

# NCP-US-6.5 Test Dates & Exam Discount NCP-US-6.5 Voucher

SAT Test Date	Registration Deadline	Late Reg. Deadline
August 23, 2025	August 8, 2025	August 12, 2025
September 13, 2025	August 29, 2025	September 2, 2025
October 4, 2025	September 19, 2025	September 23, 2025
November 8, 2025	October 24, 2025	October 28, 2025
December 6, 2025	November 21, 2025	November 25, 2025
March 14, 2026	February 27, 2026	March 3, 2026
May 2, 2026	April 17, 2026	April 21, 2026

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## Nutanix NCP-US-6.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilize File Analytics for data security</li> <li>Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage</li> <li>Configure Nutanix Volumes</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze and Monitor Nutanix Unified Storage</li> <li>Describe the use of Data Lens for data security</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix Unified Storage</li> <li>Perform upgrades</li> <li>maintenance for Files</li> <li>Objects implementations</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Troubleshoot issues related to Nutanix Files</li> <li>Explain Data Management processes for Files and Objects</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Given a scenario, configure shares, buckets, and or Volume Groups</li> <li>Troubleshoot a failed upgrade for Files</li> <li>Objects</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Configure Nutanix Files with advanced features</li> <li>Determine the appropriate method to ensure data availability</li> <li>recoverability</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the steps to deploy Nutanix Files</li> <li>Given a scenario, determine product and sizing parameters</li> </ul>

## Exam Discount NCP-US-6.5 Voucher | NCP-US-6.5 New Dumps Questions

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### Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.5 Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

An administrator has created a distributed share on the File cluster. The administrator connects to the share using Windows Explorer and starts creating folders in the share. The administrator observes that none of the created folder can be renamed as the company naming convention requires.

How should the administrator resolve this issue?

- A. Use the Files MMC Snapin and rename the folders.
- B. Use the Microsoft Shared Folder MMC Snapin.
- C. Modify the Files shares to use the NFS protocol.
- D. Modify the read/write permissions on the created folders.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The administrator should resolve this issue by using the Files MMC Snap-in and renaming the folders. The Files MMC Snap-in is a tool that allows administrators to manage Files shares and exports from a Windows machine. The administrator can use the Files MMC Snap-in to connect to a distributed share or export and rename the top-level directories that are hosted by different FSVMs. Renaming the directories from Windows Explorer will not work because Windows Explorer does not recognize the distributed nature of the share or export and will try to rename all directories on the same FSVM, which will fail. Reference: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 35; Nutanix Files MMC Snap-in User Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 30

An administrator has been tasked with creating a distributed share on a single-node cluster, but has been unable to successfully complete the task.

Why is this task failing?

- A. Distributed shares require multiple nodes.
- B. Number of distributed shares limit reached.
- C. File server version should be greater than 3.8.0
- D. AOS version should be greater than 6.0.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A distributed share is a type of SMB share or NFS export that distributes the hosting of top-level directories across multiple FSVMs, which improves load balancing and performance. A distributed share cannot be created on a single-node cluster, because there is only one FSVM available. A distributed share requires at least two nodes in the cluster to distribute the directories. Therefore, the task of creating a distributed share on a single-node cluster will fail. Reference: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 33; Nutanix Files Solution Guide, page 8

#### NEW QUESTION # 31

An administrator has been asked to confirm the ability of a physical windows Server 2019 host to boot from storage on a Nutanix AOS cluster.

Which statement is true regarding this confirmation by the administrator?

- A. Physical servers may boot from a volume group from the data services IP and MPIO is
- B. Physical servers may boot from an object bucket from the data services IP and MPIO is required.
- C. Physical servers may boot from a volume group from the data services IP and MPIO is not required.
- D. Physical servers may boot from an object bucket from the data services IP address and MPIO is not required.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Nutanix Volumes allows physical servers to boot from a volume group that is exposed as an iSCSI target from the data services IP. To ensure high availability and load balancing, multipath I/O (MPIO) is required on the physical server. Object buckets cannot be used for booting physical servers<sup>1</sup>. References: Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide<sup>1</sup>

### NEW QUESTION # 32

An administrator has been requested to set up a Files instance in a Nutanix environment. After testing data in the environment, it was determined an estimated 4,000 connections on average will be needed per node. What is the proper memory sizing that the administrator should use to configure this environment?

- A. 128 GiB RAM per node
- B. 32 GiB RAM per node
- C. 40 GiB RAM per node
- D. 96 GiB RAM per node

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), uses File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs) to manage file services (e.g., SMB, NFS). Each FSVM runs on a node in the Nutanix cluster, and the number of connections per node impacts the resource requirements, particularly memory (RAM), for the FSVMs. The administrator needs to size the memory for a Files instance where each node will handle an average of 4,000 connections.

Sizing Guidelines:

Nutanix provides sizing guidelines for Files deployments based on the number of connections per FSVM (and thus per node, assuming one FSVM per node, which is the default configuration). The memory requirements scale with the number of connections to ensure performance and stability:

- \* The minimum memory per FSVM is 12 GiB (as noted in Question 2), which supports up to 1,000 connections.
- \* For higher connection counts, Nutanix recommends increasing the memory proportionally.

