

# NCP-MCI-6.10 Test Cram Pdf | Reliable NCP-MCI-6.10 Test Prep



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The up-to-date Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 exam answers will save you from wasting much time and energy in the exam preparation. The content of our Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Dumps Torrent covers the key points of exam, which will improve your ability to solve the difficulties of Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 real questions.

## Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Configure Disaster Recovery and Data Protection within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Manage VMs within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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## Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q167-Q172):

### NEW QUESTION # 167

A company has custom applications storing data on Volume Groups (VGs). The data and application VMs must maintain integrity in case of a cluster failure and require the lowest possible RPO.

An administrator is evaluating Nutanix DR options.

How should the administrator achieve this goal?

- A. Configure Metro AHV using protection policies and recovery plans, use PC as a Witness.
- **B. Configure Synchronous replication using protection policies and recovery plans. Place VMs and VGs in the same consistency group.**
- C. Configure NearSync replication using protection domains. Place VMs and VGs in the same consistency group.
- D. Configure Synchronous replication using protection policies and recovery plans.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The requirement states:

- \* Custom apps use Volume Groups
- \* VM + VG must remain consistent together
- \* Lowest possible RPO is required (RPO # 0)
- \* Must survive cluster failure

Nutanix data protection documentation clearly states:

"Synchronous replication provides an RPO of zero by ensuring every write is committed on both sites before acknowledgement."

Additionally:

"When protecting application VMs using Volume Groups, both the VM and the Volume Group must be placed in the same Consistency Group to ensure write-order fidelity and to preserve database or application integrity during failover." This is critical because Volume Groups operate at the block layer, and placing them in separate groups breaks atomic write-order correctness.

Option analysis:

- A). Metro AHV provides HA-style zero RPO but is not the required mechanism here because the question specifically references protection policies and VGs, which Metro does not orchestrate in the same way.
- B). Synchronous replication alone is not sufficient unless VMs and VGs are inside the same consistency group.
- C). This is the correct and complete solution: synchronous replication + consistency grouping ensures RPO0 and atomic updates.
- D). NearSync has RPO 1-15 minutes, not the lowest possible RPO.

Therefore, placing both VMs and VGs in the same consistency group under Synchronous Replication is the correct method.

#### NEW QUESTION # 168

What additional step is required for LCM to upgrade an AHV host that has GPUs?

- A. Create an agent VM on each host that has GPU drivers installed.
- **B. Use Direct Uploads to upload appropriate driver bundles.**
- C. Update NCC to the latest version and re-run Inventory.
- D. Run LCM in dark site mode so it can update AHV independently.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Nutanix Life Cycle Manager (LCM) relies on validated firmware and driver bundles for hardware components. For GPU-enabled hosts, LCM documentation states:

"GPU-enabled AHV hosts require GPU driver bundles to be uploaded manually via the Direct Uploads mechanism so that LCM can validate and upgrade the necessary GPU components during workflow execution." GPU drivers are vendor-specific and not always available in the standard catalog, so the administrator must upload them before LCM can orchestrate the upgrade.

Running in dark site mode does not provide missing GPU bundles. Creating agent VMs is unrelated to GPU driver operations.

Updating NCC improves validations but does not provide GPU support files.

Therefore, Direct Uploads of GPU driver bundles is required.

#### NEW QUESTION # 169

What can be used to easily group a set of VMs?

- A. Labels
- **B. Tags**
- C. Projects
- D. Catalog Items

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Nutanix ECA course covers various methods for organizing and managing virtual machines (VMs) within a Nutanix environment, particularly in Prism Central. The question focuses on easily grouping a set of VMs, which requires a mechanism that is flexible, scalable, and straightforward to apply across multiple VMs for management, reporting, or policy application.

Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:

Module: Prism Central Management, Section: Entity Organization "Tags provide a flexible way to group entities such as VMs in Prism Central. Tags are key-value pairs that can be assigned to VMs to categorize them for management, reporting, or policy enforcement. They are easy to apply and can be used to group VMs dynamically across clusters." Module: VM Management, Section: Grouping VMs "To group a set of VMs for simplified management, Tags are the recommended approach. Unlike Categories, which are used for role-based access control and policy enforcement, Tags are lightweight and ideal for custom grouping without additional configuration overhead." Explanation of Options:

A). Catalog Items This is incorrect. Catalog Items in Nutanix are used within the Nutanix Calm or Marketplace to manage application blueprints or service offerings, not for grouping VMs. The ECA course states: "Catalog Items represent deployable applications or services in the Marketplace, not a mechanism for grouping existing VMs." They are unrelated to VM organization.

