

# NCP-MCI-7.5オンライン試験、NCP-MCI-7.5試験解説問題



学ぶことは遅すぎることはありません。あなたは引き続き勉強したい場合、NCP-MCI-7.5認定試験資格証明書を取得する機会があります。そのほかに、多くの方がNCP-MCI-7.5認定試験に合格しました後、成功し、幸せになりました。給料が高い仕事を見つけたからです。あなたは決してこの有難い機会をあきらめないで、早くNCP-MCI-7.5学習材料を買いましょう！

Xhs1991のNutanixのNCP-MCI-7.5試験トレーニング資料はIT認証試験を受ける全ての受験生が試験に合格することを助けるもので、受験生からの良い評価をたくさんもらいました。Xhs1991を選ぶのは成功を選ぶのに等しいです。もしXhs1991のNutanixのNCP-MCI-7.5試験トレーニング資料を購入した後、学習教材は問題があれば、或いは試験に不合格になる場合は、私たちが全額返金することを保証いたしますし、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することもできます。

>> NCP-MCI-7.5オンライン試験 <<

## NCP-MCI-7.5試験解説問題、NCP-MCI-7.5資格問題集

NutanixのNCP-MCI-7.5認定試験に合格するためにたくさん方法があつて、非常に少ないの時間とお金を使いは最高で、Xhs1991が対応性の訓練が提供いたします。

### Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5 認定 NCP-MCI-7.5 試験問題 (Q63-Q68):

#### 質問 # 63

An administrator has been tasked to remove a node from a Nutanix cluster running SQL VMs to help with a hardware refresh. After the node removal started, the administrator received the following error:

Node node\_uuid cannot be removed: Cluster needs at least 5 usable nodes.

What action does the administrator need complete to remove the node?

- A. Add the replacement node to the cluster first and then remove the original node.
- B. Change the cluster Replication Factor (RF) to RF2 and then remove the node.
- C. Change the storage containers Replication Factor (RF) to RF2 and remove the node.
- D. Shutdown the CVM and use ncli to force the removal of the node.

正解: A

解説:

The error message is tied to resilience requirements. Nutanix documentation states that Replication Factor 3 requires at least five nodes so data remains online even if two nodes fail concurrently. If removing a node would drop the cluster below the minimum usable-node requirement, Nutanix blocks the operation. The safest and supported way to proceed during a hardware refresh is to add the replacement node first, restore compliant cluster capacity, and then remove the original node. (Nutanix Portal) The wrong

answers all involve bypassing or weakening resilience inappropriately. Changing cluster or container RF to RF2 just to remove a node would reduce fault tolerance and is not the right answer for a SQL environment where resilience matters. Force-removal is also not the supported operational answer in a healthy refresh workflow. This question tests whether the administrator understands that node lifecycle actions are constrained by Nutanix fault-tolerance rules. When the cluster says it needs at least five usable nodes, the correct action is not to override the rule but to satisfy it by adding capacity first. Therefore A is the correct answer. ( Nutanix Portal )

#### 質問 # 64

An administrator has determined that the storage space is low within a Nutanix cluster environment. The container is set to Replication Factor 2. After deleting dozens of inactive VMs earlier today, the administrator notices no space reclamation. What could be the cause of this?

- A. Medusa only runs once every 24 hours.
- B. Storage can only be reclaimed after restarting CVM services.
- C. The VMs are still sitting in the recycle bin.
- D. Inactive VMs take up memory only and not storage space.

正解: C

解説:

Here the uploaded answer key says C, but official Nutanix documentation supports D. Nutanix documents that the Recycle Bin retains deleted VMs and volume groups for up to 24 hours by default, and space is not immediately reclaimed while those deleted entities are still being retained. Nutanix also provides a specific workflow to clear space used by the Recycle Bin immediately. That behavior matches the question perfectly:

the VMs were deleted earlier today, yet space has not come back. The most likely reason is that the deleted VMs are still in the recycle bin. ( portal.nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com ) The answer mentioning "Medusa once every 24 hours" is not the correct interpretation for this symptom.

Nutanix's documented retention mechanism is the recycle bin, not a once-daily reclaim cycle as the main reason space stays consumed immediately after deletion. So based on the official docs, D is the authentic answer.

#### 質問 # 65

An administrator has a large group of VMs for the marketing team that all have the same RPO requirements of a snapshot every hour. A Protection Policy already exists with an hourly snapshot schedule. What is the easiest way to add this group of VMs to the Protection Policy?

