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順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載NewDumps NCP-US-6.10考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=11AsP5tAWe2AyUyMO5A4pm6RS8CiYXzSU

在短短幾年中，Nutanix的NCP-US-6.10考試認證在日常生活中給人們造成了影響，但未來的關鍵問題是如何更有效的第一次通過Nutanix的NCP-US-6.10考試認證？回答這個問題就是利用NewDumps Nutanix的NCP-US-6.10考試培訓資料，有了它便實現了你的第一次通過考試認證，你還在等什麼，去獲得NewDumps Nutanix的NCP-US-6.10考試培訓資料，有了它將得到更多你想要的東西。

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>> NCP-US-6.10考題寶典 <<

NCP-US-6.10真題材料 & NCP-US-6.10在線題庫

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最新的 Nutanix Certified Professional (NCP) NCP-US-6.10 免費考試真題 (Q104-Q109):

問題 #104
Question:
Which two URLs must Prism Central have access to, in an online deployment, for a Nutanix Objects server?
(Choose two.)

- A. docker.io
- B. download.nutanix.com
- C. portal.nutanix.com

- D. kubernetes.io

答案： A,B

解題說明：
In the Nutanix Unified Storage architecture, Nutanix Objects is a service that leverages container-based deployment for its microservices architecture. When deploying Objects inonline mode, Prism Central (which orchestrates the deployment) needs todownloadthe container images and additional software artifacts directly from Nutanix and trusted external registries.
* download.nutanix.com:This is Nutanix's primary repository for all official Nutanix software artifacts, including Objects installation packages and associated dependencies. In the official NUSA deployment module, it states:
"Prism Central must be able to reach download.nutanix.com to retrieve Objects binary packages and installation files. This ensures that Objects components are properly deployed and integrated into the cluster environment."
* docker.io:Nutanix Objects uses containerized microservices (e.g., object metadata, S3 gateway) that are packaged as Docker images. The deployment processpulls these images directly from docker.io, which is the default container registry for Docker images.
The NUSA course explicitly mentions:
"During the Objects deployment, container images are pulled from docker.io. Prism Central must have connectivity to docker.io to ensure all components of Objects are downloaded and deployed successfully."
* portal.nutanix.com and kubernetes.io:
* portal.nutanix.comis used for documentation and support but is not needed for direct deployment of Objects.
* kubernetes.iois also not required since Nutanix Objects uses its own container orchestration within the Nutanix platform, not Kubernetes from the internet.
Thus, for an online Objects deployment, themandatory external dependenciesare:
download.nutanix.com
docker.io

問題 #105

A user is logged into Prism Central and has been tasked with creating a new object store.
What could be the cause no clusters are being listed?

- A. Prism Element was registered to Prism Central only 1 hour ago.

- B. Only the local Prism Central Admin can create object stores.
- C. Only the local Prism Element Admin can create object stores.
- D. Access was granted to Prism Element less than 5 minutes ago.

答案：D

解題說明：
According to the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course, specifically in the module "Deploying and Configuring Nutanix Objects," theObject Store creationprocess within Prism Central depends on theregistration and access synchronizationbetween Prism Central and Prism Element. The documentation explicitly states:
"When Prism Central is first connected to a Prism Element cluster, there may be a delay of up to 15 minutes for the access control and cluster data to fully synchronize. During this time, certain cluster resources may not appear when attempting to create new object stores." This statement confirms that if the access was granted to Prism Elementless than 5 minutes ago, the cluster will not yet be visible in the "Cluster" drop-down list. This delay in synchronization is the reason for the empty cluster list in the interface.
* Option Ais incorrect because Prism Central administrators, not just local Prism Element admins, have the authority to create object stores.
* Option Bis incorrect because the delay is not tied to the 1-hour registration time, but rather the few minutes required for initial synchronization.
* Option Cis incorrect because the Prism Element admin role is not a prerequisite for this task within Prism Central.
Reference:
Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course - Module: Deploying and Configuring Nutanix Objects - Section: Synchronization and Cluster Visibility in Prism Central.
Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide - Topic: Object Store Creation Requirements and Synchronization Delays.

