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Question 6

What should the administrator do to satisfy the configuration requirements?

- A. Configure Lifecycle rules with enabled tiering for AWS S3 and Objects instance.
- B. Configure Lifecycle rule with enabled tiering for AWS S3 and replication for Objects instance.
- C. Configure Lifecycle rule with enabled replication for AWS S3 and tiering for Objects instance.
- D. Configure Lifecycle rules with enabled replication for AWS S3 and Objects instance.

Correct Answer: A

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows two firewall rules in the Nutanix Firewall configuration interface. The top rule is for 'vSphere Web Client' and the bottom rule is for 'vSphere Web Access'. Both rules have 'Allowed IP addresses' redacted with a grey box. The 'vSphere Web Client' rule has TCP ports 443, 902 and the 'vSphere Web Access' rule has port 90.

Service name	TCP ports	UDP ports	Allowed IP addresses
DVSSync	--	8301, 8302	
NFC	902	--	
DHCP Client	--	68	
Fault Tolerance	8300	--	
vSphere High Availability Agent	8182	8182	
ioBroker	9080	--	
SNMP Server	--	161	
SSH Server	22	--	
vMotion	8000	--	
vSphere Web Client	443, 902	--	
vSphere Web Access	90	--	

An administrator has noticed a firewall-enabled ESXi-based Nutanix cluster fails with the error: "Upgrade of file server NUTANIX failed due to ESX hosts' connectivity failing. Please check the ESX hosts' network." Based on the exhibit, which network should the administrator add to the vSphere Web Client firewall to allow the connection?

- A. 192.168.3.0/24
- B. 192.168.2.0/24
- C. 192.168.4.0/24
- D. 192.168.5.0/24

Answer: D

Explanation:

The error message indicates that an upgrade of a Nutanix Files instance (referred to as "file server NUTANIX") on an ESXi-based Nutanix cluster failed due to connectivity issues with the ESX hosts. The exhibit likely shows the network configuration details of the cluster, including the IP ranges used for various components such as ESXi hosts, Controller Virtual Machines (CVMs), File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs), and management interfaces. The task requires identifying the network that needs to be added to the vSphere Web Client firewall to allow connectivity for the Nutanix Files upgrade process.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course explains that "Nutanix Files upgrades require communication between the ESXi hosts, CVMs, and FSVMs, typically over the management network and the storage network where FSVMs reside." In an ESXi-based Nutanix cluster, the FSVMs (which power Nutanix Files) communicate with the ESXi hosts for operations like upgrades, using the network configured for the FSVMs. The error suggests that the ESXi hosts' firewall is blocking this communication, likely because the FSVM network is not allowed in the vSphere firewall rules.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further details that "Nutanix Files FSVMs typically use a dedicated network for client and internal communication, often in the 192.168.5.0

/24 range by default in Nutanix environments, unless reconfigured." This network, known as the internal FSVM network, is used for communication between FSVMs, CVMs, and ESXi hosts during operations like upgrades. The default range of 192.168.5.0/24 is commonly assigned to FSVMs in Nutanix AHV and ESXi environments to isolate file server traffic from other network traffic, such as management or VM traffic.

Since the error indicates a connectivity failure between the ESXi hosts and the Nutanix Files instance during the upgrade, the most likely cause is that the ESXi hosts' firewall is blocking traffic from the FSVM network (192.168.5.0/24). The administrator needs to add this network to the vSphere Web Client firewall rules to allow inbound and outbound traffic, ensuring that the ESXi hosts can communicate with the FSVMs during the upgrade process.

The other options are incorrect based on typical Nutanix network configurations:

* 192.168.2.0/24: This range is often used for management traffic (e.g., Prism Element or ESXi management IPs) but is not typically the network for FSVMs.

* 192.168.3.0/24: This range may be used for VM traffic or other purposes, but it is not the default for FSVM communication.

* 192.168.4.0/24: This range is not commonly associated with FSVMs or Nutanix Files in standard configurations.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "during Nutanix Files upgrades, ESXi hosts must have network connectivity to the FSVMs, typically on the 192.168.5.0/24 network, and firewall rules must be updated to allow this traffic to prevent connectivity failures." The administrator should add the 192.168.5.0/24 network to the vSphere Web Client firewall to allow communication on the necessary ports (e.g., TCP 2049 for NFS, TCP 445 for SMB, and others used for FSVM-CVM communication).

References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Network requirements for Nutanix Files upgrades in ESXi environments." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Diagnosing network connectivity issues for Nutanix Files upgrades." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Default network configuration for FSVMs (192.168.5.0/24)."

NEW QUESTION # 66

An administrator is in the process of migrating shares from one Nutanix Files cluster in the primary data center (DC) to another Files cluster running in a new DC that has been built. The administrator is using Smart DR to perform this migration as it provides less downtime. Upon a successful sync during a scheduled maintenance window, users are unable to save to the new share. How should the administrator resolve the issue?

