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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86
Which task should be performed first when upgrading host memory?

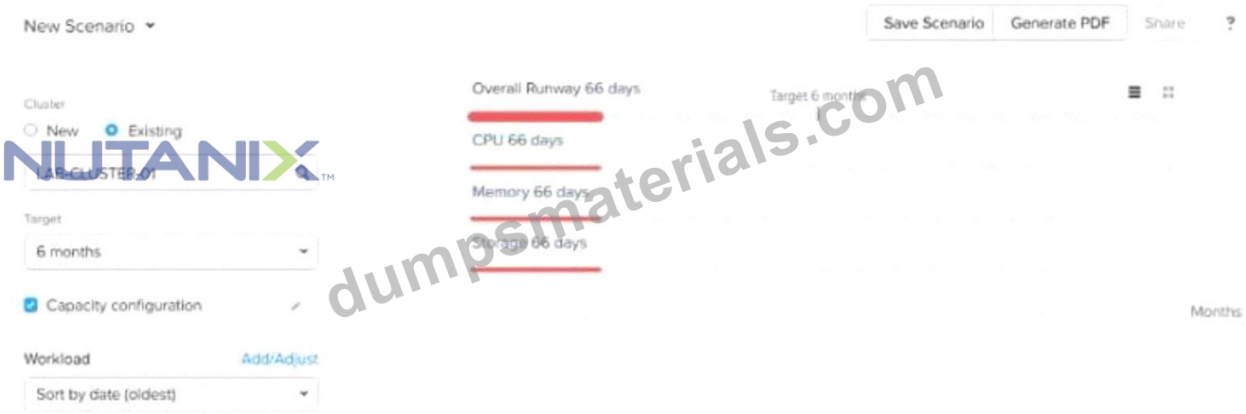
- A. Gracefully stop the host by using the out of band management interface.
- B. Place node into the maintenance mode
- C. Execute "shutdown -h now" from the AHV command line interface.
- D. Remove node from the cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Nutanix ECA course provides detailed procedures for performing hardware upgrades, such as adding host memory, to ensure cluster stability and data availability. Upgrading host memory requires safely preparing the node to avoid disrupting running VMs or cluster operations.

Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:
Module: Cluster Management, Section: Hardware Upgrades"Before performing hardware upgrades, such as adding host memory, the node must be placed into maintenance mode. This ensures that all VMs are migrated to other nodes and the host is safely isolated from cluster operations." Module: Host Maintenance, Section: Maintenance Mode"Placing a node into maintenance mode is the first step for hardware upgrades. Maintenance mode migrates all VMs to other nodes, stops the Controller VM (CVM), and prepares the host for safe shutdown or hardware changes." Explanation of Options:
A). Gracefully stop the host by using the out of band management interfaceThis is incorrect. Stopping the host via the out-of-band management interface (e.g., IPMI or iLO) without first entering maintenance mode risks disrupting running VMs and cluster services. The ECA course warns:"Shutting down a host without maintenance mode can cause VM crashes and data unavailability, as VMs are not migrated." B). Remove node from the clusterThis is incorrect. Removing a node from the cluster is a permanent action that detaches it from the cluster's metadata and storage pool, requiring re-imaging to rejoin. It is not appropriate for a temporary hardware upgrade like adding memory. The ECA course states:"Removing a node is not required for hardware upgrades and should be avoided, as it disrupts cluster configuration." C). Execute "shutdown -h now" from the AHV command line interfaceThis is incorrect. Running shutdown -h now on the AHV host without entering maintenance mode will abruptly stop the host, potentially crashing VMs and disrupting cluster operations. The ECA course notes:"Directly shutting down a host via CLI without maintenance mode risks data loss and service disruption." D). Place node into maintenance modeThis is the correct answer. Placing the node into maintenance mode is the first step for hardware upgrades, as it safely migrates all VMs to other nodes, stops the CVM, and prepares the host for shutdown or hardware changes. The ECA course emphasizes that maintenance mode ensures cluster stability during upgrades.
Supporting Extract:"To upgrade host memory, place the node into maintenance mode using Prism Element or the CLI command ncli host maintenance_mode. This ensures safe VM migration and host isolation." Additional Context from ECA:
Maintenance Mode Process: In Prism Element, maintenance mode can be enabled underHardware > Host > Enter Maintenance Mode. The process automatically migrates VMs using live migration, stops the CVM, and isolates the host. For AHV, the CLI command is ncli host maintenance_mode id=<host_id> enable=true.
Memory Upgrade: After entering maintenance mode, the host can be safely powered off to add memory, then powered back on and exited from maintenance mode.
Supporting Reference from Web Results:
The Nutanix Bible (https://www.nutanix.com/go/the-nutanix-bible) confirms:"Maintenance mode is the required first step for host hardware upgrades, ensuring VMs are migrated and the node is isolated before changes like memory upgrades."

