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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q146-Q151):

NEW QUESTION # 146

What is the purpose of Replication Factor (RF) in Nutanix storage?

- A. To optimize SSD and HDD performance in hybrid clusters
- **B. To provide data redundancy by storing multiple copies of data**
- C. To increase read performance by caching data in memory
- D. To migrate workloads between clusters automatically

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 147

Which configuration option allows a VM to be powered on before the rest of the VMs when starting a host?

- A. Recovery plan
- **B. High Availability**
- C. Agent VM
- D. Host affinity

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix High Availability (HA) determines the order in which VMs are restarted after a host failure or during host start sequences.

Documentation states:

"VM restart priority levels defined in the High Availability policy determine which VMs are restarted first during node recovery or host power-on events." Nutanix HA allows administrators to assign priority levels such as High, Medium, or Low. The system ensures VMs with higher priority power on before other workloads.

Host affinity simply pins VMs to physical hosts and does not control boot order. Agent VMs are infrastructure components and not involved in workload priority. Recovery plans apply only to DR workflows, not standard host restart behavior.

Thus, the correct answer is High Availability.

NEW QUESTION # 148

When expanding a cluster, what is required to automatically discover nodes?

- A. New nodes have same hypervisor versions
- **B. IPv4 multicast allowed on physical switches**
- C. IPv6 multicast allowed on physical switches
- D. New nodes have same AOS versions

Answer: B

Explanation:

During cluster expansion, Nutanix uses the Controller VM discovery service, which relies on multicast-based node advertisement.

The internal architecture documentation states:

"Node discovery during cluster expansion requires IPv4 multicast to be enabled and permitted on the switching infrastructure." This allows new nodes to announce themselves to the existing cluster through standard Nutanix discovery packets.

IPv6 multicast is not used for node discovery. Matching AOS or hypervisor versions is recommended for compatibility but not required for discovery itself. These are post-discovery compatibility concerns, not prerequisites.

Thus, IPv4 multicast is required for automatic node discovery.

NEW QUESTION # 149

An administrator needs to optimize a VM's storage by leveraging compression features. The VM's vDisks are currently stored in a default storage container with no optimizations enabled.

How should the administrator proceed?

- A. Recreate the VM in the Production storage container and copy data.
- B. Migrate the VM to the Production storage container.
- C. Recreate the vDisk in the Production storage container and copy data.
- **D. Migrate vDisks to the Production storage container.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Moving vDisks to a storage container with compression enabled ensures better data efficiency without downtime.

- * Option A (Migrate vDisks) is correct:
- * vDisk migration is non-disruptive and allows compression settings to be applied dynamically.
- * Option B (Recreate the VM) is incorrect:
- * Rebuilding the VM is unnecessary and would cause downtime.
- * Option C (Migrate the VM) is incorrect:
- * VM migration does not guarantee that only vDisks move, and it may disrupt performance.
- * Option D (Recreate vDisk) is incorrect:
- * This method is manual and time-consuming, while Nutanix provides an automated approach.

References:

- * Nutanix Storage Optimization Guide#Enabling Compression on Existing vDisks
- * Nutanix KB#Migrate vDisks Between Storage Containers for Optimization

NEW QUESTION # 150

What can be used to easily group a set of VMs?

- A. Projects
- **B. Tags**
- C. Catalog Items
- D. Labels

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Nutanix ECA course covers various methods for organizing and managing virtual machines (VMs) within a Nutanix environment, particularly in Prism Central. The question focuses on easily grouping a set of VMs, which requires a mechanism that is flexible, scalable, and straightforward to apply across multiple VMs for management, reporting, or policy application.

Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:

- * Module: Prism Central Management, Section: Entity Organization "Tags provide a flexible way to group entities such as VMs in Prism Central. Tags are key-value pairs that can be assigned to VMs to categorize them for management, reporting, or policy enforcement. They are easy to apply and can be used to group VMs dynamically across clusters."
- * Module: VM Management, Section: Grouping VMs "To group a set of VMs for simplified management, Tags are the recommended approach. Unlike Categories, which are used for role-based access control and policy enforcement, Tags are lightweight and ideal for custom grouping without additional configuration overhead." Explanation of Options:
 - * A. Catalog Items This is incorrect. Catalog Items in Nutanix are used within the Nutanix Calm or Marketplace to manage application blueprints or service offerings, not for grouping VMs. The ECA course states: "Catalog Items represent deployable applications or services in the Marketplace, not a mechanism for grouping existing VMs." They are unrelated to VM organization.
 - * B. Labels This is incorrect. The term "Labels" is not used in Nutanix ECA documentation for grouping VMs. While Labels may be a generic term in other platforms, Nutanix uses "Tags" or "Categories" for similar purposes. The ECA materials do not reference Labels as a feature in Prism Central or Prism Element for VM grouping.
 - * C. Projects This is incorrect. Projects in Nutanix Prism Central are used to manage resources, users, and policies for a group of workloads, typically for multi-tenancy or resource allocation. While VMs can be associated with Projects, this involves additional configuration (e.g., assigning users, quotas, and policies) and is not the easiest way to group VMs. The ECA course notes: "Projects are used for resource governance and multi-tenancy, requiring additional setup compared to Tags for simple VM grouping."
 - * D. Tags This is the correct answer. Tags are lightweight, user-defined key-value pairs that can be applied to VMs in Prism Central to group them for management, monitoring, or reporting purposes. The ECA course emphasizes that Tags are easy to assign and manage, making them ideal for grouping VMs without the overhead of other mechanisms like Categories or Projects. Tags can be applied to multiple VMs at once and used in searches, dashboards, or scripts.
- * Supporting Extract: "Tags allow administrators to quickly group VMs by assigning custom key-value pairs, such as 'Department: HR' or 'Environment: Production.' They are ideal for ad-hoc grouping and can be leveraged in Prism Central for filtering and management tasks." Additional Context from ECA:
 - * Tags are managed in Prism Central under the Entities > Tags section, where administrators can create, assign, and manage Tags for VMs and other entities. The ECA course highlights their simplicity: "Tags require minimal configuration and can be applied to VMs in bulk, making them the easiest method for grouping."
 - * Unlike Categories, which are used for policy enforcement (e.g., security or placement policies), Tags are purely for organizational purposes, aligning with the question's focus on ease of use.

Supporting Reference from Web Results:

