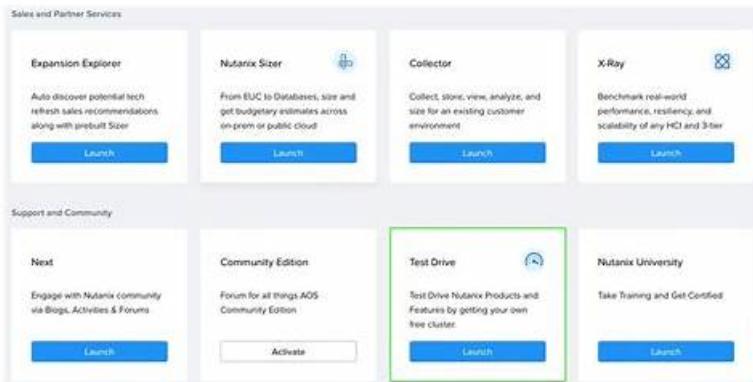


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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102

An administrator is tasked with migrating physical SQL workloads from a legacy SAN platform to a newly- deployed Nutanix environment. The current physical hosts boot from SAN. The Nutanix environment has plenty of storage resources available. Which action can the administrator take to complete this task?

- A. Boot over iSCSI using Nutanix Volumes
- B. Boot using PXE protocol with Nutanix Files
- C. Boot using Nutanix Object stores
- D. Boot using the NFS protocol with Nutanix Files

Answer: A

Explanation:

To migrate physical SQL workloads from a legacy SAN platform where hosts boot from SAN to a Nutanix environment, the

administrator can use Nutanix Volumes to enable booting over iSCSI. Nutanix Volumes is a block storage solution that provides iSCSI-based storage, allowing external hosts (such as physical servers) to access Nutanix storage as block devices. This is ideal for replacing SAN-based boot volumes, as it supports the same iSCSI protocol used in traditional SAN environments.

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course, Nutanix Volumes enables external hosts to connect to Nutanix storage via iSCSI, which can be used for boot volumes or data volumes.

The course emphasizes that "Nutanix Volumes supports iSCSI boot for physical servers, making it a suitable solution for migrating workloads from legacy SAN environments to Nutanix." This allows the administrator to configure the physical SQL servers to boot from iSCSI targets provisioned on Nutanix Volumes, leveraging the Nutanix cluster's storage resources.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further details that Nutanix Volumes can be configured to present iSCSI LUNs to physical hosts, which can be used for both operating system boot and application data storage. For the SQL workloads, the administrator can create iSCSI targets on Nutanix Volumes, configure the physical hosts' iSCSI initiators to connect to these targets, and migrate the boot and data volumes from the legacy SAN to Nutanix.

The other options are not suitable for this task:

* Boot using PXE protocol with Nutanix Files: Nutanix Files is a file storage solution that supports SMB and NFS protocols, not PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) booting. PXE is typically used for network-based OS installation, not for booting SQL workloads or replacing SAN-based boot volumes.

* Boot using the NFS protocol with Nutanix Files: Nutanix Files supports NFS for file sharing, but NFS is not designed for booting physical servers. It is used for file-level access, not block-level access required for boot volumes.

* Boot using Nutanix Object stores: Nutanix Objects is an object storage solution designed for S3-compatible APIs, not for block or file-based booting. It is unsuitable for hosting bootable volumes or SQL workloads.

The NUSA course documentation highlights that "Nutanix Volumes provides a seamless migration path for SAN-based workloads, including boot-from-SAN configurations, by leveraging iSCSI to present storage to physical hosts." This makes it the only viable option for the described migration task.

References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Volumes: "Configuring iSCSI for external hosts and boot volumes." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 1: Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Nutanix Volumes for SAN workload migration." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide: "Using iSCSI for boot and data volumes."

NEW QUESTION # 103

An administrator notices that a database VM is experiencing poor disk performance. Which storage technology should the administrator consider using?

- A. Nutanix Files SMB share
- B. Nutanix Objects
- **C. Volume Groups**
- D. Nutanix Files NFS export

Answer: C

Explanation:

For a database VM experiencing poor disk performance, the administrator should consider using **Volume Groups** (Nutanix Volumes). Databases typically require high-performance block storage with low latency and high IOPS, which Nutanix Volumes provides through iSCSI-based block storage. Volume Groups allow the VM to connect directly to block storage on the Nutanix cluster, bypassing the overhead of file-based protocols and optimizing performance for database workloads.

