検証するNCM-MCI技術内容試験-試験の準備方法-権威のあるNCM-MCI試験参考書

P.S. Xhs1991がGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいNCM-MCIダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=19ghjRDvV5hMfgmUWSIZEdmGYSETzQjNL

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>> NCM-MCI技術内容 <<

NCM-MCI試験の準備方法｜100％合格率のNCM-MCI技術内容試験｜有難いNutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10試験参考書

どんな困難にあっても、諦めないです。NCM-MCI試験は難しいと言えば、解決法があります。解決法はNCM-MCI問題集は購入することです。NCM-MCI問題集の的中率が高くて、多くの人はNCM-MCI試験に合格しました。NCM-MCI問題集の特徴は便利で使い安いです。そして、短い時間で勉強し、NCM-MCI試験に参加できます。もし、あなたもNCM-MCI問題集を購入すれば、試験に合格できますよ。

Nutanix NCM-MCI 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• ネットワーク パフォーマンスの分析と最適化: このトピックの焦点は、オーバーレイ ネットワーク、物理ネットワーク、仮想ネットワーク、ネットワーク構成、およびフロー ポリシーです。さらに、構成に関する質問も表示されます。
トピック 2	• VM パフォーマンスの分析と最適化: このトピックでは、リソース使用率のための VM 構成の操作について説明します。また、VM、ノード、クラスターのメトリックの解釈についても説明します。
トピック 3	• ストレージ パフォーマンスの分析と最適化: ストレージ設定、ワークロード要件、ストレージ内部について説明します。
トピック 4	• 高度な構成とトラブルシューティング: このトピックでは、API 呼び出しの実行、サードパーティ統合の構成、AOS セキュリティ体制の分析、およびビジネス ニーズの技術的ソリューションへの変換に関するサブトピックを取り上げます。最後に、Nutanix サービスのトラブルシューティングについても説明します。
トピック 5	• ビジネス継続性: ビジネス継続性のトピックでは、コンプライアンスのための BCDR 計画の分析と、特定のワークロードの BCDR 計画の評価に関する知識を測定します。

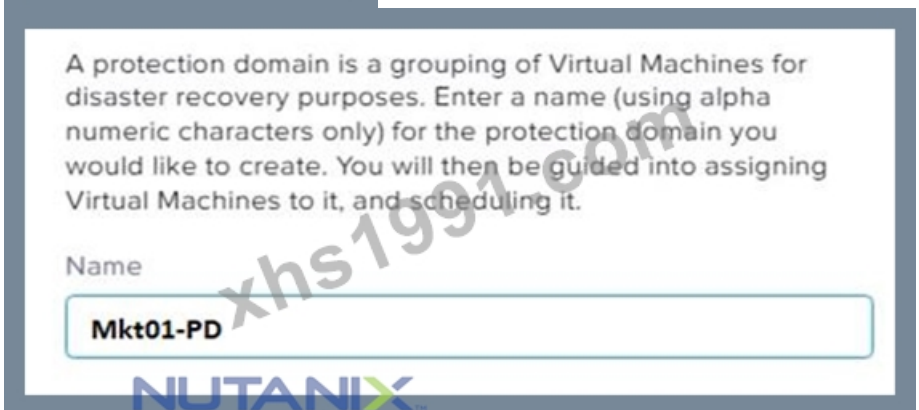
Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10 認定 NCM-MCI 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

質問 # 12
Task 14
The application team has requested several mission-critical VMs to be configured for disaster recovery. The remote site (when added) will not be managed by Prism Central. As such, this solution should be built using the Web Console.
Disaster Recovery requirements per VM:
Mkt01
RPO: 2 hours
Retention: 5 snapshots
Fin01
RPO: 15 minutes
Retention: 7 days
Dev01
RPO: 1 day
Retention: 2 snapshots
Configure a DR solution that meets the stated requirements.
Any objects created in this item must start with the name of the VM being protected.
Note: the remote site will be added later

正解：

解説：
See the Explanation for step by step solution
Explanation:
To configure a DR solution that meets the stated requirements, you can follow these steps:
Log in to the Web Console of the source cluster where the VMs are running.
Click on Protection Domains on the left menu and click on Create Protection Domain.
Enter a name for the protection domain, such as PD_Mkt01, and a description if required. Click Next.
Select Mkt01 from the list of VMs and click Next.
Select Schedule Based from the drop-down menu and enter 2 hours as the interval. Click Next.
Select Remote Site from the drop-down menu and choose the remote site where you want to replicate the VM. Click Next.
Enter 5 as the number of snapshots to retain on both local and remote sites. Click Next.
Review the protection domain details and click Finish.
Repeat the same steps for Fin01 and Dev01, using PD_Fin01 and PD_Dev01 as the protection domain names, and adjusting the

interval and retention values according to the requirements.

