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## Nutanix NCP-US-6.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify the steps to deploy Nutanix Files</li><li>• Given a scenario, determine product and sizing parameters</li></ul> |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Analyze and Monitor Nutanix Unified Storage</li><li>• Describe the use of Data Lens for data security</li></ul>          |

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage</li> <li>• Identify the steps to deploy Nutanix Objects</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configure Nutanix Objects</li> <li>• Describe how to monitor performance and usage</li> </ul>   |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix Unified Storage</li> <li>• Perform upgrades</li> <li>• maintenance for Files</li> <li>• Objects implementations</li> </ul>       |
| Topic 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configure Nutanix Files with advanced features</li> <li>• Determine the appropriate method to ensure data availability</li> <li>• recoverability</li> </ul> |
| Topic 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Troubleshoot issues related to Nutanix Files</li> <li>• Explain Data Management processes for Files and Objects</li> </ul>                                  |
| Topic 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Troubleshoot issues related to Nutanix Objects</li> <li>• Troubleshoot issues related to Nutanix Volumes</li> </ul>   |

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## Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.5 Sample Questions (Q103-Q108):

### NEW QUESTION # 103

An administrator is trying to create a Distributed Share, but the Use Distributed Share/Export type instead of Standard option is not present when creating the share.

What is most likely the cause for this?

- A. The cluster only has three nodes.
- B. The cluster is configured with hybrid storage
- **C. The file server resides on a single node cluster.**
- D. The file server does not have the correct license

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The most likely cause for this issue is that the file server resides on a single node cluster. A distributed share is a type of SMB share or NFS export that distributes the hosting of top-level directories across multiple FSVMs, which improves load balancing and performance. A distributed share cannot be created on a single node cluster, because there is only one FSVM available. A distributed share requires at least two nodes in the cluster to distribute the directories. Therefore, the option to use distributed share/export type instead of standard is not present when creating a share on a single node cluster. Reference: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 33; Nutanix Files Solution Guide, page 8

### NEW QUESTION # 104

After configuring Smart DR, an administrator is unable to see the policy in the Policies tab. The administrator has confirmed that all FSVMs are able to connect to Prism Central via port 9440 bidirectionally. What is the possible reason for this issue?

- A. Port 7515 should be open for all Internal/Storage IPs of FSVMs on the Source and Target cluster.
- B. The primary and recovery file servers do not have the same protocols.
- **C. The primary and recovery file servers do not have the same version.**
- D. Port 7515 should be open for all External/Client IPs of FSVMs on the Source and Target cluster.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Smart DR in Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), is a disaster recovery (DR) solution that simplifies the setup of replication policies between file servers (e.g., using NearSync, as seen in Question 24).

After configuring a Smart DR policy, the administrator expects to see it in the Policies tab in Prism Central, but it is not visible despite confirmed connectivity between FSVMs and Prism Central via port 9440 (used for Prism communication, as noted in Question 21). This indicates a potential mismatch or configuration issue.

Analysis of Options:

\* Option A (The primary and recovery file servers do not have the same version): Correct. Smart DR requires that the primary and recovery file servers (source and target) run the same version of Nutanix Files to ensure compatibility. If the versions differ (e.g., primary on Files 4.0, recovery on Files 3.8), the Smart DR policy may fail to register properly in Prism Central, resulting in it not appearing in the Policies tab. This is a common issue in mixed-version environments, as Smart DR relies on consistent features and APIs across both file servers.

\* Option B (Port 7515 should be open for all External/Client IPs of FSVMs on the Source and Target cluster): Incorrect. Port 7515 is not a standard port for Nutanix Files or Smart DR communication. The External/Client network of FSVMs (used for SMB/NFS traffic) communicates with clients, not between FSVMs or with Prism Central for policy management. Smart DR communication between FSVMs and Prism Central uses port 9440 (already confirmed open), and replication traffic between FSVMs typically uses other ports (e.g., 2009, 2020), but not 7515.

\* Option C (The primary and recovery file servers do not have the same protocols): Incorrect.

Nutanix Files shares can support multiple protocols (e.g., SMB, NFS), but Smart DR operates at the file server level, not the protocol level. The replication policy in Smart DR replicates share data regardless of the protocol, and a protocol mismatch would not prevent the policy from appearing in the Policies tab—it might affect client access, but not policy visibility.

