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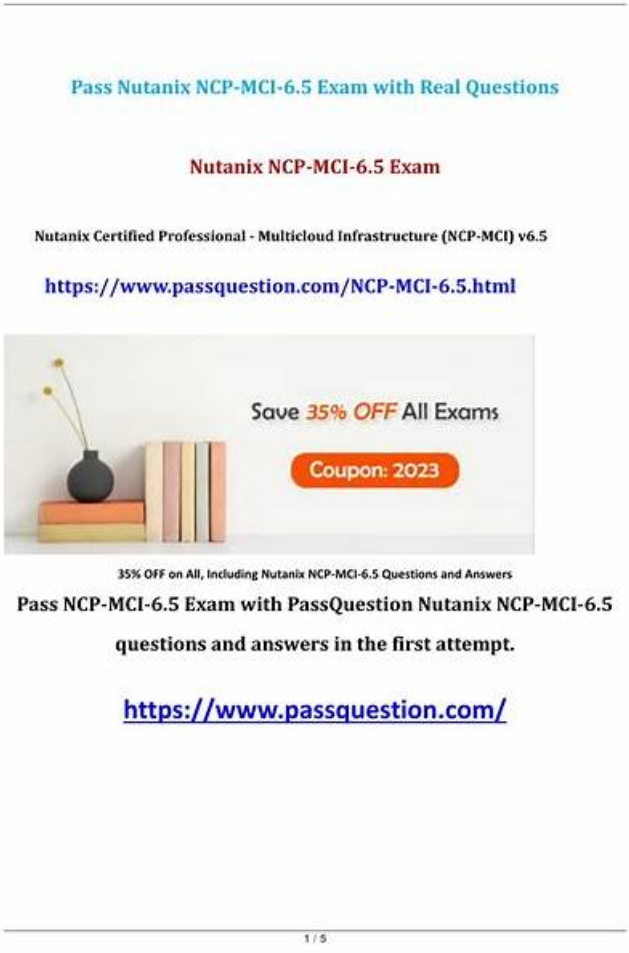

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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
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 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 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q112-Q117):

NEW QUESTION # 112
An administrator migrated a physical MySQL database to a Nutanix cluster. After migration, peak load IOPS are lower than expected and latency is higher.
Which two steps should the administrator take to improve this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that SQL data vDisks are thin provisioned.
- B. Create additional vDisks for SQL data.
- C. Ensure that SQL data vDisks are thick provisioned.
- D. Use LVM to stripe the SQL data across multiple vDisks.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Nutanix storage architecture uses distributed data paths, where each vDisk represents a distributed logical object. The performance best practices for databases state:
"Multiple vDisks provide parallelism across the Nutanix storage stack, increasing I/O queue depth and distributing operations across multiple CVMs." Also, the guidance for Linux-based database workloads specifies:
"Using LVM striping across multiple vDisks increases throughput by merging multiple I/O channels and enhancing parallel read/write operations." Thin vs thick provisioning is irrelevant for performance in a Nutanix environment, as both types deliver identical I/O performance due to the metadata-driven storage engine.
Thus, database performance benefits from additional vDisks and striping across them.

NEW QUESTION # 113
An administrator needs tocreate a storage containerforVM disks. The container must meet the following conditions:
* 10 GiB of the total allocated space must not be used by other containers.
* The container must have a maximum storage capacity of 500 GiB.
What settings should the administrator configure while creating the storage container?

- A. Set Advertised Capacity to 10 GiB and Reserved Capacity to 500 GiB.
- B. Set Reserved Capacity to 10 GiB and Advertised Capacity to 500 GiB.
- C. Set Reserved Capacity to 500 GiB.
- D. Set Advertised Capacity to 10 GiB.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Nutanix storage containers allow administrators to configure capacity reservations and advertised limits for better resource management.
* Option D (Set Reserved Capacity to 10 GiB and Advertised Capacity to 500 GiB) is correct:
* Reserved Capacityensures that10 GiB is always available for this container and not consumed by other containers.
* Advertised Capacitydefines alogical limit of 500 GiBto prevent over-allocation.
* Option A is incorrect:
* Advertised Capacity of 10 GiB is too lowand does not match the requirement of a500 GiB storage container.
* Option B is incorrect:
* Only setting Advertised Capacity does not guarantee Reserved Capacity, meaning other containers could consume the reserved space.
* Option C is incorrect:
* Setting only Reserved Capacity does not enforce an upper limit, which could lead to overprovisioning.
References:
Nutanix Storage Management Guide#Understanding Storage Container Settings Nutanix KB#Advertised vs. Reserved Capacity in Storage Containers

NEW QUESTION # 114
Refer to Exhibit:
After adding new workloads, why isOverall Runway below 365 daysandthe scenario still shows the cluster is in good shape?

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

Answer: B

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 # 115
An administrator manages multiple clusters at different geographic sites via a single Prism Central.
What should be configured to optimize image uploads to all locations?

