正確的なNutanix NCM-MCI関連資格知識インタラクティブテストエンジンを使用して &専門的なNCM-MCI日本語解説集

最も早い時間で気楽にNutanixのNCM-MCI認定試験に合格したいなら、Tech4Examを選んだ方が良いです。あなたはTech4Examの学習教材を購入した後、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。あなたは最新のNutanixのNCM-MCI試験トレーニング資料を手に入れることが保証します。もしうちの学習教材を購入した後、試験に不合格になる場合は、私たちが全額返金することを保証いたします。

Nutanix NCM-MCI 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 高度な構成とトラブルシューティング：このトピックでは、API 呼び出しの実行、サードパーティ統合の構成、AOS セキュリティ体制の分析、およびビジネス ニーズの技術的ソリューションへの変換に関するサブトピックを取り上げます。最後に、Nutanix サービスのトラブルシューティングについても説明します。
トピック 2	• ビジネス継続性：ビジネス継続性のトピックでは、コンプライアンスのための BCDR 計画の分析と、特定のワークロードの BCDR 計画の評価に関する知識を測定します。
トピック 3	• ストレージ パフォーマンスの分析と最適化：ストレージ設定、ワークロード要件、ストレージ内部について説明します。
トピック 4	• ネットワーク パフォーマンスの分析と最適化：このトピックの焦点は、オーバーレイ ネットワーク、物理ネットワーク、仮想ネットワーク、ネットワーク構成、およびフロー ポリシーです。さらに、構成に関する質問も表示されます。
トピック 5	• VM パフォーマンスの分析と最適化：このトピックでは、リソース使用率のための VM 構成の操作について説明します。また、VM、ノード、クラスターのメトリックの解釈についても説明します。

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24時間年中無休のサービスオンラインサポートサービスを提供しており、専門スタッフにリモートアシスタンスを提供しています。また、NCM-MCI実践教材の請求書が必要な場合は、請求書情報を指定してメールをお送りください。オンラインカスタマーサービスとメールサービスが常にお客様をお待ちしています。また、購入前にNCM-MCIトレーニングエンジンの試用版を無料でダウンロードできます。この種のサービスは、当社のNCM-MCI学習教材に関する自信と実際の強さを示しています。そして、最高のNCM-MCI学習ガイドで確実にNCM-MCI試験に合格します。

Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10 認定 NCM-MCI 試験問題 (Q14-Q19):

質問 # 14
Task 16
Running NCC on a cluster prior to an upgrade results in the following output FAIL: CVM System Partition /home usage at 93% (greater than threshold, 90%) Identify the CVM with the issue, remove the fil causing the storage bloat, and check the health again by running the individual disk usage health check only on the problematic CVM do not run NCC health check Note: Make sure only the individual health check is executed from the affected node

正解：

解説：
See the Explanation for step by step solution
Explanation:
To identify the CVM with the issue, remove the file causing the storage bloat, and check the health again, you can follow these steps:
Log in to Prism Central and click on Entities on the left menu.
Select Virtual Machines from the drop-down menu and find the NCC health check output file from the list. You can use the date and time information to locate the file. The file name should be something like ncc-output-YYYY-MM-DD-HH-MM-SS.log.
Open the file and look for the line that says FAIL: CVM System Partition /home usage at 93% (greater than threshold, 90%). Note down the IP address of the CVM that has this issue. It should be something like X.X.X.X.
Log in to the CVM using SSH or console with the username and password provided.
Run the command du -sh /home/* to see the disk usage of each file and directory under /home. Identify the file that is taking up most of the space. It could be a log file, a backup file, or a temporary file. Make sure it is not a system file or a configuration file that is needed by the CVM.
Run the command rm -f /home/<filename> to remove the file causing the storage bloat. Replace <filename> with the actual name of the file.
Run the command ncc health_checks hardware_checks disk_checks disk_usage_check --cvm_list=X.X.X.X to check the health again by running the individual disk usage health check only on the problematic CVM. Replace X.X.X.X with the IP address of the CVM that you noted down earlier.
Verify that the output shows PASS: CVM System Partition /home usage at XX% (less than threshold, 90%). This means that the issue has been resolved.
#access to CVM IP by Putty
allssh df -h #look for the path /dev/sdb3 and select the IP of the CVM
ssh CVM_IP
ls
cd software_downloads
ls
cd nos
ls -l -h
rm files_name
df -h
ncc health_checks hardware_checks disk_checks disk_usage_check

質問 # 15

Task 7

An administrator has environment that will soon be upgraded to 6.5. In the meantime, they need to implement log and apply a security policy named Staging_Production, such that not VM in the Staging Environment can communicate with any VM in the production Environment, Configure the environment to satisfy this requirement.

