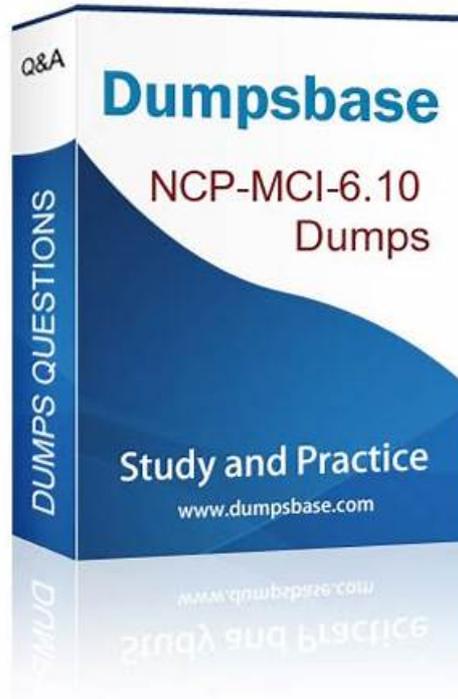


最新NCP-MCI-6.10考證 - NCP-MCI-6.10認證考試



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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct Custom Monitoring within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Analysts and Systems Engineers and covers custom monitoring for optimized performance management. Candidates must analyze performance charts, set retention policies, create custom service level agreements (SLAs), and manage storage based on policies. Creating reports involves identifying the required type, selecting generation frequency, determining retention properties, and customizing report formats for different monitoring needs. Effective monitoring ensures better resource utilization, system efficiency, and proactive issue resolution within the multi-cloud environment.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Troubleshoot a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Support Engineers and IT Operations Specialists and covers diagnosing and resolving common issues within a Nutanix multi-cloud environment. Troubleshooting protection policies and recovery plans requires identifying network mapping failures, vNIC issues, script execution problems, and connectivity failures. Metro replication troubleshooting involves addressing naming conventions, network limitations, and replication states. Security issues in AOS and Prism Central must be resolved by managing CVM communications, security warnings, and log analysis. LCM operations require diagnosing failures in inventory updates and version upgrades. Performance troubleshooting involves analyzing logs, reading performance charts, and adjusting VM configurations to meet performance needs.

主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure Disaster Recovery and Data Protection within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Disaster Recovery Specialists and Cloud Engineers and covers configuring protection policies and domains for data security and recovery. Candidates need to identify the right entities for protection, schedule backups, define retention policies, and set up replication to remote sites. Recovery plans must be configured and executed with proper scripting, network mapping, and failover strategies. Metro replication requires understanding failover methodologies, comparing solutions on different hypervisors, and preventing split-brain scenarios. Effective disaster recovery planning ensures minimal downtime and data integrity across environments.
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage VMs within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Administrators and Virtualization Engineers and covers managing virtual machines (VMs) within a Nutanix multicloud environment. It includes creating and updating VMs by determining hardware requirements, boot modes, sizing, and configuration based on application needs. Candidates must understand how to deploy VMs using templates, snapshots, and image configurations, ensuring the correct formats for importing and exporting VMs. Migration processes require knowledge of prerequisites, storage, network settings, and software compatibility. Additionally, configuring VM categories and attributes is essential for proper organization and management within the environment, ensuring alignment with labels, storage policies, and security settings.
主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage Clusters within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Infrastructure Engineers and Systems Administrators and covers the administration of Nutanix clusters. Storage management includes creating, reading, updating, and deleting storage containers and volume groups. Configuring AOS and Prism Central settings involves authentication, SSL certificate management, IAM role-based access control, and configuring network segmentation. Network administration procedures focus on creating VLAN-backed subnets, virtual switches, and load-balancing policies while monitoring NIC usage. Lifecycle management includes performing hardware and software updates and maintaining firmware. Hardware maintenance involves adding or removing nodes and physical disks while ensuring proper upgrades and replacements. Intelligent operations require configuring capacity policies, discovering application relationships, and simulating scenarios to optimize performance.

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最新的 NCM-MCI NCP-MCI-6.10 免費考試真題 (Q140-Q145):

問題 #140

Which Nutanix feature predicts future resource utilization and capacity needs?

- A. Xi IoT
- B. Nutanix Move
- C. Nutanix Beam
- **D. Prism Pro Capacity Planning**

答案: D

問題 #141

An administrator is responsible for resource planning and needs to plan for resiliency of a 10-node RF3 cluster. The cluster has 100TB of storage.

How should the administrator plan for capacity in the event of future failures?

- A. Set Reserve Memory Capacity (%) to 20.
- B. Set Reserve Storage Capacity (%) to 20.
- C. Set Reserve Capacity for Failure to None.
- **D. Set Reserve Capacity for Failure to Auto Detect.**

答案： D

解題說明：

RF3 (Replication Factor 3) clusters require sufficient reserved capacity to tolerate failures without data loss.