- A. Bandwidth Throttling Policy
- B. Image Placement Policy with Hard Enforcement
- C. Image Placement Policy with Soft Enforcement
- D. Custom Image Upload Role

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) course provides detailed guidance on managing images in a multicloud environment, particularly when administering multiple clusters across different geographic sites via a single Prism Central instance. The goal of optimizing image uploads to all locations involves ensuring efficient image availability, minimizing latency, and balancing storage and network resource usage.
The ECA course emphasizes the use ofImage Placement Policiesto control how images are distributed and stored across clusters registered with Prism Central.
Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:
Module: Image Management, Section: Image Placement Policies"Prism Central allows administrators to manage images centrally for multiple clusters. Image Placement Policies define how images are distributed to clusters. A policy with Soft Enforcement ensures that images are uploaded to a preferred cluster and replicated to other clusters as needed, optimizing for network efficiency and availability while allowing flexibility if a target cluster is unavailable." Module: Prism Central Management, Section: Multi-Cluster Image Management"For environments with clusters at different geographic sites, an Image Placement Policy with Soft Enforcement is recommended to optimize image uploads. This policy allows Prism Central to select a primary cluster for image storage and replicate the image to other clusters based on demand, reducing unnecessary uploads while ensuring images are available where needed." Explanation of Options:
A). Image Placement Policy with Soft EnforcementThis is the correct answer. The ECA course highlights that anImage Placement Policy with Soft Enforcementis designed to optimize image distribution in multi-cluster environments, especially across geographic sites. With Soft Enforcement, Prism Central uploads the image to a designated cluster (e.g., the closest or most available) and replicates it to other clusters as needed, based on workload requirements or VM deployment demands. This approach minimizes redundant uploads, reduces network congestion, and ensures images are available efficiently across sites. The "soft" aspect allows flexibility-if a target cluster is offline or has insufficient storage, Prism Central can select an alternative cluster, ensuring operational continuity.
Supporting Extract:"Soft Enforcement allows Prism Central to prioritize a primary cluster for image storage but permits fallback to other clusters if the primary is unavailable, optimizing upload efficiency and image availability across multiple sites." B). Custom

Image Upload RoleThis is incorrect. The ECA course does not define a "Custom Image Upload Role" as a feature in Prism Central for optimizing image uploads. While Prism Central supports role-based access control (RBAC) for managing permissions, including image management, these roles govern who can upload or manage images, not how images are distributed or optimized across clusters. The ECA materials state:"RBAC in Prism Central allows administrators to assign permissions for image management, but it does not influence the placement or optimization of image uploads."This option is irrelevant to the question's focus on optimizing image distribution.
C). Bandwidth Throttling PolicyThis is incorrect. While bandwidth throttling can regulate network usage during data transfers (e.g., during replication or migration), it does not directly optimize image uploads for availability or efficiency across multiple clusters. The ECA course mentions bandwidth throttling in the context of data protection and replication:"Bandwidth Throttling Policies can be applied to replication schedules to manage network usage, but they are not used for image placement or upload optimization in Prism Central."Throttling could even slow down image distribution, counteracting the goal of optimization, especially in a multi-site scenario.
D). Image Placement Policy with Hard EnforcementThis is incorrect. AnImage Placement Policy with Hard Enforcementstrictly mandates that images be uploaded to specific clusters as defined in the policy. If the designated cluster is unavailable (e.g., due to network issues, storage constraints, or downtime), the upload fails, which can disrupt operations in a multi-site environment. The ECA course notes:"Hard Enforcement ensures images are only stored on specified clusters, but this can lead to upload failures if the target cluster is offline or lacks capacity, making it less suitable for geographically distributed environments."This rigidity makes Hard Enforcement less optimal compared to Soft Enforcement, which provides flexibility and ensures image availability.
Additional Context from ECA:
Image Management Workflow: The ECA course explains that Prism Central's Image Service centralizes image management for all registered clusters. When an image is uploaded, the Image Placement Policy determines where it is stored and how it is replicated. For geographically dispersed clusters, Soft Enforcement balances efficiency and availability by prioritizing a primary cluster (e.g., based on proximity or storage capacity) while allowing replication to other clusters as needed for VM provisioning or workload deployment.
Extract:"In multi-site deployments, Soft Enforcement optimizes image uploads by reducing redundant data transfers and ensuring images are accessible across clusters without requiring manual intervention." Practical Consideration: In a multi-site scenario, network latency and storage availability vary across clusters.
Soft Enforcement allows Prism Central to adapt dynamically, ensuring images are uploaded to a viable cluster and replicated efficiently, which aligns with the goal of optimization.
Supporting Reference from Web Results:
The Nutanix Bible (https://www.nutanix.com/go/the-nutanix-bible) reinforces the ECA documentation:" Image Placement Policies in Prism Central streamline image management across clusters. Soft Enforcement is ideal for multi-site environments, as it allows flexible image placement and replication, ensuring efficient uploads and availability."This confirms that Soft Enforcement is the recommended approach for optimizing image uploads in a multi-cluster, multi-site setup.

NEW QUESTION # 116
An administrator has received complaints about VM performance.
After reviewing the VM's CPU Ready Time data shown in the exhibit, which step should the administrator take to diagnose the issue further?

- A. Check the number of CPUs assigned to each CVM
- B. Review host CPU utilization
- C. Assess cluster SSD capacity
- D. Enable VM memory oversubscription

Answer: B

Explanation:
Nutanix performance troubleshooting guidelines highlight CPU Ready Time as a key indicator of CPU contention. The documentation explains:
"High CPU Ready Time indicates that vCPUs are waiting to be scheduled on physical cores due to host CPU saturation or CPU overcommitment." CPU Ready Time doesnotrelate to storage issues or CVM sizing. Instead, it indicates that the hypervisor cannot schedule VM CPU operations promptly.
Internal extracts clearly describe the next diagnostic step:
"When CPU ready metrics rise, the first step is to check physical host CPU utilization to confirm whether the host is oversubscribed or running at high CPU usage." If the host is overloaded, remediation includes distributing VMs across hosts, reducing vCPU count on oversized VMs, or adding compute resources.
Other options are irrelevant:
* Memory oversubscription is unrelated to CPU Ready Time.
* SSD capacity affects storage latency, not CPU scheduling.

* CVM CPU counts do not cause VM CPU Ready Time; CVM resource misconfiguration affects cluster services, not guest VM scheduling.
Thus, reviewing host CPU utilization is the correct next step.

NEW QUESTION # 117
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