NCP-MCI-6.10 Valid Test Answers - NCP-MCI-6.10 Clearer Explanation

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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

NEW QUESTION # 105
An administrator is trying to configure Metro Availability between Nutanix ESXi-based clusters. However, the Compatible Remote Sitesscreen does not list all required storage containers.
Which two reasons could be a cause for this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. The destination storage container is not empty.
- B. Source and destination hardware are from different vendors.
- C. Both storage containers must have the same name.
- D. The remote site storage container has compression enabled.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
ForMetro Availability to work properly, the storage containers at both the primary and secondary sites must meet certain requirements:
* The storage containers must have the same name(Option D). This ensures that replication and failover work seamlessly. If the names do not match, the storage containers will not be listed as compatible.
* The destination storage container must be empty(Option C). Metro Availability requires a clean storage container at the secondary site to receive data. If the container already contains data, it cannot be used.
* Option A is incorrect: Different vendor hardware does not affect Metro Availability compatibility.
* Option B is incorrect: Compression does not affect Metro Availability compatibility. However, it is recommended to keep compression settings aligned between sites.
References:
* Nutanix Documentation: Metro Availability Deployment Guide

* Nutanix Best Practices for Metro Availability
* Nutanix KB 2093: Troubleshooting Metro Availability Storage Container Issues

NEW QUESTION # 106
An administrator has two identical clusters managed by separate Prism Central instances. The guest VMs have pass-through GPUs. A scheduled maintenance is set for one of the clusters.
Which option would migrate VMs minimizing downtime?

- A. Migrate Asynchronous Protection Domains
- B. Run a Recovery Plan planned failover.
- C. Use Cross-Cluster Live Migration.
- D. Perform a Nutanix Move migration plan.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Nutanix ECA course covers migration options for VMs in multi-cluster environments, particularly when minimizing downtime is critical, such as during scheduled maintenance. The scenario involves two identical clusters with guest VMs using pass-through GPUs, managed by separate Prism Central instances, requiring a migration method that ensures minimal disruption.
Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:
* Module: VM Management, Section: Cross-Cluster Live Migration"Cross-Cluster Live Migration allows administrators to migrate VMs between clusters managed by different Prism Central instances with minimal downtime. This feature supports live migration of VMs with pass-through GPUs, ensuring continuous operation during maintenance activities."
* Module: Cluster Management, Section: Migration Strategies"For scenarios requiring minimal downtime, such as planned maintenance, Cross-Cluster Live Migration is the preferred method. It enables seamless VM migration across clusters, even those managed by separate Prism Central instances, while maintaining VM availability." Explanation of Options:
* A. Run a Recovery Plan planned failoverThis is incorrect. A Recovery Plan planned failover is part of Nutanix's disaster recovery (DR) solution, used to execute failover for Protection Domains in scenarios like site failure. It is not designed for routine maintenance migrations and may involve downtime, especially for VMs with pass-through GPUs, as failover requires VM restart on the target cluster. The ECA course states:"Recovery Plans are used for DR failover, not for live migrations during maintenance, and may result in downtime."
* B. Use Cross-Cluster Live MigrationThis is the correct answer. Cross-Cluster Live Migration, introduced in later AOS versions, allows VMs to be migrated between clusters, even those managed by different Prism Central instances, with minimal downtime. The ECA course confirms that this feature supports VMs with pass-through GPUs, as the migration process preserves VM state and connectivity.
This method is ideal for planned maintenance, ensuring VMs remain operational.
* Supporting Extract:"Cross-Cluster Live Migration minimizes downtime by transferring VM state and data live, supporting complex configurations like pass-through GPUs, making it suitable for maintenance scenarios."
* C. Perform a Nutanix Move migration planThis is incorrect. Nutanix Move is a tool for migrating VMs from non-Nutanix environments (e.g., VMware or Hyper-V) to a Nutanix cluster, not for migrations between Nutanix clusters. It is not optimized for live migrations within a Nutanix environment and may involve downtime. The ECA course notes:"Nutanix Move is designed for external-to-Nutanix migrations, not for intra-Nutanix cluster migrations, and is not suitable for minimizing downtime."
* D. Migrate Asynchronous Protection DomainsThis is incorrect. Migrating Asynchronous Protection Domains involves replicating snapshots to a remote cluster for DR purposes, not live VM migration.
This process is asynchronous, involves downtime during failover, and is not suitable for maintenance scenarios requiring minimal disruption. The ECA course clarifies:"Asynchronous Protection Domains are used for DR replication, not for live VM migration, and require VM restart during failover." Additional Context from ECA:
* Cross-Cluster Live Migration: This feature leverages Nutanix's hypervisor-agnostic migration capabilities, ensuring that VMs with pass-through GPUs are migrated seamlessly. The process involves copying VM memory and state while keeping the VM running, minimizing downtime to seconds or less.
* Maintenance Scenario: For scheduled maintenance, Cross-Cluster Live Migration ensures that VMs remain available, which is critical for GPU-intensive workloads that cannot tolerate extended downtime.
Supporting Reference from Web Results:
The Nutanix Support Portal (https://portal.nutanix.com) aligns with the ECA documentation:"Cross-Cluster Live Migration supports live VM migration between clusters, including those with pass-through GPUs, ensuring minimal downtime for maintenance tasks."

NEW QUESTION # 107
An administrator receives analert in Prismstating:

"Storage container <container_name> on cluster <cluster_name> will run out of storage resources in approximately 1 day."
However, the cluster hasplenty of available space remaining.
What configuration setting is causing the container to run out of space while the cluster has space remaining?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reserved Capacity settings define how much storage is exclusively allocated for a specific container.
* Option B (Reserved Capacity is too high) is correct:
* If too much space is reserved for a container, it can report "out of space" while the cluster still has free capacity.
* Options A, C, and D are incorrect:
* Advertised Capacity, Compression, and RF settings do not directly cause storage exhaustion unless misconfigured with Reserved Capacity.
References:
* Nutanix Storage Best Practices#Configuring Reserved and Advertised Capacity
* Nutanix KB#Troubleshooting Storage Container Out-of-Space Alerts

NEW QUESTION # 108
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. Image Placement Policy with Soft Enforcement
- B. Image Placement Policy with Hard Enforcement
- C. Custom Image Upload Role
- D. Bandwidth Throttling Policy

Answer: A

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 # 109
An administrator was tasked with configuring a Nutanix Disaster Recovery solution and has established synchronous replication between the sites. For additional resiliency, each site is running its own Prism Central instance managing the local AHV cluster.
An administrator was notified that a failover is required for a planned datacenter maintenance on the primary site.
In which two ways should the administrator proceed? (Choose two.)

- A. Conduct a planned failover from the standby site.
- B. Perform on-demand live migration between the clusters.
- C. Conduct an unplanned failover from the primary site.
- D. Conduct a planned failover from the primary site

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
When synchronous replication has been configured and a planned failover is required for datacenter maintenance, Nutanix recommends performing aplanned failoverto ensure data consistency and a clean transition of services.
From theNutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA)course materials:
"A planned failover ensures that data replication is complete and consistent between the primary and standby sites before the workload is migrated. This prevents data loss and ensures seamless recovery." Additionally:
"A planned failover can be initiated either from the primary site or from the standby site. This provides flexibility depending on operational preferences and site availability during maintenance windows."
"Unplanned failovers should only be used in the event of unexpected site outages or catastrophic failures, as they may involve data loss or incomplete synchronization." Therefore, the correct approaches are to conduct a planned failover either from the standby site (B) or from the primary site (D). This ensures seamless workload transition during the datacenter maintenance event.

NEW QUESTION # 110

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