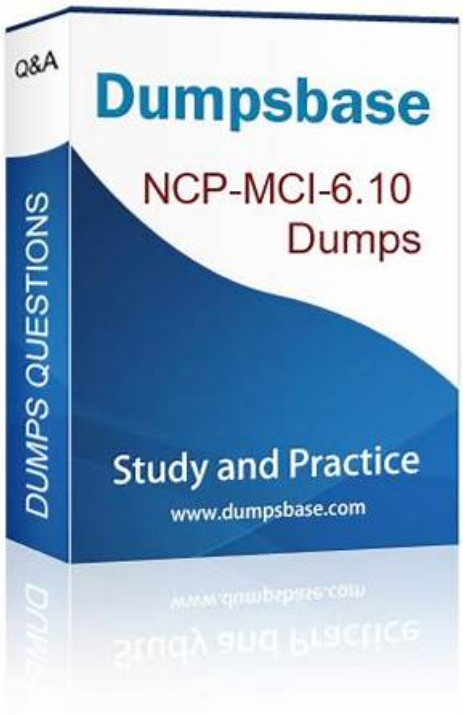
NCP-MCI-6.10시험준비 - NCP-MCI-6.10시험난이도



BONUS!!! Itcertkr NCP-MCI-6.10 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fsDZrw4ywoZNom1BhYiJNTBGZi26w7io

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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 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.

주제 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.
주제 5	• 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.

최신 NCM-MCI NCP-MCI-6.10 무료샘플문제 (Q66-Q71):

질문 # 66
An administrator received a request to create a new storage container for persistent desktops.
Which storage optimization setting must the administrator set for the best possible capacity savings?

- A. Inline compression with a delay of 0 minutes
- B. Post Process Deduplication

- C. Inline Deduplication of Read Caches
- D. Erasure Coding

정답：D

설명：
The Nutanix ECA course covers storage optimization techniques for Nutanix storage containers, particularly for workloads like persistent desktops, which require efficient capacity utilization due to their repetitive data patterns. Persistent desktops typically store user-specific data and configurations, making them ideal candidates for storage optimization techniques like compression, deduplication, or erasure coding. The question asks for the setting that provides thebest possible capacity savings.
Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:
* Module: Storage Management, Section: Storage Optimization"Erasure Coding provides the highest capacity savings for workloads with large amounts of data, such as persistent desktops. By distributing data and parity across nodes, Erasure Coding reduces storage overhead compared to replication factor (RF) while maintaining fault tolerance."
* Module: Storage Configuration, Section: Optimization for Virtual Desktops"For persistent desktop workloads, Erasure Coding is recommended to maximize capacity savings. It is more efficient than compression or deduplication alone, as it reduces the storage footprint by encoding data across nodes, making it ideal for environments with high data redundancy." Explanation of Options:
* A. Erasure CodingThis is the correct answer. Erasure Coding (EC-X) is a storage optimization technique in Nutanix AOS that distributes data and parity information across nodes, reducing the storage overhead compared to traditional replication factor (RF) settings. For persistent desktops, which often have large datasets with redundant patterns, Erasure Coding provides significant capacity savings by encoding data efficiently while maintaining fault tolerance. The ECA course highlights that Erasure Coding is particularly effective for workloads with cold or less frequently accessed data, which aligns with persistent desktop storage.
* Supporting Extract:"Erasure Coding can achieve up to 50% or more capacity savings compared to RF=2 for workloads like virtual desktops, making it the most effective optimization for capacity-constrained environments."
* B. Inline compression with a delay of 0 minutesThis is incorrect. Inline compression reduces data size in real-time as it is written to storage, but it provides less capacity savings compared to Erasure Coding for persistent desktops. Compression is effective for reducing the size of compressible data, but persistent desktops often benefit more from Erasure Coding due to their larger datasets and redundancy.
Additionally, a delay of 0 minutes means compression occurs immediately, which may increase write latency without maximizing savings. The ECA course notes:"Inline compression is useful for general workloads but is less effective than Erasure Coding for high-capacity workloads like persistent desktops."
* C. Inline Deduplication of Read CachesThis is incorrect. Deduplication removes duplicate data blocks, but "Inline Deduplication of Read Caches" is not a standard Nutanix feature for storage containers.
Nutanix supports inline and post-process deduplication, but these apply to data writes, not specifically to read caches. Even if deduplication were applied, it would provide less capacity savings than Erasure Coding for persistent desktops, as deduplication depends on data similarity, whereas Erasure Coding optimizes storage across all data types. The ECA course states:"Deduplication is effective for workloads with high data similarity, but Erasure Coding provides broader capacity savings for large- scale desktop deployments."
* D. Post Process DeduplicationThis is incorrect. Post-process deduplication analyzes and removes duplicate data after it is written, which can save capacity but is less efficient than Erasure Coding for persistent desktops. Deduplication requires significant data similarity to achieve savings, and its post- process nature delays optimization, potentially leading to temporary storage overuse. The ECA course clarifies:"Post-process deduplication is suitable for specific workloads, but Erasure Coding is preferred for persistent desktops due to its superior capacity efficiency and immediate applicability across nodes." Additional Context from ECA:
* Erasure Coding Details: Erasure Coding works by splitting data into fragments, adding parity information, and distributing these across nodes. For a storage container with persistent desktops, enabling Erasure Coding (e.g., with a stripe width of 4+2) can significantly reduce the storage footprint compared to RF=2 or RF=3. The ECA course notes:"Erasure Coding is ideal for containers with large datasets, such as VDI environments, where capacity savings are critical."
* Persistent Desktops: These desktops store user data and configurations, leading to large, redundant datasets. Erasure Coding's ability to optimize storage across nodes makes it the best choice for capacity savings, as confirmed by the ECA materials.
Supporting Reference from Web Results:
The Nutanix Bible (https://www.nutanix.com/go/the-nutanix-bible) supports the ECA documentation:" Erasure Coding (EC-X) provides the highest capacity efficiency for workloads like persistent desktops, reducing storage overhead by distributing data and parity across nodes, outperforming compression and deduplication in capacity-constrained environments."