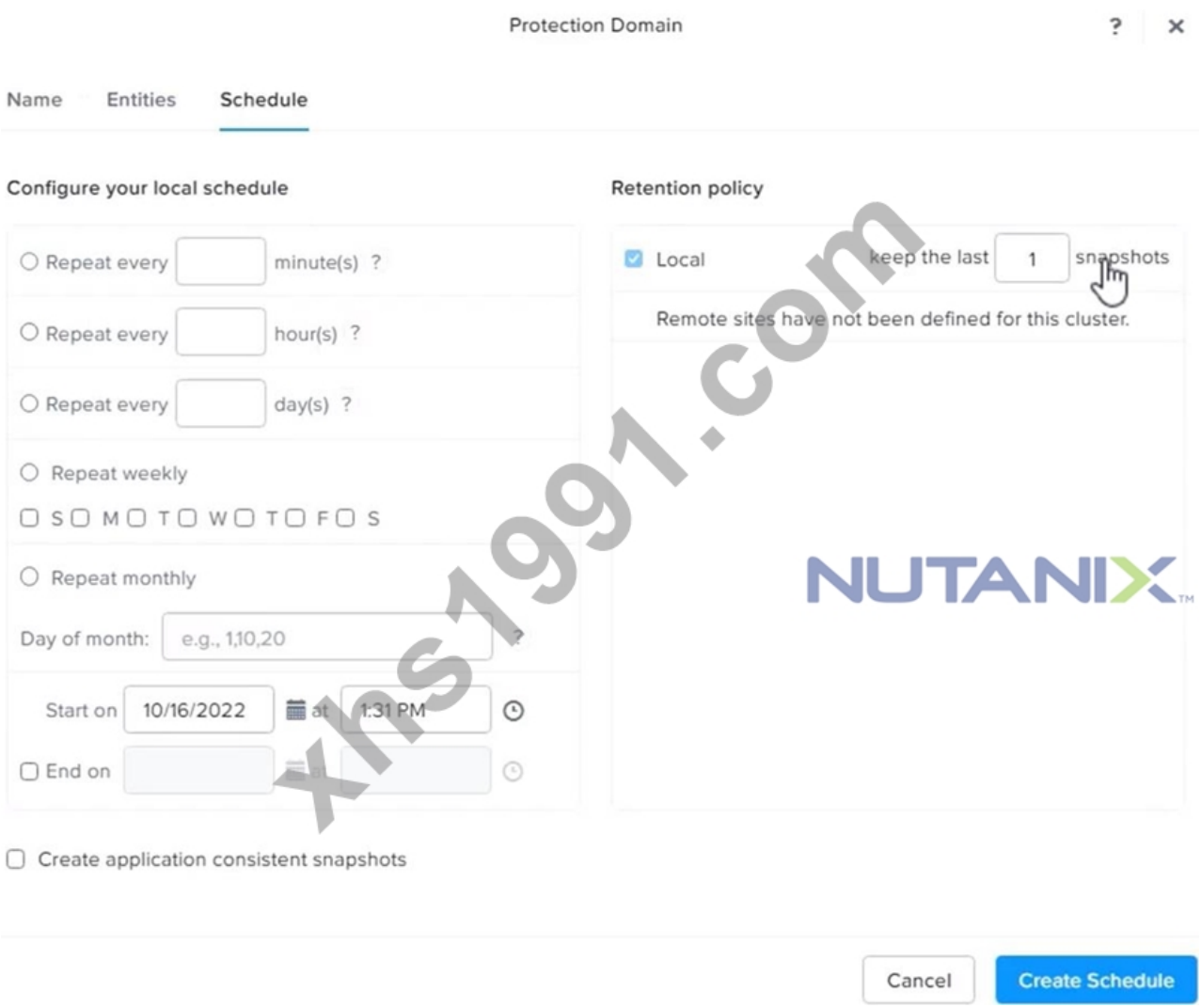



Auto protect related entities. ?
Protect Selected Entities (1)
Previous
Next


Auto protect related entities. ?
Protect Selected Entities (1)


Protected Entities (1)
Search by Entity Name
Search by CG Name
Entity Name
CG
Mkt01
Mkt01
Unprotect Selected Entities