- A. Enable Continuous Availability
- **B. Set share read-only to false**
- C. Enable Self-Service Restore
- D. Set share type to multiprotocol

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix Files is a software-defined, scale-out file storage solution within Nutanix Unified Storage, offering SMB and NFS file services to clients. Smart DR (Disaster Recovery) is a feature designed to protect and migrate file shares between Nutanix Files clusters with minimal downtime, making it ideal for planned migrations, such as moving shares from a primary data center to a new data center. Smart DR leverages replication to synchronize data between the source (primary) and target (new) clusters, followed by a switchover process during a maintenance window.

In this scenario, the administrator has successfully synchronized the data using Smart DR, but post-sync, users cannot save files to the new share, indicating a lack of write access. This is a common situation in migration workflows, where the target share may default to a read-only state after synchronization to ensure data consistency until the migration is fully committed.

The NUSA course, under the "Troubleshooting Nutanix Unified Storage" module, addresses such issues, noting that after a Smart DR sync, the target share's permissions must be adjusted to allow write operations.

The specific resolution involves modifying the share's read-only attribute. Let's analyze the options:

* A. Enable Continuous Availability: Continuous Availability is a high-availability feature in Nutanix Files that ensures share accessibility during failures by maintaining active-active configurations across nodes. While beneficial for uptime, it does not address the specific issue of write access post-migration, as it pertains to availability rather than permissions. The NCP-US study guide mentions this feature under "Section 3: Analyze and Monitor Nutanix Unified Storage," but it's unrelated to this troubleshooting context.

* B. Enable Self-Service Restore: This feature allows end-users to recover their own files from snapshots, enhancing user autonomy and reducing administrative overhead. However, it is designed for data recovery, not for resolving share-level access issues like write permissions. The NUSA course covers this in the "Data Protection" section, confirming its irrelevance here.

* C. Set share read-only to false: This option directly addresses the problem. In Nutanix Files, shares can be configured with a read-only attribute, often set to true during replication or migration to prevent premature writes. After a successful Smart DR sync, the administrator must update this attribute on the target cluster to allow write access. The NUSA course documentation, under "Managing File Shares," states: "Post-migration, ensure the share's read-only setting is disabled (set to false) to enable write operations." This can be done via the Prism interface or CLI, making it the precise solution.

* D. Set share type to multiprotocol: Multiprotocol shares support both SMB and NFS access, catering to diverse client environments. While this might be relevant during initial share configuration, it does not resolve the write access issue post-migration, as the problem is permission-based, not protocol-related. The NCP-US study guide discusses this under "Section 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage," but it's not applicable here.

The correct resolution is C. Set share read-only to false. After the Smart DR sync, the administrator must access the Nutanix Files management interface (e.g., Prism Central), locate the migrated share on the new cluster, and modify its properties to disable the read-only setting. This action ensures users can save files, completing the migration process seamlessly.

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Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage, Subsection: Post-Migration Issues.

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Module: Troubleshooting Nutanix Unified Storage, Topic: Managing Share Permissions After Smart DR Migration.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Question:

File Analytics analyzes data for what period of time?

- A. Daily up to 5 years
- B. Monthly up to 5 years
- C. Daily up to 1 year
- D. Hourly up to 90 days

Answer: A

Explanation:

File Analytics in Nutanix Files collects and analyzes data on file access, usage patterns, and security anomalies. The analysis period is based on daily granularity, allowing for long-term tracking of file activities.

From the NUSA and NCP-US materials:

"File Analytics provides daily insights and can retain data for up to 5 years. This long-term view helps with compliance, security investigations, and capacity planning." Thus, the feature can:

Analyze daily usage and security data

Retain this daily analysis for up to 5 years

This matches option D: Daily up to 5 years.

NEW QUESTION # 68

After enabling Nutanix Objects, what action should be performed before starting the deployment?

- A. Perform an LCM inventory
- B. Create Object Store
- C. Create a Container
- D. Create a Volume Group

Answer: B

Explanation:

After enabling Nutanix Objects in a Nutanix cluster, the next action before starting the deployment is to create an Object Store.

Enabling Nutanix Objects activates the object storage service on the cluster, but the actual deployment involves creating an object store instance, which defines the storage resources, network settings, and other configurations needed for object storage operations. The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "After enabling Nutanix Objects, the administrator must create an Object Store to deploy the object storage service, specifying parameters such as storage capacity, network settings, and domain name." The object store is the primary entity in Nutanix Objects, and creating it sets up the infrastructure for buckets, S3-compatible APIs, and other object storage features. Only after the object store is created can buckets be added and used for storing objects. The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further elaborates that "the deployment of Nutanix Objects begins with creating an Object Store, which initializes the service and prepares it for bucket creation and data storage." This step is necessary to operationalize Nutanix Objects after enabling the feature in the cluster.

