

NCP-US-6.10 시험대비 덤프 최신 데모 덤프 공부자료

EMC DEP-3CR1 PowerProtect Cyber Recovery Exam 3

질문 #26
An enterprise customer needs a Cyber Recovery solution to be implemented. As an outcome from a previous workshop, the following backup environment needs to be protected to the CR Vault.
Location 1: 4 PowerProtect DDs
Location 2: 4 PowerProtect DDs
Location 3: 2 PowerProtect DDs
Location 4: 2 PowerProtect DDs
The customer wants to implement a CR Vault in a 5th location.
How many Cyber Recovery systems must be installed at a minimum level?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

정답 B

질문 #27
What vault status is displayed if none of the PowerProtect DD systems in the CR Vault are able to communicate with the Cyber Recovery software?

- A. Unknown
- B. Unlocked
- C. Locked
- D. Degraded

정답 B

질문 #28
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DEP-3CR1 높은 통과율 시험대비 덤프 공부:
https://www.koreadumps.com/DEP-3CR1_exam-braindumps.html

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DEP-3CR1 시험대비 덤프 최신자료 & DEP-3CR1 높은 통과율 시험대비 덤프 공부

Itexamdump NCP-US-6.10 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1F3FVmnNdeMnBDIfvDT_ZDoVPuw1S4WUox

Nutanix NCP-US-6.10 시험 기출문제를 애타게 찾고 계시나요? Itexamdump의 Nutanix NCP-US-6.10 덤프는 Nutanix NCP-US-6.10 최신 시험의 기출문제뿐만 아니라 정답도 표기되어 있고 저희 전문가들의 예상문제도 포함되어 있어 한방에 응시자들의 고민을 해결해드립니다. 구매 후 시험문제가 변경되면 덤프도 시험문제변경에 따라 업데이트 하여 무료로 제공해드립니다.

경쟁이 치열한 IT업계에서 굳굳한 자신만의 자리를 찾으려면 국제적으로 인정받는 IT자격증 취득은 너무나도 필요합니다. Nutanix 인증 NCP-US-6.10 시험은 IT인사들 중에서 뜨거운 인기를 누리고 있습니다. Itexamdump는 IT인증 시험에 대비한 시험전 공부자료를 제공해드리는 전문적인 사이트입니다. 한방에 쉽게 Nutanix 인증 NCP-US-6.10 시험에서 고득점으로 패스하고 싶다면 Itexamdump의 Nutanix 인증 NCP-US-6.10 덤프를 선택하세요. 저렴한 가격에 비해 너무나도 높은 시험적중율과 시험패스율, 언제나 여러분을 위해 최선을 다하는 Itexamdump가 되겠습니다.

>> NCP-US-6.10 시험대비 덤프 최신 데모 <<

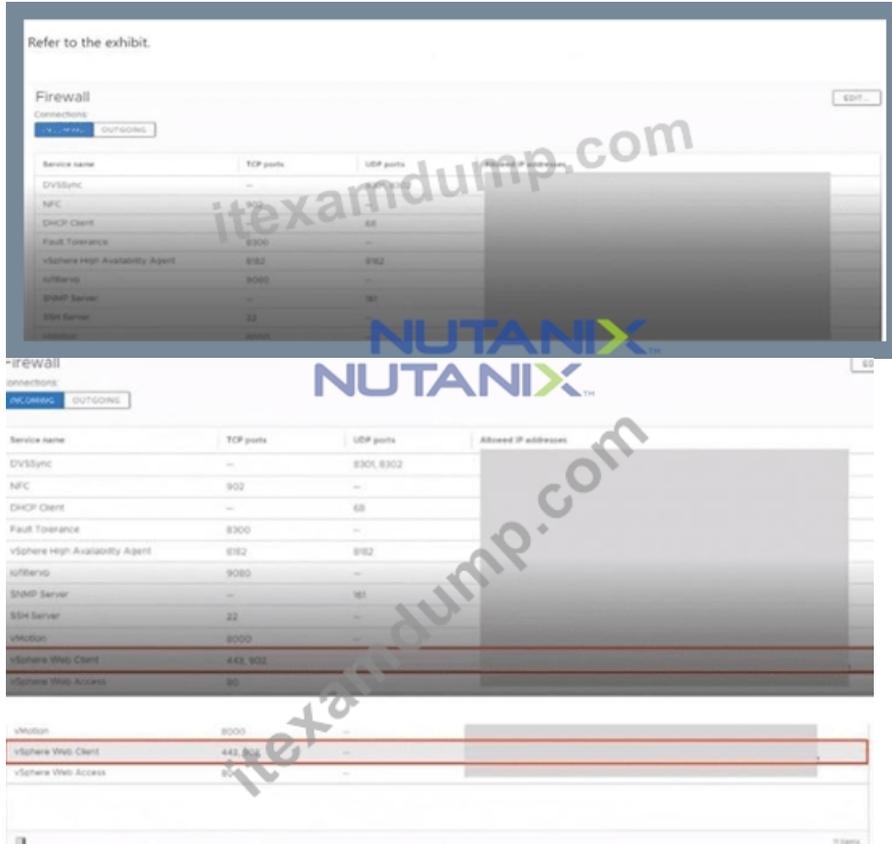
NCP-US-6.10 높은 통과율 시험자료, NCP-US-6.10 최신 시험 공부자료

