issue, not a storage bottleneck.

#(D) Enable VM memory oversubscription. (Incorrect)

* Memory oversubscription does not impact CPU scheduling.

* Enabling memory oversubscription affects RAM allocation, but CPU Ready Time is strictly related to CPU contention.

Next Steps to Diagnose & Resolve the Issue

* Review Host CPU Utilization:

- * Navigate to Prism Central # Analysis # CPU Usage per Host.
- * Identify hosts experiencing high CPU load.
- * Check VM vCPU Allocation:
 - * Ensure that VMs do not have excessive vCPUs assigned, which can lead to scheduling inefficiencies.
 - * Overprovisioning vCPUs can cause unnecessary contention.
- * Balance Workload Across Hosts:
 - * Use Nutanix AHV DRS (Dynamic Scheduling) or VMware DRS to redistribute VMs across hosts.
 - * Check if certain hosts are overloaded while others have spare CPU capacity.
- * Consider Scaling Out the Cluster:
 - * If CPU usage is consistently high, adding more nodes may be required to reduce CPU contention.

Multicloud Infrastructure References & Best Practices

- * CPU Ready Time Best Practices:
 - * Keep CPU Ready Time below 5%.
 - * Avoid overcommitting vCPUs on heavily loaded hosts.
 - * Monitor Prism Central Runway Metrics to predict future CPU resource needs.
- * Nutanix AHV CPU Scheduling Optimization:
 - * Ensure proper VM sizing (avoid excessive vCPU allocation).
 - * Balance workloads using Nutanix AHV DRS.

References:

Nutanix Prism Central: Performance Analysis and CPU Metrics

Nutanix Bible: VM Performance and Resource Management

Nutanix KB: Troubleshooting High CPU Ready Time in AHV

NEW QUESTION # 86

If an administrator creates a report with no retention policy configured, how many instances of the report are retained by default?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, Nutanix Prism Central retains the last 10 instances of a report if no retention policy is configured.

Option B (10) is correct:

Nutanix stores up to 10 reports, after which older reports are automatically deleted.

Options A (5), C (15), and D (20) are incorrect:

While retention policies can be customized, the default setting is 10 reports.

References:

Nutanix Prism Central Guide #Report Generation and Retention Policies

Nutanix KB #How Reports Are Stored and Managed in Prism Central

NEW QUESTION # 87

An administrator migrated a physical MySQL database to a Nutanix cluster. After migration, peak load IOPS are lower than expected and latency is higher.

Which two steps should the administrator take to improve this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. Create additional vDisks for SQL data.
- B. Ensure that SQL data vDisks are thin provisioned.
- C. Use LVM to stripe the SQL data across multiple vDisks.
- D. Ensure that SQL data vDisks are thick provisioned.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Nutanix storage architecture uses distributed data paths, where each vDisk represents a distributed logical object. The performance best practices for databases state:

"Multiple vDisks provide parallelism across the Nutanix storage stack, increasing I/O queue depth and distributing operations across

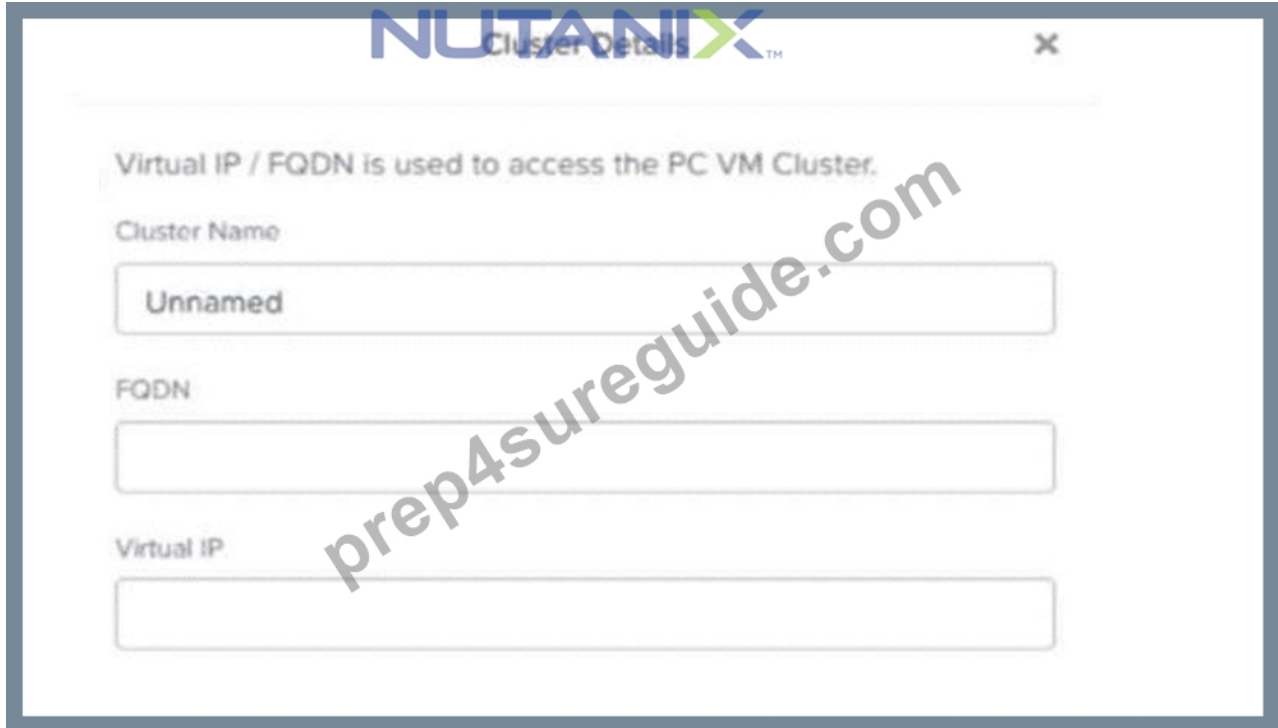
multiple CVMs." Also, the guidance for Linux-based database workloads specifies:

"Using LVM striping across multiple vDisks increases throughput by merging multiple I/O channels and enhancing parallel read/write operations." Thin vs thick provisioning is irrelevant for performance in a Nutanix environment, as both types deliver identical I/O performance due to the metadata-driven storage engine.

Thus, database performance benefits from additional vDisks and striping across them.

NEW QUESTION # 88

Refer to Exhibit:



In ascale-out Prism Central deployment, what additional functionality does configuring anFQDN instead of a Virtual IPprovide?

- A. SSL Certificate
- **B. Load balancing**
- C. Resiliency
- D. Segmentation

Answer: B

Explanation:

When usingFQDN instead of a Virtual IP in a scale-out Prism Central deployment, Nutanixenables load balancing across multiple Prism Central instances.

* Option A (Load balancing) is correctbecause it ensures that requests are distributed among multiple Prism Central nodes, improving performance and redundancy.

* Option B (Resiliency) is incorrectbecause resiliency is achieved through HA and replication, not through FQDN configuration.

* Option C (Segmentation) is incorrectbecause network segmentation is handled at the VLAN or security policy level.

* Option D (SSL Certificate) is incorrectbecause SSL certificates can be applied regardless of whether FQDN or Virtual IP is used.

References:

Nutanix Prism Central Deployment Guide

Nutanix Best Practices for Scale-Out Prism Central

Nutanix Support KB: Configuring FQDN for Prism Central

NEW QUESTION # 89

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