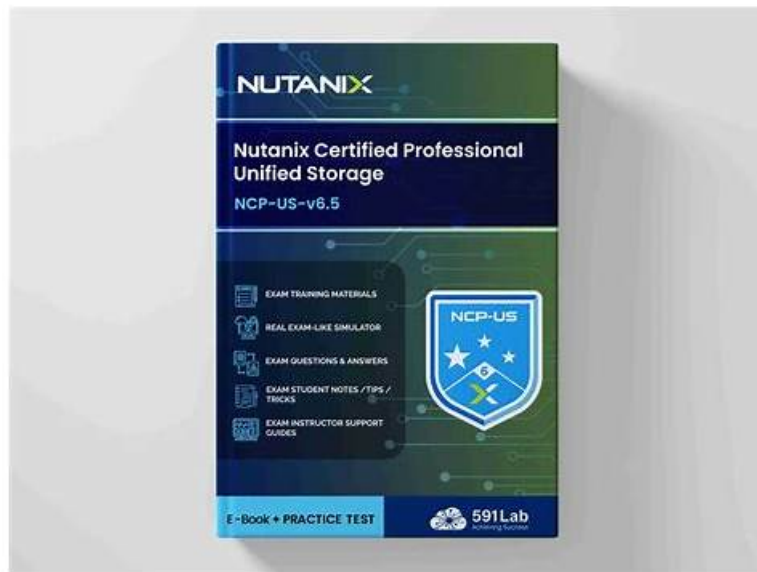


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>> NCP-US-6.5證照 <<

## 最新的Nutanix NCP-US-6.5認證考試題庫

我們NewDumps Nutanix的NCP-US-6.5考題是的100%通過驗證和測試的，是通過認證的專家，我們NewDumps Nutanix 的NCP-US-6.5的考試練習題及答案是通過實踐檢驗的軟體和它最終的認證準備培訓工具。在NewDumps中，你會發現最好的認證準備資料，這些資料包括練習題及答案，我們的資料有機會讓你實踐問題，最終實現自己的目標通過 Nutanix的NCP-US-6.5考試認證。

## 最新的 Nutanix Certified Professional (NCP) NCP-US-6.5 免費考試真題 (Q51-Q56):

### 問題 #51

What process is initiated when a share is protected for the first time?

- A. A local snapshot is created for the share.
- B. A remote snapshot is created for the share.
- C. Share data movement is started to the recovery site.
- D. The share is created on the recovery site with a similar configuration.

答案：A

解題說明：

Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), supports data protection for shares through mechanisms like replication and snapshots. When a share is "protected for the first time," this typically refers to enabling a protection mechanism, such as a

replication policy (e.g., NearSync, as seen in Question 24) or a snapshot schedule, to ensure the share's data can be recovered in case of failure.

Analysis of Options:

\* Option A (Share data movement is started to the recovery site): Incorrect. While data movement to a recovery site occurs during replication (e.g., with NearSync), this is not the first step when a share is protected. Before data can be replicated, a baseline snapshot is typically created to capture the share's initial state. Data movement follows the snapshot creation, not as the first step.

\* Option B (A remote snapshot is created for the share): Incorrect. A remote snapshot implies that a snapshot is created directly on the recovery site, which is not how Nutanix Files protection works initially. The first step is to create a local snapshot on the primary site, which is then replicated to the remote site as part of the protection process (e.g., via NearSync).

\* Option C (The share is created on the recovery site with a similar configuration): Incorrect. While this step may occur during replication setup (e.g., the remote site's file server is configured to host a read-only copy of the share, as seen in the exhibit for Question 24), it is not the first process initiated.

The share on the recovery site is created as part of the replication process, which begins after a local snapshot is taken.

\* Option D (A local snapshot is created for the share): Correct. When a share is protected for the first time (e.g., by enabling a snapshot schedule or replication policy), the initial step is to create a local snapshot of the share on the primary site. This snapshot captures the share's current state and serves as the baseline for protection mechanisms like replication or recovery. For example, in a NearSync setup, a local snapshot is taken, and then the snapshot data is replicated to the remote site.