Itexamdump는 여러 IT인증에 관심 있고 또 응시하고 싶으신 분들에게 편리를 드립니다. 그리고 많은 분들이 이미 Itexamdump 제공하는 덤프로 IT인증 시험을 한번에 패스를 하였습니다. 즉 우리 Itexamdump 덤프들은 아주 믿음이 가는 보장되는 덤프들이란 말이죠. Itexamdump에는 베테랑의 전문가들로 이루어진 연구팀이 있습니다, 그들은 IT 지식

과 풍부한 경험으로 여러 가지 여러분이 Nutanix 인증 NCP-US-6.10 시험을 패스할 수 있을 자료 등을 만들었습니다 여러분이 Nutanix 인증 NCP-US-6.10 시험에 많은 도움이 NCP-US-6.10 될 것입니다. Itexamdump 가 제공하는 NCP-US-6.10 테스트 버전과 문제집은 모두 NCP-US-6.10 인증 시험에 대하여 충분한 연구 끝에 만든 것이기에 무조건 한번에 NCP-US-6.10 시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다.

최신 Nutanix Certified Professional (NCP) NCP-US-6.10 무료 샘플 문제 (Q61-Q66):

질문 # 61



An administrator has noticed a firewall-enabled ESXi-based Nutanix cluster fails with the error: "Upgrade of file server NUTANIX failed due to ESX hosts' connectivity failing. Please check the ESX hosts' network." Based on the exhibit, which network should the administrator add to the vSphere Web Client firewall to allow the connection?

- A. 192.168.5.0/24
- B. 192.168.2.0/24
- C. 192.168.4.0/24
- D. 192.168.3.0/24

정답: A

설명:

The error message indicates that an upgrade of a Nutanix Files instance (referred to as "file server NUTANIX") on an ESXi-based Nutanix cluster failed due to connectivity issues with the ESX hosts. The exhibit likely shows the network configuration details of the cluster, including the IP ranges used for various components such as ESXi hosts, Controller Virtual Machines (CVMs), File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs), and management interfaces. The task requires identifying the network that needs to be added to the vSphere Web Client firewall to allow connectivity for the Nutanix Files upgrade process.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course explains that "Nutanix Files upgrades require communication between the ESXi hosts, CVMs, and FSVMs, typically over the management network and the storage network where FSVMs reside." In an ESXi-based Nutanix cluster, the FSVMs (which power Nutanix Files) communicate with the ESXi hosts for operations like upgrades, using the network configured for the FSVMs. The error suggests that the ESXi hosts' firewall is blocking this communication, likely because the FSVM network is not allowed in the vSphere firewall rules.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further details that "Nutanix Files FSVMs typically use a dedicated network for client and internal communication, often in the 192.168.5.0/24 range by default in Nutanix environments, unless reconfigured." This network, known as the internal FSVM network, is used for

communication between FSVMs, CVMs, and ESXi hosts during operations like upgrades. The default range of 192.168.5.0/24 is commonly assigned to FSVMs in Nutanix AHV and ESXi environments to isolate file server traffic from other network traffic, such as management or VM traffic.

