

# 試験の準備方法-素敵なNCM-MCI最新問題試験-有難いNCM-MCI問題トレーニング

## MCIスクリーニング検査プラスとは？

採血1本でMCI(軽度認知障害)のリスクを調べる検査です。  
(認知症になりやすいかどうかの可能性を予測するもので、  
認知症の診断に用いられるものではありません。)



少量の採血なので  
短時間で終了



専用の報告書が  
返送される



詳しくは受付までお問い合わせください

GoShiken当社の専門家は、Nutanix NCM-MCIの試験概要に従って教科書を書き直し、すべての重要な問題を収集し、重要なメモを作成して、集中的にレビューできるようにしました。専門家は、例、図、その他の方法を通じて、すべての不可解な知識ポイントの信頼できる解釈も実施しました。NCM-MCI学習教材で使用される表現は非常に理解しやすいです。業界の新人であっても、専門知識を非常に簡単に理解できます。NCM-MCIトレーニングトレント：Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10は、準備に最適な学習ガイドです。

## Nutanix NCM-MCI 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Business Continuity: The topic of business continuity measures knowledge about analyzing BCDR plans for compliance and evaluating BCDR plans for specific workloads.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Advanced Configuration and Troubleshooting: This topic covers sub-topics of executing API calls, configuring third-party integrations, analyzing AOS security posture, and translate business needs into technical solutions. Lastly, it discusses troubleshooting Nutanix services as well.</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Analyze and Optimize Network Performance: Focal points of this topic are overlay networking, physical networks, virtual networks, network configurations, and flow policies. Moreover, questions about configurations also appear.</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Analyze and Optimize Storage Performance: It covers storage settings, workload requirements, and storage internals.</li></ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Analyze and Optimize VM Performance: Manipulation of VM configuration for resource utilization is discussed in this topic. It also explains interpreting VM, node, and cluster metrics.</li></ul>

>> NCM-MCI最新問題 <<

## ユニーク-効率的なNCM-MCI最新問題試験-試験の準備方法NCM-MCI問題トレーニング

これは高効率の時代であり、NutanixおそらくNCM-MCI証明書を通じてのみ競争力を証明する方法が最も簡単です。ただし、他の問題に巻き込まれる可能性があるため、多くの人にとって時間は限られています。GoShiken NCM-MCI学習教材を使用すると、すべての問題が疑いなく簡単に解決されます。信頼できる有効なNCM-MCI試験トレントだけでなく、最も柔軟な学習方法も提供できます。また、他の多くのお客様と同様に、Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10試験に合格する必要があることを確認できます。

## Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10 認定 NCM-MCI

## 試験問題 (Q11-Q16):

### 質問 # 11

#### Task 3

An administrator needs to assess performance gains provided by AHV Turbo at the guest level. To perform the test the administrator created a Windows 10 VM named Turbo with the following configuration.

1 vCPU

8 GB RAM

SATA Controller

40 GB vDisk

The stress test application is multi-threaded capable, but the performance is not as expected with AHV Turbo enabled. Configure the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo.

Note: Do not power on the VM. Configure or prepare the VM for configuration as best you can without powering it on.

#### 正解:

#### 解説:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Element of cluster A using the credentials provided.

Go to VM > Table and select the VM named Turbo.

Click on Update and go to Hardware tab.

Increase the number of vCPUs to match the number of multiqueues that you want to enable. For example, if you want to enable 8 multiqueues, set the vCPUs to 8. This will improve the performance of multi-threaded workloads by allowing them to use multiple processors.

Change the SCSI Controller type from SATA to VirtIO. This will enable the use of VirtIO drivers, which are required for AHV Turbo.

Click Save to apply the changes.

Power off the VM if it is running and mount the Nutanix VirtIO ISO image as a CD-ROM device. You can download the ISO image from Nutanix Portal.

Power on the VM and install the latest Nutanix VirtIO drivers for Windows 10. You can follow the instructions from Nutanix Support Portal.

After installing the drivers, power off the VM and unmount the Nutanix VirtIO ISO image.

Power on the VM and log in to Windows 10.

Open a command prompt as administrator and run the following command to enable multiqueue for the VirtIO NIC:

```
ethtool -L eth0 combined 8
```

Replace eth0 with the name of your network interface and 8 with the number of multiqueues that you want to enable. You can use `ipconfig /all` to find out your network interface name.

