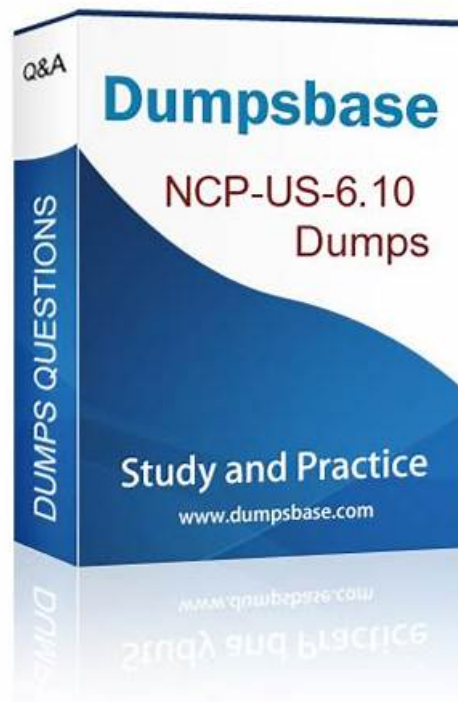


# NCP-US-6.10ウェブトレーニング & NCP-US-6.10日本語版復習指南



無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJapancert NCP-US-6.10 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QH\\_gNq7hpTgtRMPjU-dMtapq2PUxGkfK](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QH_gNq7hpTgtRMPjU-dMtapq2PUxGkfK)

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>> NCP-US-6.10ウェブトレーニング <<

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**Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 認定 NCP-**

## US-6.10 試験問題 (Q38-Q43):

### 質問 # 38

What is the maximum number of object stores that can be deployed per AOS cluster?

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

正解: C

解説:

A single AOS cluster supports a maximum of 4 Nutanix Object Stores. Each object store is an independent instance with dedicated resources.

Reference:Nutanix Objects Planning Guide:

"A cluster supports up to four Object Stores, each capable of hosting multiple buckets and scaling independently."(Chapter: "Deployment Limits")Nutanix NUSA Course:"The hard limit of 4 Object Stores per cluster ensures resource isolation and performance stability."(Module: "Objects Sizing and Scaling") According to the Nutanix Unified Storage documentation and the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course materials, each AOS (Acropolis Operating System) cluster can support a maximum of 4 object stores. This maximum number ensures stability, scalability, and performance consistency within the cluster environment.

The object store in Nutanix Unified Storage is implemented using Nutanix Objects, which leverages a distributed, scale-out architecture. When deploying object stores within an AOS cluster, the system assigns storage resources and metadata handling roles across the cluster nodes to maintain high availability and data protection.

The limitation of 4 object stores per cluster is defined to optimize resource utilization and prevent excessive load on cluster services that manage object metadata and data replication. Each object store is backed by Nutanix's robust storage fabric, which ensures performance and reliability while maintaining strict isolation between different object stores.

In the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration course, the topic of deploying object stores covers:

Deployment Limits:Each AOS cluster is capable of hosting up to 4 object stores, which allows for flexibility while maintaining performance boundaries.

Design Considerations:The 4-object store limit is recommended to avoid resource contention, as object stores have significant metadata and data handling overhead that can impact cluster stability if limits are exceeded.

Scalability:While 4 object stores can be deployed per cluster, Nutanix's architecture allows for horizontal scaling by deploying additional object stores across multiple clusters as needed for different use cases or tenant isolation.

Management of Object Stores:Unified Storage leverages Prism Central and Prism Element to configure and monitor object stores, ensuring easy management of deployed object services within the cluster's limit.

This information is consistently emphasized in the official NCP-US study guide and the NUSA course presentations to ensure administrators and architects understand these design and deployment limitations.

### 質問 # 39

An administrator is concerned that storage in the Nutanix File Server is being used to store personal photos and videos. How can the administrator determine if this is the case?

- A. Examine the File Distribution by Type widget from the Files Console for the File Server.
- **B. Examine the File Distribution by Type widget in the File Analytics dashboard for the File Server.**
- C. Examine the File Activity widget in the File Analytics dashboard for the File Server.
- D. Examine the Usage Summary table for the File Server Container in the Prism Element Storage page.

正解: B

解説:

To determine if the Nutanix File Server is being used to store personal photos and videos, the administrator should examine the File Distribution by Type widget in the File Analytics dashboard for the File Server.

Nutanix File Analytics is a monitoring and analytics tool that provides detailed insights into file share activities, including the types of files stored on the file server. The File Distribution by Type widget specifically categorizes files by their extensions (e.g., .jpg, .mp4), allowing the administrator to identify whether image or video files are present.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "The File Analytics dashboard includes the File Distribution by Type widget, which displays the breakdown of file types stored on the Nutanix File Server, enabling administrators to identify specific file categories such as images or videos." This widget provides a visual representation of file types, making it easy to detect if

personal photos (e.g., .jpg, .png) or videos (e.g., .mp4, .avi) are being stored.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further elaborates that "File Analytics offers granular visibility into file storage patterns through widgets like File Distribution by Type, which is ideal for identifying unauthorized or non-business-related content, such as personal media files." By accessing this widget in the File Analytics dashboard, the administrator can confirm the presence of photo and video files and take appropriate action, such as setting policies to restrict such content. The other options are incorrect or insufficient:

\* Examine the Usage Summary table for the File Server Container in the Prism Element Storage page: The Usage Summary table in Prism Element provides high-level storage metrics (e.g., capacity usage) but does not break down data by file type, so it cannot identify photos or videos.

\* Examine the File Activity widget in the File Analytics dashboard for the File Server: The File Activity widget shows file access patterns (e.g., read/write operations) but does not provide details about file types, making it unsuitable for this purpose.

