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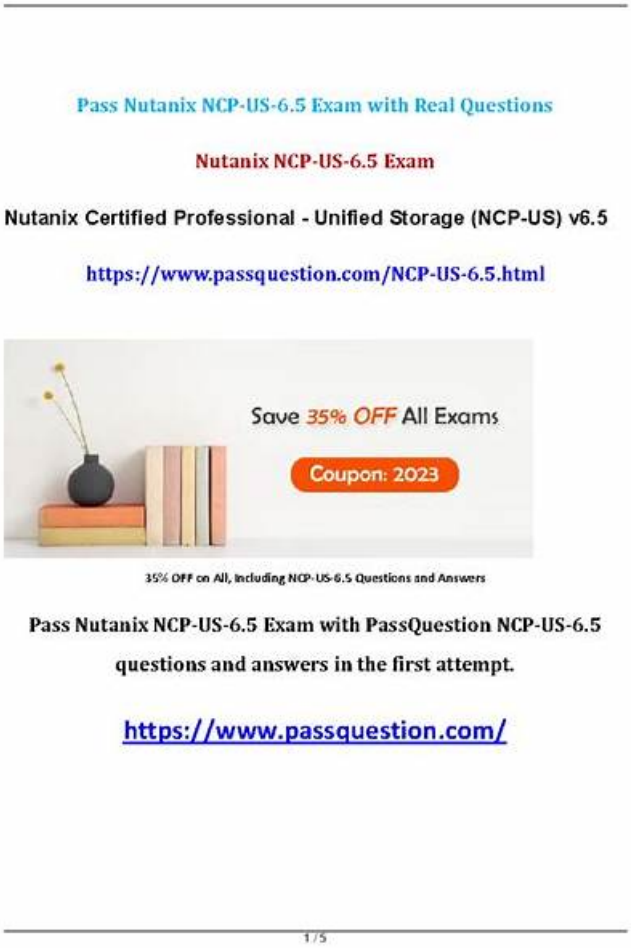

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Nutanix NCP-US-6.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Analyze and Monitor Nutanix Unified Storage • Describe the use of Data Lens for data security
Topic 2	• Troubleshoot issues related to Nutanix Files • Explain Data Management processes for Files and Objects

Topic 3	• Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage • Identify the steps to deploy Nutanix Objects
Topic 4	• Troubleshoot issues related to Nutanix Objects • Troubleshoot issues related to Nutanix Volumes
Topic 5	• Configure Nutanix Files with advanced features • Determine the appropriate method to ensure data availability • recoverability
Topic 6	• Utilize File Analytics for data security • Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage • Configure Nutanix Volumes
Topic 7	• Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix Unified Storage • Perform upgrades • maintenance for Files • Objects implementations

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.5 Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
Which confirmation is required for an Objects deployment?

- A. Configure a dedicated storage container on Prism Element or Prism Cent
- B. Configure VPC on both Prism Element and Prism Central.
- C. Configure Domain Controllers on both Prism Element and Prism Central.
- D. Configure NTP servers on both Prism Element and Prism Central.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The configuration that is required for an Objects deployment is to configure NTP servers on both Prism Element and Prism Central. NTP (Network Time Protocol) is a protocol that synchronizes the clocks of devices on a network with a reliable time source. NTP servers are devices that provide accurate time information to other devices on a network. Configuring NTP servers on both Prism Element and Prism Central is required for an Objects deployment, because it ensures that the time settings are consistent and accurate across the Nutanix cluster and the Objects cluster, which can prevent any synchronization issues or errors. Reference: Nutanix Objects User Guide, page 9; Nutanix Objects Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION # 57
After configuring Smart DR, an administrator is unable see the policy in the Policies tab. The administrator has confirmed that all FSVMs are able to connect to Prism Central via port 9440 bidirectional.
What is the possible reason for this issue?

- A. The primary and recovery file servers do not have the same protocols.
- B. Port 7575 should be open for all Internal/Storage IPs of FSVMs on the Source and Target.
- C. The primary and recovery file servers do not have the same version.

