

有効的なNCP-MCI-7.5日本語版 &合格スムーズNCP-MCI-7.5受験料過去問 | 正確的なNCP-MCI-7.5専門知識

| NCP-MCI Multicloud Infrastructure Certification Details | |
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| Exam Code | NCP-MCI |
| Full Exam Name | Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure |
| No. of Questions | 75 |
| Online Practice Exam | Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) Practice Test |
| Sample Questions | Nutanix NCP-MCI Sample Questions |
| Passing Score | 3000/1000-6000 |
| Time Limit | 120 minutes |
| Exam Fees | \$199 USD |

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>> NCP-MCI-7.5日本語版 <<

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5 認定 NCP-MCI-7.5 試験問題 (Q44-Q49):

質問 # 44

An administrator needs to expand an existing cluster with a new node that has no operating system. Only IP addresses are available. Out of band management (IPMI) has not been configured. Which tool should be used to image the node?

- A. Foundation Central
- B. Phoenix ISO Image
- C. Discovery OS
- **D. Standalone Foundation**

正解: D

解説:

Nutanix Foundation documentation explains that Standalone Foundation can be used for imaging or re-imaging nodes, including bare-metal imaging scenarios where the target nodes do not already have a host operating system. This matches the scenario exactly: the new node has no operating system, and the administrator needs a deployment tool to image it into the cluster. Since IPMI is not configured, a centrally managed remote bare-metal workflow like Foundation Central is less appropriate than directly using

Standalone Foundation for node imaging. (Nutanix) The other options fit different situations. Phoenix ISO is generally associated with recovery and low-level reinstallation paths rather than the normal first-choice imaging workflow for adding a new node in an expansion scenario. Discovery OS is not the intended answer for cluster imaging itself. Foundation Central is designed to orchestrate many deployments at scale, but the question is about imaging a specific new bare- metal node without existing out-of-band configuration. Nutanix documentation describes Standalone Foundation as a supported answer for exactly this type of node imaging task, so D is correct. (Nutanix)

質問 # 45

The accounting department has been successfully utilizing Erasure Coding for a long time. During the weekend, there was a large increase in data usage. The administrator expected lower space usage on the storage container. What could be the cause of this low space savings?

- A. Data Services IP is not configured
- **B. Erasure coding window default settings**
- C. Erasure coding auto deactivated
- D. Prism Central failure in the erasure coding cluster

正解: B

解説:

Nutanix documentation states that the default erasure coding window for write-cold data is seven days. That means newly written or recently modified data is not immediately converted into erasure-coded stripes. If there was a large increase in data usage over a weekend, the administrator might not yet see the expected space savings because the new data has not aged long enough to fall within the EC processing window. That is why D is the correct answer.

This is a timing question more than a configuration question. The issue is not that EC has failed or deactivated automatically; it is that the data may still be considered too "hot" for the erasure-coding policy to process under the default window. DSIP and Prism Central health are irrelevant to whether EC space savings appear on a storage container. Nutanix separates the eligibility window from the fact that EC is enabled. Therefore, after a sudden growth event, lower-than-expected savings are best explained by the default erasure coding window settings, which is option D.

質問 # 46

An administrator would like to create a VM template for reusability, to simplify VM management, and improve security. When should the administrator apply a guest customization profile to simplify VM management?

- A. When cloning a VM with Sysprep guest customization
- B. When cloning a VM with Cloud-Init guest customization
- C. When deploying a VM with a customized guided script
- **D. When deploying a VM with Cloud-Init guest customization**

正解: D

解説:

Nutanix documentation describes guest customization profiles as reusable configuration settings that can be applied during VM deployment from a template and also during certain clone operations. For Linux-based cloud-init workflows, Nutanix explicitly shows that when deploying a VM from a template with Cloud-Init guest customization, administrators can apply or override the customization settings at deployment time. That makes option A the cleanest and most documentation-aligned answer. (portal.nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com)

Why not the others? Nutanix does support guided setup and clone scenarios, but the wording "create a VM template for reusability" points most strongly to the template deployment workflow rather than one-off cloning. Cloud-init is also the Nutanix-native customization method for Linux initialization at first boot, which makes it especially suitable for standardized reusable templates. So if the goal is simple repeatable management with a template-driven lifecycle, the correct point to apply the guest customization profile is when deploying a VM with Cloud-Init guest customization, which is A. (portal.nutanix.com)

質問 # 47

An administrator has noticed that a cluster consists of four Full-NVMe nodes. Which expansion path is supported?

- A. Two Mixed SSD + NVMe nodes with 60 TiB each
- **B. One All NVMe node with 96 TiB RAW Capacity**
- C. One All SSD node with 96 TiB RAW Capacity
- D. Two Mixed NVMe + HDD nodes with 60 TiB each

正解: B

解説:

The uploaded answer key lists B, and that is the safest supported choice among the options because it preserves the cluster's all-NVMe storage profile rather than introducing mixed media tiers or an all-SSD design that changes the storage architecture. In Nutanix cluster expansion planning, keeping node media type aligned with the existing cluster profile is the normal supported design principle, especially when the existing cluster is already Full-NVMe. Nutanix storage documentation also emphasizes a single storage-pool-per-cluster model and consistent cluster design so that performance and capacity are optimized predictably across the nodes.

The alternative answers introduce obvious design mismatches. Mixed NVMe+HDD or SSD+NVMe nodes would materially change latency and tier behavior, while adding an all-SSD node into a Full-NVMe cluster would also break architectural consistency.

Although the exact public expansion-matrix wording was not surfaced in the search results, the answer set itself strongly points to the only media-aligned option: one All NVMe node with 96 TiB RAW capacity. So for an exam-prep answer aligned with Nutanix design logic and the provided key, B is the correct choice.

質問 # 48

An administrator ran NCC checks and noticed the following failure:

Node x.x.x.x: FAIL: No NTP servers are configured in the cluster configuration Refer to KB 4519 ...

What is the minimum number of NTP servers that should be configured to be considered a good configuration that will ensure a high degree of accuracy?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- **C. 2**
- D. 3

正解: C

解説:

Here the uploaded answer key says B, but Nutanix documentation recommends at least five stable time sources that have a high degree of accuracy and are reachable over a reliable network. That exact wording appears in Nutanix time synchronization guidance and related KB material. Because the question specifically asks for the minimum number that constitutes a good configuration ensuring a high degree of accuracy, the Nutanix documentation supports 5, which is option C. (portal.nutanix.com, portal.nutanix.com, portal.nutanix.com)

Three servers is a common generic IT answer, but the Nutanix wording in its own docs is more specific and recommends five. For an NCP-MCI study document meant to stay authentic to Nutanix guidance, C is the correct answer.

質問 # 49

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