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Nutanix NCM-MCI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Advanced Configuration and Troubleshooting: This topic covers sub-topics of executing API calls, configuring third-party integrations, analyzing AOS security posture, and translate business needs into technical solutions. Lastly, it discusses troubleshooting Nutanix services as well.
Topic 2	• Analyze and Optimize VM Performance: Manipulation of VM configuration for resource utilization is discussed in this topic. It also explains interpreting VM, node, and cluster metrics.
Topic 3	• Analyze and Optimize Network Performance: Focal points of this topic are overlay networking, physical networks, virtual networks, network configurations, and flow policies. Moreover, questions about configurations also appear.
Topic 4	• Business Continuity: The topic of business continuity measures knowledge about analyzing BCDR plans for compliance and evaluating BCDR plans for specific workloads.
Topic 5	• Analyze and Optimize Storage Performance: It covers storage settings, workload requirements, and storage internals.

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- Review the Exam Preparation Guide and Candidate Handbook.
- Review the Exam Day Checklist.
- Email npx@nutanix.com to request a unique invitation link to register for your exam.
- Complete your exam at a mutually agreed upon time/date with your NCX/NPX Program Manager.

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Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10 Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
Task 3
An administrator needs to assess performance gains provided by AHV Turbo at the guest level. To perform the test the administrator created a Windows 10 VM named Turbo with the following configuration.
1 vCPU
8 GB RAM
SATA Controller
40 GB vDisk
The stress test application is multi-threaded capable, but the performance is not as expected with AHV Turbo enabled. Configure the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo.
Note: Do not power on the VM. Configure or prepare the VM for configuration as best you can without powering it on.

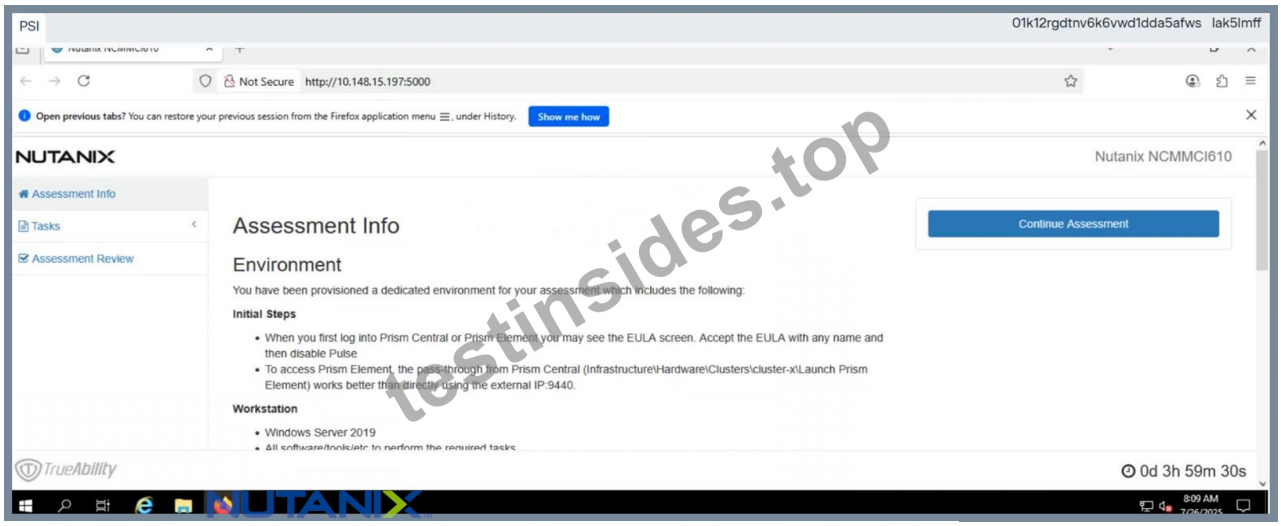
Answer:

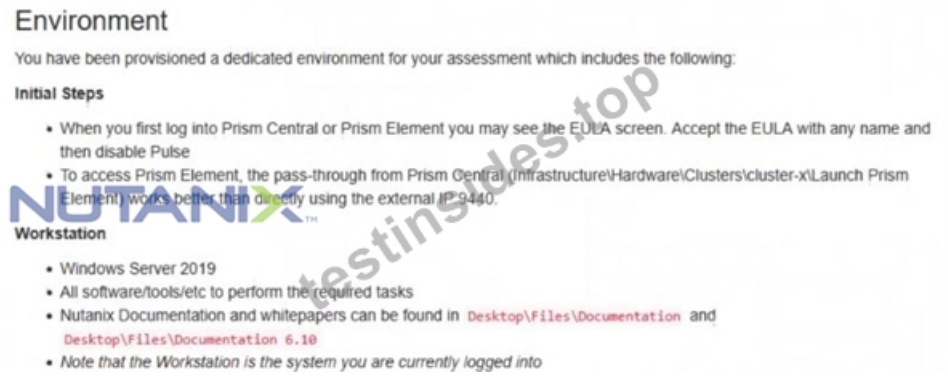
Explanation:
See the Explanation for step by step solution
Explanation:
To configure the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo, you can follow these steps:
Log in to Prism Element of cluster A using the credentials provided.
Go to VM > Table and select the VM named Turbo.
Click on Update and go to Hardware tab.
Increase the number of vCPUs to match the number of multiqueues that you want to enable. For example, if you want to enable 8 multiqueues, set the vCPUs to 8. This will improve the performance of multi-threaded workloads by allowing them to use multiple processors.