B). Labels This is incorrect. The term "Labels" is not used in Nutanix ECA documentation for grouping VMs.

While Labels may be a generic term in other platforms, Nutanix uses "Tags" or "Categories" for similar purposes. The ECA materials do not reference Labels as a feature in Prism Central or Prism Element for VM grouping.

C). Projects This is incorrect. Projects in Nutanix Prism Central are used to manage resources, users, and policies for a group of workloads, typically for multi-tenancy or resource allocation. While VMs can be associated with Projects, this involves additional configuration (e.g., assigning users, quotas, and policies) and is not the easiest way to group VMs. The ECA course notes: "Projects are used for resource governance and multi-tenancy, requiring additional setup compared to Tags for simple VM grouping." D).

Tags This is the correct answer. Tags are lightweight, user-defined key-value pairs that can be applied to VMs in Prism Central to group them for management, monitoring, or reporting purposes. The ECA course emphasizes that Tags are easy to assign and manage, making them ideal for grouping VMs without the overhead of other mechanisms like Categories or Projects. Tags can be applied to multiple VMs at once and used in searches, dashboards, or scripts.

Supporting Extract: "Tags allow administrators to quickly group VMs by assigning custom key-value pairs, such as 'Department: HR' or 'Environment: Production.' They are ideal for ad-hoc grouping and can be leveraged in Prism Central for filtering and management tasks." Additional Context from ECA:

Tags are managed in Prism Central under the Entities > Tags section, where administrators can create, assign, and manage Tags for VMs and other entities. The ECA course highlights their simplicity: "Tags require minimal configuration and can be applied to VMs in bulk, making them the easiest method for grouping." Unlike Categories, which are used for policy enforcement (e.g., security or placement policies), Tags are purely for organizational purposes, aligning with the question's focus on ease of use.

Supporting Reference from Web Results:

The Nutanix Bible (<https://www.nutanix.com/go/the-nutanix-bible>) aligns with the ECA documentation: "Tags in Prism Central provide a simple and flexible way to organize VMs and other entities, enabling administrators to group resources for management or reporting without complex configurations."

### NEW QUESTION # 170

An administrator is configuring a replication schedule on multiple remote locations deployed using a single-node cluster. The goal is to achieve the lowest possible RPO (Recovery Point Objective).

How should the administrator configure the replication schedule?

- A. Configure Async replication.
- B. Configure NearSync replication.
- C. Configure a schedule for 1 minute up to 15 minutes.
- D. Configure a schedule for 16 minutes up to 59 minutes.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Nutanix NearSync replication provides the lowest RPO (as low as 1 minute) and is the best option for minimizing data loss in DR scenarios.

\* Option D (Configure a schedule for 1 minute up to 15 minutes) is correct:

\* NearSync allows an RPO as low as 1 minute, providing near-continuous data protection.

\* This is ideal for mission-critical applications where minimal data loss is required.

\* Option A (Configure NearSync) is incorrect:

\* While NearSync is the best choice, just enabling it is not enough—the schedule must be set to 1-15 minutes.

\* Option B (16 to 59 minutes) is incorrect:

\* NearSync operates within a 1-15 minute range. If set above 15 minutes, it defaults to Async replication.

\* Option C (Async replication) is incorrect:

\* Async replication typically has an RPO of 1 hour or more, which does not meet the lowest RPO requirement.

References:

\* Nutanix Protection Policies Guide#NearSync vs. Async Replication

\* Nutanix Bible#RPO and RTO in Disaster Recovery

\* Nutanix KB#Configuring NearSync Replication for Single-Node Clusters

### NEW QUESTION # 171

An administrator receives an alert in Prism stating:

"Storage container <container\_name> on cluster <cluster\_name> will run out of storage resources in approximately 1 day."

However, the cluster has plenty of available space remaining.

What configuration setting is causing the container to run out of space while the cluster has space remaining?

- A. Compression is set too low.
- B. Reserved Capacity is set too high.
- C. Advertised Capacity is set too low.
- D. Replication Factor is set too high.

**Answer: B**

Reserved Capacity settings define how much storage is exclusively allocated for a specific container.

\* If too much space is reserved for a container, it can report "out of space" while the cluster still has free capacity.

\* Advertised Capacity, Compression, and RF settings do not directly cause storage exhaustion unless misconfigured with Reserved Capacity.

\* Nutanix Storage Best Practices#Configuring Reserved and Advertised Capacity

### NEW QUESTION # 172

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