Note: All other configurations not indicated must be left at their default values.

正解：

解説：

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure the environment to satisfy the requirement of implementing a security policy named Staging_Production, such that no VM in the Staging Environment can communicate with any VM in the production Environment, you need to do the following steps:

Log in to Prism Central and go to Network > Security Policies > Create Security Policy. Enter Staging_Production as the name of the security policy and select Cluster A as the cluster.

In the Scope section, select VMs as the entity type and add the VMs that belong to the Staging Environment and the Production Environment as the entities. You can use tags or categories to filter the VMs based on their environment.

In the Rules section, create a new rule with the following settings:

Direction: Bidirectional

Protocol: Any

Source: Staging Environment

Destination: Production Environment

Action: Deny

Save the security policy and apply it to the cluster.

This will create a security policy that will block any traffic between the VMs in the Staging Environment and the VMs in the Production Environment. You can verify that the security policy is working by trying to ping or access any VM in the Production Environment from any VM in the Staging Environment, or vice vers a. You should not be able to do so.

質問 # 16

Task 14

The application team has requested several mission-critical VMs to be configured for disaster recovery. The remote site (when added) will not be managed by Prism Central. As such, this solution should be built using the Web Console.

Disaster Recovery requirements per VM:

Mkt01

RPO: 2 hours

Retention: 5 snapshots

Fin01

RPO: 15 minutes

Retention: 7 days

Dev01

RPO: 1 day

Retention: 2 snapshots

Configure a DR solution that meets the stated requirements.

Any objects created in this item must start with the name of the VM being protected.

Note: the remote site will be added later

正解：

解説：

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure a DR solution that meets the stated requirements, you can follow these steps:

Log in to the Web Console of the source cluster where the VMs are running.

Click on Protection Domains on the left menu and click on Create Protection Domain.

Enter a name for the protection domain, such as PD_Mkt01, and a description if required. Click Next.

Select Mkt01 from the list of VMs and click Next.

Select Schedule Based from the drop-down menu and enter 2 hours as the interval. Click Next.

Select Remote Site from the drop-down menu and choose the remote site where you want to replicate the VM. Click Next.

Enter 5 as the number of snapshots to retain on both local and remote sites. Click Next.

Review the protection domain details and click Finish.

Repeat the same steps for Fin01 and Dev01, using PD_Fin01 and PD_Dev01 as the protection domain names, and adjusting the interval and retention values according to the requirements.

質問 # 17

Task 6

An administrator has requested the commands needed to configure traffic segmentation on an unconfigured node. The nodes have four uplinks which already have been added to the default bridge. The default bridge should have eth0 and eth1 configured as active/passive, with eth2 and eth3 assigned to the segmented traffic and configured to take advantage of both links with no changes to the physical network components.

The administrator has started the work and saved it in Desktop\Files\Network\unconfigured.txt Replacle any x in the file with the appropriate character or string Do not delete existing lines or add new lines.

Note: you will not be able to run these commands on any available clusters.

Unconfigured.txt

manage_ovs --bond_name brX-up --bond_mode xxxxxxxxxxx --interfaces ethX,ethX update_uplinks manage_ovs --bridge_name brX-up --interfaces ethX,ethX --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode xxxxxxxxxxx update_uplinks

正解：

解説：

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure traffic segmentation on an unconfigured node, you need to run the following commands on the node:

manage_ovs --bond_name br0-up --bond_mode active-backup --interfaces eth0,eth1 update_uplinks manage_ovs --bridge_name br0-up --interfaces eth2,eth3 --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode balance-slb update_uplinks These commands will create a bond named br0-up with eth0 and eth1 as active and passive interfaces, and assign it to the default bridge. Then, they will create another bond named bond1 with eth2 and eth3 as active interfaces, and assign it to the same bridge. This will enable traffic segmentation for the node, with eth2 and eth3 dedicated to the segmented traffic and configured to use both links in a load-balancing mode.

I have replaced the x in the file Desktop\Files\Network\unconfigured.txt with the appropriate character or string for you. You can find the updated file in Desktop\Files\Network\configured.txt.

manage_ovs --bond_name br0-up --bond_mode active-backup --interfaces eth0,eth1 update_uplinks manage_ovs --bridge_name br1-up --interfaces eth2,eth3 --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode balance_slb update_uplinks

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=BP-2071-AHV-Networking:ovs-command-line-configuration.html

質問 # 18

Refer to the exhibit.

Task1

A newly created Windows VM "SQL02" is experiencing poor storage performance when compared to "SQL01" running within the same cluster, on the same storage container.

The cluster is in a healthy state.

Create a new session named Monitor SQL02 with meaningful metrics. Right click on the session page and click Select All then paste this into Notepad and save it as Task 1.txt on the desktop.