New Schedule



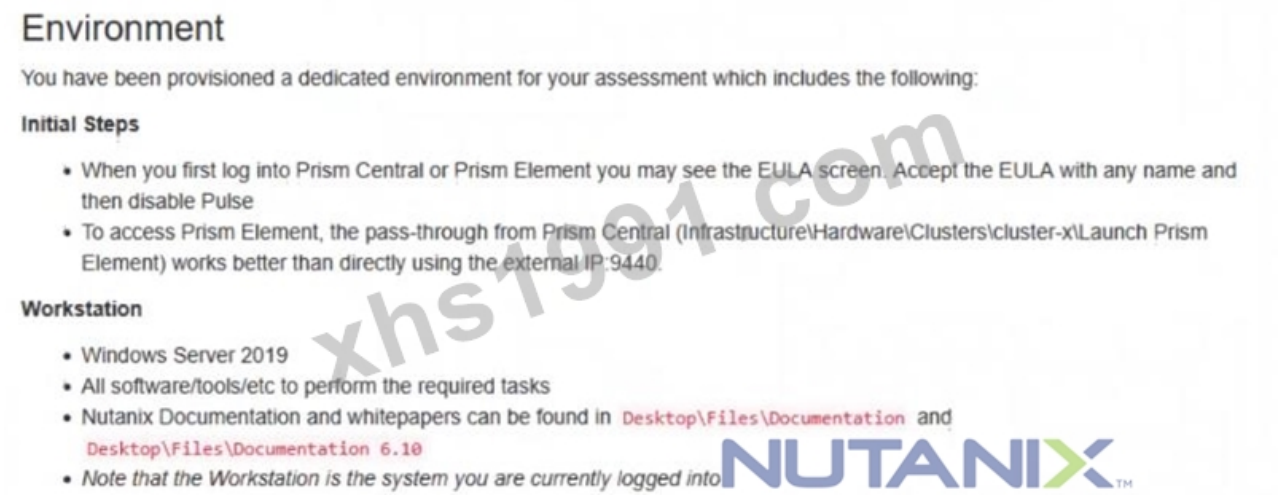
質問 # 13
Task 16
Running NCC on a cluster prior to an upgrade results in the following output FAIL: CVM System Partition /home usage at 93% (greater than threshold, 90%) Identify the CVM with the issue, remove the fil causing the storage bloat, and check the health again by running the individual disk usage health check only on the problematic CVM do not run NCC health check Note: Make sure only the individual health check is executed from the affected node

正解：

解説：
See the Explanation for step by step solution
Explanation:
To identify the CVM with the issue, remove the file causing the storage bloat, and check the health again, you can follow these steps:
Log in to Prism Central and click on Entities on the left menu.
Select Virtual Machines from the drop-down menu and find the NCC health check output file from the list. You can use the date and time information to locate the file. The file name should be something like ncc-output-YYYY-MM-DD-HH-MM-SS.log.
Open the file and look for the line that says FAIL: CVM System Partition /home usage at 93% (greater than threshold, 90%). Note down the IP address of the CVM that has this issue. It should be something like X.X.X.X.
Log in to the CVM using SSH or console with the username and password provided.
Run the command du -sh /home/* to see the disk usage of each file and directory under /home. Identify the file that is taking up most of the space. It could be a log file, a backup file, or a temporary file. Make sure it is not a system file or a configuration file that is needed by the CVM.
Run the command rm -f /home/<filename> to remove the file causing the storage bloat. Replace <filename> with the actual name of the file.
Run the command ncc health_checks hardware_checks disk_checks disk_usage_check --cvm_list=X.X.X.X to check the health

again by running the individual disk usage health check only on the problematic CVM. Replace X.X.X.X with the IP address of the CVM that you noted down earlier.
Verify that the output shows PASS: CVM System Partition /home usage at XX% (less than threshold, 90%). This means that the issue has been resolved.
#access to CVM IP by Putty
allssh df -h #look for the path /dev/sdb3 and select the IP of the CVM
ssh CVM_IP
ls
cd software_downloads
ls
cd nos
ls -l -h
rm files_name
df -h
ncc health_checks hardware_checks disk_checks disk_usage_check

質問 # 14
Refer to the exhibit.



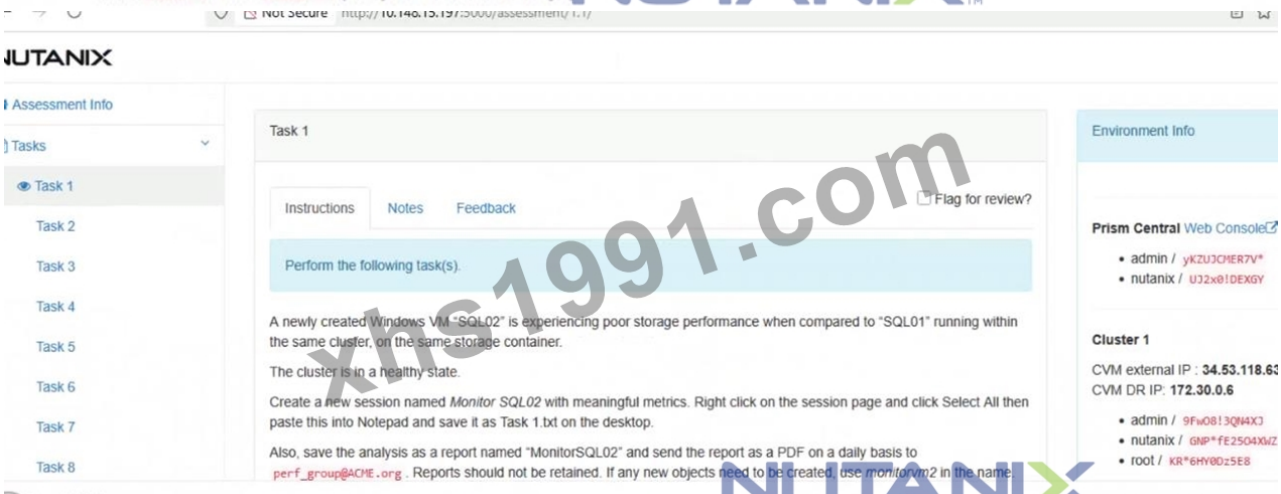
- Windows Server 2019
- All software/tools/etc to perform the required tasks
- Nutanix Documentation and whitepapers can be found in `Desktop\Files\Documentation` and `Desktop\Files\Documentation 6.10`
- *Note that the Workstation is the system you are currently logged into*

