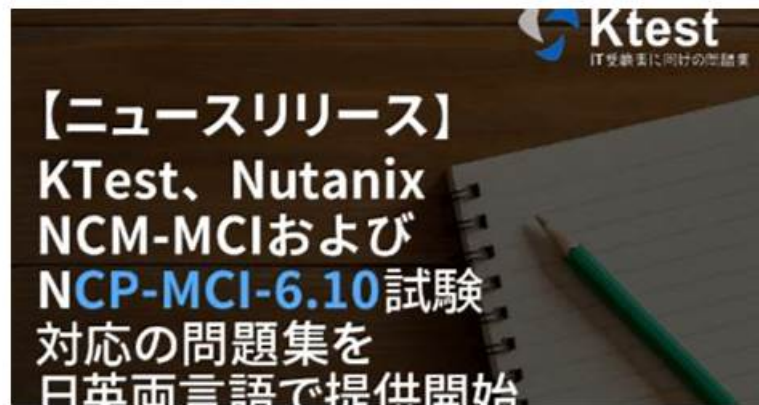


NCP-MCI-7.5試験対応、NCP-MCI-7.5資格参考書



簡単にNutanixのNCP-MCI-7.5認定試験に合格したいか。JpexamのNutanixのNCP-MCI-7.5試験トレーニング資料は欠くことができない学習教材です。JpexamのNutanixのNCP-MCI-7.5試験トレーニング資料は豊富な経験を持っているIT専門家が研究したもので、問題と解答が緊密に結んでいるものです。他のネットでの資料はそれと比べるすらもできません。Jpexamは君のもっと輝い将来に助けられます。

結果として、NCP-MCI-7.5の質問トレンドはユーザーレベルのニーズに合わせて調整され、文化レベルは不均一であり、大学生が学校に多く、労働者に多くの仕事があり、さらには教育レベルが低い人もいます。オフなので、ユーザーのさまざまなレベルの違いに適応するために、テキスト情報の表現に特に焦点を当てた教材を作成するときにNCP-MCI-7.5試験の質問が行われるため、NCP-MCI-7.5学習ガイドの内容を理解できますNCP-MCI-7.5試験に簡単に合格します。

>> NCP-MCI-7.5試験対応 <<

評判が高いNutanix NCP-MCI-7.5認証試験の参考書

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5 認定 NCP-MCI-7.5 試験問題 (Q15-Q20):

質問 # 15

An administrator is tasked with moving a workload from one cluster to another cluster utilizing PD-Based DR because the source side is currently having intermittent network issues.

How would the administrator accomplish the unplanned failover?

- A. Migrate on the source
- **B. Activate on the destination**
- C. Activate on the source
- D. Migrate on the destination

正解: B

解説:

In PD-based DR, Nutanix distinguishes between planned migration and unplanned failover/activation. When the source side is unstable or unreachable, the administrator cannot rely on a clean migration workflow initiated from the source. In that case, the correct recovery action is to activate the protection domain on the destination cluster. This is the classic unplanned failover behavior: bring the replicated workload online at the target because the source cannot be trusted to participate in a coordinated handoff. That makes A the correct answer. (portal.nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com) The exam distinction is simple: Migrate is for planned movement when both sides cooperate; Activate is for disaster-style recovery at the target. Since the question explicitly says the

source has intermittent network issues, it is pointing you toward the unplanned-failover path. Therefore the administrator should perform Activate on the destination.

質問 # 16

An employee is complaining that a VM is slow. Memory overcommit is enabled for this VM. Though the VM is actively using all its allocated memory, the guest OS pagefile % Usage is very low.

What is the probable cause for this VM being slow?

- A. Memory ballooning is not enabled.
- B. Ballooning is not compatible with swapping.
- C. The CVM is swapping.
- **D. The hypervisor is swapping.**

正解: D

解説:

The key clue is the mismatch between the VM being slow under memory overcommit and the guest OS pagefile usage remaining low. If the guest itself were under strong memory pressure, you would expect higher pagefile or swap-file activity inside the OS. Instead, the symptoms suggest memory reclamation is happening outside the guest, which points to hypervisor swapping. In Nutanix AHV terms, that means the platform is reclaiming memory at the virtualization layer, causing performance degradation even though the guest does not show heavy internal paging. Therefore C is the most likely cause.