\* Option D (Port 7515 should be open for all Internal/Storage IPs of FSVMs on the Source and Target cluster): Incorrect. Similar to option B, port 7515 is not relevant for Smart DR or Nutanix Files communication. The Internal/Storage network of FSVMs is used for communication with the Nutanix cluster's storage pool, but Smart DR policy management and replication traffic do not rely on port

7515. The key ports for replication (e.g., 2009, 2020) are typically already open, and the issue here is policy visibility, not replication traffic.

Why Option A?

Smart DR requires compatibility between the primary and recovery file servers, including running the same version of Nutanix Files. A version mismatch can cause the Smart DR policy to fail registration in Prism Central, preventing it from appearing in the Policies tab. Since port 9440 connectivity is already confirmed, the most likely issue is a version mismatch, which is a common cause of such problems in Nutanix Files DR setups.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Files Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"Smart DR requires that the primary and recovery file servers run the same version of Nutanix Files to ensure compatibility. A version mismatch between the source and target file servers can prevent the Smart DR policy from registering properly in Prism Central, resulting in the policy not appearing in the Policies tab."

:

Nutanix Files Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Smart DR Configuration Requirements" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Disaster

Recovery".=====

## NEW QUESTION # 105

An organization currently has a Files cluster for their office data including all department shares. Most of the data is considered cold Data and they are looking to migrate to free up space for future growth or newer data.

The organization has recently added an additional node with more storage. In addition, the organization is using the Public Cloud for .. storage needs.

What will be the best way to achieve this requirement?

- A. Backup the data using a third-party software and replicate to the cloud.

- **B. Enable Smart Tiering in Files within the File Console.**
- C. Setup another cluster and replicate the data with Protection Domain.
- D. Migrate cold data from the Files to tape storage.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The organization uses a Nutanix Files cluster, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), for back office data, with most data classified as Cold Data (infrequently accessed). They want to free up space on the Files cluster for future growth or newer data. They have added a new node with more storage to the cluster and are already using the Public Cloud for other storage needs. The goal is to migrate Cold Data to free up space while considering the best approach.

Analysis of Options:

\* Option A (Set up another cluster and replicate the data with Protection Domain): Incorrect.

Setting up another cluster and using a Protection Domain to replicate data is a disaster recovery (DR) strategy, not a solution for migrating Cold Data to free up space. Protection Domains are used to protect and replicate VMs or Volume Groups, not Files shares directly, and this approach would not address the goal of freeing up space on the existing Files cluster-it would simply create a copy on another cluster.

\* Option B (Enable Smart Tiering in Files within the Files Console): Correct. Nutanix Files supports Smart Tiering, a feature that allows data to be tiered to external storage, such as the Public Cloud (e.g., AWS S3, Azure Blob), based on access patterns. Cold Data (infrequently accessed) can be automatically tiered to the cloud, freeing up space on the Files cluster while keeping the data accessible through the same share. Since the organization is already using the Public Cloud, Smart Tiering aligns perfectly with their infrastructure and requirements.

\* Option C (Migrate cold data from Files to tape storage): Incorrect. Migrating data to tape storage is a manual and outdated process for archival. Nutanix Files does not have native integration with tape storage, and this approach would require significant manual effort, making it less efficient than Smart Tiering. Additionally, tape storage is not as easily accessible as cloud storage for future retrieval.

\* Option D (Back up the data using a third-party software and replicate to the cloud): Incorrect.

While backing up data with third-party software and replicating it to the cloud is feasible, it is not the best approach for this scenario. This method would create a backup copy rather than freeing up space on the Files cluster, and it requires additional software and management overhead. Smart Tiering is a native feature that achieves the goal more efficiently by moving Cold Data to the cloud while keeping it accessible.

Why Option B?

Smart Tiering in Nutanix Files is designed for exactly this use case: moving Cold Data to a lower-cost storage tier (e.g., Public Cloud) to free up space on the primary cluster while maintaining seamless access to the data.

Since the organization is already using the Public Cloud and has added a new node (which increases local capacity but doesn't address Cold Data directly), Smart Tiering leverages their existing cloud infrastructure to offload Cold Data, freeing up space for future growth or newer data. This can be configured in the Files Console by enabling Smart Tiering and setting policies to tier Cold Data to the cloud.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Files Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"Smart Tiering in Nutanix Files allows administrators to tier Cold Data to external storage, such as AWS S3 or Azure Blob, to free up space on the primary Files cluster. This feature can be enabled in the Files Console, where policies can be configured to identify and tier infrequently accessed data while keeping it accessible through the same share."

:

Nutanix Files Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Smart Tiering in Nutanix Files" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Data Management Features".

## NEW QUESTION # 106

Which port is required between a CVM or Prism Central to [insights.nutanix.com](https://insights.nutanix.com) for Data Lens configuration?