Nutanix Cluster

- There are two clusters provided, connected to one Prism Central. The connection information for the relevant cluster will be displayed to the right of the question. Please make sure you are working on the correct cluster for each item. Please ignore any licensing violations.

Important Notes

- If the text is too small and hard to read, or you cannot see all of the GUI, you can increase/decrease the zoom of the browser with `CTRL +` and `CTRL -` (the plus and minus keys)



Task1

A newly created Windows VM "SQL02" is experiencing poor storage performance when compared to "SQL01" running within the same cluster, on the same storage container.

The cluster is in a healthy state.

Create a new session named Monitor SQL02 with meaningful metrics. Right click on the session page and click Select All then paste this into Notepad and save it as Task 1.txt on the desktop.

Also, save the analysis as a report named "MonitorSQL02" and send the report as a PDF on a daily basis to

perf_group@ACME.org. Reports should not be retained. If any new objects need to be created, use monitorvm2 in the name.
Finally, correct the issue within "SQL02"
Notes:
Do not power on the VMs.
While you will be creating a session, you will need to examine the VM configurations to determine the issue.
Do not delete the VM to resolve the issue, any other destructive change is acceptable

正解：

解説：
See the Explanation
Explanation:
This is a classic Nutanix performance troubleshooting scenario. The issue is almost certainly that the VM was created using the wrong Disk Bus Type (IDE or SATA instead of SCSI).
Here is the step-by-step solution to complete Task 1.
Part 1: Analysis and Reporting
Create the Session
Log in to Prism Central (or Prism Element, depending on the exam environment, but Analysis is usually a PC feature).
Navigate to Operations -> Analysis.
Click New Session.
Name: Monitor SQL02
Entity: Search for and select the VM named SQL02.
Metrics: Since the issue is storage performance, search for and add these specific metrics:
Hypervisor IOPS (or Controller IOPS)
Hypervisor IO Latency (or Controller IO Latency)
Hypervisor IO Bandwidth
Click Save.
Save Session Data (Task 1.txt)
Open the "Monitor SQL02" session you just created.
(Per instructions): Right-click anywhere on the chart/data area -> Click Select All.
Copy the selected text (Ctrl+C).
Open Notepad on the provided desktop.
Paste the data.
Save the file as Task 1.txt on the Desktop.
Create and Schedule the Report
While still in the Analysis session, click the Create Report (or "Add to Report") button.
Report Name: MonitorSQL02
Report Settings:
Format: PDF
Frequency: Daily
Email Recipient: perf_group@ACME.org
Retention: 0 (or "Do not retain", as requested).
Note: If the system forces you to create a new Report object and MonitorSQL02 is rejected, use monitorvm2 as the name per the instructions.
Save/Schedule the report.
Part 2: Diagnose and Fix the Issue
The Issue:
VM SQL02 was likely created with its data disks set to IDE or SATA.
Why this causes poor performance: IDE/SATA are emulated hardware with high CPU overhead and low queue depths (single-threaded).
The Standard: SQL01 (the healthy VM) is using SCSI, which is multithreaded and optimized for virtualization.
The Fix (Steps):
Navigate to the VM list in Prism.
Select SQL02 and click Update (or Edit).
Scroll down to the Disks section.
Identify the data disk(s). You will see the Bus Type listed as IDE or SATA.
Do not delete the VM. instead, perform a disk conversion (destructive change to the disk is allowed, but we want to keep the data).
Method to Convert (Clone to SCSI):
Hover over the IDE/SATA disk to see the path/filename of the vDisk (or write it down).
Click Add New Disk.
Operation: select Clone from ADSF file.

Path: Browse to the storage container and select the file associated with the current IDE disk.
Bus Type: Select SCSI (This is the critical fix).
Index: Ensure it doesn't conflict with existing disks (usually index 1 or higher for data).
Click Add.
Once the new SCSI disk is added, find the original IDE/SATA disk and click the X to remove it.
Click Save.
Note: You do not need to power on the VM to verify. The change from IDE to SCSI allows the VM to use the Nutanix VirtIO drivers for maximum storage performance.

