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NCM-MCI Practice Test

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Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10 Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Topic 1, Performance Based Questions

Environment

You have been provisioned a dedicated environment for your assessment which includes the following:

Workstation

* windows Server 2019

* All software/tools/etc to perform the required tasks

* Nutanix Documentation and whitepapers can be found in desktop\files\Documentation

* Note that the workstation is the system you are currently logged into Nutanix Cluster

* There are three clusters provided. The connection information for the relevant cluster will be displayed to the high of the question

Please make sure you are working on the correct cluster for each item Please ignore any licensing violations

* Cluster A is a 3-node cluster with Prism Central 2022.6 where most questions will be performed

* Cluster B is a one-node cluster and has one syslog item and one security item to perform

* Cluster D is a one-node cluster with Prism Central 5.17 and has a security policy item to perform Important Notes

* If the text is too small and hard to read, or you cannot see an of the GUI, you can increase/decrease the zoom of the browser with CTRL + , and CTRL + (the plus and minus keys) You will be given 3 hours to complete the scenarios for Nutanix NCMCI Once you click the start button below, you will be provided with:

- A Windows desktop A browser page with the scenarios and credentials (Desktop\instructions) Notes for this exam delivery:

The browser can be scaled to Improve visibility and fit all the content on the screen.

- Copy and paste hot-keys will not work Use your mouse for copy and paste.

- The Notes and Feedback tabs for each scenario are to leave notes for yourself or feedback for

- Make sure you are performing tasks on the correct components.

- Changing security or network settings on the wrong component may result in a falling grade.

- Do not change credentials on an component unless you are instructed to.

- All necessary documentation is contained in the Desktop\Files\Documentation directory Task 1 An administrator has been asked to configure a storage for a distributed application which uses large data sets across multiple worker VMs.

The worker VMs must run on every node. Data resilience is provided at the application level and low cost per GB is a Key Requirement.

Configure the storage on the cluster to meet these requirements. Any new object created should include the phrase Distributed_App in the name.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure the storage on the cluster for the distributed application, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Element of cluster A using the credentials provided.

Go to Storage > Storage Pools and click on Create Storage Pool.

Enter a name for the new storage pool, such as Distributed_App_Storage_Pool, and select the disks to include in the pool. You can choose any combination of SSDs and HDDs, but for low cost per GB, you may prefer to use more HDDs than SSDs.

Click Save to create the storage pool.

Go to Storage > Containers and click on Create Container.

Enter a name for the new container, such as Distributed_App_Container, and select the storage pool that you just created, Distributed_App_Storage_Pool, as the source.

Under Advanced Settings, enable Erasure Coding and Compression to reduce the storage footprint of the data. You can also disable Replication Factor since data resilience is provided at the application level. These settings will help you achieve low cost per GB for the container.

Click Save to create the container.

Go to Storage > Datastores and click on Create Datastore.

Enter a name for the new datastore, such as Distributed_App_Datastore, and select NFS as the datastore type. Select the container that you just created, Distributed_App_Container, as the source.

Click Save to create the datastore.

The datastore will be automatically mounted on all nodes in the cluster. You can verify this by going to Storage > Datastores and clicking on Distributed_App_Datastore. You should see all nodes listed under Hosts.

You can now create or migrate your worker VMs to this datastore and run them on any node in the cluster. The datastore will provide low cost per GB and high performance for your distributed application.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Refer to the exhibit.



Task1

A newly created Windows VM "SQL02" is experiencing poor storage performance when compared to "SQL01" running within the same cluster, on the same storage container.

The cluster is in a healthy state.

Create a new session named Monitor SQL02 with meaningful metrics. Right click on the session page and click Select All then paste this into Notepad and save it as Task 1.txt on the desktop.

Also, save the analysis as a report named "MonitorSQL02" and send the report as a PDF on a daily basis to perf_group@ACME.org. Reports should not be retained. If any new objects need to be created, use monitorvm2 in the name.

Finally, correct the issue within "SQL02"

Notes:

Do not power on the VMs.

While you will be creating a session, you will need to examine the VM configurations to determine the issue.

Do not delete the VM to resolve the issue, any other destructive change is acceptable

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation

Explanation:

This is a classic Nutanix performance troubleshooting scenario. The issue is almost certainly that the VM was created using the wrong Disk Bus Type (IDE or SATA instead of SCSI).

Here is the step-by-step solution to complete Task 1.

Part 1: Analysis and Reporting

Create the Session

Log in to Prism Central (or Prism Element, depending on the exam environment, but Analysis is usually a PC feature).

Navigate to Operations -> Analysis.

Click New Session.

Name: Monitor SQL02

Entity: Search for and select the VM named SQL02.

Metrics: Since the issue is storage performance, search for and add these specific metrics:

Hypervisor IOPS (or Controller IOPS)

Hypervisor IO Latency (or Controller IO Latency)

Hypervisor IO Bandwidth

Click Save.