Since the error indicates a connectivity failure between the ESXi hosts and the Nutanix Files instance during the upgrade, the most likely cause is that the ESXi hosts' firewall is blocking traffic from the FSVM network (192.168.5.0/24). The administrator needs to add this network to the vSphere Web Client firewall rules to allow inbound and outbound traffic, ensuring that the ESXi hosts can communicate with the FSVMs during the upgrade process.

The other options are incorrect based on typical Nutanix network configurations:

* 192.168.2.0/24: This range is often used for management traffic (e.g., Prism Element or ESXi management IPs) but is not typically the network for FSVMs.

* 192.168.3.0/24: This range may be used for VM traffic or other purposes, but it is not the default for FSVM communication.

* 192.168.4.0/24: This range is not commonly associated with FSVMs or Nutanix Files in standard configurations.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "during Nutanix Files upgrades, ESXi hosts must have network connectivity to the FSVMs, typically on the 192.168.5.0/24 network, and firewall rules must be updated to allow this traffic to prevent connectivity failures." The administrator should add the 192.168.5.0/24 network to the vSphere Web Client firewall to allow communication on the necessary ports (e.g., TCP 2049 for NFS, TCP 445 for SMB, and others used for FSVM-CVM communication).

References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Network requirements for Nutanix Files upgrades in ESXi environments." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Diagnosing network connectivity issues for Nutanix Files upgrades." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Default network configuration for FSVMs (192.168.5.0/24)."

질문 # 62

An administrator needs to configure an SMB share for the user profiles in a company. Which network share type is most suitable for this task?

- A. A standard share
- B. A connected share
- **C. A distributed share**
- D. A WORM share

정답: C

설명:

To configure an SMB share for user profiles in a company using Nutanix Files, the most suitable network share type is a **distributed share**. User profiles typically require a share that can scale with the number of users, provide high availability, and ensure consistent performance across multiple clients. A distributed share in Nutanix Files is designed to meet these needs by distributing data and workload across all File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs) in the file server, ensuring scalability and load balancing.

The **Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA)** course states, "A distributed share in Nutanix Files is ideal for workloads like user profiles, as it leverages all FSVMs to provide scalability, high availability, and consistent performance for large numbers of concurrent users." Distributed shares are optimized for environments where multiple users access the share simultaneously, such as in user profile scenarios where each user has a profile folder accessed via SMB. This share type ensures that the workload is balanced across FSVMs, preventing any single FSVM from becoming a bottleneck.

The **Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US)** study guide further elaborates that

"distributed shares are recommended for user profile storage in Nutanix Files, as they provide seamless scalability and fault tolerance by distributing data across all FSVMs in the file server." This is particularly important for user profiles, which are often accessed during login/logout events, requiring low latency and high concurrency support.

The other options are incorrect:

- **A standard share**: A standard share is hosted on a single FSVM, which can become a performance bottleneck and lacks the scalability needed for user profiles with many concurrent users.

- **A connected share**: There is no such share type as a "connected share" in Nutanix Files; this term is not applicable.

- **A WORM share**: A WORM (Write Once, Read Many) share is designed for immutable data retention (e.g., for compliance), not for user profiles, which require frequent read/write operations.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "distributed shares are the best choice for user profile storage in Nutanix Files, ensuring scalability and performance for enterprise environments with many users." References:

- Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Configuring distributed shares for user profiles."

- Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Share types in Nutanix Files for user workloads."

- Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Distributed shares for user profile storage."

질문 # 63

What is the maximum number of snapshots that can be configured for a Nutanix Files snapshot schedule?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

정답: C

설명:

The maximum number of snapshots that can be configured for a Nutanix Files snapshot schedule is 100.

Nutanix Files supports snapshot schedules to automate the creation of point-in-time snapshots for file shares, which are useful for data protection, recovery, and backup purposes. The snapshot schedule defines how frequently snapshots are taken and how many are retained.

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course, Nutanix Files allows administrators to configure snapshot schedules with a maximum retention of 100 snapshots per share. The course states, "Nutanix Files snapshot schedules can be configured to retain up to 100 snapshots, providing flexible data protection for file shares." This limit ensures that administrators can maintain a sufficient number of recovery points while managing storage efficiency.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide reinforces this by noting that

"the snapshot schedule for Nutanix Files supports a maximum of 100 snapshots per share, allowing for granular recovery options."