質問 # 15
Task 3
An administrator needs to assess performance gains provided by AHV Turbo at the guest level. To perform the test the administrator created a Windows 10 VM named Turbo with the following configuration.
1 vCPU
8 GB RAM
SATA Controller
40 GB vDisk
The stress test application is multi-threaded capable, but the performance is not as expected with AHV Turbo enabled. Configure the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo.
Note: Do not power on the VM. Configure or prepare the VM for configuration as best you can without powering it on.

正解：

解説：
See the Explanation for step by step solution
Explanation:
To configure the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo, you can follow these steps:
Log in to Prism Element of cluster A using the credentials provided.
Go to VM > Table and select the VM named Turbo.
Click on Update and go to Hardware tab.
Increase the number of vCPUs to match the number of multiqueues that you want to enable. For example, if you want to enable 8 multiqueues, set the vCPUs to 8. This will improve the performance of multi-threaded workloads by allowing them to use multiple processors.
Change the SCSI Controller type from SATA to VirtIO. This will enable the use of VirtIO drivers, which are required for AHV Turbo.
Click Save to apply the changes.
Power off the VM if it is running and mount the Nutanix VirtIO ISO image as a CD-ROM device. You can download the ISO image from Nutanix Portal.
Power on the VM and install the latest Nutanix VirtIO drivers for Windows 10. You can follow the instructions from Nutanix Support Portal.
After installing the drivers, power off the VM and unmount the Nutanix VirtIO ISO image.
Power on the VM and log in to Windows 10.
Open a command prompt as administrator and run the following command to enable multiqueue for the VirtIO NIC:
ethtool -L eth0 combined 8
Replace eth0 with the name of your network interface and 8 with the number of multiqueues that you want to enable. You can use ipconfig /all to find out your network interface name.
Restart the VM for the changes to take effect.
You have now configured the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo. You can run your stress test application again and observe the performance gains.
https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LKPdCAO change vCPU to 2/4 ?
Change SATA Controller to SCSI:
acli vm.get Turbo
Output Example:
Turbo {
config {
agent_vm: False
allow_live_migrate: True
boot {
boot_device_order: "kCdrom"
boot_device_order: "kDisk"

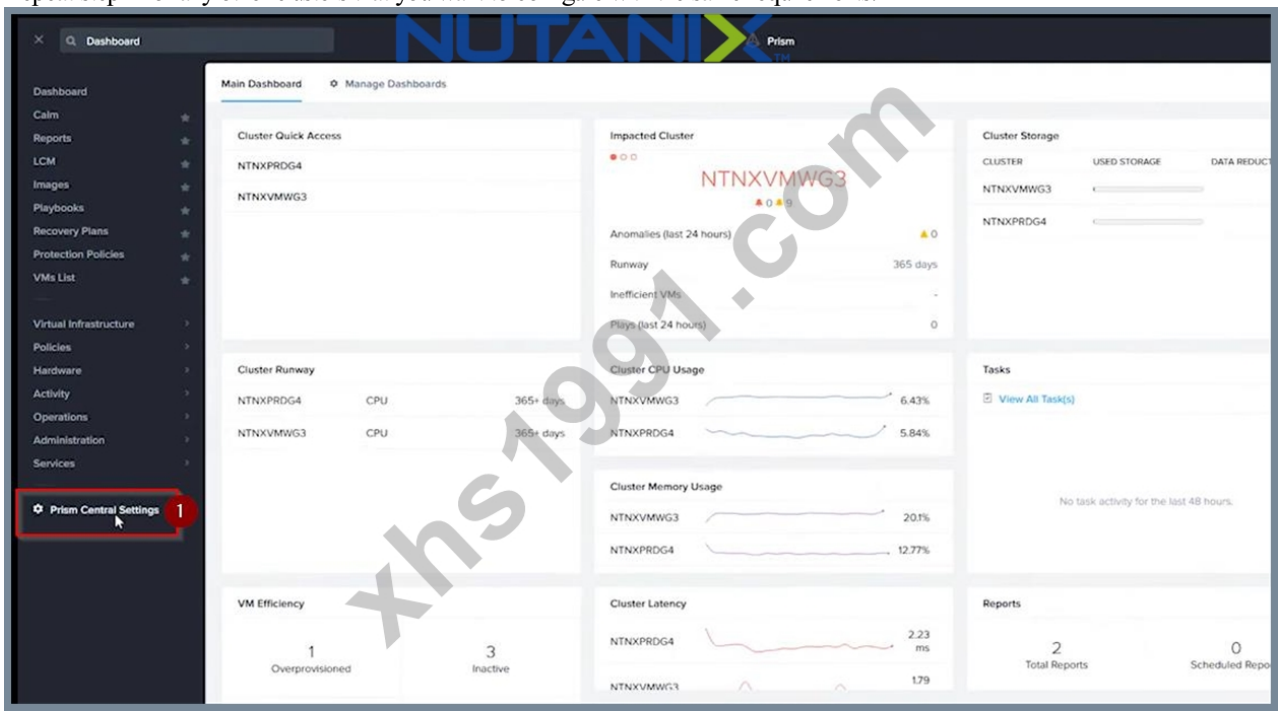
boot_device_order: "kNetwork"
uefi_boot: False
}
cpu_passthrough: False
disable_branding: False
disk_list {
addr {
bus: "ide"
index: 0
}
cdrom: True
device_uuid: "994b7840-dc7b-463e-a9bb-1950d7138671"
empty: True
}
disk_list {
addr {
bus: "sata"
index: 0
}
container_id: 4
container_uuid: "49b3e1a4-4201-4a3a-8abc-447c663a2a3e"
device_uuid: "622550e4-fb91-49dd-8fc7-9e90e89a7b0e"
naa_id: "naa.6506b8dcda1de6e9ce911de7d3a22111"
storage_vdisk_uuid: "7e98a626-4cb3-47df-a1e2-8627cf90eae6"
vmdisk_size: 10737418240
vmdisk_uuid: "17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716"
}
flash_mode: False
hwclock_timezone: "UTC"
machine_type: "pc"
memory_mb: 2048
name: "Turbo"
nic_list {
connected: True
mac_addr: "50:6b:8d:b2:a5:e4"
network_name: "network"
network_type: "kNativeNetwork"
network_uuid: "86a0d7ca-acfd-48db-b15c-5d654ff39096"
type: "kNormalNic"
uuid: "b9e3e127-966c-43f3-b33c-13608154c8bf"
vlan_mode: "kAccess"
}
num_cores_per_vcpu: 2
num_threads_per_core: 1
num_vcpus: 2
num_vnuma_nodes: 0
vga_console: True
vm_type: "kGuestVM"
}
is_rf1_vm: False
logical_timestamp: 2
state: "Off"
uuid: "9670901f-8c5b-4586-a699-41f0c9ab26c3"
}
acli vm.disk_create Turbo clone_from_vmdisk=17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716 bus=scsi remove the old disk acli vm.disk_delete 17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716 disk_addr=sata.0

