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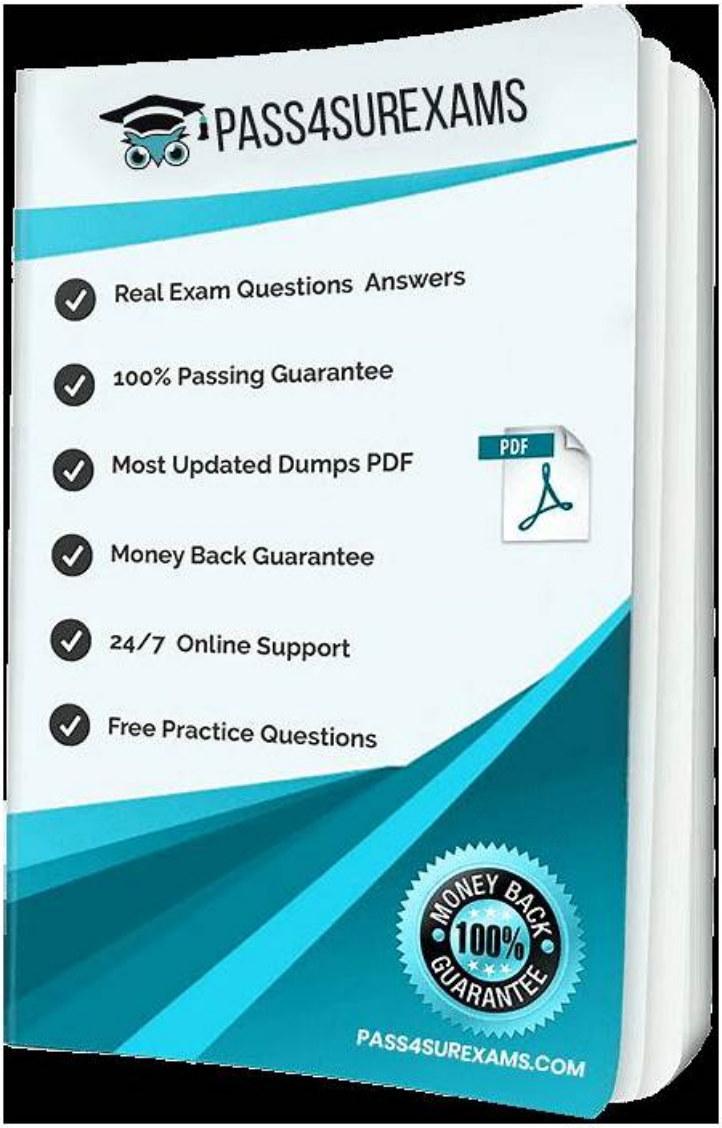

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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Conduct Custom Monitoring within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Analysts and Systems Engineers and covers custom monitoring for optimized performance management. Candidates must analyze performance charts, set retention policies, create custom service level agreements (SLAs), and manage storage based on policies. Creating reports involves identifying the required type, selecting generation frequency, determining retention properties, and customizing report formats for different monitoring needs. Effective monitoring ensures better resource utilization, system efficiency, and proactive issue resolution within the multi-cloud environment.
Topic 2	• Manage VMs within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Administrators and Virtualization Engineers and covers managing virtual machines (VMs) within a Nutanix multicloud environment. It includes creating and updating VMs by determining hardware requirements, boot modes, sizing, and configuration based on application needs. Candidates must understand how to deploy VMs using templates, snapshots, and image configurations, ensuring the correct formats for importing and exporting VMs. Migration processes require knowledge of prerequisites, storage, network settings, and software compatibility. Additionally, configuring VM categories and attributes is essential for proper organization and management within the environment, ensuring alignment with labels, storage policies, and security settings.
Topic 3	• Troubleshoot a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Support Engineers and IT Operations Specialists and covers diagnosing and resolving common issues within a Nutanix multi-cloud environment. Troubleshooting protection policies and recovery plans requires identifying network mapping failures, vNIC issues, script execution problems, and connectivity failures. Metro replication troubleshooting involves addressing naming conventions, network limitations, and replication states. Security issues in AOS and Prism Central must be resolved by managing CVM communications, security warnings, and log analysis. LCM operations require diagnosing failures in inventory updates and version upgrades. Performance troubleshooting involves analyzing logs, reading performance charts, and adjusting VM configurations to meet performance needs.
Topic 4	• Manage Clusters within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Infrastructure Engineers and Systems Administrators and covers the administration of Nutanix clusters. Storage management includes creating, reading, updating, and deleting storage containers and volume groups. Configuring AOS and Prism Central settings involves authentication, SSL certificate management, IAM role-based access control, and configuring network segmentation. Network administration procedures focus on creating VLAN-backed subnets, virtual switches, and load-balancing policies while monitoring NIC usage. Lifecycle management includes performing hardware and software updates and maintaining firmware. Hardware maintenance involves adding or removing nodes and physical disks while ensuring proper upgrades and replacements. Intelligent operations require configuring capacity policies, discovering application relationships, and simulating scenarios to optimize performance.
Topic 5	• Configure Disaster Recovery and Data Protection within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Disaster Recovery Specialists and Cloud Engineers and covers configuring protection policies and domains for data security and recovery. Candidates need to identify the right entities for protection, schedule backups, define retention policies, and set up replication to remote sites. Recovery plans must be configured and executed with proper scripting, network mapping, and failover strategies. Metro replication requires understanding failover methodologies, comparing solutions on different hypervisors, and preventing split-brain scenarios. Effective disaster recovery planning ensures minimal downtime and data integrity across environments.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
An administrator needs to apply a firmware upgrade to a host and wants to manually migrate VMs before executing an LCM upgrade. All VMs but one are able to be live migrated.
Which action would fix the issue?