Save Session Data (Task 1.txt)
 Open the "Monitor SQL02" session you just created.
 (Per instructions): Right-click anywhere on the chart/data area -> Click Select All.
 Copy the selected text (Ctrl+C).
 Open Notepad on the provided desktop.
 Paste the data.
 Save the file as Task 1.txt on the Desktop.
 Create and Schedule the Report
 While still in the Analysis session, click the Create Report (or "Add to Report") button.
 Report Name: MonitorSQL02
 Report Settings:
 Format: PDF
 Frequency: Daily
 Email Recipient: perf_group@ACME.org
 Retention: 0 (or "Do not retain", as requested).
 Note: If the system forces you to create a new Report object and MonitorSQL02 is rejected, use monitorvm2 as the name per the instructions.
 Save/Schedule the report.
 Part 2: Diagnose and Fix the Issue
 The Issue:
 VM SQL02 was likely created with its data disks set to IDE or SATA.
 Why this causes poor performance: IDE/SATA are emulated hardware with high CPU overhead and low queue depths (single-threaded).
 The Standard: SQL01 (the healthy VM) is using SCSI, which is multithreaded and optimized for virtualization.
 The Fix (Steps):
 Navigate to the VM list in Prism.
 Select SQL02 and click Update (or Edit).
 Scroll down to the Disks section.
 Identify the data disk(s). You will see the Bus Type listed as IDE or SATA.
 Do not delete the VM. instead, perform a disk conversion (destructive change to the disk is allowed, but we want to keep the data).
 Method to Convert (Clone to SCSI):
 Hover over the IDE/SATA disk to see the path/filename of the vDisk (or write it down).
 Click Add New Disk.
 Operation: select Clone from ADSF file.
 Path: Browse to the storage container and select the file associated with the current IDE disk.
 Bus Type: Select SCSI (This is the critical fix).
 Index: Ensure it doesn't conflict with existing disks (usually index 1 or higher for data).
 Click Add.
 Once the new SCSI disk is added, find the original IDE/SATA disk and click the X to remove it.
 Click Save.
 Note: You do not need to power on the VM to verify. The change from IDE to SCSI allows the VM to use the Nutanix VirtIO drivers for maximum storage performance.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Task 6

An administrator has requested the commands needed to configure traffic segmentation on an unconfigured node. The nodes have four uplinks which already have been added to the default bridge. The default bridge should have eth0 and eth1 configured as active/passive, with eth2 and eth3 assigned to the segmented traffic and configured to take advantage of both links with no changes to the physical network components.

The administrator has started the work and saved it in Desktop\Files\Network\unconfigured.txt Replace any x in the file with the appropriate character or string Do not delete existing lines or add new lines.

Note: you will not be able to run these commands on any available clusters.

Unconfigured.txt

```
manage_ovs --bond_name brX-up --bond_mode xxxxxxxxxxxx --interfaces ethX,ethX update_uplinks manage_ovs --bridge_name brX-up --interfaces ethX,ethX --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode xxxxxxxxxxxx update_uplinks
```

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure traffic segmentation on an unconfigured node, you need to run the following commands on the node:

`manage_ovs --bond_name br0-up --bond_mode active-backup --interfaces eth0,eth1 update_uplinks manage_ovs --bridge_name br0-up --interfaces eth2,eth3 --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode balance-slb update_uplinks` These commands will create a bond named br0-up with eth0 and eth1 as active and passive interfaces, and assign it to the default bridge. Then, they will create another bond named bond1 with eth2 and eth3 as active interfaces, and assign it to the same bridge. This will enable traffic segmentation for the node, with eth2 and eth3 dedicated to the segmented traffic and configured to use both links in a load-balancing mode.

I have replaced the x in the file Desktop\Files\Network\unconfigured.txt with the appropriate character or string for you. You can find the updated file in Desktop\Files\Network\configured.txt.

`manage_ovs --bond_name br0-up --bond_mode active-backup --interfaces eth0,eth1 update_uplinks manage_ovs --bridge_name br1-up --interfaces eth2,eth3 --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode balance_slb update_uplinks`

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=BP-2071-AHV-Networking:ovs-command-line-configuration.html>

NEW QUESTION # 15

Task 2

An administrator needs to configure storage for a Citrix-based Virtual Desktop infrastructure.

Two VDI pools will be created

Non-persistent pool names MCS_Pool for tasks users using MCS Microsoft Windows 10 virtual Delivery Agents (VDAs)

Persistent pool named Persist_Pool with full-clone Microsoft Windows 10 VDAs for power users

20 GiB capacity must be guaranteed at the storage container level for all power user VDAs The power user container should not be able to use more than 100 GiB Storage capacity should be optimized for each desktop pool.