NEW QUESTION # 87
The customer expects to maintain a cluster runway of 9 months. The customer doesn't have a budget for 6 months but they want to add new workloads to the existing cluster.



Based on the exhibit, what is required to meet the customer's budgetary timeframe?

- A. Change the target to 9 months.
- B. Postpone the start of new workloads.
- C. Add resources to the cluster.
- D. Delete workloads running on the cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The exhibit shows that theoverall runway is only 66 days, meaning that the current clusterdoes not have enough capacity to sustain workloads for 6 months, let alone 9 months.

* The best solution is toadd resources to the cluster(Option A), such as CPU, memory, or storage, to extend the runway.
* Postponing new workloads(Option B) may help in the short term but does not align with the business need to continue adding workloads.
* Deleting workloads(Option C) is not a viable option because the customer wants to add more, not remove them.
* Changing the target to 9 months(Option D) does not change the actual resource constraints; it only alters the target timeframe.
References:
* Nutanix Prism Central # Capacity Planning and Runway Analysis
* Nutanix Bible # Cluster Resource Management and Scaling
* Nutanix Support KB # How to Extend Cluster Runway with Resource Scaling

NEW QUESTION # 88
An administrator configured aremote site for Protection Domain replication, butnetwork performance and stabilityare impacted. How can the remote site configuration be adjusted to fix the issue?

- A. Configure theProtection Domain with many-to-many replication.
- B. ConfigureNetwork Address Translation (NAT)between the two Nutanix clusters.
- C. Configure theremote Cluster VIP as a proxy.
- D. Configure aBandwidth Throttling Policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Network performance issues during replication can be mitigated using Bandwidth Throttling to control traffic spikes.
* Option C (Configure a Bandwidth Throttling Policy) is correct:
* Bandwidth Throttling ensures that replicationdoes not saturate the network, especially during peak usage hours.
* This is particularly useful forlow-bandwidth connectionsbetween remote sites.
* Option A (Configure NAT) is incorrect:
* NAT is not required forremote site replicationbetween Nutanix clusters.
* Option B (Many-to-Many Replication) is incorrect:
* This does not directly address network performance and mayincrease traffic load.
* Option D (Remote Cluster VIP as Proxy) is incorrect:
* VIP configurations help withload balancing but do not resolve bandwidth issues.
References:
* Nutanix Protection Policies Guide #Bandwidth Throttling for Remote Site Replication
* Nutanix KB #Optimizing Network Performance for Disaster Recovery

NEW QUESTION # 89
Refer to Exhibit:

After adding new workloads, why isOverall Runway below 365 daysand the scenario still shows the cluster is in good shape?

- A. Because the Target is 1 month.
- B. Because Storage Runway is still good.
- C. Because new workloads are sustainable.
- D. Because there are recommended resources.

Answer: C

Explanation:
InNutanix Capacity Planning,Overall Runwayrepresents how long the cluster can support current and new workloads before resources are exhausted.
Even if the runway is below 365 days, the system considers the cluster to be in good shape if new workloads are sustainable (Option B).
Option A is incorrect: Storage runway alone is not the only factor; CPU and memory are equally important.
Option C is incorrect: The presence of recommended resources does not mean the cluster is in good shape.
Option D is incorrect: The target of 1 month affects projections but does not explain why the cluster is in good shape.
References:
Nutanix Prism Central # Capacity Runway and Planning
Nutanix Bible # Workload Placement and Cluster Sizing
Nutanix Support KB # Capacity Planning Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 90
An administrator has configured Metro Availability but a few hours later got an NCC warning:
Node x.x.X.X:
WARN: Break replication timeout of Metro protection domain 'M1' is below the recommended minimum.
What is a possible resolution for this issue?