- A. Enable ADS (Acropolis Dynamic Scheduling) at the cluster level.
- B. Configure backplane port groups that are assigned to CVM.
- C. Update Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).
- D. Disable Agent VM within VM configuration options.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Within Nutanix VM classification, Agent VMs are special-purpose system VMs designated for infrastructure tasks. The internal definition states:
"Agent VMs are not live-migratable and do not participate in high-availability evacuation; they are excluded from standard host maintenance operations." If a VM is mistakenly marked as an Agent VM, the hypervisor will block all migration attempts. Disabling the Agent VM flag returns the VM to standard workload treatment, making it eligible for live migration.
Updating LLDP has no relevance to VM migration. Backplane port groups affect CVM networking only.
ADS influences workload placement but not migration eligibility.
Therefore, removing the Agent VM designation is required to allow migration.

NEW QUESTION # 57
In anRF2 cluster, what is theminimum number of nodes requiredto allow ahost removal?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a Nutanix cluster, Replication Factor 2 (RF2) means that each piece of data has two copies: a primary and a replica. To safely remove a node while ensuring data redundancy and cluster health, the system must have enough nodes to maintain the RF2 protection and complete the removal.
From the Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) documentation:
"The minimum number of nodes required for a safe host removal in an RF2 cluster is four. This ensures that even after removing a node, there are enough remaining nodes to continue hosting the primary and replica data copies, meeting the RF2 requirement." The logic is:
* In a 3-node RF2 cluster, there isn't enough redundancy to safely remove a node without impacting data availability.
* A 4-node RF2 cluster allows safe removal of one node while still ensuring two copies of all data remain.
Thus, the minimum number of nodes required for a safe host removal in an RF2 cluster is 4

NEW QUESTION # 58
An administrator is responsible for resource planning and needs to plan for resiliency of an RF3 cluster. The cluster has 100 TB of storage.
How would the administrator plan for capacity in the event of future failures?

- A. Set Reserve Capacity For Failure to None.
- B. Set Reserve Capacity For Failure to Auto Detect.
- C. Set Reserve Memory Capacity (%) to 20.
- D. Set Reserve Storage Capacity (%) to 20.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Nutanix capacity planning includes a feature called "Reserve Capacity for Failure," which ensures that enough resources are preserved to sustain one or more node failures without impacting cluster functionality.
For RF3 clusters, the documentation states:
"Reserve Capacity for Failure should be set to Auto Detect, which calculates the required resources dynamically based on node count, RF policy, and data distribution." RF3 requires more resiliency than RF2, and manual settings such as fixed percentages do not accurately reflect the space needed during multi-node failure resiliency. "None" is never recommended because it eliminates failover protection. Memory reserve percentages do not impact storage resiliency. Storage reserve percentages are static and do not reflect the real RF3 overhead.
Auto Detect ensures Nutanix automatically calculates the resources needed to sustain the required failure domains.

NEW QUESTION # 59
An administrator wants todisable password-based SSH accessfor thenutanix useron aCVMto improve security.
What action should the administrator take?

- A. Blockport 22on the CVM firewall.
- B. Rename thenutanix user.
- C. EnableCluster Lockdown.
- D. Delete thenutanix user.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Enabling "Cluster Lockdown" in Nutanix is the best security measure to prevent password-based SSH logins.
* Option C (Enable Cluster Lockdown) is correct:
* Cluster Lockdowndisables password-based SSHandrequires key-based authentication.
* Option A (Rename the nutanix user) is incorrect:
* The Nutanix useris a system accountand cannot be renamed.
* Option B (Block port 22) is incorrect:
* This wouldprevent all SSH connections, includingkey-based logins, making administration difficult.
* Option D (Delete the nutanix user) is incorrect:
* Thenutanix useris required for system operations and cannot be removed.
References:
* Nutanix Security Guide #Implementing Cluster Lockdown
* Nutanix KB #Best Practices for SSH Security on CVMs

NEW QUESTION # 60
An administrator is managing an environment based on two different AHV-based and ESXi-based clusters.
Workloads are evenly distributed and in a healthy state.
A Linux VM running on ESXi is not performing well at the storage level and is configured as follows:
* VCPU: 8
* VRAM: 32
* vDisk: 3, first 100 GB, second 250 GB, third 250 GB
What is the easiest way to test VM performance, while minimizing downtime?

- A. Enable vDisk sharding at AOS level.
- B. Collapse the second and the third disk into a single one
- C. Increase the number of vCPUs.
- D. Migrate the VM to the AHV cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best way to test the performance of a Linux VM that is underperforming at the storage level on an ESXi cluster, while minimizing downtime, is to migrate the VM to an AHV-based cluster. This allows leveraging Nutanix-native storage optimizations and hypervisor capabilities of AHV.
From theNutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA)course materials:

"AHV and Nutanix storage integration is natively optimized for performance, leveraging capabilities like data locality, I/O path enhancements, and advanced metadata management. Migrating workloads from ESXi to AHV can often resolve performance bottlenecks associated with storage I/O." Additionally:
"Using the Nutanix Move tool, administrators can migrate running VMs between different hypervisors (e.g., ESXi to AHV) with minimal downtime and fully automated steps, reducing the operational burden." Increasing vCPUs would not address storage-level performance issues, and collapsing disks would require significant reconfiguration and VM downtime. vDisk sharding is not directly user-configurable and not applicable in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 61
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