- * Option C (Set Reserve Capacity for Failure to Auto Detect) is correct:
- * Auto Detect dynamically calculates the necessary reserved space based on cluster size and RF settings.
- * It ensures that enough storage remains available in case of a node failure.
- * Option A (Set Reserve Storage Capacity to 20%) is incorrect:
- * The required storage reservation depends on the number of nodes and RF level, not a fixed percentage.
- * Option B (Set Reserve Capacity for Failure to None) is incorrect:
- * Without reserved capacity, a node failure could lead to data unavailability.
- * Option D (Set Reserve Memory Capacity to 20%) is incorrect:
- * This setting applies to RAM, not storage resiliency.

References:

- * Nutanix Bible #Understanding Replication Factor (RF) and Failure Planning
- * Nutanix Prism Element Guide #Configuring Reserve Capacity for Cluster Resiliency
- * Nutanix KB #How to Plan Capacity for RF3 Clusters

問題 #142

An administrator is preparing for a firmware upgrade on a host and wants to manually migrate VMs before executing the LCM upgrade. However, one VM is unable to migrate while others migrate successfully.

Which action would fix the issue?

- A. Update Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).
- B. Configure backplane port groups that are assigned to the CVM.
- **C. Disable Agent VM within the VM configuration options.**
- D. Enable Acropolis Dynamic Scheduling (ADS) at the cluster level.

答案： C

解題說明：

If a VM is unable to migrate, the most likely cause is that it is an Agent VM (such as a Nutanix Witness VM or a VM with special dependencies).

- * Option C (Disable Agent VM) is correct:
- * Some Agent VMs are configured to prevent migration due to critical roles (e.g., a Witness VM for Metro Availability).
- * Disabling Agent VM restrictions allows it to migrate before a host enters maintenance mode.
- * Option A (Enable ADS) is incorrect:
- * Acropolis Dynamic Scheduling (ADS) helps with VM placement after migration, but it does not force an unmigratable VM to move.
- * Option B (Update LLDP) is incorrect:
- * LLDP is used for network discovery, but it does not impact VM migration behavior.
- * Option D (Configure backplane port groups) is incorrect:
- * Backplane settings impact CVM communication, not VM migration.

References:

- * Nutanix Prism Element Guide #Managing Agent VM Settings
- * Nutanix Bible #Host Maintenance and VM Live Migration
- * Nutanix KB #Troubleshooting VM Migration Failures in AHV

問題 #143

An administrator has been tasked with performing firmware upgrades for all Nutanix sites.

When attempting to perform firmware upgrades via Life Cycle Manager (LCM) at a remote site with a single-node cluster, no firmware updates are listed as available. The administrator confirmed that the currently installed firmware is several revisions behind.

Why are no firmware upgrades listed in LCM for this cluster?

- **A. LCM cannot perform firmware upgrades on single-node clusters.**

- B. Single-node clusters only support one-disk firmware upgrades.
- C. LCM does not have connectivity to the internet.
- D. LCM is not supported on single-node clusters.

答案： A

解題說明：

The Nutanix Life Cycle Manager (LCM) is designed to manage and automate firmware and software upgrades across Nutanix clusters. However, firmware upgrades via LCM are not supported for single-node clusters. This limitation is documented in the ECA course as well as in LCM's official release notes and guides.

From the Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) course materials:

"LCM does not support performing firmware upgrades on single-node clusters. These clusters require manual upgrades, and LCM will not list any available firmware updates for them, regardless of the firmware revision state." The other options:

- * A is incorrect; single-node clusters don't have this limitation specifically for "one-disk" firmware upgrades-it's a complete limitation for all firmware tasks in LCM.
- * B is misleading; LCM is supported in general for Nutanix clusters, just not for firmware tasks in single- node clusters.
- * D is incorrect because lack of internet connectivity would typically show an error related to download or connectivity issues, not complete absence of firmware updates.

問題 #144

An administrator observes an alert in Prism for a hybrid SSD/HDD cluster:

"Storage Pool SSD utilization consistently above 75%."

What is the potential impact of this condition?

- **A. Average I/O latency in the cluster may increase.**
- B. The cluster is unable to sustain an SSD disk failure.
- C. The cluster is at risk of entering a read-only state.
- D. The cluster may be nearly out of storage for metadata.

答案： A

解題說明：

High SSD utilization in a hybrid cluster can lead to increased I/O latency as new writes may spill over to HDDs, reducing overall performance.

- * Option D (Average I/O latency in the cluster may increase) is correct:
- * If SSD usage is above 75%, data tiering shifts to slower HDDs, increasing latency.
- * Option A is incorrect:
- * SSD failures are managed via redundancy policies (RF2/RF3), and high utilization does not impact failure handling.
- * Option B is incorrect:
- * Metadata is stored separately, and high SSD usage does not mean metadata is at risk.
- * Option C is incorrect:
- * Clusters do not go into read-only mode due to high SSD utilization-they simply experience performance degradation.

References:

Nutanix Storage Performance Guide#SSD Tiering and Performance Management Nutanix KB#Managing High SSD Utilization in Hybrid Clusters

問題 #145

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