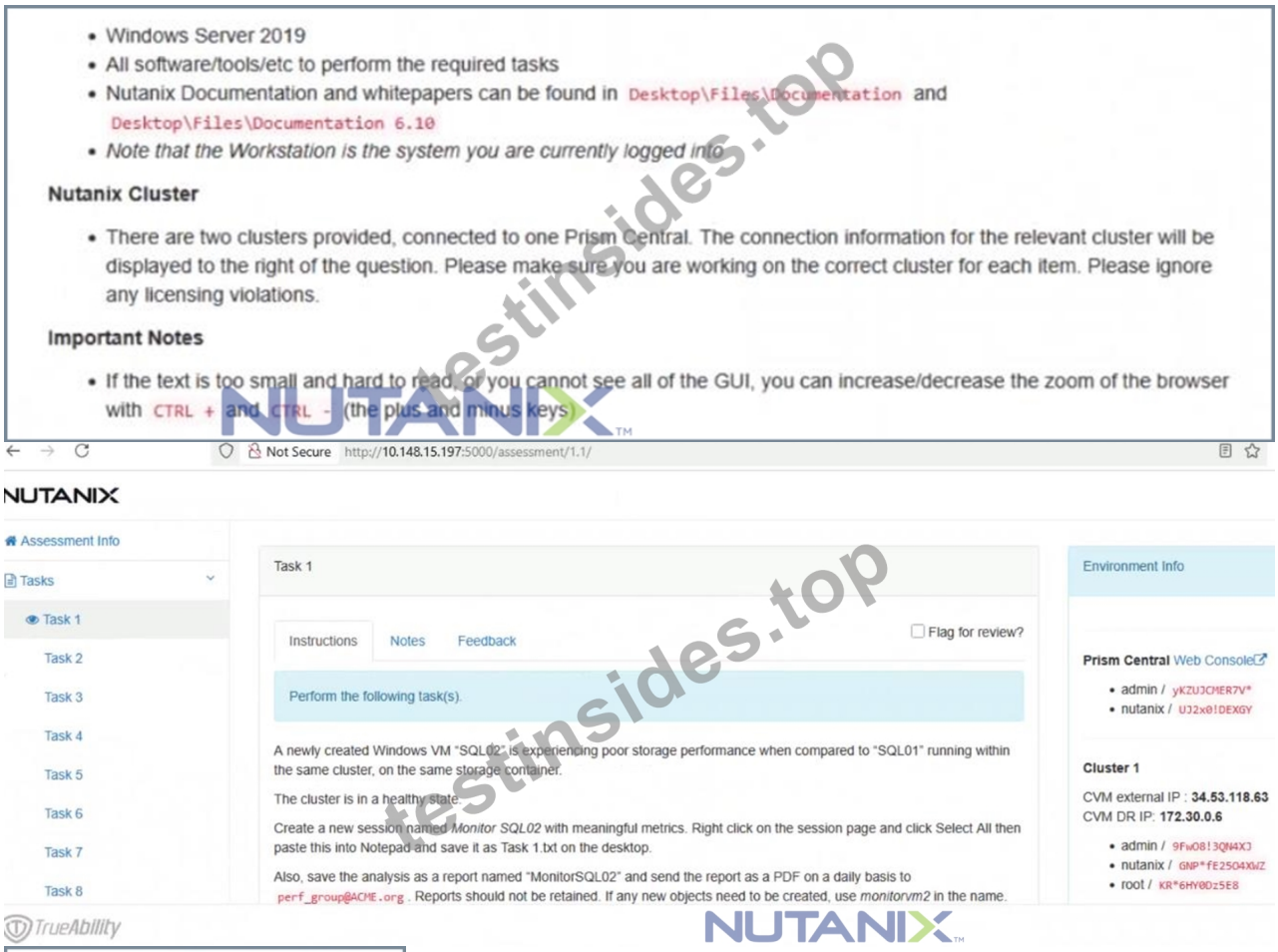
Change the SCSI Controller type from SATA to VirtIO. This will enable the use of VirtIO drivers, which are required for AHV Turbo.
Click Save to apply the changes.
Power off the VM if it is running and mount the Nutanix VirtIO ISO image as a CD-ROM device. You can download the ISO image from Nutanix Portal.
Power on the VM and install the latest Nutanix VirtIO drivers for Windows 10. You can follow the instructions from Nutanix Support Portal.
After installing the drivers, power off the VM and unmount the Nutanix VirtIO ISO image.
Power on the VM and log in to Windows 10.
Open a command prompt as administrator and run the following command to enable multiqueue for the VirtIO NIC:
ethtool -L eth0 combined 8
Replace eth0 with the name of your network interface and 8 with the number of multiqueues that you want to enable. You can use ipconfig /all to find out your network interface name.
Restart the VM for the changes to take effect.
You have now configured the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo. You can run your stress test application again and observe the performance gains.
https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LKPdCAO change vCPU to 2/4 ?
Change SATA Controller to SCSI:
acli vm.get Turbo
Output Example:
Turbo {
config {
agent_vm: False
allow_live_migrate: True
boot {
boot_device_order: "kCdrom"
boot_device_order: "kDisk"
boot_device_order: "kNetwork"
uefi_boot: False
}
cpu_passthrough: False
disable_branding: False
disk_list {
addr {
bus: "ide"
index: 0
}
cdrom: True
device_uuid: "994b7840-dc7b-463e-a9bb-1950d7138671"
empty: True
}
disk_list {
addr {
bus: "sata"
index: 0
}
container_id: 4
container_uuid: "49b3e1a4-4201-4a3a-8abc-447c663a2a3e"
device_uuid: "622550e4-fb91-49dd-8fc7-9e90e89a7b0e"
naa_id: "naa.6506b8dcda1de6e9ce911de7d3a22111"
storage_vdisk_uuid: "7e98a626-4cb3-47df-a1e2-8627cf90eae6"
vmdisk_size: 10737418240
vmdisk_uuid: "17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716"
}
flash_mode: False
hwclock_timezone: "UTC"
machine_type: "pc"
memory_mb: 2048
name: "Turbo"
nic_list {
connected: True

