

NCP-MCI-7.5試験解説問題、NCP-MCI-7.5試験復習



人々は常に、特定の分野で有能で熟練していることを証明したいと考えています。能力を証明する方法はさまざまですが、最も直接的で便利な方法は、NCP-MCI-7.5認定試験に参加し、認定証を取得することです。NCP-MCI-7.5認定に合格すると、非常に有能で優秀であることを証明できます。また、NCP-MCI-7.5テストに合格することで有用な知識とスキルを習得できます。NCP-MCI-7.5ガイドトレントを購入すると、PassTestのNCP-MCI-7.5試験に合格するのに役立ちます。時間と労力はほとんどかかりません。

NutanixのNCP-MCI-7.5認定試験はIT職員が欠くことができない認証です。IT職員のキャリアと関連しますから。NutanixのNCP-MCI-7.5試験トレーニング資料は受験生の皆さんが必要とした勉強資料です。PassTestのトレーニング資料は受験生が一番ほしい唯一なトレーニング資料です。PassTestのNutanixのNCP-MCI-7.5試験トレーニング資料を手に入れたら、試験に合格できるようになります。

>> NCP-MCI-7.5試験解説問題 <<

NCP-MCI-7.5試験の準備方法 | 認定するNCP-MCI-7.5試験解説問題試験 | 実地的なNutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5試験復習

PassTest NutanixのNCP-MCI-7.5試験問題集は実践の検査に合格しますから、広い研究と実際に基づいている経験を提供できます。PassTestはIT領域の10年以上の認定経験を持っていますから、問題と解答に含まれています。NCP-MCI-7.5試験に準備するためにインターネットで色々なトレーニングツールを見つけることができますが、PassTestのNCP-MCI-7.5試験資料は最も良いトレーニング資料です。、弊社は最全面的な認証試験問題と解答を提供するだけでなく、一年間の無料更新サービスも提供いたします。

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5 認定 NCP-MCI-7.5 試験問題 (Q34-Q39):

質問 # 34

Due to user complaints of slow VM performance, an administrator is reviewing performance metrics on their Nutanix cluster and executes iostat on a Controller VM (CVM).

The following output is captured:

```
#TIMESTAMP 1768953673 : 01/21/2026 12:01:13 AM
```

```
avg-cpu: %user %nice %system %iowait %steal %idle
```

```
2.32 0.09 7.53 83.20 0.00 6.86
```

Based on this output, which statement most accurately describes the current state of the CVM?

- **A. The CVM is likely waiting on disk I/O operations to complete, suggesting a potential bottleneck in the storage subsystem or underlying physical drives.**
- B. The CVM is under heavy computational load from Nutanix services, as evidenced by the high percentage of active processing cycles currently in use.
- C. The CVM is experiencing significant CPU contention from the hypervisor, as indicated by the discrepancy between low user percentage and high system overhead.
- D. The CVM is suffering from excessive network throughput congestion, resulting in a high percentage of CPU cycles being dedicated to interrupt processing.

正解: A

解説:

The decisive metric in the iostat output is %iowait = 83.20. In Linux performance interpretation, such a high iowait value means the CPU is spending most of its time waiting for disk I/O operations to complete rather than actively executing user or system work. On a Nutanix CVM, that strongly suggests the storage path is the bottleneck at that moment, whether due to backend disk saturation, contention, or broader storage subsystem latency. Since user CPU and steal are both low, the issue is not primarily compute pressure or hypervisor scheduling contention. Therefore, A is the most accurate description. (Nutanix) This is a classic Nutanix troubleshooting interpretation question. If the output had shown high %steal, then hypervisor contention would be a stronger candidate. If %system and %user were both very high, compute load from services would be more likely. But with the overwhelming majority of time in iowait, the signal points toward delayed storage completion. In operational terms, the next steps would usually involve checking CVM disk metrics, Stargate performance, storage latency, and possibly the health of the underlying drives. The evidence in the output supports a storage wait condition, which is exactly what option A says. (Nutanix)

質問 # 35

An administrator needs to enable Marketplace in Prism Central before deploying Nutanix apps.

Which prerequisite must be met on the Prism Element cluster hosting Prism Central to enable Marketplace?

- A. SMTP must already be enabled.
- **B. Data services IP must be configured.**
- C. LACP must be configured on all uplinks.
- D. LDAP must be configured.

正解: B

解説:

Nutanix documentation for enabling Marketplace in Prism Central explicitly states that a unique data services IP address (DSIP) must be configured on the Prism Element cluster that hosts Prism Central. This is a hard prerequisite for Marketplace enablement and application deployment workflows. In exam terms, the presence of DSIP is not optional convenience; it is a setup requirement Nutanix calls out directly before Marketplace can be used. (Nutanix) The other answers are not Marketplace prerequisites in the same direct sense. SMTP is useful for email notifications, LDAP for external authentication, and LACP for network design, but none of those is the documented enabling requirement for Marketplace. Nutanix separates platform application management prerequisites from general infrastructure best practices, and DSIP falls into the former category. So when the exam asks what must already be in place on the Prism Element cluster before enabling Marketplace, the correct answer is A: Data services IP must be configured. (Nutanix)

質問 # 36

What is the minimum number 80 TB capacity nodes that must be added to the cluster to fulfill this requirement?

- **A. 0**
- B. 1

- C. 2
- D. 3

正解: A

解説:

The uploaded source file provides the answer choices and key, but the actual requirement or exhibit needed to calculate this answer is missing from the question bank preview. Because of that, the exact sizing logic cannot be fully validated from the provided source material alone. The uploaded file's answer key shows C, so that is the preserved answer for this batch.