Restart the VM for the changes to take effect.

You have now configured the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo. You can run your stress test application again and observe the performance gains.

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LKPdCAO> change vCPU to 2/4 ?

Change SATA Controller to SCSI:

```
acli vm.get Turbo
```

Output Example:

```
Turbo {
  config {
    agent_vm: False
    allow_live_migrate: True
  }
  boot {
    boot_device_order: "kCdrom"
    boot_device_order: "kDisk"
    boot_device_order: "kNetwork"
    uefi_boot: False
  }
  cpu_passthrough: False
  disable_branding: False
  disk_list {
    addr {
      bus: "ide"
```

```

index: 0
}
cdrom: True
device_uuid: "994b7840-dc7b-463e-a9bb-1950d7138671"
empty: True
}
disk_list {
  addr {
    bus: "sata"
    index: 0
  }
  container_id: 4
  container_uuid: "49b3e1a4-4201-4a3a-8abc-447c663a2a3e"
  device_uuid: "622550e4-fb91-49dd-8fc7-9e90e89a7b0e"
  naa_id: "naa.6506b8dcda1de6e9ce911de7d3a22111"
  storage_vdisk_uuid: "7e98a626-4cb3-47df-a1e2-8627cf90eae6"
  vmdisk_size: 10737418240
  vmdisk_uuid: "17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716"
}
flash_mode: False
hwclock_timezone: "UTC"
machine_type: "pc"
memory_mb: 2048
name: "Turbo"
nic_list {
  connected: True
  mac_addr: "50:6b:8d:b2:a5:e4"
  network_name: "network"
  network_type: "kNativeNetwork"
  network_uuid: "86a0d7ca-acfd-48db-b15c-5d654ff39096"
  type: "kNormalNic"
  uuid: "b9e3e127-966c-43f3-b33c-13608154c8bf"
  vlan_mode: "kAccess"
}
num_cores_per_vcpu: 2
num_threads_per_core: 1
num_vcpus: 2
num_vnuma_nodes: 0
vga_console: True
vm_type: "kGuestVM"
}
is_rfl_vm: False
logical_timestamp: 2
state: "Off"
uuid: "9670901f-8c5b-4586-a699-41f0c9ab26c3"
}
acli vm.disk_create Turbo clone_from_vmdisk=17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716 bus=scsi remove the old disk acli
vm.disk_delete 17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716 disk_addr=sata.0

```

## 質問 # 12

### Task 10

An administrator is working to create a VM using Nutanix V3 API calls with the following specifications.

\* VM specifications:

- \* vCPUs: 2
- \* Memory: 8GB
- \* Disk Size: 50GB
- \* Cluster: Cluster A
- \* Network: default- net

The API call is failing, indicating an issue with the payload:

The body is saved in Desktop/ Files/API\_Create\_VM,text

Correct any issues in the text file that would prevent from creating the VM. Also ensure the VM will be created as speeded and make sure it is saved for re-use using that filename.

Deploy the vm through the API

Note: Do not power on the VM.

正解:

解説:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LLEzCAO>

<https://jsonformatter.curiousconcept.com/#>

acli net.list (uuid network default\_net)

ncli cluster info (uuid cluster)

Put Call: <https://Prism Central IP address : 9440/api/nutanix/v3/vms>

Edit these lines to fix the API call, do not add new lines or copy lines.

You can test using the Prism Element API explorer or PostMan

Body:

```
{
{
"spec": {
"name": "Test_Deploy",
"resources": {
"power_state": "OFF",
"num_vcpus_per_socket": ,
"num_sockets": 1,
"memory_size_mib": 8192,
"disk_list": [
{
"disk_size_mib": 51200,
"device_properties": {
"device_type": "DISK"
}
},
{
"device_properties": {
"device_type": "CDROM"
}
}
],
"nic_list": [
{
"nic_type": "NORMAL_NIC",
"is_connected": true,
"ip_endpoint_list": [
{
"ip_type": "DHCP"
}
],
"subnet_reference": {
"kind": "subnet",
"name": "default_net",
"uuid": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000"
}
},
{
"cluster_reference": {
"kind": "cluster",
"name": "NTNXDemo",
```

```
"uuid": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000"
},
"api_version": "3.1.0",
"metadata": {
  "kind": "vm"
}
}
```

<https://www.nutanix.dev/2019/08/26/post-a-package-building-your-first-nutanix-rest-api-post-request/> Reference

### 質問 # 13

#### Task4

An administrator will be deploying Flow Networking and needs to validate that the environment, specifically switch vs1, is appropriately configured. Only VPC traffic should be carried by the switch.