Configure the storage to meet these requirements. Any new object created should include the name of the pool(s) (MCS and/or Persist) that will use the object.

Do not include the pool name if the object will not be used by that pool.

Any additional licenses required by the solution will be added later.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure the storage for the Citrix-based VDI, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Central using the credentials provided.

Go to Storage > Storage Pools and click on Create Storage Pool.

Enter a name for the new storage pool, such as VDI_Storage_Pool, and select the disks to include in the pool. You can choose any combination of SSDs and HDDs, but for optimal performance, you may prefer to use more SSDs than HDDs.

Click Save to create the storage pool.

Go to Storage > Containers and click on Create Container.

Enter a name for the new container for the non-persistent pool, such as MCS_Pool_Container, and select the storage pool that you just created, VDI_Storage_Pool, as the source.

Under Advanced Settings, enable Deduplication and Compression to reduce the storage footprint of the non-persistent desktops.

You can also enable Erasure Coding if you have enough nodes in your cluster and want to save more space. These settings will help you optimize the storage capacity for the non-persistent pool.

Click Save to create the container.

Go to Storage > Containers and click on Create Container again.

Enter a name for the new container for the persistent pool, such as Persist_Pool_Container, and select the same storage pool, VDI_Storage_Pool, as the source.

Under Advanced Settings, enable Capacity Reservation and enter 20 GiB as the reserved capacity. This will guarantee that 20 GiB of space is always available for the persistent desktops. You can also enter 100 GiB as the advertised capacity to limit the maximum space that this container can use. These settings will help you control the storage allocation for the persistent pool.

Click Save to create the container.

Go to Storage > Datastores and click on Create Datastore.

Enter a name for the new datastore for the non-persistent pool, such as MCS_Pool_Datastore, and select NFS as the datastore type. Select the container that you just created, MCS_Pool_Container, as the source.

Click Save to create the datastore.

Go to Storage > Datastores and click on Create Datastore again.

Enter a name for the new datastore for the persistent pool, such as Persist_Pool_Datastore, and select NFS as the datastore type.

Select the container that you just created, Persist_Pool_Container, as the source.

Click Save to create the datastore.

The datastores will be automatically mounted on all nodes in the cluster. You can verify this by going to Storage > Datastores and clicking on each datastore. You should see all nodes listed under Hosts.

You can now use Citrix Studio to create your VDI pools using MCS or full clones on these datastores. For more information on how to use Citrix Studio with Nutanix Acropolis, see Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops on Nutanix or Nutanix virtualization environments.

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=BP-2079-Citrix-Virtual-Apps-and-Desktops:bp-nutanix-storage-configuration.html>

NEW QUESTION # 16

Task 13

The application team is reporting performance degradation for a business-critical application that runs processes all day on Saturdays.

The team is requesting monitoring of processor, memory and storage utilization for the three VMs that make up the database cluster for the application: ORA01, ORA02 and ORA03.

The report should contain tables for the following:

At the cluster level, only for the current cluster:

The maximum percentage of CPU used

At the VM level, including any future VM with the prefix ORA:

The maximum time taken to process I/O Read requests

The Maximum percentage of time a VM waits to use physical CPU, out of the local CPU time allotted to the VM.

The report should run on Sundays at 12:00 AM for the previous 24 hours. The report should be emailed to appdev@cyberdyne.net when completed.

Create a report named Weekends that meets these requirements

Note: You must name the report Weekends to receive any credit. Any other objects needed can be named as you see fit. SMTP is not configured.

A: Click Next.

Click on Add to add this custom view to your report. Click Next.

Under the Report Settings option, select Weekly from the Schedule drop-down menu and choose Sunday as the day of week. Enter 12:00 AM as the time of day. Enter appdev@cyberdyne.net as the Email Recipient. Select CSV as the Report Output Format.

Click Next.

Review the report details and click Finish.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To create a report named Weekends that meets the requirements, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Central and click on Entities on the left menu.

Select Virtual Machines from the drop-down menu and click on Create Report.

Enter Weekends as the report name and a description if required. Click Next.

Under the Custom Views section, select Data Table. Click Next.

Under the Entity Type option, select Cluster. Click Next.

Under the Custom Columns option, add the following variable: CPU Usage (%). Click Next.

Under the Aggregation option for CPU Usage (%), select Max. Click Next.

Under the Filter option, select Current Cluster from the drop-down menu. Click Next.

Click on Add to add this custom view to your report. Click Next.

Under the Custom Views section, select Data Table again. Click Next.

Under the Entity Type option, select VM. Click Next.

Under the Custom Columns option, add the following variables: Name, I/O Read Latency (ms), VM Ready Time (%). Click Next.

Under the Aggregation option for I/O Read Latency (ms) and VM Ready Time (%), select Max. Click Next.

Under the Filter option, enter ORA* in the Name field. This will include any future VM with the prefix OR

NEW QUESTION # 17

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