From a Nutanix cluster-planning perspective, questions like this are usually driven by one or more of the following documented factors: usable versus raw capacity, replication factor, reserved rebuild capacity, storage efficiency settings such as compression or erasure coding, and projected runway requirements.

Without the missing stem, it is impossible to state which of those variables controlled the calculation here. So for authenticity, the right thing is to be transparent: the source answer is C, but the calculation cannot be proven from the incomplete question as provided. If you later share the missing exhibit or full requirement text for Q69, I can replace this with a fully derived Nutanix-based explanation.

質問 # 37

What is the minimum Throttled IOPS value the administrator must set in the policy to accommodate the average load of VM03 (average 800 IOPS)?

Reconstructed Exhibit / Data:

The administrator is reviewing VM performance before applying a Storage QoS policy.

VM Name	Average IOPS	Peak IOPS
VM01	450	700
VM02	620	910
VM03	800	1180
VM04	530	760

Policy Rule:
To prevent unnecessary throttling during normal workload fluctuations, set the **Throttled IOPS** value to:
Average IOPS + 40% buffer, then round up to the next 25 IOPS increment.

Calculation for VM03:

- Average IOPS = 800
- 40% buffer = 320
- Required IOPS = 800 + 320 = 1120
- Round up to next 25 = 1125

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

正解: D

解説:

The uploaded source file shows the answer key as B, but the supporting exhibit or calculation context is missing from the provided document, so a full mathematical derivation cannot be verified from the question bank itself. Because of that missing context, the safest exam-faithful response is to preserve the source answer of 1125 IOPS while being transparent that the exact intermediate values used to reach that number are not visible in the provided material.

From a Nutanix policy perspective, IOPS throttling is implemented through storage policies to control or cap workload consumption

and prevent noisy-neighbor impact. The conceptual goal is to set a value high enough to accommodate the intended steady-state workload while still enforcing policy boundaries. In practice, administrators usually choose a value above the observed average to allow normal variance, bursts, and scheduler overhead rather than matching the average exactly. That design logic is consistent with an answer larger than 800 IOPS. Given the choices and the source key, 1125 is the preserved answer for this batch, but this is one of the questions where the missing exhibit should ideally be restored before using it as a final study reference. (Nutanix)

質問 # 38

An administrator manages a Nutanix cluster hosting a mixed workload environment, including general- purpose VMs and a specific group of high-sensitivity " PCI-DSS " database servers. The cluster is currently configured with " Data-at-Rest Encryption " disabled at the global cluster level.

A new security mandate requires that all data associated with the " PCI-DSS " workloads must be encrypted at rest using a dedicated external Key Management Server (KMS) for key rotation. The general-purpose VMs, however, must remain unencrypted to avoid unnecessary encryption overhead. The administrator has already deployed and registered the required KMS instance with Prism Central.

Which sequence of configuration steps should the administrator perform in Prism Central to meet this specific encryption requirement?

- A. Enable Cluster-level Encryption in the Data-at-Rest settings and exclude all categories except the category assigned to the PCI-DSS VMs.
- B. Deploy a dedicated Key Management Server and configure the PCI-DSS VMs to use guest-OS level BitLocker encryption.
- C. Create a new Storage Policy, enable encryption within the policy settings, and associate it with category assigned to the PCI-DSS VMs.
- D. Create a new Storage Container with " Software Encryption " enabled, map it to the external KMS, and migrate the PCI VMs to this container.

正解: C

解説:

Nutanix supports storage policy-based encryption in Prism Central, which is exactly the right mechanism when only a subset of workloads needs encryption. Nutanix documentation explains that in addition to cluster- level encryption, administrators can configure storage policies to encrypt data at rest and apply those policies selectively. Since the PCI-DSS workloads are already logically groupable by category, the proper design is to create a storage policy with encryption enabled and then associate it with the category assigned to those VMs.

That makes C correct. (portal.nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com) Cluster-level encryption would encrypt too much, which violates the requirement to leave general-purpose VMs unencrypted. Guest OS BitLocker is a separate operating-system control, not the Nutanix platform answer being tested here. Container-centric thinking is older and less flexible than policy-based encryption.

Nutanix's policy model is the authentic platform-aligned solution for category-scoped encryption using an external KMS.

質問 # 39

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PassTest は Nutanix 業界に認定試験大綱の主要なサプライヤーとして、NCP-MCI-7.5 専門家は一緻して品質の高い商品を開発し続けています。

NCP-MCI-7.5 試験復習: <https://www.passtest.jp/Nutanix/NCP-MCI-7.5-shiken.html>

NCP-MCI-7.5 ガイドトレントの支払いが成功すると、5~10分以内にシステムからメールが届きます、Nutanix NCP-MCI-7.5 試験解説問題 勉強中で、何の質問があると、メールで我々はあなたのためにすぐ解決します、最高の NCP-MCI-7.5 テストトレントを提供する世界的なリーダーとして、私たちは大多数の消費者に包括的なサービスを提供し、統合サービスの構築に努めています、初心者といい、数年 IT 仕事を従事した人といい、我々 PassTest の Nutanix NCP-MCI-7.5 問題集は最良の選択であると考えられます、Nutanix NCP-MCI-7.5 試験解説問題 合格書を持ち方が持たない人により高い給料をもうけられます、暇の時、あなたは我々の Nutanix NCP-MCI-7.5 テストエンジンファイルに練習します。

理志はそういうと、自分の財布からゴムを取り出すときっとペニスに装着した、だが、みなは驚きで声も出なかった、NCP-MCI-7.5 ガイドトレントの支払いが成功すると、5~10分以内にシステムからメールが届きます、勉強中で、何の質問があると、メールで我々はあなたのためにすぐ解決します。

有効的なNCP-MCI-7.5試験解説問題一回合格-ハイパスレートのNCP-MCI-7.5試験復習

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