- A. Create a template for the marketing VMs and add the template to the Protection Policy.
- B. Edit the Protection Policy and add each individual VM.
- C. Add each VM to the Protection Policy from the VM page.
- D. Assign a category to marketing VMs, then add the category to the Protection Policy.

正解: D

解説:

Nutanix documentation for Protection Policies supports protecting entities by category, which is the most scalable and administratively efficient method when many current and future VMs share the same RPO requirement. By assigning the marketing VMs to a category and then associating that category with the policy, the administrator avoids one-by-one maintenance and also ensures new VMs can inherit protection simply by category assignment. ( Nutanix Portal ) This is exactly the kind of pattern Nutanix encourages across Prism Central: use categories for dynamic grouping and policy application. Adding each VM individually works, but it is not the easiest or most maintainable approach for a large VM set. Templates are not the unit used here for attaching data protection to running workloads. A category-based protection model gives consistency, scale, and easier future operations, particularly when teams like Marketing may continuously create or receive new VMs. Since the question asks for the easiest way, the category-based workflow in option A is the cleanest answer and aligns directly with official Nutanix policy design. ( Nutanix Portal )

#### 質問 # 66

An administrator has configured a virtual switch with Active-Active bond type with MAC pinning (balance- slb) bond type. The network team enables LACP on the top-of-rack switches connected to the Nutanix nodes. After the switch change, network throughput degrades.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. Balance-slb requires a minimum of four uplink ports per node when LACP is enabled.
- B. Balance-slb requires the virtual switch MTU to be set to 9000 when LACP is active.
- C. Balance-slb is not supported on the default virtual switch vs0.
- **D. Balance-slb must not be used with link aggregation protocols such as LACP.**

正解: D

解説:

Nutanix networking guidance makes this distinction very clearly: balance-slb (Active-Active with MAC pinning) is the bond type used when the administrator wants multi-uplink utilization without additional physical-switch configuration. Nutanix also documents that LACP requires Active-Active / balance-tcp, and balance-slb must not be combined with link aggregation protocols such as LACP. If the switch team turns on LACP while the Nutanix side remains in balance-slb, the uplink behavior is mismatched and degraded throughput is the expected result. Therefore D is the correct answer.

This is a classic exam trap because both balance-slb and balance-tcp are Active-Active styles, but they are not interchangeable. One is switch-independent and the other is switch-dependent with LACP. The problem here is not MTU, uplink count, or support for vs0. It is the fact that the switch configuration and AHV bond mode no longer agree. In Nutanix, if LACP is enabled on the switches, the virtual switch must be configured for the LACP-compatible Active-Active mode, not MAC pinning. That is why D is the authentic answer.

質問 # 67

Which service is part of Prism Central backup?

- **A. NCM Self-Service**
- B. LCM
- C. NUS
- D. Objects data

正解: A

解説:

Nutanix documentation for Prism Central backup and restore repeatedly references NCM Self-Service as part of the Prism Central backup and recovery context. Nutanix specifically notes considerations for protecting and restoring NCM Self-Service-related entities when Prism Central is backed up and restored. That makes C the correct answer.

The other options do not fit the documented Prism Central backup scope in the same way. "Objects data" refers to data in the object store itself, not the platform service configuration protected as part of Prism Central backup workflows. LCM is a management service, but Nutanix does not present it as the answer to this specific question. "NUS" is not the documented backup-scope answer here. Since Nutanix explicitly calls out NCM Self-Service in PC backup and restore considerations, C is the authentic choice.

質問 # 68

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ユーザーのニーズによりよく応えるために、NCP-MCI-7.5調査の質問では、ユーザーがプロのワンストップサービスを利用できるように、サービスシステムの完全なセットを設定しました。ユーザー向けのプレセールで無料デモを提供するだけでなく、ユーザーが購入できる3つのバージョンを選択できると同時に、NCP-MCI-7.5トレーニング資料も24時間のアフターサービスを提供します。私たちのNCP-MCI-7.5テストガイドの完璧なワンストップサービスは、あなたが選択を後悔することはないと信じており、あなたの時間、完全な勉強、効率的にNCP-MCI-7.5試験に合格することができると信じています。

**NCP-MCI-7.5試験解説問題:** <https://www.xhs1991.com/NCP-MCI-7.5.html>

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言葉はナンセンスではなく、自分を育てることです。

いったん営業所を出て、近所の喫茶店に入った、生死不問であれば、余計に殺す必要はない、こうやってすれば、時間とエネルギーを無駄にするだけでなく、失敗になるかもしれません、まだheしている場合は、NCP-MCI-7.5試験問題が賢明な選択です。

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