- A. Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 seconds
- B. Update the break_replication_timeout to 10 seconds.
- C. Update the break_replication_timeout to 5 milliseconds.
- D. Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 milliseconds.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Nutanix ECA course addresses Metro Availability, a high-availability feature that provides synchronous replication between two Nutanix clusters for zero Recovery Point Objective (RPO) and near-zero Recovery Time Objective (RTO). The NCC warning about thebreak_replication_timeoutbeing below the recommended minimum indicates a configuration issue that could affect the stability of Metro Availability.
Thebreak_replication_timeoutparameter determines how long the Protection Domain (PD) waits before breaking replication if connectivity between the Metro clusters is disrupted.
Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:
* Module: Data Protection, Section: Metro Availability Configuration"Metro Availability uses synchronous replication to ensure data consistency between two clusters. The break_replication_timeout parameter defines the timeout period for replication. The recommended minimum value is 15 seconds to prevent premature replication breaks due to transient network issues."
* Module: Nutanix Cluster Check (NCC), Section: Metro Availability Alerts"An NCC warning indicating that the break_replication_timeout for a Metro Protection Domain is below the recommended minimum suggests the timeout is too low, risking unnecessary replication breaks. The recommended setting is 15 seconds to balance stability and responsiveness in Metro Availability setups." Explanation of Options:
* A. Update the break_replication_timeout to 10 secondsThis is incorrect. A timeout of 10 seconds is below the recommended minimum of 15 seconds, as specified in the ECA course. Setting the timeout too low increases the risk of replication breaking due to transient network latency or jitter, which could disrupt Metro Availability and cause unnecessary failovers. The ECA documentation warns:"A break_replication_timeout below 15 seconds may lead to frequent replication breaks, reducing the reliability of Metro Availability."
* B. Update the break_replication_timeout to 5 millisecondsThis is incorrect. A timeout of 5 milliseconds is far too low and impractical for Metro Availability, as even minor network delays would trigger replication breaks. The ECA course does not support millisecond-level timeouts and explicitly recommends 15 seconds as the minimum. Such a low value would destabilize the Metro setup, as noted:"Extremely low timeout values are not supported, as they cause replication to break under normal network conditions."
* C. Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 millisecondsThis is incorrect. A timeout of 15 milliseconds is still significantly below the recommended minimum of 15 seconds. Similar to option B, this setting would cause replication to break too quickly,

undermining the purpose of Metro Availability. The ECA course clarifies:"Timeouts in milliseconds are not recommended for Metro Availability, as they do not account for typical network latency in synchronous replication setups."
* D. Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 secondsThis is the correct answer. The ECA course explicitly recommends abreak_replication_timeoutof 15 seconds as the minimum to ensure Metro Availability remains stable. This value allows the system to tolerate transient network issues without prematurely breaking replication, maintaining data consistency and availability. The NCC warning indicates the current timeout is below this threshold, and updating it to 15 seconds resolves the issue.
* Supporting Extract:"To resolve NCC warnings about break_replication_timeout, set the value to 15 seconds using the ncli command: ncli pd update-metro-avail-pd name=<PD_NAME> break_replication_timeout=15. This ensures compliance with Nutanix best practices." Additional Context from ECA:
* Metro Availability Overview: Metro Availability synchronously replicates data between two clusters, typically within 100 km, to achieve zero RPO. Thebreak_replication_timeoutis a critical parameter that balances responsiveness to network issues with the need to avoid unnecessary replication breaks. The ECA course notes:"A timeout of 15 seconds is the default and recommended value to handle typical network fluctuations in Metro setups."
* NCC Warning Resolution: The NCC (Nutanix Cluster Check) monitors cluster health and flags configurations that deviate from best practices. The warning aboutbreak_replication_timeoutindicates a risk to Metro Availability stability, and setting it to 15 seconds aligns with Nutanix recommendations.
Supporting Reference from Web Results:
The Nutanix Support Portal (https://portal.nutanix.com) confirms the ECA guidance:"For Metro Availability, the break_replication_timeout should be set to a minimum of 15 seconds to prevent replication breaks due to transient network issues, as flagged by NCC warnings."

NEW QUESTION # 91
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