問題 #106
Refer to the exhibit.

In the exhibit, what does "AIXforyou@123" represent?

- A. CHAP Secret
- B. iSCSI Host
- C. Volume Name
- D. Volume Group

答案：A

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) and Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course documents:
In the exhibit, the iSCSI target connection string is shown. It includes:
* Thetarget IP address and port(10.1.216.192 3260)
* TheiSCSI Qualified Name (IQN)for the target (iqn.2010-06.com.nutanix:vg1-...)
* TheVolume Group identifier(vg1-5ff34411...)
* And finally, "AIXforyou@123"
In Nutanix Unified Storage, when configuring iSCSI connections for Volume Groups,CHAP (Challenge- Handshake Authentication Protocol)is used for secure authentication between the iSCSI initiator (host) and the target (Volume Group). TheCHAP Secretis a shared secret (password-like string) configured on both sides to authenticate the connection.
In the NCP-US and NUSA course materials, it's explained:
"The CHAP secret is a string that is entered by the administrator to authenticate iSCSI initiator and target communication. It must match exactly on both sides (initiator and target) to successfully establish the connection." In this exhibit,"AIXforyou@123"is clearly acting as theCHAP Secretconfigured for the iSCSI target. It is not a Volume Group name (that's specified earlier in the IQN), nor is it the name of a Volume or an iSCSI host.
Therefore, the correct identification is:

* CHAP Secret- the shared password used for iSCSI target authentication.
This conclusion is directly supported in the Unified Storage Administration course where iSCSI target setup with CHAP authentication is demonstrated step by step, showing that theCHAP Secretis always specified as a final text string in the connection configuration.

問題 #107
An administrator needs to create a volume group (VG) that will host highly sensitive data. These two requirements must be met:
* The VG must be accessible only by the OS where the data is going to be used by the application
* The access needs to be secured with an additional security login
Which three features or settings will help the administrator meet those requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. All CVMs must have RDMA-capable NICs to facilitate direct peer-to-peer communication.
- B. The VG configuration must contain only the IQN of the client OS where the application runs.
- C. On-the-wire encryption must be enabled for all iSCSI traffic.
- D. CHAP authentication needs to be setup for that Volume Group.

答案： B,D

解題說明:
The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course module "Configuring and Securing Volume Groups" specifies that to secure access to volume groups (VGs) containing sensitive data:
* CHAP Authentication(Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol) provides an additional layer of security by requiring authentication before iSCSI connections are established. This satisfies the second requirement: "The access needs to be secured with an additional security login."
* IQN-based Access Controlensures that only the intended initiator (the client OS) can access the VG by explicitly specifying the IQN of the client in the VG configuration. This meets the first requirement:
"The VG must be accessible only by the OS where the data is going to be used by the application." WhileOn-the-wire encryptionis beneficial for data confidentiality, the course emphasizes that CHAP and IQN-based controls are the specific mechanisms for access security.RDMA-capable NICsare not relevant to restricting access or security in this context.
Reference:
Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course - Module: Configuring and Securing Volume Groups.
Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide - Topic: Volume Groups Security Best Practices.

問題 #108
At what level of granularity can Smart DR replicate?