mac_addr: "50:6b:8d:b2:a5:e4"
network_name: "network"
network_type: "kNativeNetwork"
network_uuid: "86a0d7ca-acfd-48db-b15c-5d654ff39096"
type: "kNormalNic"
uuid: "b9e3e127-966c-43f3-b33c-13608154c8bf"
vlan_mode: "kAccess"
}
num_cores_per_vcpu: 2
num_threads_per_core: 1
num_vcpus: 2
num_vnuma_nodes: 0
vga_console: True
vm_type: "kGuestVM"
}
is_rfl_vm: False
logical_timestamp: 2
state: "Off"
uuid: "9670901f-8c5b-4586-a699-41f0c9ab26c3"
}
acli vm.disk_create Turbo clone_from_vmdisk=17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716 bus=scsi remove the old disk acli vm.disk_delete 17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716 disk_addr=sata.0

NEW QUESTION # 16
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

Answer:

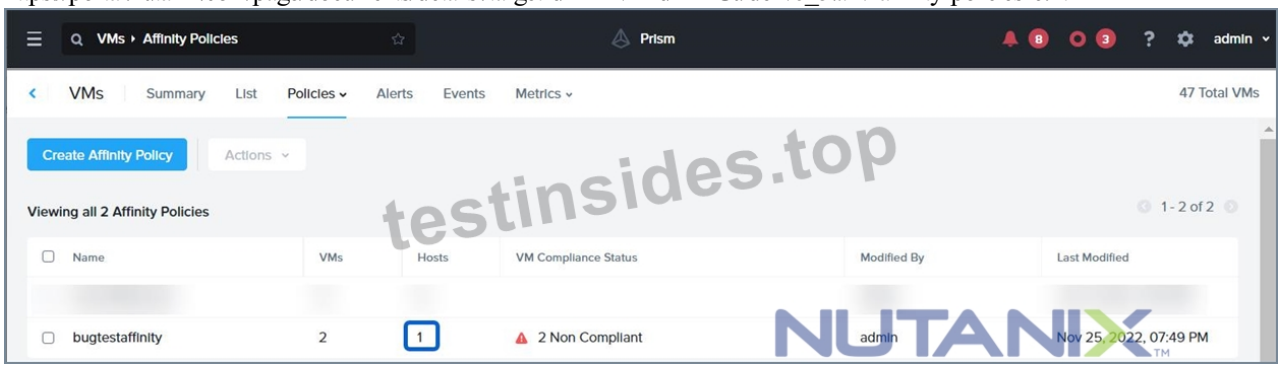
Explanation:
See the Explanation
Explanation:
This is a classic Nutanix performance troubleshooting scenario. The issue is almost certainly that the VM was created using the wrong Disk Bus Type (IDE or SATA instead of SCSI).
Here is the step-by-step solution to complete Task 1.
Part 1: Analysis and Reporting
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).
Note: If the system forces you to create a new Report object and MonitorSQL02 is rejected, use monitorvm2 as the name per the instructions.
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.