According to Nutanix documentation:

- \* Up to 1,000 connections: 12 GiB RAM per FSVM.
- \* 1,000 to 2,000 connections: 24 GiB RAM per FSVM.
- \* 2,000 to 4,000 connections: 48 GiB RAM per FSVM.
- \* 4,000 to 8,000 connections: 96 GiB RAM per FSVM.

Since the question specifies 4,000 connections per node, and assuming one FSVM per node (standard deployment), the FSVM on each node needs to handle 4,000 connections. Based on the sizing guidelines:

- \* 4,000 connections fall into the 4,000 to 8,000 range, requiring 96 GiB RAM per FSVM.
- \* Since each node hosts one FSVM, this translates to 96 GiB RAM per node dedicated to the FSVM.

Analysis of Options:

- \* Option A (32 GiB RAM per node): Incorrect. 32 GiB RAM per node is sufficient for up to 2,000 connections (24 GiB for the FSVM, plus some overhead), but it is insufficient for 4,000 connections, which require 96 GiB.
- \* Option B (40 GiB RAM per node): Incorrect. 40 GiB RAM per node is still too low for 4,000 connections, as it falls short of the 96 GiB recommended for this connection range.
- \* Option C (96 GiB RAM per node): Correct. 96 GiB RAM per node aligns with Nutanix's sizing guidelines for an FSVM handling 4,000 to 8,000 connections, ensuring the Files instance can manage the expected load efficiently.
- \* Option D (128 GiB RAM per node): Incorrect. While 128 GiB RAM per node would work, it exceeds the recommended sizing for 4,000 connections. Nutanix recommends 96 GiB for up to 8,000 connections, and 128 GiB is typically reserved for even higher connection counts (e.g., >8,000) or additional workloads on the node. The question asks for the "proper" sizing, which is the minimum recommended for the given load, making 96 GiB the correct choice.

Why Option C?

For 4,000 connections per node, Nutanix recommends 96 GiB RAM per FSVM (one FSVM per node), which translates to 96 GiB RAM per node dedicated to the FSVM. This ensures the Files instance can handle the connection load without performance degradation, aligning with Nutanix's sizing guidelines.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Files Sizing Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"For Nutanix Files deployments, memory sizing depends on the number of connections per FSVM. For 4,000 to 8,000 connections, allocate 96 GiB of RAM per FSVM. Assuming one FSVM per node, this translates to 96 GiB RAM per node dedicated to the FSVM to ensure optimal performance." Additional Notes:

\* The question assumes one FSVM per node, which is the default configuration for Nutanix Files unless otherwise specified. If multiple FSVMs were on a single node, the total RAM would need to be adjusted, but the question's phrasing ("per node") aligns with the standard one-FSVM-per-node deployment.

\* The 96 GiB RAM is for the FSVM itself; the node may require additional RAM for other workloads (e.g., CVM, VMs), but the question focuses on the Files instance's memory sizing, making 96 GiB the correct answer.

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Nutanix Files Sizing Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Memory Sizing for Nutanix Files" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Sizing and Performance".

### NEW QUESTION # 33

An organization is implementing their first Nutanix cluster. In addition to hosting VMs, the cluster will be providing block storage services to existing physical servers, as well as CIFS shares and NFS exports to the end users. Security policies dictate that separate networks are used for different functions, which are already configured as:

\* Management - VLAN 500 - 10.10.50.0/24

\* iSCSI - VLAN 510 - 10.10.51.0/24

\* Files - VLAN 520 - 10.10.52.0/24

How should the administrator configure the cluster to ensure the iSCSI traffic is on the correct network and accessible by the existing physical servers?

- A. Configure the Data Services IP in Prism Central with an IP on VLAN 510.
- B. Create a new internal interface on VLAN 510 in Network Configuration, enabling it for Volumes.
- **C. Configure the Data Services IP in Prism Element with an IP on VLAN 510.**
- D. Create a new virtual switch on VLAN 510 in Network Configuration, enabling it for Volumes.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The organization is deploying a Nutanix cluster to provide block storage services (via iSCSI), CIFS shares, and NFS exports (via Nutanix Files). Nutanix Volumes, part of Nutanix Unified ILOG Storage (NUS), is used to provide block storage to physical servers via iSCSI. The security policy requires separate networks:

\* Management traffic on VLAN 500 (10.10.50.0/24).

\* iSCSI traffic on VLAN 510 (10.10.51.0/24).

\* Files traffic on VLAN 520 (10.10.52.0/24).

To ensure iSCSI traffic uses VLAN 510 and is accessible by physical servers, the cluster must be configured to route iSCSI traffic over the correct network.

The Data Services IP is the key configuration for iSCSI traffic in a Nutanix cluster. By setting this IP to an address on VLAN 510 (e.g., 10.10.51.x), the administrator ensures that iSCSI traffic is routed over the correct network. Physical servers can then connect to this IP to access block storage via iSCSI. This configuration is done in Prism Element under the cluster's iSCSI settings.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"To enable iSCSI traffic for Nutanix Volumes, configure the Data Services IP in Prism Element. This IP address is used by external hosts (e.g., physical servers) to connect to the cluster for block storage access.

Assign the Data Services IP to the appropriate VLAN for iSCSI traffic (e.g., VLAN 510) to ensure network isolation and accessibility."

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Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide, Version 6.0, Section: "Configuring iSCSI for Nutanix Volumes" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Volumes Network Configuration".

### NEW QUESTION # 34

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