

Nutanix NCP-CN證照：Nutanix Certified Professional - Cloud Native v6.10考試|Nutanix NCP-CN最佳捷徑



BONUS!!! 免費下載KaoGuTi NCP-CN考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1g0HpFE8WzI_LaaTya69LoBkIEcTLWqm

KaoGuTi的IT專家團隊利用他們的經驗和知識不斷的提升考試培訓材料的品質來滿足考生的需求，保證考生順利地通過第一次參加的Nutanix NCP-CN認證考試。通過購買KaoGuTi的產品你總是能夠更快得到更新更準確的考試相關資訊。並且KaoGuTi的產品的覆蓋面很廣，可以為很多參加IT認證考試的考生提供方便，而且準確率100%。它能給你100%的信心，讓你安心的參加考試。

KaoGuTi的NCP-CN考古題是經過眾多考生檢驗過的資料，可以保證有很高的成功率。如果你用過考古題以後仍然沒有通過考試，KaoGuTi會全額退款。或者你也可以選擇為你免費更新考試考古題。有了這樣的保障，實在沒有必要擔心了。

>> NCP-CN證照 <<

授權的NCP-CN證照 & 資格考試的領導者和高質量的NCP-CN：Nutanix Certified Professional - Cloud Native v6.10

在近幾年，IT世界的競爭越來越激烈，IT認證已經成為該行業的必需品，如果你想在你的職業生涯有一個很好的提升，通過KaoGuTi Nutanix的NCP-CN考試培訓資料這種方式來獲得微軟認證的證書是非常可行的，現在許多IT專業人士更願意增加Nutanix的NCP-CN考試認證對他們的憑證，我們的培訓資料涵蓋了通過Nutanix的NCP-CN考試認證的100%。

Nutanix NCP-CN 考試大綱：

主題	簡介

主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 3	• 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.
主題 4	• 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.

最新的 Nutanix Certified Professional (NCP) NCP-CN 免費考試真題 (Q54-Q59):

問題 #54

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

答案: C

解題說明:

The NKPA course explains that to access a Kubernetes cluster managed by NKP, such as `iot-1` in the workspace `iot-plant-3`, a `kubeconfig` file is required to authenticate and interact with the cluster's API server.

If the `kubeconfig` file is missing, the engineer can generate it using the NKP CLI. The correct command is `nkp get kubeconfig -c iot-1 -w iot-plant-3 > iot-1.conf` (Option B).

This command retrieves the `kubeconfig` for the specified cluster (`-c iot-1`) in the specified workspace (`-w iot-plant-3`) and redirects the output to a file named `iot-1.conf`. The engineer can then use this `kubeconfig` file with `kubectl` (e.g., `kubectl --kubeconfig=iot-1.conf get pods`) to review the deployment. The Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN) 6.10 Study Guide states: "To generate a `kubeconfig` file for an NKP-managed cluster, use `nkp get kubeconfig -c <cluster-name> -w <workspace-name>`, which retrieves the necessary credentials for cluster access." Incorrect Options:

* A. `kubectl get kubeconfig`: `kubectl` does not have a `get kubeconfig` subcommand, and it cannot generate `kubeconfig` files for NKP clusters.

* C. `kubectl get secret iot-1 -n kommander`: While secrets in the `kommander` namespace may store credentials, this command does not format them as a `kubeconfig` file.

* D. `nkp get configmaps`: This is not a valid command for retrieving `kubeconfig` files; `ConfigMaps` do not store `kubeconfig` data in this context.

:

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

問題 #55

A dev team needed to optimize their logging system to be more robust, because the CPU and memory limits were insufficient, which caused delays in log collection and processing during times of high demand.

After a deep performance analysis, they decided to increase the CPU limits from 1 to 4 and the memory from 1000Mi to 4Gi.

Which ConfigMap should the development team run with custom resource requests and limit values for fluentd?