NEW QUESTION # 17
Task 11
An administrator has noticed that after a host failure, the SQL03 VM was not powered back on from another host within the cluster. The Other SQL VMs (SQL01, SQL02) have recovered properly in the past.
Resolve the issue and configure the environment to ensure any single host failure affects a minimal number os SQL VMs.
Note: Do not power on any VMs

Answer:

Explanation:
See the Explanation for step by step solution
Explanation:
One possible reason why the SQL03 VM was not powered back on after a host failure is that the cluster was configured with the default (best effort) VM high availability mode, which does not guarantee the availability of VMs in case of insufficient resources on the remaining hosts. To resolve this issue, I suggest changing the VM high availability mode to guarantee (reserved segments), which reserves some memory on each host for failover of VMs from a failed host. This way, the SQL03 VM will have a higher chance of being restarted on another host in case of a host failure.
To change the VM high availability mode to guarantee (reserved segments), you can follow these steps:
Log in to Prism Central and select the cluster where the SQL VMs are running.
Click on the gear icon on the top right corner and select Cluster Settings.
Under Cluster Services, click on Virtual Machine High Availability.
Select Guarantee (Reserved Segments) from the drop-down menu and click Save.
To configure the environment to ensure any single host failure affects a minimal number of SQL VMs, I suggest using anti-affinity rules, which prevent VMs that belong to the same group from running on the same host. This way, if one host fails, only one SQL VM will be affected and the other SQL VMs will continue running on different hosts.
To create an anti-affinity rule for the SQL VMs, 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 click on Create Group.
Enter a name for the group, such as SQL Group, and click Next.
Select the SQL VMs (SQL01, SQL02, SQL03) from the list and click Next.
Select Anti-Affinity from the drop-down menu and click Next.
Review the group details and click Finish.
I hope this helps. How else can I help?
https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=AHV-Admin-Guide-v6_5:ahv-affinity-policies-c.html

