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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79

While configuring a remote site for PD-Based DR, an administrator elects to skip vStore mapping. Assuming the same container names don't exist on the two sites, what is the expected behavior of data placement at the remote site for replications?

- A. Container with lowest ID is chosen.
- **B. Replications fail to complete.**
- C. A container is randomly chosen.
- D. The default container is always chosen.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix documentation for PD-based DR remote-site configuration states that if vStore mapping is not configured, replication occurs to the remote container with the same name as the source container. Nutanix further explains that this fallback relies on the existence of that matching destination container. Therefore, if same-name containers do not exist on the two sites and no explicit vStore mapping is defined, the replication target cannot be resolved correctly and the replication will fail. That makes A the correct answer. This behavior is intentional. Nutanix does not randomly pick a destination container, nor does it silently force all replications into the default container. When administrators want different container names between source and target, the supported mechanism is vStore mapping. Skipping that mapping only works when identical container names already exist at both sites. Because the question explicitly removes that condition, replications fail to complete, which is why A is the authentic answer.

NEW QUESTION # 80

The administrator noticed, in the past hour, a VM is showing:

CPU ready time > 5%

Memory swap rate > 0 Kbps

Host I/O Stargate CPU usage > 85%

What type of VM displays these characteristics?

- A. Bully VM
- B. Inactive VM
- C. Over-provisioned VM
- **D. Constrained VM**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix Intelligent Operations documentation for behavioral learning and VM right-sizing identifies several thresholds used to detect resource pressure, including CPU ready time > 5% and memory swap rate > 0 Kbps.

Those are direct indicators that the VM is experiencing contention rather than simply being oversized or idle.

A VM in that state is not comfortably provisioned; it is operating under resource pressure. Nutanix uses the term constrained VM for workloads that are lacking sufficient resources and therefore show signs of stress such as CPU wait, memory swapping, or storage-path pressure. That makes C the correct answer.

The high Host I/O Stargate CPU usage strengthens the case that this is an under-served or stressed workload rather than an inactive or over-provisioned one. An inactive VM would not show these pressure signals. An over-provisioned VM typically wastes allocated resources but does not struggle for them. A bully VM consumes disproportionate resources and affects others, but the threshold clues given in Nutanix right-sizing guidance map more directly to a VM that is constrained. Therefore the most accurate category for these observed characteristics is C. Constrained VM.

NEW QUESTION # 81

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. Inactive VMs take up memory only and not storage space.
- **C. The VMs are still sitting in the recycle bin.**
- D. Storage can only be reclaimed after restarting CVM services.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 82

During an LCM upgrade, the pre-check test `_ahv_entering_mm_pinned_vms` pre-check fails on an AHV host.

The administrator reviews the listed VMs and finds that:

- * One VM is configured as an Agent VM
- * Two VMs are running Windows Defender Credential Guard
- * One VM has a vGPU-enabled

Based on the behavior of this pre-check, which action is required to allow the host to enter maintenance mode and proceed with the LCM upgrade?

- **A. Power off Agent VM, Credential Guard VMs, and pinned vGPU-enabled VM and restart the upgrade.**
- B. Enable DRS in the cluster to allow the VMs running Windows Defender Credential Guard to migrate.
- C. Manually migrate the Agent VM and the vGPU enabled VM to a different node in the cluster.
- D. Update the VM-VM anti-affinity rules so that the Agent VM can migrate to a different host in the cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nutanix LCM documentation for the pre-check `test_ahv_entering_mm_pinned_vms` explains that this check identifies VMs that block the host from entering maintenance mode. Nutanix also notes that during host updates, LCM automatically shuts down running non-migratable VMs before updating the host. In practice, VMs using certain pinned or non-migratable features-such as specific agent, passthrough, or unsupported migration cases-must be powered off if they cannot be moved safely. That makes D the best answer. (portal.nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com)

nutanix.com , portal.nutanix.com)

The key is that not every special VM can live-migrate in every environment. Credential Guard migration has CPU-generation limitations, and pinned or specialized VMs can still block maintenance. The safest supported action for the listed blocked VMs is to power them off, let the host enter maintenance mode, and then proceed. So D is the right operational answer.

NEW QUESTION # 83

An administrator is tasked with deploying a new VM with Secure Boot enabled for a UEFI boot configuration.

Which bus type should the administrator use to deploy the VirtIO ISO?

- **A. SATA**
- B. SAS
- C. IDE
- D. SCSI

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nutanix documentation for Windows VM creation on AHV clearly states that when deploying the Nutanix VirtIO ISO for a VM using Secure Boot and UEFI, the SATA bus type must be used. Nutanix also documents that IDE is not supported when Secure Boot is enabled for UEFI mode, which reinforces the correct bus choice. This makes C. SATA the correct answer directly from the official procedure. (Nutanix) This is a compatibility question, not a performance question. It can be tempting to choose SCSI because it is common in virtual machine storage design, but Nutanix's secure-boot provisioning guidance is explicit about the VirtIO ISO attachment method. The exam often checks whether the administrator remembers that the driver ISO itself has a required bus type in secure-boot scenarios. Since the supported method in the Nutanix documentation is to mount the VirtIO ISO on SATA, C is the correct answer. (Nutanix)