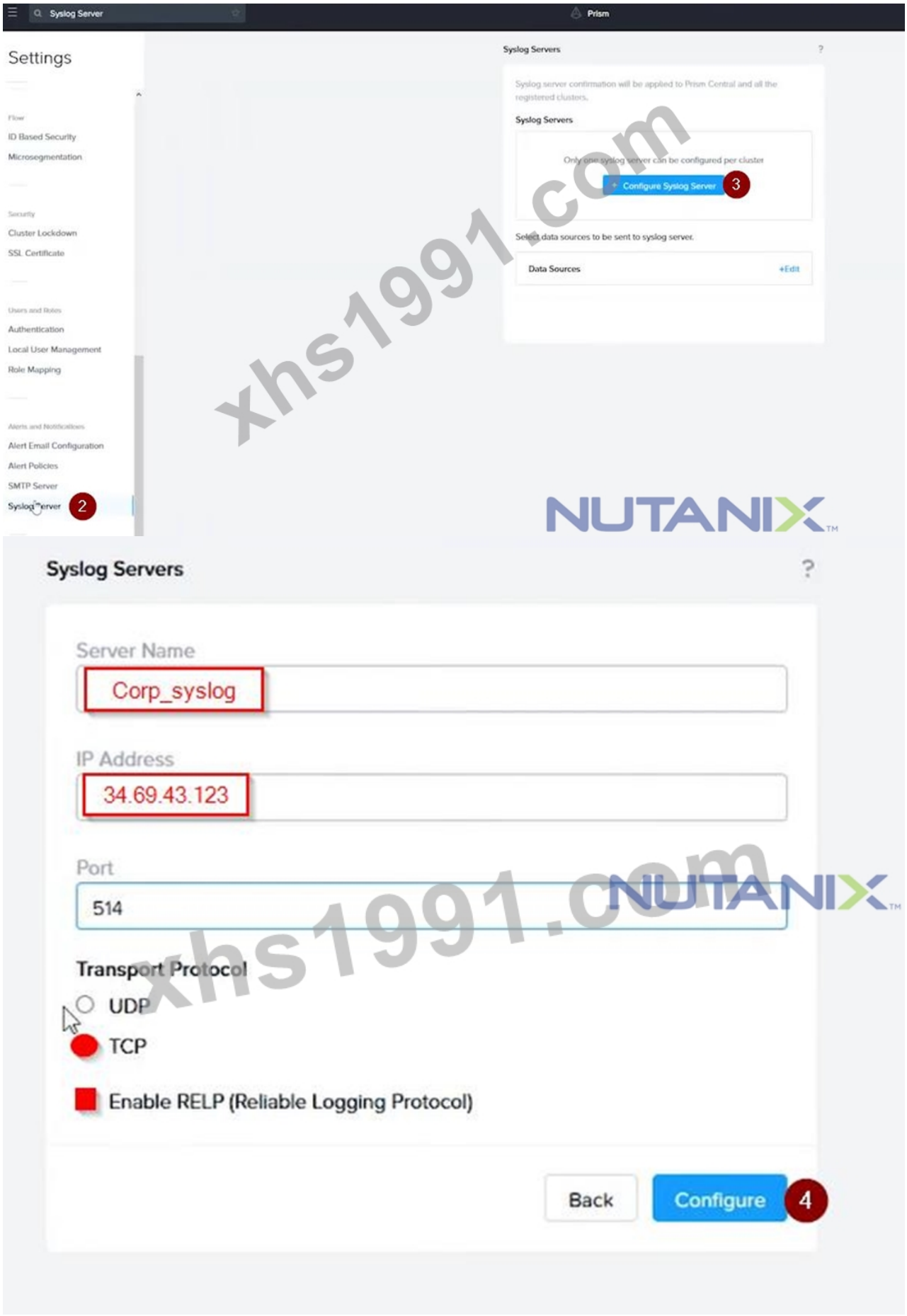
質問 # 16
Task 8

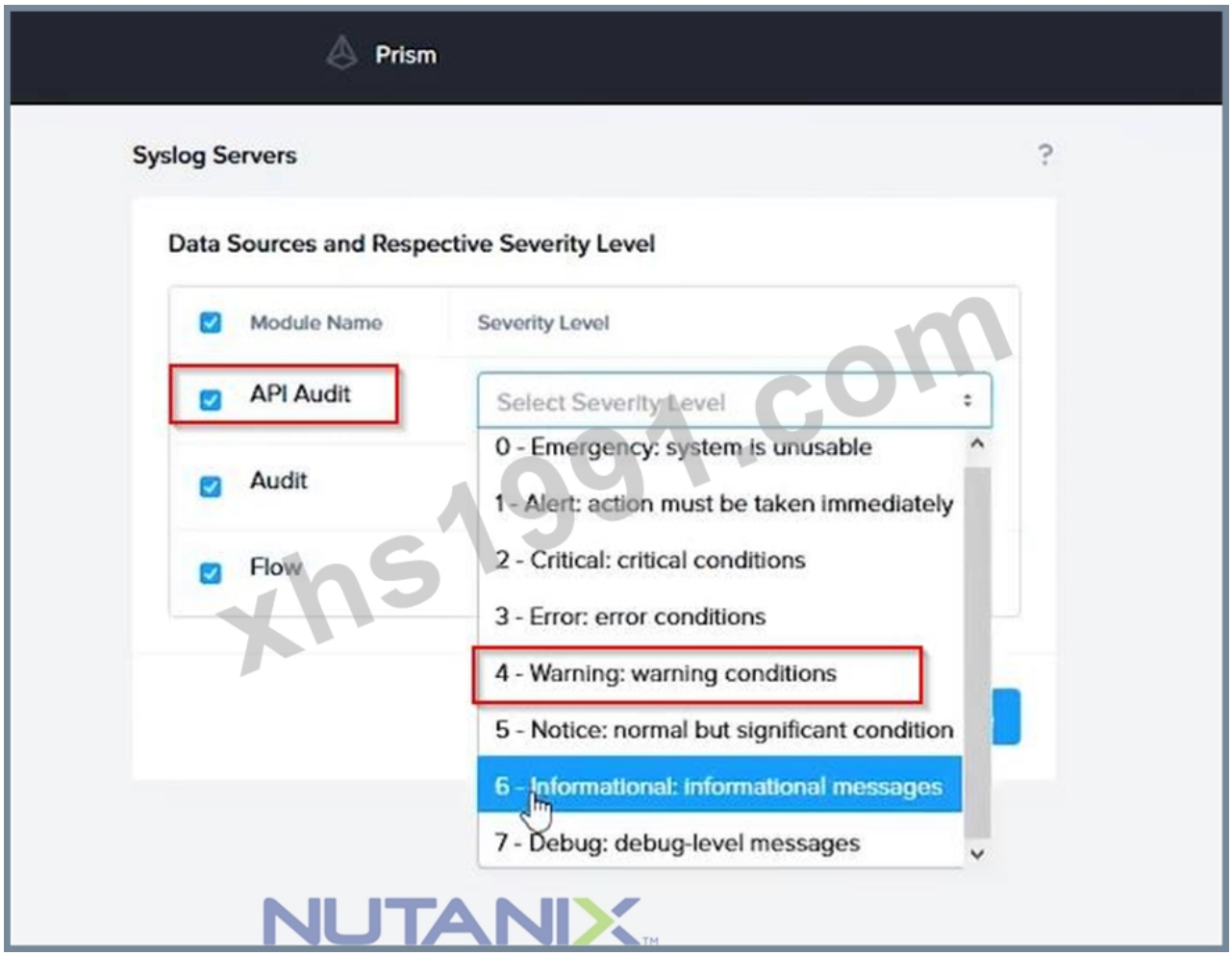
Depending on the order you perform the exam items, the access information and credentials could change. Please refer to the other item performed on Cluster B if you have problems accessing the cluster.
The infosec team has requested that audit logs for API Requests and replication capabilities be enabled for all clusters for the top 4 severity levels and pushed to their syslog system using highest reliability possible. They have requested no other logs to be included.
Syslog configuration:
Syslog Name: Corp_syslog
Syslop IP: 34.69.43.123
Port: 514
Ensure the cluster is configured to meet these requirements.