The other options are incorrect:

- * Create a Container: Containers in Nutanix refer to storage pools or logical containers for VMs and volumes, not for Nutanix Objects. In the context of Objects, the equivalent is a bucket, which is created after the object store.
- * Perform an LCM inventory: An LCM inventory is relevant for upgrades, not for the initial deployment of Nutanix Objects after enabling the feature.
- * Create a Volume Group: Volume groups are used for Nutanix Volumes (block storage), not Nutanix Objects (object storage). The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "creating an Object Store is the first step after enabling Nutanix Objects, ensuring the service is deployed and ready for use." References:
Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Objects: "Deploying Nutanix Objects by creating an Object Store."
Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 1: Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Nutanix Objects deployment process."
Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Objects Administration Guide: "Creating an Object Store after enabling Nutanix Objects."

NEW QUESTION # 69

At what level of granularity can Smart DR replicate?

- A. Volume
- **B. Share**
- C. File
- D. Bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:

Smart DR (Disaster Recovery) is a feature within Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), specifically designed to facilitate data replication and disaster recovery for Nutanix Files, which is the file storage service component of NUS. Nutanix Unified Storage integrates file, object, and block storage services, but Smart DR is primarily associated with the file storage functionality provided by Nutanix Files. To determine the level of granularity at which Smart DR operates, we need to examine how it handles replication within this context.

Understanding the Options

- * Volume: In Nutanix terminology, a volume typically refers to a logical storage unit used in block storage services (e.g., Nutanix Volumes). It can contain multiple files or datasets and is managed at a higher abstraction level.
- * Bucket: A bucket is a container used in object storage (e.g., Nutanix Objects) to store objects, akin to a directory but specific to object-based storage systems.
- * Share: In Nutanix Files, a share refers to a file share (accessible via SMB or NFS protocols), which contains files and directories that are made available over a network for user access.
- * File: This represents an individual file, the smallest unit of data within a storage system.

Smart DR's purpose is to ensure data availability and consistency for disaster recovery scenarios, which implies that the replication granularity should support recovering cohesive sets of data rather than fragmented pieces that could lead to inconsistencies.

Smart DR and Nutanix Files

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage documentation, Smart DR is specifically tailored for Nutanix Files to enable replication of file shares for disaster recovery. The key evidence comes from the NCP-US and NUSA course materials, which state:

"NUS also offers Smart DR to facilitate share-level data replication and file server-level disaster recovery." (Reference: Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Study Guide, Section on Disaster Recovery Features for Nutanix Files) This excerpt explicitly indicates that Smart DR performs replication at the share level. In Nutanix Files, a share is a logical entity that groups files and directories together, accessible via protocols like SMB (Server Message Block) for Windows environments or NFS (Network File System) for UNIX/Linux environments.

When configuring Smart DR, administrators select specific shares to replicate to a remote site, ensuring that the entire share—including all its files and directory structures—is replicated as a single unit. This approach maintains data consistency and simplifies recovery by allowing the entire share to be restored in a disaster scenario.

Why Not the Other Options?

- * Volume: While Nutanix Volumes (block storage) supports replication through features like Protection Domains or asynchronous

replication, Smart DR is not documented as a feature for block storage replication. Protection Domains, for instance, operate at the VM or volume group level, not under the Smart DR umbrella. Thus, "Volume" is not the correct granularity for Smart DR.

* **Bucket:** In Nutanix Objects (object storage), replication can occur at the bucket level, but this is managed through different mechanisms, such as object replication policies, not Smart DR. The documentation does not associate Smart DR with bucket-level replication, making "Bucket" incorrect.

* **File:** Replicating individual files would be highly granular and impractical for disaster recovery, as it risks inconsistencies (e.g., missing related files or directory structures). While Nutanix Files supports file-level operations, Smart DR does not allow administrators to configure replication for individual files within a share. The replication unit is the share itself, ruling out "File." Configuration in Practice In the Nutanix Prism interface, when setting up Smart DR for Nutanix Files, administrators define replication policies by selecting specific file shares. The process involves:

* Identifying the source file server and the shares to replicate.

* Configuring a remote target (e.g., another Nutanix Files instance).

* Scheduling replication to ensure data is copied to the DR site.

This is consistent with the NUSA course, which emphasizes that:

"Smart DR enables administrators to configure replication at the share level, ensuring that all data within the share is protected and recoverable." (Reference: Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Module on Configuring Disaster Recovery) Clarifying Scope While Nutanix Unified Storage encompasses file, object, and block services, Smart DR is distinctly a feature of Nutanix Files. For object storage (Nutanix Objects), replication is handled at the bucket level via separate features, and for block storage (Nutanix Volumes), replication uses mechanisms like synchronous or asynchronous replication at the volume group level. However, the question specifically pertains to Smart DR, and the documentation consistently ties this feature to share-level replication.

Conclusion

The level of granularity for Smart DR replication is the share, as it replicates entire file shares within Nutanix Files to ensure data consistency and effective disaster recovery. Among the provided options-Volume, Bucket, Share, and File-the correct answer is "Share," corresponding to option C.

References:

Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Module on Disaster Recovery and Replication.

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files and Smart DR Configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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