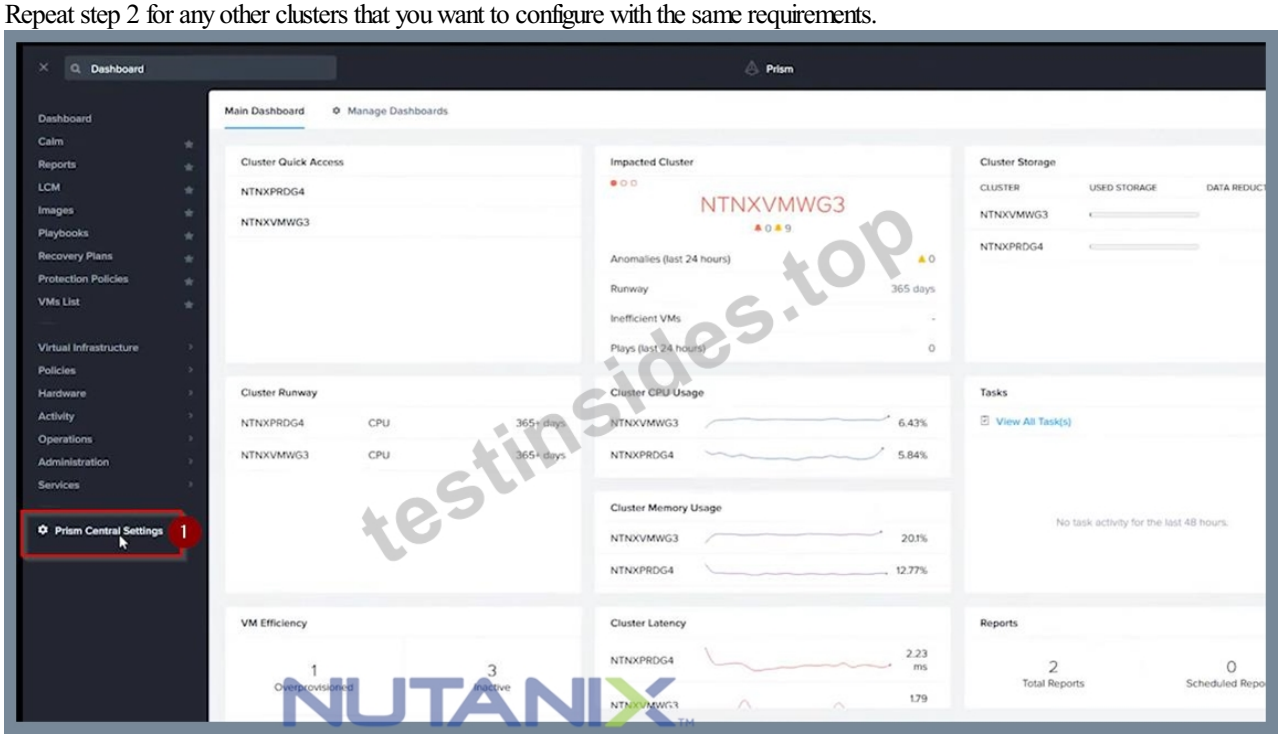


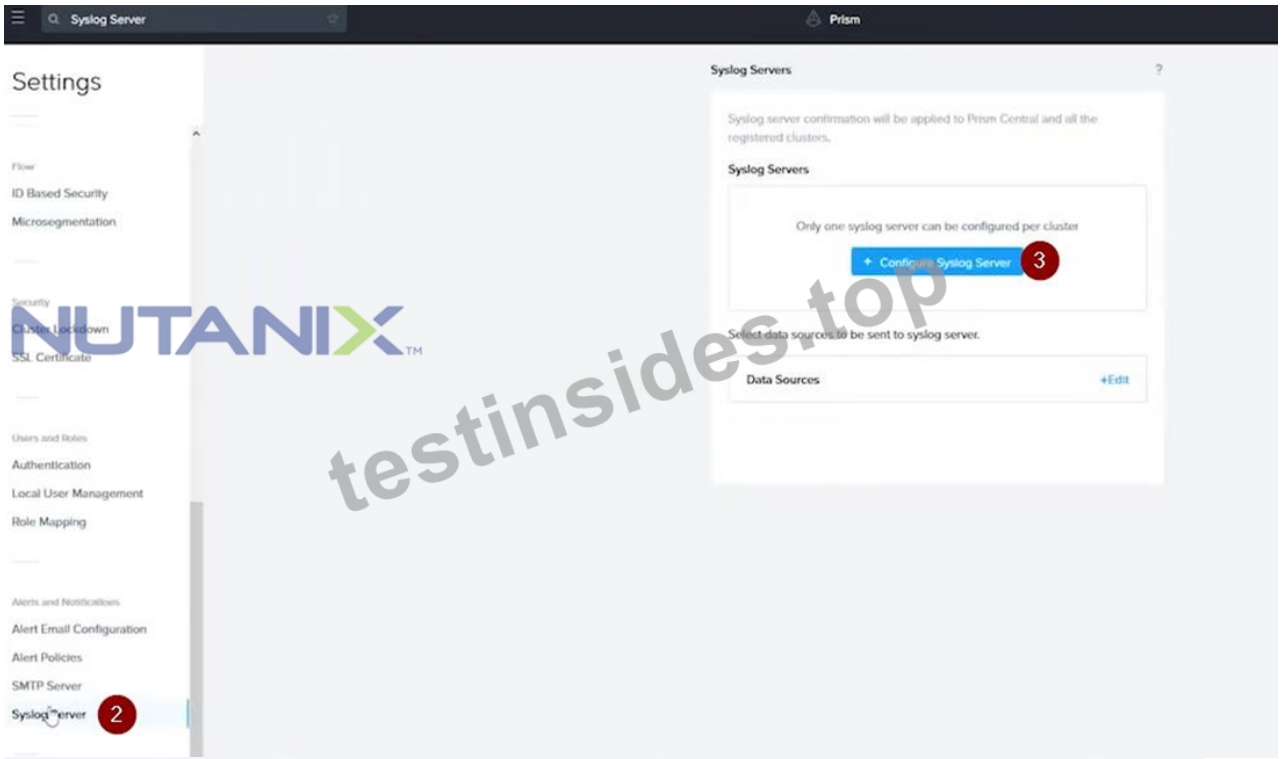
NEW QUESTION # 18
Task 8
Depending on the order you perform the exam items, the access information and credentials could change. Please refer to the other item performed on Cluster B if you have problems accessing the cluster.
The infosec team has requested that audit logs for API Requests and replication capabilities be enabled for all clusters for the top 4 severity levels and pushed to their syslog system using highest reliability possible. They have requested no other logs to be included.