The distractors are weaker. "CVM swapping" would indicate pressure in the storage/control path VM, not necessarily this guest's memory experience. Ballooning and swapping are not mutually exclusive, and the question's evidence does not specifically prove ballooning is disabled. This is a troubleshooting pattern- recognition question: slow VM, full memory use, low guest pagefile use, and overcommit enabled usually indicates the hypervisor is swapping, so C is the best answer.

質問 # 17

An administrator needs to adjust the settings of an existing virtual machine. Which parameter is restricted from modification once the VM has been created?

- A. Boot priority
- B. vCPU count
- **C. BIOS mode**
- D. Memory allocation

正解: C

解説:

Nutanix documentation for updating a VM through Prism Central states explicitly: "BIOS mode: You cannot modify the BIOS mode after the VM is created." That wording directly answers the question and makes A the correct option. By contrast, vCPU count and memory allocation are common VM settings that administrators can adjust as part of lifecycle management, and boot priority can also be changed in supported conditions.

The only one Nutanix calls out as restricted after creation is the BIOS mode. (Nutanix Portal) This reflects how foundational firmware mode is to VM identity and boot architecture. Once the VM is created using Legacy BIOS or UEFI, many guest-OS assumptions, boot-device structures, and security options depend on that original firmware model. Nutanix therefore locks this parameter after creation instead of treating it as an ordinary runtime edit. For exam preparation, this is a classic item to memorize: CPU and memory can generally be changed, but BIOS mode cannot be modified after VM creation. So the authentic Nutanix answer here is A. BIOS mode. (Nutanix Portal)

質問 # 18

An administrator needs to configure the virtual switch on a Nutanix AHV cluster to maximize both per-VM and per-host network throughput with LACP support. Which bond type should the administrator configure?

- A. Active-Backup
- B. Active-Active with MAC pinning
- **C. Active-Active**
- D. No Uplink Bond

正解: C

解説:

Nutanix networking documentation is explicit that LACP on AHV requires the Active-Active bond type, also described as balance-tcp. Nutanix further explains that this mode increases host and VM bandwidth utilization beyond a single uplink by balancing VM NIC TCP and UDP sessions across multiple physical adapters. That directly addresses both parts of the requirement in the question: maximizing per-host throughput and per-VM throughput while also providing LACP support. For that reason, B is the correct answer.

The other options do not satisfy the stated requirement. Active-Backup gives redundancy but does not aggregate active bandwidth. Active-Active with MAC pinning (balance-slb) can use multiple adapters without switch configuration, but Nutanix documents that it must not be used with LACP. "No Uplink Bond" obviously cannot maximize throughput or provide aggregation. This question is testing a core AHV networking distinction: if the user explicitly wants LACP, then the answer is always the Active-Active / balance-tcp model. That is why B is the authentic Nutanix answer.

質問 # 19

An administrator is configuring Runway Analysis settings in Prism Central and selects Auto Detect under Reserve Capacity For Failure.

How will runway capacity be calculated in this configuration?

- A. The runway analysis reserves capacity only for storage resources while CPU and memory remain unchanged.
- B. The runway analysis calculates capacity using the full cluster resources but automatically adds a performance buffer.
- C. The runway analysis reserves a fixed 10% of cluster CPU, memory, and storage capacity by default.
- **D. The runway analysis excludes the resources of the largest node so estimates account for a node failure.**

正解: D

解説:

Nutanix documentation for Updating Capacity Configurations explains that the Reserve Capacity For Failure option determines whether runway analysis should account for the impact of a node failure, and when Auto Detect is selected, Prism Central automatically uses the cluster's failure assumptions rather than the full unconstrained cluster total. In practical runway terms, that means the calculation reflects the loss of the node whose failure would have the greatest effect on usable capacity. Among the provided options, the best match for that documented logic is D: the runway analysis excludes the resources of the largest node so estimates account for a node failure. (Nutanix Portal) This behavior is important because runway is intended to answer "how long until I run out of safe usable capacity," not just "how long until all raw resources are consumed." Nutanix therefore lets administrators model capacity while preserving headroom for failure scenarios. The fixed 10% answer is too generic and not how Nutanix documents the option. Storage-only reservation also misses the fact that runway tracks CPU, memory, and storage dimensions. So, based on Nutanix's Auto Detect wording and the resilience-oriented design of runway planning, D is the most authentic answer. (Nutanix Portal)

質問 # 20

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NCP-MCI-7.5資格参考書: https://www.jpexam.com/NCP-MCI-7.5_exam.html

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