The **Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA)** course states, "Nutanix Volumes, using Volume Groups, is the recommended storage technology for high-performance workloads like databases, providing low-latency block storage via iSCSI." Nutanix Volumes leverages the Nutanix Distributed Storage Fabric (DSF) to deliver high IOPS and low latency, which are critical for database operations such as random I/O and transactional workloads. The administrator can create a volume group, attach it to the database VM via iSCSI, and benefit from features like load balancing across Controller Virtual Machines (CVMs) to further enhance performance.

The **Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US)** study guide further elaborates that

"Volume Groups in Nutanix Volumes are ideal for database VMs experiencing performance issues, as they provide direct block-level access to storage, ensuring optimal IOPS and latency for demanding workloads." This is in contrast to file-based storage, which introduces additional protocol overhead that can degrade performance for databases.

The other options are incorrect:

- **Nutanix Files NFS export**: Nutanix Files with NFS is designed for file sharing, not block storage, and introduces latency due to the NFS protocol, making it unsuitable for high-performance database workloads.

- **Nutanix Objects**: Nutanix Objects is an object storage solution for unstructured data (e.g., backups, archives) and is not suitable for database workloads, which require block or file storage with low-latency access.

- ****Nutanix Files SMB share**:** Nutanix Files with SMB is designed for file sharing, primarily for Windows environments, and is not optimized for the high-performance block storage needs of a database.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "for database VMs with poor disk performance, Nutanix Volumes with Volume Groups provides the best solution by delivering high-performance block storage tailored for such workloads." References:

- Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Volumes: "Using Volume Groups for high-performance workloads."

- Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Optimizing disk performance for database VMs."

- Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide: "Volume Groups for database performance optimization."

Let me know if you have additional questions or need further clarification!

NEW QUESTION # 104

An administrator wants to utilize File Analytics to send anomaly alerts and data to email recipients. Which statement describes when File Analytics will send the emails?

- A. When a minimum of anomalies are detected.
- **B. As defined in the Anomaly Rules.**
- C. Whenever an anomaly is detected.
- D. Every 15 minutes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix File Analytics sends anomaly alerts and data to email recipients as defined in the Anomaly Rules.

File Analytics uses anomaly detection to identify unusual activities on the file server, such as permission changes, excessive file access, or potential ransomware behavior. Administrators can configure anomaly rules to specify which activities to monitor and how to handle notifications, including sending emails to designated recipients based on the defined rules.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course explains that "File Analytics allows administrators to define anomaly rules to detect suspicious activities, with email notifications configured as part of the rule settings to alert recipients when specific conditions are met." This ensures that emails are sent only when the criteria in the anomaly rules are triggered, allowing for targeted and timely alerts.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further states that "anomaly rules in File Analytics are customizable, enabling administrators to set thresholds, conditions, and notification preferences, including email alerts, to ensure timely responses to detected anomalies." The timing and frequency of email notifications depend on the configuration of the anomaly rules, not a fixed schedule or automatic detection.

The other options are incorrect:

* Whenever an anomaly is detected: While anomalies trigger alerts, emails are sent only if the anomaly rules are configured to do so. Not every detected anomaly automatically results in an email unless specified in the rules.

* Every 15 minutes: File Analytics does not send emails on a fixed 15-minute schedule; notifications are event-driven based on anomaly rule triggers.

* When a minimum of anomalies are detected: There is no concept of a "minimum number of anomalies" in File Analytics; alerts are sent based on the specific conditions defined in the anomaly rules.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "File Analytics anomaly rules provide granular control over alert notifications, with email alerts sent to recipients as specified in the rule configuration, ensuring timely communication of critical events." References: Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on File Analytics: "Configuring anomaly rules and email notifications." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 3: Analyze and Monitor Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Anomaly detection and notification settings in File Analytics." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix File Analytics Guide: "Setting up anomaly rules for email alerts."

NEW QUESTION # 105

Question:

An administrator is preparing to deploy Nutanix Objects on an AHV-based Nutanix cluster in a multi-cluster environment. The Virtual IP address and Data Services IP address have already been configured on the AHV cluster.

Which additional IP address should be configured for successful Objects deployment?

- A. IPv6 address of Prism Element on AHV cluster

- B. Data Services IP on cluster where Prism Central is deployed
- C. Fallback Virtual IP of Prism Element on AHV cluster
- D. Fallback Virtual IP on cluster where Prism Central is deployed

Answer: D

Explanation:

When deploying Nutanix Objects in a multi-cluster environment, Prism Central coordinates deployment across clusters.