질문 # 67
A company is evaluatingNutanix Disaster Recovery (DR)to protect multiplebusiness-critical applications.
Some applications are built using a3-tier architectureand have interdependencies.
Afterfailover, the VM'sstatic IP address is retained, butDNS configuration is lost.
How should an administrator proceed to resolve this issue?

- A. InstallNetwork Manager command-line tool (nncli)in the protected Windows VMs.
- B. Configure aProtection Domain.
- C. ConfigureSelf-Service Restore.
- D. Createcustom in-guest scriptsto preserve the statically assigned DNS IP addresses.

정답：D

설명：
Duringfailover in Nutanix Disaster Recovery, VMs retain theirstatic IPsbut maylose DNS settingsif the network configuration at the DR site is different from the primary site.
* Option B (Create custom in-guest scripts) is correct:
* Custom scriptsallowWindows or Linux VMs to restore DNS settings automaticallyafter failover.
* These scripts can be executed usingpost-failover automationin Nutanix DRpolicies.
* Option A (Self-Service Restore) is incorrect:
* Self-Service Restore is used forend-user recovery of deleted files, not for network settings.
* Option C (nncli tool) is incorrect:
* Thenncli toolis used fornetwork troubleshooting, but it does not automatically restore DNS settings.
* Option D (Configure a Protection Domain) is incorrect:
* Protection Domains definereplication policies, but they do not fix DNS settings after failover.
References:
* Nutanix Disaster Recovery Guide #Failover Automation and Network Configuration
* Nutanix Bible #VM Recovery and IP Management in DR Scenarios
* Nutanix KB #Preserving DNS Settings in Disaster Recovery

질문 # 68
In a scale-out Prism Central deployment, what additional functionality does configuring an FQDN instead of a Virtual IP provide?

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

정답：B

설명：
Scale-out Prism Central deployments consist of multiple nodes running the Prism Central service. Nutanix documentation emphasizes that:
"When deploying multi-node Prism Central, an FQDN backed by DNS can provide request distribution across all Prism Central nodes, enabling load balancing and increased concurrency." A Virtual IP in contrast only directs traffic to a single active Prism Central node. Internal behavior notes:
* "A VIP is not active-active; it designates one node as primary for all inbound requests."
* "Using an FQDN with DNS round-robin or an external load balancer allows the cluster to distribute workload across all PC nodes." The FQDN allows:
* distributing API/UI traffic across multiple Prism Central nodes
* improving performance under heavy load
* enabling parallel query handling
* avoiding bottlenecks on the primary node
SSL certificates apply to either VIP or FQDN. Segmentation and resiliency are unrelated to FQDN usage.
Thus, the correct answer is Load Balancing.

질문 # 69
Per organizational requirements, an administrator has uploaded a signed SSL certificate to Prism for Common Access Card (CAC) authentication.
Once the certificate has been uploaded successfully, the certificate appears to be valid but CAC authentication is not functional.
What is a potential cause of this problem?

- A. There is no Certificate Revocation List (CRL) configured.
- B. Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) is not enabled.
- C. Signature Algorithm is incorrect.

- D. RSA key size is incorrect.

정답：A

질문 # 70
An administrator is tasked with ensuring the resiliency of Tier-1 workloads. As such, the administrator creates a Protection Policy with a crash-consistent snapshot period that meets RPO while maintaining 10 recovery points locally and 5 at DR location.
Since it is difficult to quantify how long a DR event will last, management wants the Tier-1 workloads to always have 10 recovery points locally.
How can this be achieved logically and most efficiently?

- A. Enable Reverse Retention within the Protection Policy Schedule.
- B. Utilize a script that executes an API to take the requisite number of recovery points post- DR.
- C. Change retentions within the Protection Policy to be 10 at both locations and Save Schedule.
- D. Post DR, recreate the Protection Policy with new/updated values.

정답：A

질문 # 71
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