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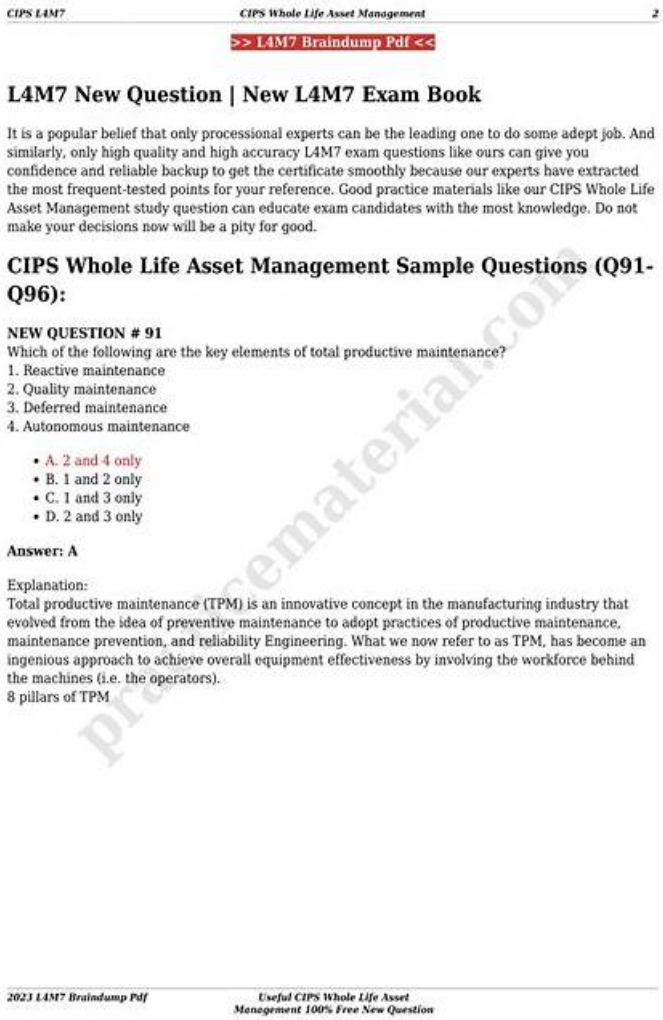

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CIPS Whole Life Asset Management Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91
Which of the following are the key elements of total productive maintenance?
1. Reactive maintenance
2. Quality maintenance
3. Deferred maintenance
4. Autonomous maintenance

- A. 2 and 4 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2 and 3 only

Answer: A

Explanation:
Total productive maintenance (TPM) is an innovative concept in the manufacturing industry that evolved from the idea of preventive maintenance to adopt practices of productive maintenance, maintenance prevention, and reliability Engineering. What we now refer to as TPM, has become an ingenious approach to achieve overall equipment effectiveness by involving the workforce behind the machines (i.e. the operators).
8 pillars of TPM

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
Question:
An administrator needs to allow replicatinguser data across file servers in different locations.
Which Nutanix Files feature should the administrator utilize?

- A. Data Protection
- B. VDI Sync
- C. Data Sync
- D. Smart Sync

Answer: C

Explanation:
Nutanix Files includes several features for managing data availability and mobility across sites. Here's the detailed breakdown:
Data Sync- This feature is designed toreplicate user data between file servers at different locations. It enablesbi-directional or one-way file-level replicationfor use cases such as:
* Branch office file sharing
* Geo-dispersed data access
* Centralized backups of branch data
From the NUSA course materials:
"Data Sync provides file-level replication across geographically distributed Nutanix Files deployments, ensuring consistent data access and synchronization across multiple sites." This feature is purpose-built forcross-location file data replication, meeting the administrator's need.
Data Protection- Refers to snapshot-based local or remote protection of theentire file server or shares, not file-level sync across different locations.
Smart Sync- Specific to Object data within Nutanix Objects, not for Files.
VDI Sync- Designed for syncing user profiles in VDI environments, not general file share replication.
Thus, the administrator should useData Syncfor replicating user data across file servers in different locations.

NEW QUESTION # 69
An administrator has an existing four-node Nutanix cluster at a primary site with three FSVM instances deployed. They want to configure Smart DR on a five-node Nutanix cluster at the recovery site.
How many FSVMs should be deployed on the recovery site for Smart DR?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Smart DR(Disaster Recovery) for Nutanix Files ensures that the file server VMs (FSVMs) at therecovery site mirror the configuration of the primary site. Specifically, it requires that:
"The number of FSVMs deployed at the recovery site mustmatchthe number of FSVMs at the primary site." The primary site has3 FSVMs.
Therefore, the recovery site must also have3 FSVMsdeployed to ensure consistency and proper operation of Smart DR for file services.

NEW QUESTION # 70
Where are standard tiering policies managed?