正解：

解説：
See the Explanation for step by step solution
Explanation:
To configure the cluster to meet the requirements of the infosec team, you need to do the following steps:
Log in to Prism Central and go to Network > Syslog Servers > Configure Syslog Server. Enter Corp_syslog as the Server Name, 34.69.43.123 as the IP Address, and 514 as the Port. Select TCP as the Transport Protocol and enable RELP (Reliable Logging Protocol). This will create a syslog server with the highest reliability possible.
Click Edit against Data Sources and select Cluster B as the cluster. Select API Requests and Replication as the data sources and set the log level to CRITICAL for both of them. This will enable audit logs for API requests and replication capabilities for the top 4 severity levels (EMERGENCY, ALERT, CRITICAL, and ERROR) and push them to the syslog server. Click Save.
Repeat step 2 for any other clusters that you want to configure with the same requirements.




Syslog Server
Prism
Settings
Flow
ID Based Security
Microsegmentation
Security
Cluster Lockdown
SSL Certificate
Users and Roles
Authentication
Local User Management
Role Mapping
Alerts and Notifications
Alert Email Configuration
Alert Policies
SMTP Server
Syslog Server
2
Syslog Servers
Syslog server configuration will be applied to Prism Central and all the registered clusters.
Syslog Servers
Only one syslog server can be configured per cluster
+ Configure Syslog Server
3
Select data sources to be sent to syslog server.
Data Sources
+Edit
NUTANIX
Syslog Servers
Server Name
Corp_syslog
IP Address
34.69.43.123
Port
514
Transport Protocol
UDP
TCP
Enable RELP (Reliable Logging Protocol)
Back
Configure
4



To configure the Nutanix clusters to enable audit logs for API Requests and replication capabilities, and push them to the syslog system with the highest reliability possible, you can follow these steps:
Log in to the Nutanix Prism web console using your administrator credentials.
Navigate to the "Settings" section or the configuration settings interface within Prism.
Locate the "Syslog Configuration" or "Logging" option and click on it.
Configure the syslog settings as follows:
Syslog Name: Enter "Corp_syslog" as the name for the syslog configuration.
Syslog IP: Set the IP address to "34.69.43.123", which is the IP address of the syslog system.
Port: Set the port to "514", which is the default port for syslog.
Enable the option for highest reliability or persistent logging, if available. This ensures that logs are sent reliably and not lost in case of network interruptions.
Save the syslog configuration.
Enable Audit Logs for API Requests:
In the Nutanix Prism web console, navigate to the "Cluster" section or the cluster management interface.
Select the desired cluster where you want to enable audit logs.
Locate the "Audit Configuration" or "Security Configuration" option and click on it.
Look for the settings related to audit logs and API requests. Enable the audit logging feature and select the top 4 severity levels to be logged.
Save the audit configuration.
Enable Audit Logs for Replication Capabilities:
In the Nutanix Prism web console, navigate to the "Cluster" section or the cluster management interface.
Select the desired cluster where you want to enable audit logs.
Locate the "Audit Configuration" or "Security Configuration" option and click on it.
Look for the settings related to audit logs and replication capabilities. Enable the audit logging feature and select the top 4 severity levels to be logged.
Save the audit configuration.
After completing these steps, the Nutanix clusters will be configured to enable audit logs for API Requests and replication capabilities. The logs will be sent to the specified syslog system with the highest reliability possible.
ncli
<ncli> rsyslog-config set-status enable=false

<ncli> rsyslog-config add-server name=Corp_Syslog ip-address=34.69.43.123 port=514 network-protocol=tdp relp-enabled=false
<ncli> rsyslog-config add-module server-name= Corp_Syslog module-name=APLOS level=INFO
<ncli> rsyslog-config add-module server-name= Corp_Syslog module-name=CEREBRO level=INFO
<ncli> rsyslog-config set-status enable=true
https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e0000009CEECA2

質問 # 17
.....

もし君の予算がちょっと不自由で、おまけに質の良いNutanixのNCM-MCI試験トレーニング資料を購入したいなら、Xhs1991のNutanixのNCM-MCI試験トレーニング資料を選択したほうが良いです。それは値段が安くて、正確性も高くて、わかりやすいです。いろいろな受験生に通用します。あなたはXhs1991の学習教材を購入した後、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。

NCM-MCI試験参考書: https://www.xhs1991.com/NCM-MCI.html

- 試験の準備方法-実用的なNCM-MCI技術内容試験-最新のNCM-MCI試験参考書 □ “ www.topexam.jp ”を開き、⇛ NCM-MCI ⇚を入力して、無料でダウンロードしてくださいNCM-MCI模試エンジン
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