- D. Port 7575 should be open for all External/Client IPS of FSVMs on the Source and Target cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Smart DR is a feature that allows share-level replication between active file server instances for disaster recovery. To configure Smart DR, one of the prerequisites is to open TCP port 7575 for all External/Client IPs of FSVMs on the Source and Target cluster. This port is used for communication between the FSVMs and Prism Central. If this port is not open, Smart DR policies will not be visible in the Policies tab in Prism Central. Reference: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 79; Nutanix Files Solution Guide, page 9

NEW QUESTION # 58
An administrator is leveraging Smart DR to protect a Files share. There is a requirement that in the event of a failure, client redirection should be seamless. How should the administrator satisfy this requirement?

- A. Update the AD and DNS entries.
- B. Create a reverse replication policy.
- C. Activate protected shares on the recovery site.
- D. Enable redirection in the protection policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Smart DR in Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), automates disaster recovery (DR) by replicating shares between primary and recovery file servers (e.g., using NearSync, as in Question 24). The administrator is using Smart DR to protect a Files share and needs seamless client redirection in the event of a failure, meaning clients should automatically connect to the recovery site without manual intervention.
Understanding the Requirement:
* Smart DR Protection: Smart DR replicates the Files share from the primary site to the recovery site, typically with the primary site in read-write (RW) mode and the recovery site in read-only (RO) mode (as seen in the exhibit for Question 24).
* Seamless Client Redirection: In a failure scenario (e.g., primary site down), clients should automatically redirect to the recovery site without needing to reconfigure their connections (e.g., changing the share path or IP address).
* Files Share Context: Clients typically access Files shares via SMB or NFS, using a hostname or IP address (e.g., \fileserver\share for SMB or fileserver:/share for NFS).
Analysis of Options:
* Option A (Create a reverse replication policy): Incorrect. A reverse replication policy would replicate data from the recovery site back to the primary site, typically used after failover to prepare for failback. This does not address seamless client redirection during a failure-it focuses on data replication direction, not client connectivity.
* Option B (Enable redirection in the protection policy): Incorrect. Smart DR protection policies define replication settings (e.g., RPO, schedule), but there is no "redirection" setting in the policy itself.
Client redirection in Nutanix Files DR scenarios is managed through external mechanisms like DNS, not within the protection policy.
* Option C (Update the AD and DNS entries): Correct. Seamless client redirection in Nutanix Files DR scenarios requires that clients can automatically connect to the recovery site without changing their share paths. This is achieved by updating Active Directory (AD) and DNS entries:
* DNS Update: The hostname of the file server (e.g., fileserver.company.com) should resolve to the IP address of the primary site's File Server under normal conditions. During a failure, DNS is updated to point to the recovery site's File Server IP address (e.g., the Client network IP of the recovery FSVMs). This ensures clients automatically connect to the recovery site without changing the share path (e.g., \fileserver.company.com\share continues to work).
* AD Update: For SMB shares, the Service Principal Name (SPN) in AD must be updated to reflect the recovery site's File Server, ensuring Kerberos authentication works seamlessly after failover.This approach ensures clients are redirected without manual intervention, meeting the
"seamless" requirement.
* Option D (Activate protected shares on the recovery site): Incorrect. Activating protected shares on the recovery site (e.g., making them RW during failover) is a necessary step for failover, but it does not ensure seamless client redirection. Without updating DNS/AD, clients will not know to connect to the recovery site-they will continue trying to access the primary site's IP address, requiring manual reconfiguration (e.g., changing the share path), which is not seamless.
Why Option C?
Seamless client redirection in a Nutanix Files DR scenario requires that clients can connect to the recovery site without changing their share paths. Updating AD and DNS entries ensures that the file server's hostname resolves to the recovery site's IP address after failover, and AD authentication (e.g., Kerberos for SMB) continues to work. This allows clients to automatically redirect to the

recovery site without manual intervention, fulfilling the requirement for seamlessness.
Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:
From the Nutanix Files Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):
"To ensure seamless client redirection during a Smart DR failover, update Active Directory (AD) and DNS entries. Configure DNS to resolve the file server's hostname to the recovery site's File Server IP address after failover, and update the Service Principal Name (SPN) in AD to ensure Kerberos authentication works for SMB clients. This allows clients to automatically connect to the recovery site without manual reconfiguration."
:
Nutanix Files Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Smart DR Failover and Client Redirection" (Nutanix Portal).
Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Disaster Recovery".