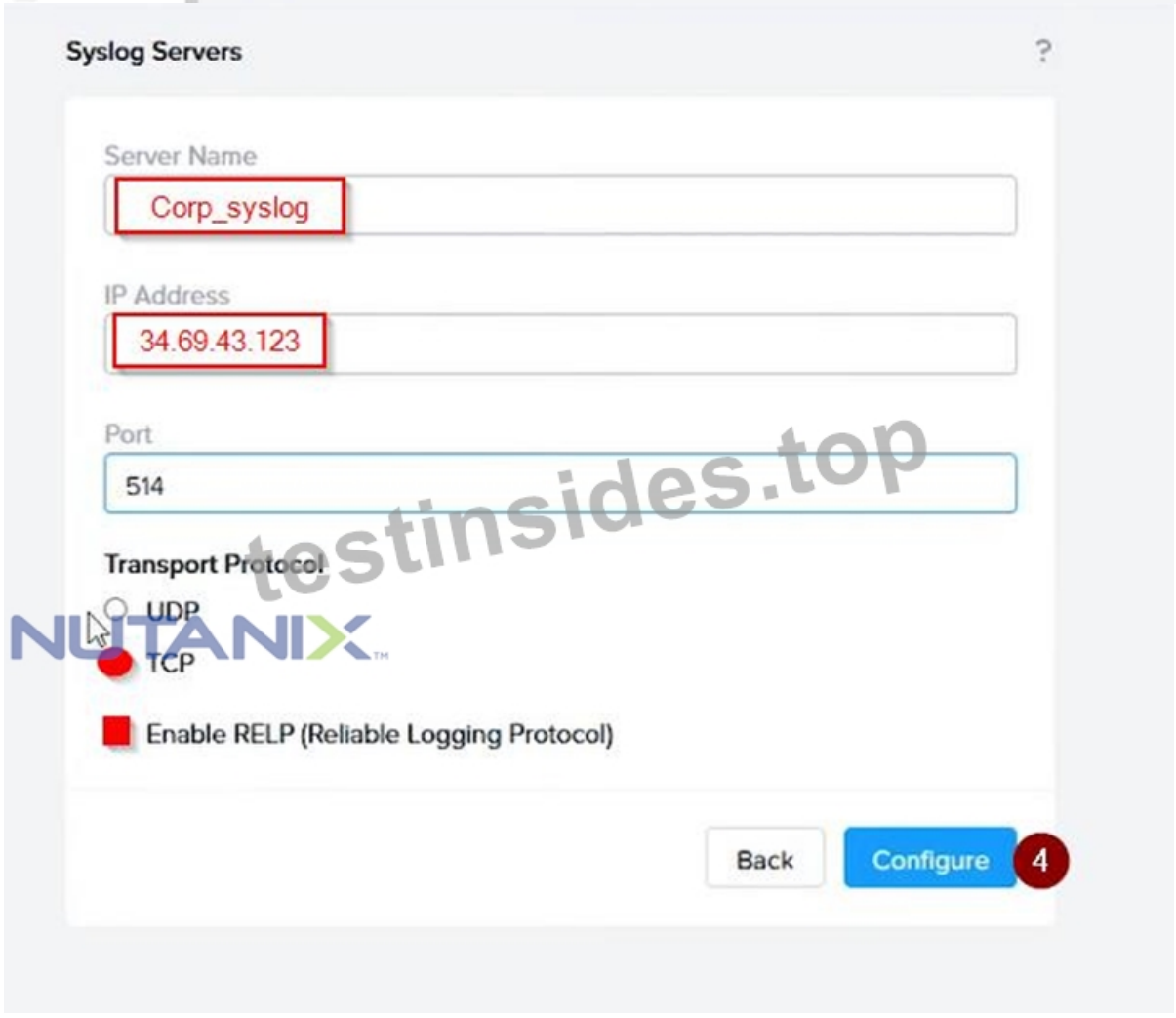
Syslog configuration:
Syslog Name: Corp_syslog
Syslop IP: 34.69.43.123
Port: 514
Ensure the cluster is configured to meet these requirements.

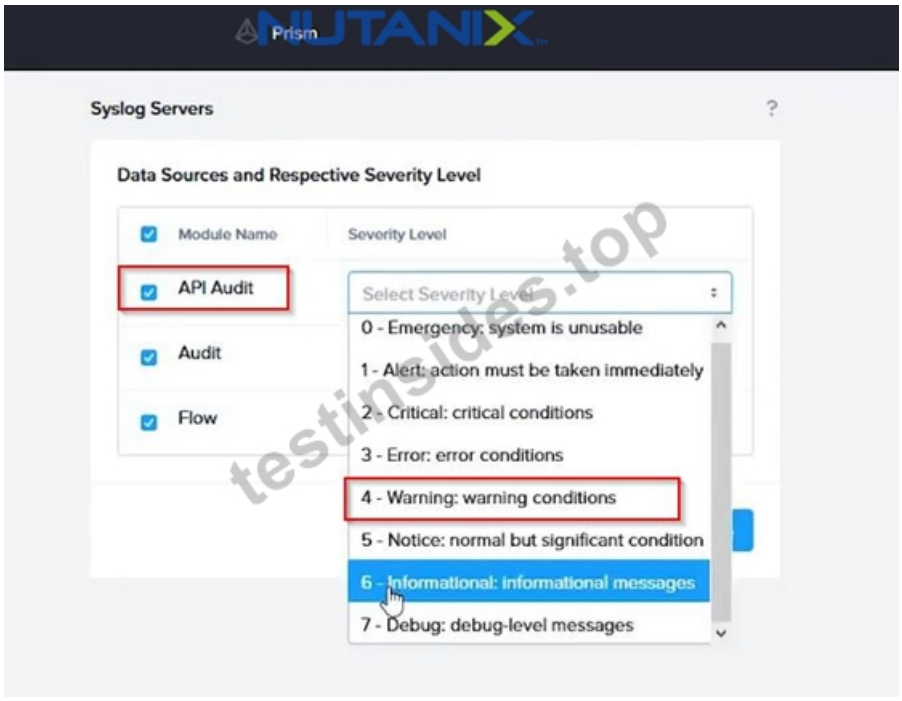
Answer:

Explanation:
See the Explanation for step by step solution
Explanation:
To configure the cluster to meet the requirements of the infosec team, you need to do the following steps:
Log in to Prism Central and go to Network > Syslog Servers > Configure Syslog Server. Enter Corp_syslog as the Server Name, 34.69.43.123 as the IP Address, and 514 as the Port. Select TCP as the Transport Protocol and enable RELP (Reliable Logging Protocol). This will create a syslog server with the highest reliability possible.
Click Edit against Data Sources and select Cluster B as the cluster. Select API Requests and Replication as the data sources and set the log level to CRITICAL for both of them. This will enable audit logs for API requests and replication capabilities for the top 4 severity levels (EMERGENCY, ALERT, CRITICAL, and ERROR) and push them to the syslog server. Click Save.
Repeat step 2 for any other clusters that you want to configure with the same requirements.





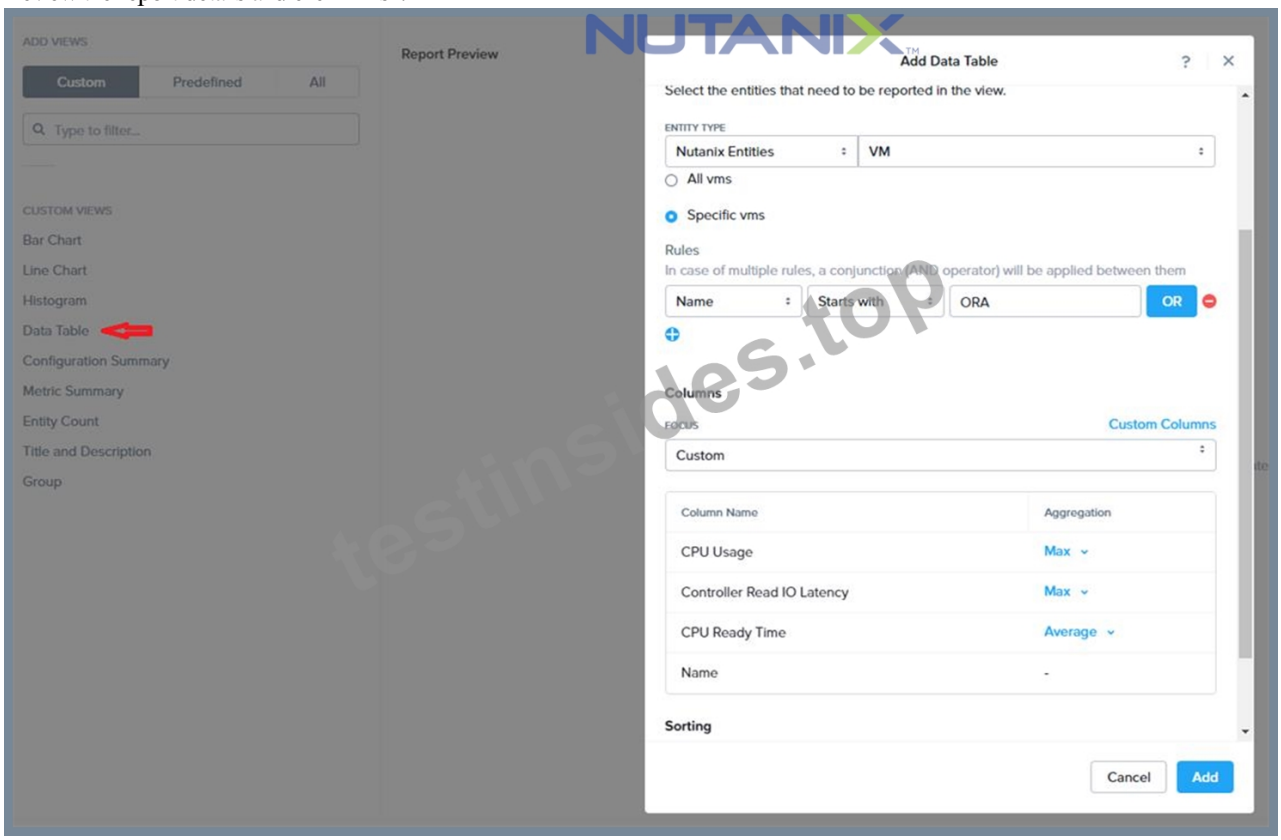




To configure the Nutanix clusters to enable audit logs for API Requests and replication capabilities, and push them to the syslog system with the highest reliability possible, you can follow these steps:
Log in to the Nutanix Prism web console using your administrator credentials.
Navigate to the "Settings" section or the configuration settings interface within Prism.
Locate the "Syslog Configuration" or "Logging" option and click on it.
Configure the syslog settings as follows:
Syslog Name: Enter "Corp_syslog" as the name for the syslog configuration.
Syslog IP: Set the IP address to "34.69.43.123", which is the IP address of the syslog system.
Port: Set the port to "514", which is the default port for syslog.
Enable the option for highest reliability or persistent logging, if available. This ensures that logs are sent reliably and not lost in case of network interruptions.
Save the syslog configuration.
Enable Audit Logs for API Requests:
In the Nutanix Prism web console, navigate to the "Cluster" section or the cluster management interface.
Select the desired cluster where you want to enable audit logs.
Locate the "Audit Configuration" or "Security Configuration" option and click on it.
Look for the settings related to audit logs and API requests. Enable the audit logging feature and select the top 4 severity levels to be logged.
Save the audit configuration.
Enable Audit Logs for Replication Capabilities:
In the Nutanix Prism web console, navigate to the "Cluster" section or the cluster management interface.
Select the desired cluster where you want to enable audit logs.
Locate the "Audit Configuration" or "Security Configuration" option and click on it.
Look for the settings related to audit logs and replication capabilities. Enable the audit logging feature and select the top 4 severity levels to be logged.
Save the audit configuration.
After completing these steps, the Nutanix clusters will be configured to enable audit logs for API Requests and replication capabilities. The logs will be sent to the specified syslog system with the highest reliability possible.
ncli