Administrators can configure the frequency (e.g., hourly, daily) and retention period, but the total number of snapshots retained cannot exceed 100 per share.

The other options (25, 50, 75) underestimate the maximum snapshot limit for Nutanix Files, as the system supports up to 100 snapshots to accommodate various data protection needs.

References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Configuring snapshot schedules and retention policies." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Snapshot management for Nutanix Files." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Snapshot schedules and maximum retention limits."

질문 # 64

Refer to the exhibit.



- A. iSCSI Host
- B. Volume Name
- C. CHAP Secret
- D. Volume Group

정답: C

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) and Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course documents:

In the exhibit, the iSCSI target connection string is shown. It includes:

- * The target IP address and port (10.1.216.192 3260)
- * The iSCSI Qualified Name (IQN) for the target (iqn.2010-06.com.nutanix.vg1-...)
- * The Volume Group identifier (vg1-5ff34411...)
- * And finally, "AIXforyou@123"

In Nutanix Unified Storage, when configuring iSCSI connections for Volume Groups, CHAP (Challenge- Handshake Authentication Protocol) is used for secure authentication between the iSCSI initiator (host) and the target (Volume Group). The CHAP Secret is a shared secret (password-like string) configured on both sides to authenticate the connection.

In the NCP-US and NUSA course materials, it's explained:

"The CHAP secret is a string that is entered by the administrator to authenticate iSCSI initiator and target communication. It must match exactly on both sides (initiator and target) to successfully establish the connection." In this exhibit, "AIXforyou@123" is clearly acting as the CHAP Secret configured for the iSCSI target. It is not a Volume Group name (that's specified earlier in the IQN), nor is it the name of a Volume or an iSCSI host.

Therefore, the correct identification is:

- * CHAP Secret- the shared password used for iSCSI target authentication.

This conclusion is directly supported in the Unified Storage Administration course where iSCSI target setup with CHAP authentication is demonstrated step by step, showing that the CHAP Secret is always specified as a final text string in the connection configuration.

질문 # 65

An administrator wants to use Smart DR to ensure that in the event of an unplanned loss of service, users are redirected automatically to the recovery site. What can satisfy this requirement?

- A. Configure AD and DNS access for seamless client failover.
- B. Register PE clusters to PC before enabling the Files Manager.
- C. Configure Protection Policy replication schedule.
- D. Register Nutanix Files with the same PC.

정답: A

설명:

To ensure that users are automatically redirected to the recovery site during an unplanned loss of service when using Smart DR for Nutanix Files, the administrator must configure Active Directory (AD) and DNS access for seamless client failover. Smart DR enables disaster recovery by replicating file shares between primary and recovery sites, and automatic client redirection requires proper configuration of AD and DNS to update client access to the recovery site's file server.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "For Smart DR to support seamless failover in Nutanix Files, AD and DNS must be configured to redirect clients to the recovery site's file server VIP automatically during a failover event." This involves ensuring that the file server's DNS name resolves to the recovery site's VIP and that AD authentication is available at the recovery site to maintain user access to file shares.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide elaborates that "Smart DR failover requires AD and DNS integration to update the file server's DNS records to point to the recovery site's VIP, ensuring clients are redirected without manual intervention." This configuration allows clients to continue accessing file shares using the same DNS name, with the underlying IP address switching to the recovery site's VIP during failover.

The other options are incorrect or insufficient:

* Configure Protection Policy replication schedule: While configuring a replication schedule is necessary for Smart DR to replicate data, it does not address the requirement for automatic client redirection, which depends on AD and DNS.

* Register PE clusters to PC before enabling the Files Manager: Registering Prism Element (PE) clusters to Prism Central (PC) is a prerequisite for managing Nutanix Files, but it does not directly enable automatic client redirection for Smart DR.

* Register Nutanix Files with the same PC: While Nutanix Files instances may be managed by the same Prism Central, this does not ensure automatic client redirection, which requires AD and DNS configuration.

The NUSA course documentation highlights that "Smart DR leverages AD and DNS to provide seamless failover, ensuring clients are automatically redirected to the recovery site's file server without service interruption." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Smart DR configuration and failover requirements." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Smart DR and client failover configuration." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Configuring AD and DNS for Smart DR failover."

질문 # 66

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