NEW QUESTION # 59
An administrator has been requested to set up a Files instance in a Nutanix environment. After testing data in the environment, it was determined an estimated 4,000 connections on average will be needed per node. What is the proper memory sizing that the administrator should use to configure this environment?

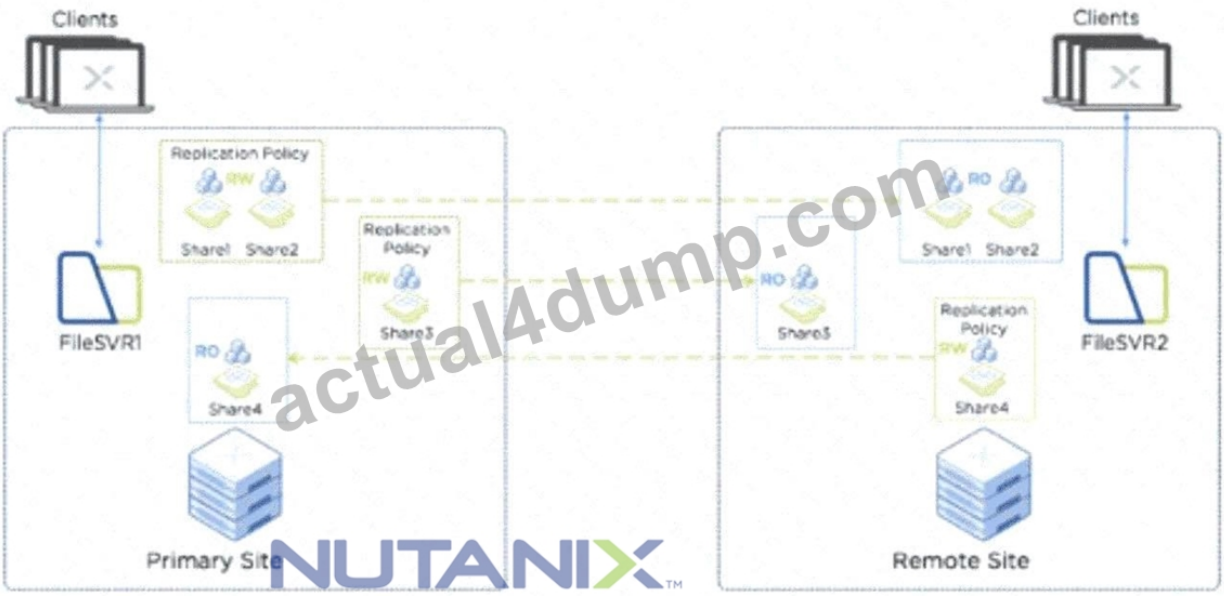
- A. 96 GiB RAM per node
- B. 128 GiB RAM per node
- C. 32 GiB RAM per node
- D. 40 GiB RAM per node