Four versions each of two possible commands have been placed in Desktop\Files\Network\flow.txt. Remove the hash mark (#) from the front of correct First command and correct Second command and save the file.

Only one hash mark should be removed from each section. Do not delete or copy lines, do not add additional lines. Any changes other than removing two hash marks (#) will result in no credit.

Also, SSH directly to any AHV node (not a CVM) in the cluster and from the command line display an overview of the Open vSwitch configuration. Copy and paste this to a new text file named Desktop\Files\Network\AHVswitch.txt.

Note: You will not be able to use the 192.168.5.0 network in this environment.

First command

```
#net.update_vpc_traffic_config virtual_switch=vs0
net.update_vpc_traffic_config virtual_switch=vs1
#net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config virtual_switch=vs0
#net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config virtual_switch=vs1
```

Second command

```
#net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config permit_all_traffic=true
net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config permit_vpc_traffic=true
#net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config permit_all_traffic=false
#net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config permit_vpc_traffic=false
```

正解:

解説:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

First, you need to open the Prism Central CLI from the Windows Server 2019 workstation. You can do this by clicking on the Start menu and typing "Prism Central CLI". Then, you need to log in with the credentials provided to you.

Second, you need to run the two commands that I have already given you in Desktop\Files\Network\flow.txt. These commands are: net.update\_vpc\_traffic\_config virtual\_switch=vs1 net.update\_vpc\_east\_west\_traffic\_config permit\_vpc\_traffic=true These commands will update the virtual switch that carries the VPC traffic to vs1, and update the VPC east-west traffic configuration to allow only VPC traffic. You can verify that these commands have been executed successfully by running the command:

```
net.get_vpc_traffic_config
```

This command will show you the current settings of the virtual switch and the VPC east-west traffic configuration.

Third, you need to SSH directly to any AHV node (not a CVM) in the cluster and run the command:

```
ovs-vsctl show
```

This command will display an overview of the Open vSwitch configuration on the AHV node. You can copy and paste the output of this command to a new text file named Desktop\Files\Network\AHVswitch.txt.

You can use any SSH client such as PuTTY or Windows PowerShell to connect to the AHV node. You will need the IP address and the credentials of the AHV node, which you can find in Prism Element or Prism Central.

remove # from greens

On AHV execute:

```
sudo ovs-vsctl show
```

CVM access AHV access command

nutanix@NTNX-A-CVM:192.168.10.5:~\$ ssh root@192.168.10.2 "ovs-vsctl show" Open AHVswitch.txt and copy paste output

### 質問 # 14

#### Task 14

The application team has requested several mission-critical VMs to be configured for disaster recovery. The remote site (when added) will not be managed by Prism Central. As such, this solution should be built using the Web Console.

Disaster Recovery requirements per VM:

Mkt01

RPO: 2 hours

Retention: 5 snapshots

Fin01

RPO: 15 minutes

Retention: 7 days

Dev01

RPO: 1 day

Retention: 2 snapshots

Configure a DR solution that meets the stated requirements.

Any objects created in this item must start with the name of the VM being protected.

Note: the remote site will be added later

**正解:**

**解説:**

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure a DR solution that meets the stated requirements, you can follow these steps:

Log in to the Web Console of the source cluster where the VMs are running.

Click on Protection Domains on the left menu and click on Create Protection Domain.

Enter a name for the protection domain, such as PD\_Mkt01, and a description if required. Click Next.

Select Mkt01 from the list of VMs and click Next.

Select Schedule Based from the drop-down menu and enter 2 hours as the interval. Click Next.

Select Remote Site from the drop-down menu and choose the remote site where you want to replicate the VM. Click Next.

Enter 5 as the number of snapshots to retain on both local and remote sites. Click Next.

Review the protection domain details and click Finish.

Repeat the same steps for Fin01 and Dev01, using PD\_Fin01 and PD\_Dev01 as the protection domain names, and adjusting the interval and retention values according to the requirements.

□  
□  
□  
□  
□

#### 質問 # 15

Refer to the exhibit.

□  
□  
□  
□  
□

#### Task1

A newly created Windows VM "SQL02" is experiencing poor storage performance when compared to "SQL01" running within the same cluster, on the same storage container.