<ncli> rsyslog-config set-status enable=false
<ncli> rsyslog-config add-server name=Corp_Syslog ip-address=34.69.43.123 port=514 network-protocol=tdp relp-enabled=false
<ncli> rsyslog-config add-module server-name= Corp_Syslog module-name=APLOS level=INFO
<ncli> rsyslog-config add-module server-name= Corp_Syslog module-name=CEREBRO level=INFO
<ncli> rsyslog-config set-status enable=true
https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e0000009CEECA2

NEW QUESTION # 19

Task 13
The application team is reporting performance degradation for a business-critical application that runs processes all day on Saturdays.
The team is requesting monitoring or processor, memory and storage utilization for the three VMs that make up the database cluster for the application: ORA01, ORA02 and ORA03.
The report should contain tables for the following:
At the cluster level, only for the current cluster:
The maximum percentage of CPU used
At the VM level, including any future VM with the prefix ORA:
The maximum time taken to process I/O Read requests
The Maximum percentage of time a VM waits to use physical CPU, out of the local CPU time allotted to the VM.
The report should run on Sundays at 12:00 AM for the previous 24 hours. The report should be emailed to appdev@cyberdyne.net when competed.
Create a report named Weekends that meets these requirements
Note: You must name the report Weekends to receive any credit. Any other objects needed can be named as you see fit. SMTP is not configured.
A: Click Next.
Click on Add to add this custom view to your report. Click Next.
Under the Report Settings option, select Weekly from the Schedule drop-down menu and choose Sunday as the day of week. Enter 12:00 AM as the time of day. Enter appdev@cyberdyne.net as the Email Recipient. Select CSV as the Report Output Format. Click Next.
Review the report details and click Finish.



Answer:

Explanation:
See the Explanation for step by step solution
Explanation:
To create a report named Weekends that meets the requirements, 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 click on Create Report.
Enter Weekends as the report name and a description if required. Click Next.
Under the Custom Views section, select Data Table. Click Next.
Under the Entity Type option, select Cluster. Click Next.
Under the Custom Columns option, add the following variable: CPU Usage (%). Click Next.

Under the Aggregation option for CPU Usage (%), select Max. Click Next.
Under the Filter option, select Current Cluster from the drop-down menu. Click Next.
Click on Add to add this custom view to your report. Click Next.
Under the Custom Views section, select Data Table again. Click Next.
Under the Entity Type option, select VM. Click Next.
Under the Custom Columns option, add the following variables: Name, I/O Read Latency (ms), VM Ready Time (%). Click Next.
Under the Aggregation option for I/O Read Latency (ms) and VM Ready Time (%), select Max. Click Next.
Under the Filter option, enter ORA* in the Name field. This will include any future VM with the prefix OR

NEW QUESTION # 20
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