Why Option D?

Protecting a share in Nutanix Files typically involves snapshots as the foundation for data protection. The first step is to create a local snapshot of the share on the primary site, which captures the share's data and metadata. This snapshot can then be used for local recovery (e.g., via Self-Service Restore) or replicated to a remote site for DR (e.g., via NearSync). The question focuses on the initial process, making the creation of a local snapshot the correct answer.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Files Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"When a share is protected for the first time, whether through a snapshot schedule or a replication policy, the initial step is to create a local snapshot of the share on the primary site. This snapshot captures the share's current state and serves as the baseline for subsequent protection operations, such as replication to a remote site or local recovery."

:

Nutanix Files Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Data Protection for Nutanix Files Shares" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Data Protection".

## 問題 #52

An administrator has changed the user management authentication on an existing file server. A user accessing the NFS share receives a "Permission denied" error in the Linux client machine. Which action will most efficiently resolve this problem?

- A. Restart the nfs-utils service.
- B. Restart the RPC-GSSAPI service on the clients.
- C. Change the permission for user.
- D. Restart the client machine.

答案: A

解題說明:

Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), supports NFS shares for Linux clients. The administrator changed the user management authentication on the file server (e.g., updated Active Directory settings, modified user mappings, or changed authentication methods like Kerberos). This change has caused a "Permission denied" error for a user accessing an NFS share from a Linux client, indicating an authentication or permission issue.

Analysis of Options:

\* Option A (Change the permission for user): Incorrect. While incorrect permissions can cause a "Permission denied" error, the error here is likely due to the authentication change on the file server, not a share-level permission issue. Changing user permissions might be a workaround, but it does not address the root cause (authentication mismatch) and is less efficient than resolving the authentication issue directly.

\* Option B (Restart the nfs-utils service): Correct. The nfs-utils service on the Linux client manages NFS-related operations, including authentication and mounting. After the file server's authentication settings are changed (e.g., new user mappings, Kerberos configuration), the client may still be using cached credentials or an outdated authentication state. Restarting the nfs-utils service (e.g., via `systemctl restart nfs-utils`) refreshes the client's NFS configuration, re-authenticates with the file server, and resolves the "Permission denied" error efficiently.

\* Option C (Restart the client machine): Incorrect. Restarting the entire client machine would force a reconnection to the NFS share and might resolve the issue by clearing cached credentials, but it is not the most efficient solution. It causes unnecessary downtime for the user and other processes on the client, whereas restarting the nfs-utils service (option B) achieves the same result with less

disruption.

\* Option D (Restart the RPC-GSSAPI service on the clients): Incorrect. The RPC-GSSAPI service (related to GSSAPI for Kerberos authentication) might be relevant if the file server is using Kerberos for NFS authentication. However, there is no standard rpc-gssapi service in Linux-GSSAPI is typically handled by rpc.gssd, a daemon within nfs-utils. Restarting rpc.gssd directly is less efficient than restarting the entire nfs-utils service (which includes rpc.gssd), and the question does not specify Kerberos as the authentication method, making this option less applicable.

Why Option B?

The "Permission denied" error after an authentication change on the file server suggests that the Linux client's NFS configuration is out of sync with the new authentication settings. Restarting the nfs-utils service on the client refreshes the NFS client's state, re-authenticates with the file server using the updated authentication settings, and resolves the error efficiently without requiring a full client restart or manual permission changes.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Files Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"If a user receives a 'Permission denied' error on an NFS share after changing user management authentication on the file server, the issue is often due to the Linux client using cached credentials or an outdated authentication state. To resolve this efficiently, restart the nfs-utils service on the client (e.g., systemctl restart nfs-utils) to refresh the NFS configuration and re-authenticate with the file server."

:

Nutanix Files Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Troubleshooting NFS Access Issues" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files NFS Troubleshooting".