Answer: A

Explanation:
Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), uses File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs) to manage file services (e.g., SMB, NFS). Each FSVM runs on a node in the Nutanix cluster, and the number of connections per node impacts the resource requirements, particularly memory (RAM), for the FSVMs. The administrator needs to size the memory for a Files instance where each node will handle an average of 4,000 connections.
Sizing Guidelines:
Nutanix provides sizing guidelines for Files deployments based on the number of connections per FSVM (and thus per node, assuming one FSVM per node, which is the default configuration). The memory requirements scale with the number of connections to ensure performance and stability:
* The minimum memory per FSVM is 12 GiB (as noted in Question 2), which supports up to 1,000 connections.
* For higher connection counts, Nutanix recommends increasing the memory proportionally.
According to Nutanix documentation:
* Up to 1,000 connections: 12 GiB RAM per FSVM.
* 1,000 to 2,000 connections: 24 GiB RAM per FSVM.
* 2,000 to 4,000 connections: 48 GiB RAM per FSVM.
* 4,000 to 8,000 connections: 96 GiB RAM per FSVM.
Since the question specifies 4,000 connections per node, and assuming one FSVM per node (standard deployment), the FSVM on each node needs to handle 4,000 connections. Based on the sizing guidelines:
* 4,000 connections fall into the 4,000 to 8,000 range, requiring 96 GiB RAM per FSVM.
* Since each node hosts one FSVM, this translates to 96 GiB RAM per node dedicated to the FSVM.
Analysis of Options:
* Option A (32 GiB RAM per node): Incorrect. 32 GiB RAM per node is sufficient for up to 2,000 connections (24 GiB for the FSVM, plus some overhead), but it is insufficient for 4,000 connections, which require 96 GiB.
* Option B (40 GiB RAM per node): Incorrect. 40 GiB RAM per node is still too low for 4,000 connections, as it falls short of the 96 GiB recommended for this connection range.
* Option C (96 GiB RAM per node): Correct. 96 GiB RAM per node aligns with Nutanix's sizing guidelines for an FSVM handling 4,000 to 8,000 connections, ensuring the Files instance can manage the expected load efficiently.
* Option D (128 GiB RAM per node): Incorrect. While 128 GiB RAM per node would work, it exceeds the recommended sizing for 4,000 connections. Nutanix recommends 96 GiB for up to 8,000 connections, and 128 GiB is typically reserved for even higher connection counts (e.g., >8,000) or additional workloads on the node. The question asks for the "proper" sizing, which is the minimum recommended for the given load, making 96 GiB the correct choice.
Why Option C?
For 4,000 connections per node, Nutanix recommends 96 GiB RAM per FSVM (one FSVM per node), which translates to 96 GiB RAM per node dedicated to the FSVM. This ensures the Files instance can handle the connection load without performance degradation, aligning with Nutanix's sizing guidelines.
Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:
From the Nutanix Files Sizing Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"For Nutanix Files deployments, memory sizing depends on the number of connections per FSVM. For 4,000 to 8,000 connections, allocate 96 GiB of RAM per FSVM. Assuming one FSVM per node, this translates to
96 GiB RAM per node dedicated to the FSVM to ensure optimal performance." Additional Notes:
* The question assumes one FSVM per node, which is the default configuration for Nutanix Files unless otherwise specified. If multiple FSVMs were on a single node, the total RAM would need to be adjusted, but the question's phrasing ("per node") aligns with the standard one-FSVM-per-node deployment.
* The 96 GiB RAM is for the FSVM itself; the node may require additional RAM for other workloads (e.
g., CVM, VMs), but the question focuses on the Files instance's memory sizing, making 96 GiB the correct answer.
:
Nutanix Files Sizing Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Memory Sizing for Nutanix Files" (Nutanix Portal).
Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Sizing and Performance".

NEW QUESTION # 60
Exhibit:



What best describes the data protection illustrated in the exhibit?

