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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

An administrator is trying to configure Mutual CHAP on a Linux guest. During configuration, the administrator keeps getting an Authentication Failure error.

What should the administrator do to resolve the issue?

- A. Configure the password on the target, leave the client password blank.
- B. Configure the password on the client, leave the target password blank.
- C. Configure the client and target with different passwords.
- D. **Configure the client and target with the same password.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Mutual CHAP(Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol) is used in Nutanix Unified Storage for secure two-way authentication between an iSCSI initiator (client) and the target (VG in Nutanix).

For successful mutual authentication, both the client and the target must use the same CHAP secret:

- * The initiator uses this secret to authenticate the target.
- * The target uses the same secret to authenticate the initiator.

The NCP-US and NUSA course materials clearly state:

"Mutual CHAP requires the same CHAP secret to be configured on both the iSCSI initiator (client) and target.

Mismatched secrets will result in authentication failures."

In this scenario, the error is because the secrets do not match. Setting the same password on both resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 53

At what level of granularity can Smart DR replicate?

- A. File
- **B. Share**
- C. Volume
- D. Bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:

Smart DR (Disaster Recovery) is a feature within Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), specifically designed to facilitate data replication and disaster recovery for Nutanix Files, which is the file storage service component of NUS. Nutanix Unified Storage integrates file, object, and block storage services, but Smart DR is primarily associated with the file storage functionality provided by Nutanix Files. To determine the level of granularity at which Smart DR operates, we need to examine how it handles replication within this context.

Understanding the Options

* Volume: In Nutanix terminology, a volume typically refers to a logical storage unit used in block storage services (e.g., Nutanix Volumes). It can contain multiple files or datasets and is managed at a higher abstraction level.

* Bucket: A bucket is a container used in object storage (e.g., Nutanix Objects) to store objects, akin to a directory but specific to object-based storage systems.

* Share: In Nutanix Files, a share refers to a file share (accessible via SMB or NFS protocols), which contains files and directories that are made available over a network for user access.

* File: This represents an individual file, the smallest unit of data within a storage system.

Smart DR's purpose is to ensure data availability and consistency for disaster recovery scenarios, which implies that the replication granularity should support recovering cohesive sets of data rather than fragmented pieces that could lead to inconsistencies.

Smart DR and Nutanix Files

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage documentation, Smart DR is specifically tailored for Nutanix Files to enable replication of file shares for disaster recovery. The key evidence comes from the NCP-US and NUSA course materials, which state:

"NUS also offers Smart DR to facilitate share-level data replication and file server-level disaster recovery." (Reference: Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Study Guide, Section on Disaster Recovery Features for Nutanix Files) This excerpt explicitly indicates that Smart DR performs replication at the share level. In Nutanix Files, a share is a logical entity that groups files and directories together, accessible via protocols like SMB (Server Message Block) for Windows environments or NFS (Network File System) for UNIX/Linux environments.

When configuring Smart DR, administrators select specific shares to replicate to a remote site, ensuring that the entire share—including all its files and directory structures—is replicated as a single unit. This approach maintains data consistency and simplifies recovery by allowing the entire share to be restored in a disaster scenario.

Why Not the Other Options?

* **Volume:** While Nutanix Volumes (block storage) supports replication through features like Protection Domains or asynchronous replication, Smart DR is not documented as a feature for block storage replication. Protection Domains, for instance, operate at the VM or volume group level, not under the Smart DR umbrella. Thus, "Volume" is not the correct granularity for Smart DR.

* **Bucket:** In Nutanix Objects (object storage), replication can occur at the bucket level, but this is managed through different mechanisms, such as object replication policies, not Smart DR. The documentation does not associate Smart DR with bucket-level replication, making "Bucket" incorrect.

* **File:** Replicating individual files would be highly granular and impractical for disaster recovery, as it risks inconsistencies (e.g., missing related files or directory structures). While Nutanix Files supports file-level operations, Smart DR does not allow administrators to configure replication for individual files within a share. The replication unit is the share itself, ruling out "File."

