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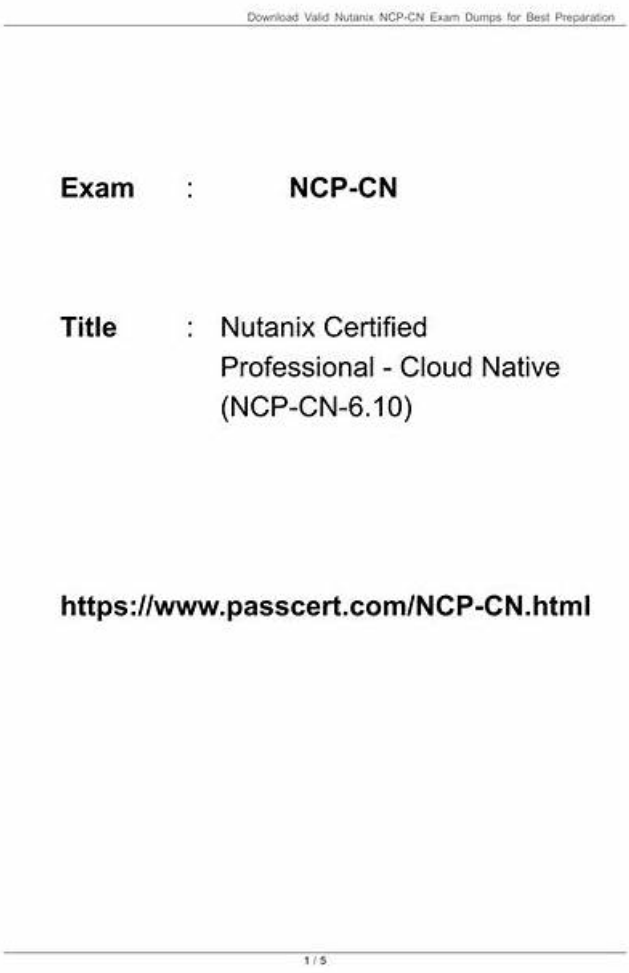

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Nutanix NCP-CN Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Cloud Native v6.10 Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104
Some time ago, an EKS cluster was attached to be managed with NKP (Fleet Management). Now, a Platform Engineer has been asked to disconnect the EKS cluster from NKP for licensing reasons. After disconnecting the cluster, the developers realized that application changes are still being reflected in the EKS cluster, despite the fact that the EKS cluster was successfully detached from NKP. How should the engineer resolve this issue?

- A. Detached cluster must also be deleted from NKP: nkp delete cluster -c detached-cluster-name
- B. Detached cluster's Flux installation must be manually disconnected from the management Git repository: kubectl -n kommmander-flux patch gitrepo management -p '{"spec":{"suspend":true}}' --type merge
- C. Forcefully detach EKS cluster: nkp detach cluster -c detached-cluster-name --force
- D. Developers must have some bad configuration in the deployment config files. Ask for revision or call AWS technical support.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 105
A Platform Engineer manages an NKP environment and is preparing a machine image to become an NKP cluster node. Which statement is correct regarding the default node preparation process?

- A. Packer is used to make the OS image CAPI-compliant for use as an NKP node.
- B. Ansible is used to make the OS image CAPI-compliant for use as an NKP node.
- C. Terraform is utilized to clone an existing OS image for use as an NKP node.
- D. Goss is used to harden the OS image for use as an NKP node.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The NKPA course details the default node preparation process for NKP cluster nodes, which involves creating a machine image that is compliant with Cluster API (CAPI) standards. The primary tool used in this process is Packer, which automates the creation of machine images by provisioning a base OS image (e.g., Ubuntu or Rocky Linux) with the necessary components for Kubernetes, such as kubeadm, containerd, and other dependencies.
Packer ensures the image is CAPI-compliant by installing the required Kubernetes binaries, configuring the container runtime, and setting up networking and storage components. The Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN)
6.10 Study Guide states: "In the default node preparation process for NKP, Packer is used to build a CAPI- compliant OS image, installing Kubernetes components and dependencies for use as an NKP node." This process is typically orchestrated by NKP Image Builder (NIB) or Kubernetes Image Builder (KIB), both of which rely on Packer for image creation.
Incorrect Options:
* B. Ansible is used to make the OS image CAPI-compliant: Ansible is used by KIB/NIB to apply configurations during the Packer build process, but Packer is the primary tool for creating the image.
Ansible alone does not make the image CAPI-compliant.
* C. Goss is used to harden the OS image: Goss is a validation tool that can be used for image hardening, but it is not part of the default NKP node preparation process. Hardening is an optional step.
* D. Terraform is utilized to clone an existing OS image: Terraform is for infrastructure provisioning, not image creation or cloning. Packer handles image creation in NKP.
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Nutanix Kubernetes Platform Administration (NKPA) Course, Section on Node Preparation.
Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN) 6.10 Study Guide, Chapter on NKP Deployment Prerequisites.
Nutanix Cloud Bible, NutanixKubernetesPlatform Section: https://www.nutanixbible.com Packer Documentation: https://www.packer.io

NEW QUESTION # 106
NKP cluster nodes require a disk for some of its deployed components, outside of an application's persistent volume requirements. What are these components and where are they deployed?

- A. kubectl and kubelet in /var/nkp
- B. kubelet and containerd in /var/lib
- C. kubectl and kubelet in /opt/nkp
- D. kubelet and containerd, in /opt/nkp

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the NKPA 6.10 documentation, the critical system components for NKP nodes are:
* kubelet
* containerdThese components are deployed in the standard Linux path: /var/lib.
Exact extract from the documentation:
"The kubelet and containerd services require disk space in /var/lib on the host operating system. It's essential to allocate sufficient storage in /var/lib to accommodate these core Kubernetes components." Reference:
Nutanix Kubernetes Platform Administration (NKPA) 6.10 - "Host Requirements for Cluster Nodes" NCP-CN 6.10 Study Guide - "Node OS Directory Requirements"
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NEW QUESTION # 107
An ecommerce company decides to apply an autoscaling configuration in its NKP cluster due to the fact that on holidays, they experience service drops due to a huge increase of simultaneous traffic.
Which statement best describes the configuration shown in the exhibit?

- A. The autoscaler could increase the number of nodes as needed, but never reduce it below 3.
- B. The autoscaler could have 15 or 3 nodes.
- C. The autoscaler could increase the number of nodes up to 3, but never reduce it below 15.
- D. The autoscaler could increase the number of nodes up to 15, but never reduce the number below 3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 108
When deploying an NKP cluster onto air-gapped, pre-provisioned servers, Konvoy Image Builder is utilized to prepare the servers to become NKP cluster nodes.
What does the konvoy-image upload command do as a part of this preparation process?

- A. The command uploads artifacts to the servers such as the container runtime, the OS bundle, and Kubernetes components, including optional OS hardening scripts (must be client supplied).
- B. The command is used to upload OS hardening scripts to the server (must be client supplied).
- C. The command is used to create a konvoy userid on the servers, as well as upload artifacts to them such as the container runtime, the OS bundle, and Kubernetes components.
- D. The command uploads artifacts to the servers such as the container runtime, the OS bundle, and Kubernetes components.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 109
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