- A. Availability Zones
- B. NearSync
- C. Metro Availability
- D. Smart DR

Answer: B

Explanation:
The exhibit illustrates a data protection setup involving Nutanix Files, a component of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS). It shows two sites: a Primary Site and a Remote Site, each with a File Server (FILE SVR1 and FILE SVR2, respectively). The Primary Site has shares (Share1, Share2, Share3, Share4) with a replication policy applied. Share1 and Share2 are marked as RW (read-write) on the Primary Site and RO (read-only) on the Remote Site, while Share3 has a replication policy with RW on both sites. Share4 is RO on the Primary Site and RW on the Remote Site. Clients access the shares on both sites, and the replication policy governs the data protection mechanism between the sites.
Analysis of the Exhibit:
* Two Sites (Primary and Remote): The setup involves replication between two sites, indicating a disaster recovery (DR) or high-availability scenario.
* Replication Policy: The replication policy is applied to the shares, with specific shares being RW on one site and RO on the other (e.g., Share1 and Share2 are RW on Primary, RO on Remote). This suggests asynchronous replication, as synchronous replication would typically allow RW access on both sites with zero data loss.
* Share3 (RW on Both Sites): This indicates a special configuration, possibly for load balancing or specific workload requirements, but the primary focus is on the replication policy for DR.
* Share4 (RO on Primary, RW on Remote): This suggests a failover scenario where the Remote Site can take over as the primary for certain shares.
Analysis of Options:

* Option A (Smart DR): Incorrect. Smart DR is a Nutanix feature that simplifies disaster recovery by automating snapshot-based replication and recovery plans. While Smart DR can use replication policies, the exhibit specifically shows a replication setup between File Servers with RW/RO configurations, which aligns more directly with a replication mechanism like NearSync. Smart DR is more about the orchestration of recovery, not the replication mechanism itself.
* Option B (Metro Availability): Incorrect. Metro Availability provides synchronous replication between two sites with zero Recovery Point Objective (RPO), meaning no data loss. It typically allows RW access on both sites (with one site being primary) and requires low latency between sites (e.g., <5 ms). The exhibit shows RW/RO configurations, indicating asynchronous replication, and does not suggest zero RPO, making Metro Availability an incorrect fit.
* Option C (Availability Zones): Incorrect. Availability Zones in Nutanix refer to distributing data across zones within a single cluster or cloud environment for high availability, not replication between two distinct sites. The exhibit clearly shows two separate sites with replication, not a single cluster with zones.
* Option D (NearSync): Correct. NearSync is a Nutanix data protection mechanism that provides near- synchronous replication with low RPOs (e.g., 1-15 minutes). It is commonly used for Nutanix Files to replicate shares between sites for disaster recovery. The exhibit's RW/RO configuration aligns with NearSync, where the Primary Site is RW, and the Remote Site is RO for replicated shares, allowing failover to the Remote Site if needed. The replication policy shown in the exhibit matches NearSync's behavior of replicating data asynchronously with a configurable RPO.
Why Option D?
NearSync is designed for disaster recovery scenarios where data is replicated between two sites with a low RPO, ensuring minimal data loss. The exhibit's depiction of replication between FILE SVR1 and FILE SVR2, with RW/RO configurations for shares, is a hallmark of NearSync for Nutanix Files. The presence of a replication policy further supports this, as NearSync uses such policies to define replication schedules and RPOs. Metro Availability (option B) would require synchronous replication with zero RPO, which is not indicated by the RW/RO setup, and the other options (Smart DR, Availability Zones) do not fit the replication scenario shown.
Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:
From the Nutanix Files Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):
"NearSync provides near-synchronous replication for Nutanix Files shares between two sites, enabling disaster recovery with low Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs) ranging from 1 to 15 minutes. Shares on the primary site are typically read-write (RW), while the remote site is read-only (RO) for replicated shares. A replication policy defines the replication schedule and RPO, allowing failover to the remote site in case of a disaster." Additional Notes:
* The exhibit's depiction of Share3 (RW on both sites) is a less common configuration but can be achieved with NearSync by allowing specific shares to be writable on both sites for load balancing or specific use cases. However, the overall setup (replication between sites with RW/RO for most shares) aligns with NearSync.
* Metro Availability would typically show zero RPO and RW access on both sites for the same shares, which is not the case here.
:
Nutanix Files Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Data Protection with NearSync" (Nutanix Portal).
Nutanix Data Protection Guide, Version 6.0, Section: "NearSync for Disaster Recovery" (Nutanix Portal).
Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Data Protection".

NEW QUESTION # 61
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