Configuration in Practice In the Nutanix Prism interface, when setting up Smart DR for Nutanix Files, administrators define replication policies by selecting specific file shares. The process involves:

* Identifying the source file server and the shares to replicate.

* Configuring a remote target (e.g., another Nutanix Files instance).

* Scheduling replication to ensure data is copied to the DR site.

This is consistent with the NUSA course, which emphasizes that:

"Smart DR enables administrators to configure replication at the share level, ensuring that all data within the share is protected and recoverable." (Reference: Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Module on Configuring Disaster Recovery) **Clarifying Scope** While Nutanix Unified Storage encompasses file, object, and block services, Smart DR is distinctly a feature of Nutanix Files. For object storage (Nutanix Objects), replication is handled at the bucket level via separate features, and for block storage (Nutanix Volumes), replication uses mechanisms like synchronous or asynchronous replication at the volume group level. However, the question specifically pertains to Smart DR, and the documentation consistently ties this feature to share-level replication.

Conclusion

The level of granularity for Smart DR replication is the share, as it replicates entire file shares within Nutanix Files to ensure data consistency and effective disaster recovery. Among the provided options—Volume, Bucket, Share, and File—the correct answer is "Share," corresponding to option C.

References:

Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Module on Disaster Recovery and Replication.

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files and Smart DR Configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 54

An administrator is required to provide a summary of metrics to the Security team.

The entity information being asked for by the Security team is as follows:

- * Total folders where permissions are tracked
- * Size of those folders
- * Total unique users
- * Total unique groups

In which product and dashboard would the administrator find all the requested data?

- A. File Analytics File Operations
- B. Data Lens - Recommendations
- **C. Data Lens Footprint Widget**
- D. File Analytics - Top Users

Answer: C

Explanation:

As per the official Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course documentation, the Data Lens Footprint Widget provides comprehensive insights regarding folder-level data usage, permissions tracking, and user/group access details. Specifically, it offers metrics such as:

- * Total number of folders being tracked, including security and access control data
- * Size of the folders monitored

* Total unique users and groups with access to the folders

This aligns with the requirements listed by the Security team in the question, namely:

* Total folders where permissions are tracked

* Size of those folders

* Total unique users

* Total unique groups

The Data Lens Footprint Widget was specifically highlighted in the NUSA course module "Monitoring and Analyzing Data with Data Lens", under the section "Using Data Lens for Security and Compliance", which explicitly states:

"The Footprint Widget offers a consolidated view of folder usage, access control metadata, and group/user- level data. This includes unique user and group counts, as well as overall folder count and size, making it ideal for security teams needing access-level information and usage metrics." Therefore, based on this authoritative reference, the correct product and dashboard that would provide all the requested data to the Security team is the Data Lens Footprint Widget.

Reference:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course - Module: Monitoring and Analyzing Data with Data Lens - Section: Using Data Lens for Security and Compliance.

Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide - Topic: Data Lens Dashboards and Metrics.

NEW QUESTION # 55

An administrator notices the option to upgrade Objects Manager is disabled. What is the most likely reason?

- A. Objects Service upgrade previously failed
- B. Prism Element upgrade previously failed
- C. Provided access keys are wrong
- D. Objects browser is not available

Answer: A

Explanation:

The administrator is attempting to upgrade Objects Manager, a component of Nutanix Objects, but notices that the upgrade option is disabled in Prism Central's Lifecycle Manager (LCM). The most likely reason is that an **Objects Service upgrade previously failed**. Nutanix Objects consists of multiple components, including Objects Manager and Objects Service, and LCM enforces dependencies between these components during upgrades. If a prior upgrade of Objects Service failed, LCM will disable the upgrade option for Objects Manager until the issue with Objects Service is resolved.