- A. Nutanix Files Console
- B. Prism Central Admin Dashboard
- C. Nutanix Data Lens
- D. Prism Element Data Protection Dashboard

Answer: C

Explanation:
Standard tiering policies for Nutanix Unified Storage are managed inNutanix Data Lens. Nutanix Data Lens is a cloud-based service that provides data lifecycle management, analytics, and tiering capabilities for Nutanix Files and Objects. It enables administrators to define and manage tiering policies to move data between different storage tiers (e.g., from Nutanix storage to cloud storage like AWS S3) based on access patterns, age, or other criteria.
According to theNutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA)course, "Nutanix Data Lens is used to configure and manage standard tiering policies for Nutanix Files and Objects, allowing data to be tiered to cost-effective storage based on predefined rules." This includes setting policies to archive infrequently accessed data to cloud storage, optimizing storage costs while maintaining accessibility.
TheNutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US)study guide further clarifies that "Data Lens provides a centralized interface for managing tiering policies, enabling automated data movement to secondary storage tiers, such as cloud-based object stores." Administrators can access Data Lens to define rules for data tiering, monitor tiering activities, and ensure compliance with organizational data management requirements.
The other options are incorrect:
* Prism Central Admin Dashboard: Prism Central is used for cluster management, monitoring, and orchestration but does not provide specific interfaces for managing tiering policies.
* Prism Element Data Protection Dashboard: Prism Element focuses on individual cluster management and data protection tasks (e.g., snapshots, replication), not tiering policies.
* Nutanix Files Console: The Nutanix Files Console is used for configuring and managing file servers and shares, but tiering policies are managed externally through Data Lens.
The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "Nutanix Data Lens integrates with Nutanix Files to provide tiering capabilities, allowing administrators to manage data placement across on-premises and cloud storage tiers seamlessly." References:
Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Data Lens: "Configuring tiering policies for Nutanix Files and Objects." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Data lifecycle management with Nutanix Data Lens." Nutanix Documentation (https://www.nutanix.com), Nutanix Data Lens Guide: "Managing standard tiering policies."

NEW QUESTION # 71
An administrator notices that a database VM is experiencing poor disk performance. Which storage technology should the administrator consider using?

- A. Nutanix Files NFS export
- B. Volume Groups
- C. Nutanix Files SMB share
- D. Nutanix Objects

Answer: B

Explanation:
For a database VM experiencing poor disk performance, the administrator should consider using **Volume Groups** (Nutanix Volumes). Databases typically require high-performance block storage with low latency and high IOPS, which Nutanix Volumes provides through iSCSI-based block storage. Volume Groups allow the VM to connect directly to block storage on the Nutanix cluster, bypassing the overhead of file-based protocols and optimizing performance for database workloads.
The **Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA)** course states, "Nutanix Volumes, using Volume Groups, is the recommended storage technology for high-performance workloads like databases, providing low-latency block storage via iSCSI." Nutanix Volumes leverages the Nutanix Distributed Storage Fabric (DSF) to deliver high IOPS and low latency, which are critical for database operations such as random I/O and transactional workloads. The administrator can create a volume group, attach it to the database VM via iSCSI, and benefit from features like load balancing across Controller Virtual Machines (CVMs) to further enhance performance.
The **Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US)** study guide further elaborates that "Volume Groups in Nutanix Volumes are ideal for database VMs experiencing performance issues, as they provide direct block-level access to storage, ensuring optimal IOPS and latency for demanding workloads." This is in contrast to file-based storage, which introduces additional protocol overhead that can degrade performance for databases.

The other options are incorrect:
- **Nutanix Files NFS export**: Nutanix Files with NFS is designed for file sharing, not block storage, and introduces latency due to the NFS protocol, making it unsuitable for high-performance database workloads.
- **Nutanix Objects**: Nutanix Objects is an object storage solution for unstructured data (e.g., backups, archives) and is not suitable for database workloads, which require block or file storage with low-latency access.
- **Nutanix Files SMB share**: Nutanix Files with SMB is designed for file sharing, primarily for Windows environments, and is not optimized for the high-performance block storage needs of a database.
The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "for database VMs with poor disk performance, Nutanix Volumes with Volume Groups provides the best solution by delivering high-performance block storage tailored for such workloads." References:
- Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Volumes: "Using Volume Groups for high-performance workloads."
- Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Optimizing disk performance for database VMs."
- Nutanix Documentation (https://www.nutanix.com), Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide: "Volume Groups for database performance optimization."

Let me know if you have additional questions or need further clarification!

NEW QUESTION # 72
What is a requirement for Smart DR?

- A. File servers may have different FSVM numbers at the primary and recovery sites.
- B. Primary and recovery file servers must support the same protocols.
- C. Primary and recovery file servers must have different domain names.
- D. The Files Manager must have only one file server.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A requirement forSmart DR(Disaster Recovery) in Nutanix Files is thatprimary and recovery file servers must support the same protocols. Smart DR is a feature that enables automated disaster recovery for Nutanix Files by replicating file shares between a primary site and a recovery site, ensuring business continuity in case of a failure.
According to theNutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA)course, "Smart DR requires that the primary and recovery file servers support the same file-sharing protocols (e.g., SMB, NFS) to ensure seamless failover and consistent client access." This ensures that clients can access the same shares with the same protocol after a failover, maintaining application compatibility and user experience.
TheNutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US)study guide further states that "Smart DR configurations mandate that the primary and recovery file servers are configured with identical protocol support to enable consistent replication and recovery of file shares." For example, if the primary file server uses SMB for Windows clients, the recovery file server must also support SMB.
The other options are incorrect:
* Primary and recovery file servers must have different domain names: Smart DR does not require different domain names. In fact, using the same domain name can simplify AD integration and client access during failover.
* File servers may have different FSVM numbers at the primary and recovery sites: While Smart DR allows flexibility in FSVM counts, it is not a requirement. The number of FSVMs can be the same or different based on site resources, but this is not mandated.
* The Files Manager must have only one file server: Nutanix Files Manager can manage multiple file servers, and Smart DR does not restrict the environment to a single file server.
The NUSA course documentation highlights that "Smart DR ensures protocol consistency between primary and recovery sites to support seamless failover, making protocol support a critical requirement for configuration." References:
Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Configuring Smart DR for disaster recovery."
Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Smart DR requirements and configuration." Nutanix Documentation (https://www.nutanix.com), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Smart DR setup and protocol requirements."

NEW QUESTION # 73
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