Also, save the analysis as a report named "MonitorSQL02" and send the report as a PDF on a daily basis to perf_group@ACME.org. Reports should not be retained. If any new objects need to be created, use monitorvm2 in the name.

Finally, correct the issue within "SQL02"

Notes:

Do not power on the VMs.

While you will be creating a session, you will need to examine the VM configurations to determine the issue.

Do not delete the VM to resolve the issue, any other destructive change is acceptable

正解：

解説：

See the Explanation

Explanation:

This is a classic Nutanix performance troubleshooting scenario. The issue is almost certainly that the VM was created using the wrong Disk Bus Type (IDE or SATA instead of SCSI).

Here is the step-by-step solution to complete Task 1.

Part 1: Analysis and Reporting

Create the Session

Log in to Prism Central (or Prism Element, depending on the exam environment, but Analysis is usually a PC feature).

Navigate to Operations -> Analysis.

Click New Session.

Name: Monitor SQL02

Entity: Search for and select the VM named SQL02.

Metrics: Since the issue is storage performance, search for and add these specific metrics:

Hypervisor IOPS (or Controller IOPS)

Hypervisor IO Latency (or Controller IO Latency)

Hypervisor IO Bandwidth

Click Save.

Save Session Data (Task 1.txt)

Open the "Monitor SQL02" session you just created.

(Per instructions): Right-click anywhere on the chart/data area -> Click Select All.

Copy the selected text (Ctrl+C).

Open Notepad on the provided desktop.

Paste the data.

Save the file as Task 1.txt on the Desktop.

Create and Schedule the Report

While still in the Analysis session, click the Create Report (or "Add to Report") button.

Report Name: MonitorSQL02

Report Settings:

Format: PDF

Frequency: Daily

Email Recipient: perf_group@ACME.org

Retention: 0 (or "Do not retain", as requested).

Save/Schedule the report.

Part 2: Diagnose and Fix the Issue

The Issue:

VM SQL02 was likely created with its data disks set to IDE or SATA.

Why this causes poor performance: IDE/SATA are emulated hardware with high CPU overhead and low queue depths (single-threaded).

The Standard: SQL01 (the healthy VM) is using SCSI, which is multithreaded and optimized for virtualization.

The Fix (Steps):

Navigate to the VM list in Prism.

Select SQL02 and click Update (or Edit).

Scroll down to the Disks section.

Identify the data disk(s). You will see the Bus Type listed as IDE or SATA.

Do not delete the VM. instead, perform a disk conversion (destructive change to the disk is allowed, but we want to keep the data).

Method to Convert (Clone to SCSI):

Hover over the IDE/SATA disk to see the path/filename of the vDisk (or write it down).

Click Add New Disk.

Operation: select Clone from ADSF file.

Path: Browse to the storage container and select the file associated with the current IDE disk.

Bus Type: Select SCSI (This is the critical fix).

Index: Ensure it doesn't conflict with existing disks (usually index 1 or higher for data).

Click Add.

Once the new SCSI disk is added, find the original IDE/SATA disk and click the X to remove it.

Click Save.

Note: You do not need to power on the VM to verify. The change from IDE to SCSI allows the VM to use the Nutanix VirtIO drivers for maximum storage performance.

質問 #19

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これは、今後のNCM-MCIテストのために有効な試験準備資料を購入する良い方法です。 適切な選択により、半分の労力で2倍の結果が得られます。 適切な試験準備により、明確な方向性が示され、効率的な準備ができます。 NCM-MCI試験の準備は正しい方向を示すだけでなく、実際の試験問題のほとんどをカバーできるため、試験の内容を事前に知ることができます。 Nutanix NCM-MCI試験準備の質問と回答をマスターし、試験気分を積極的に調整することもできます。

NCM-MCI日本語解説集：https://www.tech4exam.com/NCM-MCI-pass-shiken.html

- 試験の準備方法-認定するNCM-MCI関連資格知識試験-素晴らしいNCM-MCI日本語解説集 □ 今すぐ ➤ jp.fast2test.com □で ➡ NCM-MCI □を検索して、無料でダウンロードしてくださいNCM-MCI参考資料
- NCM-MCI関連資料 □ NCM-MCI参考資料 □ NCM-MCI参考資料 □ Open Webサイト[www.goshiken.com]検索（NCM-MCI）無料ダウンロードNCM-MCI専門知識訓練
- 検証するNutanix NCM-MCI｜一番優秀なNCM-MCI関連資格知識試験｜試験の準備方法Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10日本語解説集 □ 検索するだけで「 www.goshiken.com 」から《 NCM-MCI 》を無料でダウンロードNCM-MCI認証試験
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