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The NCP-MCA certification exam is a comprehensive test that covers a wide range of topics related to multicloud automation. Candidates will need to have a strong understanding of Nutanix software, as well as experience in deploying and managing cloud-based solutions. NCP-MCA Exam is designed to test candidates' knowledge of Nutanix software architecture, automation tools, and best practices for deploying and managing multicloud environments.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA 6.10) Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93

The administrator receives the below error when deleting an Application from a Self-Service (formerly Calm) blueprint for a Linux VM when using a custom script as part of the Delete system action:

Which two steps should the administrator take to delete the deployment? (Choose two.)

- A. Perform a Stop
- B. Manually delete the VM
- C. Perform a Soft Delete
- D. Perform a Delete

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The error indicates that there is an issue with DNS resolution while executing the delete script. To resolve this and successfully delete the deployment, the administrator can:

Perform a Stop: Stop the application or VM to ensure that no processes are actively using the resources. This might resolve any temporary network or DNS issues.

Manually delete the VM: If stopping the application does not resolve the issue, manually deleting the VM from the Prism Central or the respective hypervisor management console is necessary. This will bypass the script error.

Reference:

Nutanix documentation on Managing Applications.

Nutanix Best Practices for Manual VM Management.

NEW QUESTION # 94

Refer to the exhibit.

The VM appSAP01dev is a SAP development environment application and it is common to have memory constrained alerts on this VM, but the administrator wants to avoid adding memory to development VMs like this one, since this is normally done for only production VMs.

Which two actions should the administrator take to avoid adding memory to the development VMs? (Choose two.)

- A. Disable the Alert in Prism Central
- B. Assign the category Environment:Production to the production VMs
- C. Assign the category Environment:Development to development VMs
- D. Modify the Alert by adding the correct category

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The administrator should modify the alert by adding the correct category and assign the category Environment:Development to development VMs. By doing this, they can filter out alerts for development VMs that are expected to have memory constrained alerts and focus on those that are critical, such as production VMs. This is based on the general practices in managing alerts in a multicloud environment, as well as the specific features and requirements of Nutanix Calm and Prism Central. Reference:

How to create custom alert policies | Prism central | Nutanix Community Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5 Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 3: Validate Blueprints, Runbooks, Playbooks, and Automation Settings,

Objective 3.1: Determine the causes of a Blueprint or Runbook deployment failure Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, Module 4: Nutanix Calm Governance, Lesson 1: Nutanix Calm Governance

NEW QUESTION # 95

Which graphic interface allows components and their dependencies within an environment to be visualized and configured?

- A. Visual Studio Code
- B. Blueprint Editor
- C. API Explorer
- D. Postman

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Blueprint Editor in Nutanix Calm is the graphical interface that allows users to visualize and configure components and their dependencies within an environment. This tool provides a visual representation of application blueprints, enabling users to design,

configure, and manage application deployments with ease.

References:

- * Nutanix Calm documentation on Blueprint Editor.
- * Nutanix Best Practices for Designing Blueprints.

NEW QUESTION # 96

After an application is no longer needed, a user puts in a ticket to delete the VM. The administrator finds the VM in Prism Central and deletes it, but then realize that it was a Self-Service (formerly Calm) managed VM.

When the administrator attempts the application in Self-Service using the Delete action, it fails because the Substrate cannot be found.

How would the administrator delete the application from management?

- A. In the Audit view of the application, click Retry
- **B. Execute the Soft Delete action to ignore the provide substrate.**
- C. The platform Sync Service will remove the application.
- D. Execute the Delete action again, the second run will ignore the error.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a VM managed by Self-Service (formerly Calm) is deleted manually from Prism Central, the associated application in Self-Service cannot be deleted using the standard delete action because the substrate is no longer present. In this scenario, the administrator should use the "Soft Delete" action in Self-Service, which will remove the application from management without requiring the substrate to be present.

References:

- * Nutanix documentation on Soft Delete.
- * Nutanix Best Practices for Managing Self-Service Applications.

NEW QUESTION # 97

Exhibit.

The user would like to take a snapshot, expand the vDisk and get the result with a Slack message triggered by a pipeline CI/CD. What trigger should be used?

- A. Manual
- **B. Webhook**
- C. REST API
- D. Alert

Answer: B

Explanation:

To trigger a series of actions (taking a snapshot, expanding the vDisk, and sending a Slack message) from a pipeline CI/CD, the appropriate trigger to use is "Webhook." Webhooks allow external systems, such as CI/CD pipelines, to trigger playbooks in Nutanix Calm via HTTP requests, making them suitable for integrating with CI/CD tools.

References:

- * Nutanix documentation on Webhook Triggers.
- * Nutanix Best Practices for CI/CD Integration.

NEW QUESTION # 98

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