- A. bashCopy
`[nutanix@nkp-boot ~]$ cat <<EOF > configmap.yamlapiVersion: v1kind: ConfigMapmetadata: name: logging-operator-logging-overridesnamespace: kommanderdata: values.yaml | fluentdresources: limits: cpu: 4EOF values.yaml | fluentdresources: limits: cpu: 4memory: 4Girequests: cpu: 1memory: 1000MiEOF`
- B. bashCopy
`[nutanix@nkp-boot ~]$ cat <<EOF > configmap.yamlapiVersion: v1kind: ConfigMapmetadata: name: logging-operator-logging-overridesnamespace: kommanderdata: values.yaml | fluentdresources: limits: cpu: 4memory: 1000Mirequests: cpu: 1memory: 4GiEOF`
- C. bashCopy
`[nutanix@nkp-boot ~]$ cat <<EOF > configmap.yamlapiVersion: v1kind: ConfigMapmetadata: name: logging-operator-logging-overridesnamespace: kommanderdata: values.yaml | fluentdresources: limits: cpu: 1memory: 1000Mirequests: cpu: 4memory: 4GiEOF`
- D. bashCopy
`[nutanix@nkp-boot ~]$ cat <<EOF > configmap.yamlapiVersion: v1kind: ConfigMapmetadata: name: logging-operator-logging-overridesnamespace: kommanderdata: values.yaml | fluentdresources: limits: cpu: 4memory: 4Girequests: cpu: 4memory: 4GiEOF`

答案: D

問題 #56

A Platform Engineer is deploying an NKP cluster within an air-gapped AWS environment. However, after an infrastructure planning session with the network team, it's been determined that the default CIDR block range that is used by pods on NKP clusters is already in use in their environment.

How can the engineer ensure there are no collisions between NKP pod traffic and the existing network using that subnet range?

- A. Create the NKP cluster's manifest using the `nkp create cluster` command set and include the pod CIDR block range parameter when generating the cluster manifest.
Deploy the NKP cluster manifest.
- B. Because the environment is air-gapped, there will be no network traffic collision concerns and no adjustment needs to be made to the pod network CIDR block range.
- C. Create an NKP infrastructure provider for AWS in the NKP UI.
Select the Advanced Options button from the Network section of the Create Cluster page and specify a unique CIDR block range within the pod network field.
- D. Create an NKP infrastructure provider for AWS in the NKP UI. When deploying the NKP cluster through the UI, specify a unique CIDR block range for the pod network field in the Network section of the Create Cluster page.

答案: A

解題說明:

The NKPA 6.10 documentation outlines that in air-gapped environments where default pod network CIDR conflicts exist, the cluster manifest (created via the `nkp create cluster` command) should be updated to specify an alternate, non-conflicting pod CIDR block range before deployment.

Reference:

Nutanix Kubernetes Platform Administration (NKPA) 6.10 - "Customizing Pod Network CIDR Blocks in Air-gapped Clusters"
NCP-CN 6.10 Study Guide - "Networking Configuration for Air-gapped Environments"

問題 #57

In an effort to control cloud cost consumption, auto-scale is configured to meet demands as needed. What is the behavior for when nodes are scaled down?

- A. Node is changed to a status of Hibernate.
- B. Node is paused in Kubernetes and the infrastructure continues to consume the resources at the current level.
- C. Node is changed to a status of Power-Off for stand-by.
- **D. Node is CAPI deleted from its infrastructure provider, effectively removing it from its hypervisor.**

答案： D

問題 #58

A Platform Engineer is attaching existing Kubernetes clusters to NKP, but some of them have network restrictions, so there is a need to use Secure Tunnel. The Platform Engineer needs to ask the Security Engineer to modify the firewall rules. What must the firewall rules allow on the attached cluster network?

- A. NTP Service (UDP/123)
- B. iSCSI (TCP/860 & 3260)
- C. Secured LDAP (TCP/636)
- D. HTTPS (TCP/443)

答案： D

問題 #59

• • • • •

在IT領域工作的你，肯定想過通過IT認證考試來證明自己的能力吧？而且，擁有IT認證資格的同事和朋友也愈來愈多了吧。在這種情況下，如果一個資格都沒有就趕不上別人了。那麼，你決定參加哪個考試呢？Nutanix的考試怎麼樣呢？比如像NCP-CN認證考試這樣的考試。這是非常有價值的考試，肯定能幫助你實現你的願望。

NCP-CN指南: https://www.kaoguti.com/NCP-CN_exam-pdf.html

- [illegible]

BONUS!!! 免費下載KaoGuTi NCP-CN考試題庫的完整版: <https://drive.google.com/open?>

id=1g0HpFE8Wzl_LaaTyal69LoBklEcTLWqm