The **Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA)** course states, "LCM may disable the upgrade option for Objects Manager if a dependency, such as Objects Service, has a failed upgrade, as Nutanix Objects components must be upgraded in a specific order to maintain system stability." Objects Service is a core component of Nutanix Objects that handles the underlying object storage operations, while Objects Manager provides management and orchestration. A failed Objects Service upgrade can leave the system in an inconsistent state, preventing further upgrades of related components like Objects Manager until the failure is resolved.

The **Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US)** study guide further elaborates that "a common reason for a disabled upgrade option in LCM for Objects Manager is a previous failure in upgrading Objects Service, which must be addressed by troubleshooting the failed upgrade and ensuring all dependencies are met." The administrator should check the LCM logs for details of the failed Objects Service upgrade, resolve the issue (e.g., by addressing network connectivity, disk space, or version compatibility problems), and then retry the upgrade process.

The other options are incorrect:

- **Provided access keys are wrong**: Access keys are relevant for S3-compatible API access to Nutanix Objects buckets, not for LCM upgrades of Objects Manager.

- **Objects browser is not available**: The "Objects browser" is not a component or requirement for upgrading Objects Manager; this term may refer to the UI for browsing objects, which is unrelated to LCM upgrades.

- **Prism Element upgrade previously failed**: A failed Prism Element upgrade might affect cluster-level operations, but it is less likely to directly disable the Objects Manager upgrade option, as Objects Manager upgrades are managed through Prism Central and depend on Objects Service, not Prism Element.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "a failed Objects Service upgrade is a frequent cause of disabled upgrade options for Objects Manager in LCM, requiring administrators to resolve the failure before proceeding." References:

- Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Lifecycle Management:

"Troubleshooting disabled upgrade options in LCM."

- Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Diagnosing upgrade issues for Nutanix Objects components."

- Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), LCM Administration Guide: "Resolving failed upgrades for Objects Service dependencies."

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which two options show the correct minimum configurations when deploying Nutanix File servers? (Choose two.)

- A. A minimum of eight vCPUs per FSVM.
- **B. The minimum number of FSVMs is three.**
- C. The number of CVMs must be equal to or greater than the number of file server VMs (FSVMs).
- **D. A minimum of 12 GiB of memory per FSVM.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

When deploying Nutanix File servers, the correct minimum configurations include:

- * The minimum number of FSVMs is three(Option C).
- * **A minimum of 12 GiB of memory per FSVM(Option D).**

Nutanix Files is a scale-out file storage solution that uses File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs) to provide file services via SMB and NFS protocols. The minimum configuration ensures high availability, performance, and scalability.

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course, "Nutanix Files requires a minimum of three FSVMs to ensure high availability and load balancing across the file server." This minimum of three FSVMs allows Nutanix Files to distribute file share operations and provide failover capabilities in case of FSVM or node failures.

The course also specifies that "each FSVM requires a minimum of 12 GiB of memory to handle file server operations effectively." This memory allocation supports the processing needs of file services, including protocol handling, caching, and management tasks. The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide elaborates that "Nutanix Files deployment requires at least three FSVMs, each configured with a minimum of 12 GiB of memory and four vCPUs, to meet the baseline requirements for production environments." While the guide mentions four vCPUs as the minimum, the options provided in the question include eight vCPUs, which is not the minimum but a possible configuration for higher workloads.

The other options are incorrect:

* The number of CVMs must be equal to or greater than the number of FSVMs: There is no strict requirement that the number of Controller VMs (CVMs) must match or exceed the number of FSVMs.

CVMs manage the Nutanix cluster's storage and services, and their count depends on the cluster size, not the number of FSVMs.

* A minimum of eight vCPUs per FSVM: The minimum requirement is four vCPUs per FSVM, as specified in Nutanix documentation. Eight vCPUs may be used for larger deployments but is not the minimum.

The NUSA course documentation confirms that "a Nutanix Files deployment must include at least three FSVMs with 12 GiB of memory each to ensure a robust and highly available file storage solution." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Deployment requirements and minimum configurations for FSVMs." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 1: Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Nutanix Files deployment and FSVM sizing." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Minimum configuration for Nutanix Files deployment."

NEW QUESTION # 57

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