In the NUSA deployment module, it's emphasized:

"Prism Central requires a Fallback Virtual IP (VIP) on the cluster it manages to ensure management traffic can be redirected even if a CVM or Prism Element service fails." Thus, the Fallback Virtual IP on the cluster where Prism Central is deployed is a critical additional IP address for:

Ensuring management continuity

Supporting Object service deployment across clusters

The other options (like IPv6 or DSIP on Prism Central's cluster) are not required specifically for Nutanix Objects deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 106

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Nutanix iSCSI Initiator Properties window with three tabs: Targets, Discovery, and iSNS servers.

Targets Tab:

- Header: iSCSI Initiator Properties
- Sub-tabs: Targets, Discovery, Favorite Targets, Volumes and Devices, RADIUS, Configuration
- Section: Quick Connect
 - Description: To discover and log on to a target using a basic connection, type the IP address or DNS name of the target and then click Quick Connect.
 - Input: Target: **NUTANIX** (Discoverable targets)
 - Buttons: Quick Connect, Refresh
- Table: Name, Status
- Text: To connect using advanced options, select a target and then click Connect.
- Buttons: Connect, Disconnect, Properties..., Devices...
- Text: For target properties, including configuration of sessions, select the target and click Properties.
- Text: For configuration of devices associated with a target, select the target and click Devices.

Discovery Tab:

- Header: iSCSI Initiator Properties
- Sub-tabs: Targets, Discovery, Favorite Targets, Volumes and Devices, RADIUS, Configuration
- Section: Target portals
 - Description: The system will look for Targets on following portals:
 - Table: Address, Port, Adapter, IP address

Address	Port	Adapter	IP address
192.168.1.10	3260	Default	Default
 - Buttons: Refresh, Discover Portal..., Remove
 - Description: To add a target portal, click Discover Portal. To remove a target portal, select the address above and then click Remove.

iSNS Servers Tab:

- Header: iSCSI Initiator Properties
- Sub-tabs: Targets, Discovery, Favorite Targets, Volumes and Devices, RADIUS, Configuration
- Section: iSNS servers
 - Description: The system is registered on the following iSNS servers:
 - Table: Name

Name
192.168.1.10
 - Buttons: Refresh, Add Server..., Remove
 - Description: To add an iSNS server, click Add Server. To remove an iSNS server, select the server above and then click Remove.

Question:

An administrator is attempting to connect to a newly created 1TiB Volume Group on a Windows Server 2022 VM.

* In the iSCSI Initiator Properties >Discovery tab, the Data Services IP (DSIP) appears as a target portal.

* But in the Targets tab, the Volume Group (LUN) is not listed as a discovered target.

What is the most likely cause of this?

- A. The Volume Group is too large for Windows to recognize.
- B. The iSCSI initiator service is not started on the Windows VM.
- C. The Windows VM needs to be rebooted to recognize the Volume Group.
- D. **The Windows VM IQN was not added to the client allowlist.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most likely cause in this scenario is that the Windows VM's iSCSI Initiator IQN (iSCSI Qualified Name) was not added to the client allowlist for the newly created Volume Group (VG) on the Nutanix cluster.

How this works in Nutanix Unified Storage:

- * When creating a VG, Nutanix requires you to define which iSCSI initiators (by IQN) are allowed to connect to it.
- * If the Windows VM's IQN is not on the allowlist, Nutanix will not present the LUN (Volume Group) to that initiator, even though the target portal (DSIP) itself is reachable.

This is a common step emphasized in the NUSA and NCP-US materials:

"After creating a Volume Group, administrators must add the iSCSI initiator IQNs of client VMs to the client allowlist. Without this, the initiator can discover the target portal (via DSIP) but will not see the actual LUN (Volume Group)." The other options:

- * B. Volume Group size too large: Windows Server 2022 fully supports 1 TiB+ volumes if properly configured.
- * C. Rebooting the VM: This does not resolve missing allowlist entries.
- * D. iSCSI initiator service not started: If this were the case, the discovery portal itself would not be visible.

Thus, the administrator must:

Retrieve the IQN of the Windows VM (from the iSCSI Initiator Properties > Configuration tab).

Add that IQN to the Nutanix Volume Group's client allowlist in Prism.

This will resolve the missing LUN (Volume Group) discovery.

NEW QUESTION # 107

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