

真実的なNCP-US-6.10更新版と信頼できるNCP-US-6.10模擬試験最新版



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>> NCP-US-6.10更新版 <<

NCP-US-6.10模擬試験最新版 & NCP-US-6.10全真問題集

IT職員のあなたは毎月毎月のあまり少ない給料を持っていますが、暇の時間でひたすら楽しむんでいいですか。Nutanix NCP-US-6.10試験認定書はIT職員野給料増加と仕事の昇進にとって、大切なものです。それで、我々社の無料のNutanix NCP-US-6.10デモを参考して、あなたに相応しい問題集を入手します。暇の時間を利用して勉強します。努力すれば報われますので、Nutanix NCP-US-6.10資格認定を取得して自分の生活状況を改善できます。

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 認定 NCP-US-6.10 試験問題 (Q51-Q56):

質問 # 51

What should the administrator do to satisfy the configuration requirements?

- A. Configure Lifecycle rules with enabled tiering for AWS S3 and Objects instance.
- B. Configure Lifecycle rule with enabled tiering for AWS S3 and replication for Objects instance.
- C. Configure Lifecycle rule with enabled replication for AWS S3 and tiering for Objects instance.
- D. Configure Lifecycle rules with enabled replication for AWS S3 and Objects instance.

正解: A

解説:

To satisfy the configuration requirements for managing data lifecycle in Nutanix Unified Storage, the administrator should configure Lifecycle rules with enabled tiering for AWS S3 and Objects instance.

Nutanix Data Lens, which integrates with Nutanix Objects and supports tiering to cloud storage like AWS S3, allows administrators

to define lifecycle rules to automatically tier data to cost-effective storage based on access patterns or age.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course explains that "Nutanix Data Lens enables lifecycle management through tiering policies that move data from Nutanix Objects to cloud storage, such as AWS S3, to optimize storage costs." Lifecycle rules in Data Lens can be configured to tier infrequently accessed data to AWS S3, which supports tiering to storage classes like S3 Standard-Infrequent Access or S3 Glacier.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide states that "lifecycle rules in Nutanix Data Lens are used to configure tiering for Nutanix Objects, allowing data to be moved to AWS S3 for long-term storage or archival." This applies to both Nutanix Objects and AWS S3, as Data Lens supports tiering policies for both environments to ensure efficient data placement. The other options are incorrect:

* Configure Lifecycle rule with enabled tiering for AWS S3 and replication for Objects instance:

Replication is not a primary function of lifecycle rules in Nutanix Data Lens for Nutanix Objects.

Replication is typically handled by other mechanisms, such as Smart DR or bucket replication, not lifecycle rules.

* Configure Lifecycle rule with enabled replication for AWS S3 and tiering for Objects instance:

Lifecycle rules in Data Lens focus on tiering, not replication, for Nutanix Objects. AWS S3 replication is a separate feature that is not managed through Data Lens.

* Configure Lifecycle rules with enabled replication for AWS S3 and Objects instance: Lifecycle rules in Data Lens do not support replication for either AWS S3 or Nutanix Objects; they are designed for tiering.

The NUSA course documentation notes that "Nutanix Data Lens lifecycle rules enable tiering to AWS S3 and other cloud storage, ensuring data is stored cost-effectively while remaining accessible, making tiering the primary mechanism for lifecycle management." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Data Lens: "Configuring lifecycle rules for data tiering."

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Data lifecycle management and tiering with Nutanix Data Lens." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>),

Nutanix Data Lens Guide: "Lifecycle rules for tiering to AWS S3."

質問 # 52

What is the maximum number of object stores that can be deployed per AOS cluster?

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

正解: B

解説:

A single AOS cluster supports a maximum of 4 Nutanix Object Stores. Each object store is an independent instance with dedicated resources.

Reference: Nutanix Objects Planning Guide:

"A cluster supports up to four Object Stores, each capable of hosting multiple buckets and scaling independently." (Chapter:

"Deployment Limits") Nutanix NUSA Course: "The hard limit of 4 Object Stores per cluster ensures resource isolation and

performance stability." (Module: "Objects Sizing and Scaling") According to the Nutanix Unified Storage documentation and the

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course materials, each AOS (Acropolis Operating System) cluster can support a maximum of 4 object stores. This maximum number ensures stability, scalability, and performance consistency within the cluster environment.

The object store in Nutanix Unified Storage is implemented using Nutanix Objects, which leverages a distributed, scale-out architecture. When deploying object stores within an AOS cluster, the system assigns storage resources and metadata handling roles across the cluster nodes to maintain high availability and data protection.

The limitation of 4 object stores per cluster is defined to optimize resource utilization and prevent excessive load on cluster services that manage object metadata and data replication. Each object store is backed by Nutanix's robust storage fabric, which ensures performance and reliability while maintaining strict isolation between different object stores.

In the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration course, the topic of deploying object stores covers:

Deployment Limits: Each AOS cluster is capable of hosting up to 4 object stores, which allows for flexibility while maintaining performance boundaries.

Design Considerations: The 4-object store limit is recommended to avoid resource contention, as object stores have significant metadata and data handling overhead that can impact cluster stability if limits are exceeded.

Scalability: While 4 object stores can be deployed per cluster, Nutanix's architecture allows for horizontal scaling by deploying additional object stores across multiple clusters as needed for different use cases or tenant isolation.

Management of Object Stores: Unified Storage leverages Prism Central and Prism Element to configure and monitor object stores, ensuring easy management of deployed object services within the cluster's limit.

This information is consistently emphasized in the official NCP-US study guide and the NUSA course presentations to ensure administrators and architects understand these design and deployment limitations.

質問 # 53

An administrator is required to provide a summary of metrics to the Security team

The entity information being asked for by the Security team is as follows:

- * Total folders where permissions are tracked
- * Size of those folders
- * Total unique users
- * Total unique groups

In which product and dashboard would the administrator find all the requested data?

- A. Data Lens - Recommendations
- B. File Analytics File Operations
- C. File Analytics - Top Users
- **D. Data Lens Footprint Widget**

正解: D

解説:

As per the official Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course documentation, the Data Lens Footprint Widget provides comprehensive insights regarding folder-level data usage, permissions tracking, and user/group access details. Specifically, it offers metrics such as:

- * Total number of folders being tracked, including security and access control data
- * Size of the folders monitored
- * Total unique users and groups with access to the folders

This aligns with the requirements listed by the Security team in the question, namely:

- * Total folders where permissions are tracked
- * Size of those folders
- * Total unique users
- * Total unique groups

The Data Lens Footprint Widget was specifically highlighted in the NUSA course module "Monitoring and Analyzing Data with Data Lens", under the section "Using Data Lens for Security and Compliance", which explicitly states:

"The Footprint Widget offers a consolidated view of folder usage, access control metadata, and group/user-level data. This includes unique user and group counts, as well as overall folder count and size, making it ideal for security teams needing access-level information and usage metrics." Therefore, based on this authoritative reference, the correct product and dashboard that would provide all the requested data to the Security team is the Data Lens Footprint Widget.

Reference:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course - Module: Monitoring and Analyzing Data with Data Lens - Section: Using Data Lens for Security and Compliance.

Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide - Topic: Data Lens Dashboards and Metrics.

質問 # 54

An administrator is implementing two production networks for Nutanix Objects:

* Objects Storage Network (internal)

* Objects Public Network (external) In which two ways is it recommended the administrator configure these networks? (Choose two.)

- A. Objects Storage Network and Objects Public Network on the same Virtual Network.
- B. Objects Storage Network on the same network as the Controller VM (CVM).
- **C. Objects Storage Network and Objects Public Network on different Virtual Networks.**
- **D. Objects Storage Network on a different network to the Controller VM (CVM).**

正解: C、D

解説:

Network isolation is critical for security and performance:

* Option C: Storage (internal) and Public (external) networks must be on separate VLANs/virtual networks to prevent unauthorized access to internal traffic.

* Option D: The Storage Network should be isolated from the CVM network to avoid AOS cluster interference.

* Incorrect:

* A: CVMs manage AOS storage; Objects Storage Network should not share this segment.

* B: Combining networks violates security best practices.

Reference:Nutanix Objects Deployment Guide:

"Place Objects Storage Network on a dedicated internal network, segregated from Public Networks and CVM traffic. Use distinct virtual networks for each."(Chapter: "Network Segmentation Best Practices")Nutanix NUSA Course:"Isolate Storage Network (backend) from Public Network (client-facing) and CVM network to ensure cluster stability and security."(Module: "Objects Network Design")

質問 # 55

Question:

A user with Edit Buckets permission has been tasked with deleting old Nutanix Objects buckets created by a former employee. Why is this user unable to execute the task?

- **A. User does not have the Delete Buckets permission.**
- B. The buckets don't have Object Versioning enabled.
- C. The buckets don't have a Lifecycle Policy associated.
- D. User is only able to delete buckets assigned to them.

正解: A

解説:

In Nutanix Objects, bucket management permissions are granularly controlled. The Edit Buckets permission allows a user to modify bucket configurations (such as policy changes, tagging, and settings), but it does not grant the ability to delete the bucket.

From the NUSA training:

"The Delete Buckets permission is separate from Edit Buckets. Users with Edit Buckets can change configurations but cannot remove the bucket itself." Thus, the user's inability to delete buckets stems from lacking the explicit Delete Buckets permission.

質問 # 56

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NCP-US-6.10模擬試験最新版: <https://www.jpctestking.com/NCP-US-6.10-exam.html>

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