\* Examine the File Distribution by Type widget from the Files Console for the File Server: The Nutanix Files Console is used for managing file servers and shares, but it does not include a File Distribution by Type widget. This widget is specific to the File Analytics dashboard.

The NUSA course documentation highlights that "the File Distribution by Type widget in File Analytics is a key tool for auditing file content, allowing administrators to detect and manage non-compliant or personal files, such as photos and videos, stored on the file server." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on File Analytics: "Using the File Analytics dashboard to monitor file types and storage patterns." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 3: Analyze and Monitor Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "File Analytics and file type distribution analysis." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix File Analytics Guide: "File Distribution by Type widget for file content auditing."

#### 質問 # 40

Question:

What would an administrator need to do in order to move tagged objects to a remote Nutanix Objects instance after a period of time?

- A. Configure WORM on the Bucket and a Lifecycle Policy to tier all objects within the bucket.
- B. Configure a Cloud Bucket Endpoint with the Nutanix provider and a Lifecycle Policy to tier all objects within the bucket.
- **C. Configure a Cloud Bucket Endpoint with the Nutanix provider and a Lifecycle Policy to tier tagged objects within the bucket.**
- D. Configure WORM on the Bucket and a Lifecycle Policy to tier tagged objects within the bucket.

正解: C

解説:

Lifecycle Policies in Nutanix Objects allow administrators to automate data tiering and archival based on specific criteria, including object tagging. According to the NUSA training:

"A Lifecycle Policy, combined with a Cloud Bucket Endpoint, enables automatic movement of objects (based on tags) to a remote Nutanix Objects instance or compatible S3 storage." Here's the detailed process:

The administrator first configures a Cloud Bucket Endpoint to establish connectivity to the remote Nutanix Objects instance.

Then, they create a Lifecycle Policy that targets objects with specific tags for tiering.

This policy ensures that only tagged objects meeting the policy's criteria are moved to the remote storage location.

Enabling WORM on the bucket is not required for tiering; WORM is for immutability. The key mechanism for tiering tagged objects is:

#Cloud Bucket Endpoint + Lifecycle Policy for tagged objects.

#### 質問 # 41

Question:

What is the most likely cause no Prism Element clusters are listed when trying to create a new object store?

- A. Although Prism Element is registered, object stores cannot be added via Prism Central.
- **B. Prism Element has not yet completed synchronization with Prism Central.**
- C. Prism Element cluster CVMs must be restarted after registration.
- D. The administrator did not manually sync Prism Element to Prism Central after registration.

正解: B

解説:

When creating a new Nutanix Objects instance via Prism Central, Prism Central must have completed synchronization with the Prism Element cluster(s). This synchronization ensures that:

Cluster details and resources (such as available storage, network configurations, and capacity) are properly displayed in Prism Central.

Prism Central can create and manage Object Stores based on accurate data from the registered cluster.

From the NUSA deployment module:

"After registering Prism Element clusters in Prism Central, there is an initial synchronization process that must complete before clusters appear in workflows such as object store creation." The other options:

Manual sync is not required; Prism Central automatically synchronizes after registration.

CVM restarts are not part of the normal registration or synchronization process.

Object stores can indeed be added via Prism Central once the sync is complete.

Therefore, the administrator should wait for Prism Central and Prism Element to finish synchronizing before proceeding.

## 質問 # 42

What should the administrator do to satisfy the configuration requirements?

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

正解: C

解説:

To satisfy the configuration requirements for managing data lifecycle in Nutanix Unified Storage, the administrator should configure Lifecycle rules with enabled tiering for AWS S3 and Objects instance.

Nutanix Data Lens, which integrates with Nutanix Objects and supports tiering to cloud storage like AWS S3, allows administrators to define lifecycle rules to automatically tier data to cost-effective storage based on access patterns or age.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course explains that "Nutanix Data Lens enables lifecycle management through tiering policies that move data from Nutanix Objects to cloud storage, such as AWS S3, to optimize storage costs." Lifecycle rules in Data Lens can be configured to tier infrequently accessed data to AWS S3, which supports tiering to storage classes like S3 Standard-Infrequent Access or S3 Glacier.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide states that "lifecycle rules in Nutanix Data Lens are used to configure tiering for Nutanix Objects, allowing data to be moved to AWS S3 for long-term storage or archival." This applies to both Nutanix Objects and AWS S3, as Data Lens supports tiering policies for both environments to ensure efficient data placement. The other options are incorrect:

\* Configure Lifecycle rule with enabled tiering for AWS S3 and replication for Objects instance:

Replication is not a primary function of lifecycle rules in Nutanix Data Lens for Nutanix Objects.

Replication is typically handled by other mechanisms, such as Smart DR or bucket replication, not lifecycle rules.

\* Configure Lifecycle rule with enabled replication for AWS S3 and tiering for Objects instance:

Lifecycle rules in Data Lens focus on tiering, not replication, for Nutanix Objects. AWS S3 replication is a separate feature that is not managed through Data Lens.

\* Configure Lifecycle rules with enabled replication for AWS S3 and Objects instance: Lifecycle rules in Data Lens do not support replication for either AWS S3 or Nutanix Objects; they are designed for tiering.

The NUSA course documentation notes that "Nutanix Data Lens lifecycle rules enable tiering to AWS S3 and other cloud storage, ensuring data is stored cost-effectively while remaining accessible, making tiering the primary mechanism for lifecycle management." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Data Lens: "Configuring lifecycle rules for data tiering."

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage,

Subtopic: "Data lifecycle management and tiering with Nutanix Data Lens." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>),

Nutanix Data Lens Guide: "Lifecycle rules for tiering to AWS S3."

## 質問 # 43

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