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Data Lens is a SaaS that provides file analytics and reporting, anomaly detection, audit trails, ransomware protection features, and tiering management for Nutanix Files. To configure Data Lens, one of the network requirements is to allow HTTPS (port 443) traffic

between a CVM or Prism Central to [insights.nutanix.com](https://insights.nutanix.com).

This allows Data Lens to collect metadata and statistics from the FSVMs and display them in a graphical user interface. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 93; Nutanix Data Lens User Guide. Data Lens is a cloud-based service hosted at [insights.nutanix.com](https://insights.nutanix.com), and Nutanix requires secure communication over HTTPS (port 443) for configuration and operation. The CVMs or Prism Central must have outbound access to [insights.nutanix.com](https://insights.nutanix.com) on port 443 to enable Data Lens, authenticate with the service, and send/receive analytics data.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Data Lens Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"Data Lens requires outbound connectivity from the Nutanix cluster (CVMs or Prism Central) to [insights.nutanix.com](https://insights.nutanix.com)

over port 443 (HTTPS). Ensure that this port is open for secure communication to enable Data Lens configuration and operation."

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Nutanix Data Lens Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Network Requirements for Data Lens" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Data Lens Network Configuration".

### NEW QUESTION # 107

An organization is implementing their first Nutanix cluster. In addition to hosting VMs, the cluster will be providing block storage services to existing physical servers, as well as CIFS shares and NFS exports to the end users. Security policies dictate that separate networks are used for different functions, which are already configured as:

\* Management - VLAN 500 - 10.10.50.0/24

\* iSCSI access - VLAN 510 - 10.10.51.0/24

\* Files access - VLAN 520 - 10.10.52.0/24

How should the administrator configure the cluster to ensure the CIFS and NFS traffic is on the correct network and accessible by the end users?

- A. Create a new virtual switch in Network Configuration, assign it VLAN 520, and configure the Files client network on it.
- B. Configure the Data Services IP in Prism Central with an IP on VLAN 520.
- **C. Create a new subnet in Network Configuration, assign it VLAN 520, and configure the Files client network on it.**
- D. Configure the Data Services IP in Prism Element with an IP on VLAN 520.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The organization is deploying a Nutanix cluster to provide block storage (via iSCSI), CIFS shares, and NFS exports (via Nutanix Files). Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), uses File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs) to serve CIFS (SMB) and NFS shares to end users. The security policy requires separate networks:

\* Management traffic on VLAN 500 (10.10.50.0/24).

\* iSCSI traffic on VLAN 510 (10.10.51.0/24).

\* Files traffic on VLAN 520 (10.10.52.0/24).

To ensure CIFS and NFS traffic uses VLAN 520 and is accessible by end users, the cluster must be configured to route Files traffic over the correct network.

Analysis of Options:

\* Option A (Create a new subnet in Network Configuration, assign it VLAN 520, and configure the Files client network on it):

Correct. Nutanix Files requires two networks: a Client network (for CIFS

/NFS traffic to end users) and a Storage network (for internal communication with the cluster's storage pool). To isolate Files traffic on VLAN 520, the administrator should create a new subnet in the cluster's Network Configuration (via Prism Element), assign it to VLAN 520, and then configure the Files instance to use this subnet as its Client network. This ensures that CIFS and NFS traffic is routed over VLAN 520, making the shares accessible to end users on that network.

\* Option B (Configure the Data Services IP in Prism Element with an IP on VLAN 520): Incorrect.

The Data Services IP is used for iSCSI traffic (as seen in Question 25, where it was configured for VLAN 510). It is not used for CIFS or NFS traffic, which is handled by Nutanix Files. Configuring the Data Services IP on VLAN 520 would incorrectly route iSCSI traffic, not Files traffic.

\* Option C (Create a new virtual switch in Network Configuration, assign it VLAN 520, and configure the Files client network on it): Incorrect. A virtual switch is used for VM networking (e.g., for AHV VMs), but Nutanix Files traffic is handled by FSVMs, which use the cluster's network configuration for external communication. While FSVMs are VMs, their network configuration is managed at the Files instance level by specifying the Client network, not by creating a new virtual switch. The correct approach is to configure the subnet for the Files Client network, as in option A.

\* Option D (Configure the Data Services IP in Prism Central with an IP on VLAN 520): Incorrect.

As with option B, the Data Services IP is for iSCSI traffic, not CIFS/NFS traffic. Additionally, the Data Services IP is configured in Prism Element, not Prism Central, making this option doubly incorrect.

Why Option A?



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