### 問題 #53

Workload optimization for Files is based on which entity?

- A. FSVM quantity
- B. File type
- C. Protocol
- D. Block size

答案: A

解題說明:

Workload optimization in Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), refers to the process of tuning the Files deployment to handle specific workloads efficiently. This involves scaling resources to match the workload demands, and the primary entity for optimization is the number of File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs).

Analysis of Options:

\* Option A (Protocol): Incorrect. While Nutanix Files supports multiple protocols (SMB, NFS), workload optimization is not directly based on the protocol. Protocols affect client access, but optimization focuses on resource allocation.

\* Option B (File type): Incorrect. File type (e.g., text, binary) is not a factor in workload optimization for Files. Optimization focuses on infrastructure resources, not the nature of the files.

\* Option C (FSVM quantity): Correct. Nutanix Files uses FSVMs to distribute file service workloads across the cluster. Workload optimization involves adjusting the number of FSVMs to handle the expected load, ensuring balanced performance and scalability. For example, adding more FSVMs can improve performance for high-concurrency workloads.

\* Option D (Block size): Incorrect. Block size is relevant for block storage (e.g., Nutanix Volumes), but Nutanix Files operates at the file level, not the block level. Workload optimization in Files does not involve block size adjustments.

Why FSVM Quantity?

FSVMs are the core entities that process file operations in Nutanix Files. Optimizing for a workload (e.g., high read/write throughput, many concurrent users) typically involves scaling the number of FSVMs to distribute the load, adding compute and memory resources as needed, or adjusting FSVM placement for better performance.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Files Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"Workload optimization in Nutanix Files is achieved by adjusting the number of FSVMs in the file server. For high-performance workloads, you can scale out by adding more FSVMs to distribute the load across the cluster, ensuring optimal resource utilization and performance."

:

Nutanix Files Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Optimizing Nutanix Files for Workloads" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Performance Optimization".

#### 問題 #54

An administrator has performed an upgrade to Files. After upgrading, the file server cannot reach the given domain name with the specified DNS server list.

Which two steps should the administrator perform to resolve the connectivity issues with the domain controller servers? (Choose two.)

- A. Verify the DNS settings in Prism Central.
- B. DNS server addresses of the domain controllers.
- C. Verify the DNS settings in Prism Element.
- D. DNS entries for the given domain name.

答案: C,D

解題說明:

The two steps that the administrator should perform to resolve the connectivity issues with the domain controller servers are:

\* Verify the DNS settings in Prism Element: DNS (Domain Name System) is a system that translates domain names into IP addresses. DNS settings are configurations that specify which DNS servers to use for resolving domain names. Verifying the DNS settings in Prism Element is a step that the administrator should perform, because it can help identify and correct any incorrect or outdated DNS server addresses or domain names that may cause connectivity issues with the domain controller servers.

\* Verify the DNS entries for the given domain name: DNS entries are records that map domain names to IP addresses or other information. Verifying the DNS entries for the given domain name is another step that the administrator should perform, because it can help check and update any incorrect or outdated IP addresses or other information that may cause connectivity issues with the domain controller servers.

References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 32; Nutanix Files Troubleshooting Guide

#### 問題 #55

A team of developers are working on a new processing application and requires a solution where they can upload the ... code for testing API calls. Older iterations should be retained as newer code is developed and tested.

- A. Create a bucket in Objects with Versioning enabled.
- B. Provision a Volume Group and connect via iSCSI with MPIO.
- C. Create an SMB Share with Files and enable Previous Version
- D. Create an NFS Share, mounted on a Linux Server with Files.

答案: A

解題說明:

Nutanix Objects supports versioning, which is a feature that allows multiple versions of an object to be preserved in the same bucket. Versioning can be useful for developers who need to upload their code for testing API calls and retain older iterations as newer code is developed and tested. Versioning can also provide protection against accidental deletion or overwrite of objects.

Reference: Nutanix Objects Administration Guide

#### 問題 #56

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