The cluster is in a healthy state.

Create a new session named Monitor SQL02 with meaningful metrics. Right click on the session page and click Select All then paste this into Notepad and save it as Task 1.txt on the desktop.

Also, save the analysis as a report named "MonitorSQL02" and send the report as a PDF on a daily basis to

perf\_group@ACME.org. Reports should not be retained. If any new objects need to be created, use monitorvm2 in the name.

Finally, correct the issue within "SQL02"

Notes:

Do not power on the VMs.

While you will be creating a session, you will need to examine the VM configurations to determine the issue.

Do not delete the VM to resolve the issue, any other destructive change is acceptable

**正解:**

**解説:**

See the Explanation

Explanation:

This is a classic Nutanix performance troubleshooting scenario. The issue is almost certainly that the VM was created using the wrong Disk Bus Type (IDE or SATA instead of SCSI).

Here is the step-by-step solution to complete Task 1.

#### Part 1: Analysis and Reporting

##### Create the Session

Log in to Prism Central (or Prism Element, depending on the exam environment, but Analysis is usually a PC feature).

Navigate to Operations -> Analysis.

Click New Session.

Name: Monitor SQL02

Entity: Search for and select the VM named SQL02.

Metrics: Since the issue is storage performance, search for and add these specific metrics:

Hypervisor IOPS (or Controller IOPS)

Hypervisor IO Latency (or Controller IO Latency)

Hypervisor IO Bandwidth

Click Save.

Save Session Data (Task 1.txt)

Open the "Monitor SQL02" session you just created.

(Per instructions): Right-click anywhere on the chart/data area -> Click Select All.

Copy the selected text (Ctrl+C).

Open Notepad on the provided desktop.

Paste the data.

Save the file as Task 1.txt on the Desktop.

##### Create and Schedule the Report

While still in the Analysis session, click the Create Report (or "Add to Report") button.

Report Name: MonitorSQL02

Report Settings:

Format: PDF

Frequency: Daily

Email Recipient: perf\_group@ACME.org

Retention: 0 (or "Do not retain", as requested).

Note: If the system forces you to create a new Report object and MonitorSQL02 is rejected, use monitorvm2 as the name per the instructions.

Save/Schedule the report.

#### Part 2: Diagnose and Fix the Issue

The Issue:

VM SQL02 was likely created with its data disks set to IDE or SATA.

Why this causes poor performance: IDE/SATA are emulated hardware with high CPU overhead and low queue depths (single-threaded).

The Standard: SQL01 (the healthy VM) is using SCSI, which is multithreaded and optimized for virtualization.

The Fix (Steps):

Navigate to the VM list in Prism.

Select SQL02 and click Update (or Edit).

Scroll down to the Disks section.

Identify the data disk(s). You will see the Bus Type listed as IDE or SATA.

Do not delete the VM. Instead, perform a disk conversion (destructive change to the disk is allowed, but we want to keep the data).

Method to Convert (Clone to SCSI):

Hover over the IDE/SATA disk to see the path/filename of the vDisk (or write it down).

Click Add New Disk.

Operation: select Clone from ADSF file.

Path: Browse to the storage container and select the file associated with the current IDE disk.

Bus Type: Select SCSI (This is the critical fix).

Index: Ensure it doesn't conflict with existing disks (usually index 1 or higher for data).

Click Add.

Once the new SCSI disk is added, find the original IDE/SATA disk and click the X to remove it.

Click Save.

Note: You do not need to power on the VM to verify. The change from IDE to SCSI allows the VM to use the Nutanix VirtIO drivers for maximum storage performance.

#### 質問 # 16

.....

貴重な時間を無駄にすることを心配する必要はありませんが、NCM-MCI認定を取得することに失敗します。多くの人が教材を使用しており、試験の合格率は99%です。これは、教材で学習している限り、間違いなくNCM-MCI試験に合格することを意味します。何らかの問題が発生し、NCM-MCI試験にNutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10合格しなかった場合、全額返金されます。当社Nutanixの誠実さは、製品の品質に起因しています。試験の学習資料の1年間の無料アップデートを提供します。さあ、決心してNCM-MCI試験の急流を手に入れましょう！

**NCM-MCI問題トレーニング:** <https://www.goshiken.com/Nutanix/NCM-MCI-mondaishu.html>

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