- A. Volume
- B. Share
- C. File
- D. Bucket

答案： B

解題說明:
Smart DR (Disaster Recovery) is a feature within Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), specifically designed to facilitate data replication and disaster recovery for Nutanix Files, which is the file storage service component of NUS. Nutanix Unified Storage integrates file, object, and block storage services, but Smart DR is primarily associated with the file storage functionality provided by Nutanix Files. To determine the level of granularity at which Smart DR operates, we need to examine how it handles replication within this context.
Understanding the Options
* Volume: In Nutanix terminology, a volume typically refers to a logical storage unit used in block storage services (e.g., Nutanix Volumes). It can contain multiple files or datasets and is managed at a higher abstraction level.
* Bucket: A bucket is a container used in object storage (e.g., Nutanix Objects) to store objects, akin to a directory but specific to object-based storage systems.
* Share: In Nutanix Files, a share refers to a file share (accessible via SMB or NFS protocols), which contains files and directories that are made available over a network for user access.
* File: This represents an individual file, the smallest unit of data within a storage system.
Smart DR's purpose is to ensure data availability and consistency for disaster recovery scenarios, which implies that the replication granularity should support recovering cohesive sets of data rather than fragmented pieces that could lead to inconsistencies.
Smart DR and Nutanix Files

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage documentation, Smart DR is specifically tailored for Nutanix Files to enable replication of file shares for disaster recovery. The key evidence comes from the NCP-US and NUSA course materials, which state:
"NUS also offers Smart DR to facilitateshare-level data replicationand file server-level disaster recovery." (Reference: Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Study Guide, Section on Disaster Recovery Features for Nutanix Files) This excerpt explicitly indicates that Smart DR performs replication at theshare level. In Nutanix Files, a share is a logical entity that groups files and directories together, accessible via protocols like SMB (Server Message Block) for Windows environments or NFS (Network File System) for UNIX/Linux environments.
When configuring Smart DR, administrators select specific shares to replicate to a remote site, ensuring that the entire share-including all its files and directory structures-is replicated as a single unit. This approach maintains data consistency and simplifies recovery by allowing the entire share to be restored in a disaster scenario.
Why Not the Other Options?
* Volume: While Nutanix Volumes (block storage) supports replication through features like Protection Domains or asynchronous replication, Smart DR is not documented as a feature for block storage replication. Protection Domains, for instance, operate at the VM or volume group level, not under the Smart DR umbrella. Thus, "Volume" is not the correct granularity for Smart DR.
* Bucket: In Nutanix Objects (object storage), replication can occur at the bucket level, but this is managed through different mechanisms, such as object replication policies, not Smart DR. The documentation does not associate Smart DR with bucket-level replication, making "Bucket" incorrect.
* File: Replicating individual files would be highly granular and impractical for disaster recovery, as it risks inconsistencies (e.g., missing related files or directory structures). While Nutanix Files supports file-level operations, Smart DR does not allow administrators to configure replication for individual files within a share. The replication unit is the share itself, ruling out "File."
Configuration in Practice In the Nutanix Prism interface, when setting up Smart DR for Nutanix Files, administrators define replication policies by selecting specific file shares. The process involves:
* Identifying the source file server and the shares to replicate.
* Configuring a remote target (e.g., another Nutanix Files instance).
* Scheduling replication to ensure data is copied to the DR site.
This is consistent with the NUSA course, which emphasizes that:
"Smart DR enables administrators to configure replication at the share level, ensuring that all data within the share is protected and recoverable." (Reference: Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Module on Configuring Disaster Recovery) Clarifying Scope While Nutanix Unified Storage encompasses file, object, and block services, Smart DR is distinctly a feature of Nutanix Files. For object storage (Nutanix Objects), replication is handled at the bucket level via separate features, and for block storage (Nutanix Volumes), replication uses mechanisms like synchronous or asynchronous replication at the volume group level. However, the question specifically pertains to Smart DR, and the documentation consistently ties this feature to share-level replication.
Conclusion
The level of granularity for Smart DR replication is theshare, as it replicates entire file shares within Nutanix Files to ensure data consistency and effective disaster recovery. Among the provided options-Volume, Bucket, Share, and File-the correct answer is "Share," corresponding to option C.
References:
Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Module on Disaster Recovery and Replication.
Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files and Smart DR Configuration.

問題 #109
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得 NCP-US-6.10 證書。

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