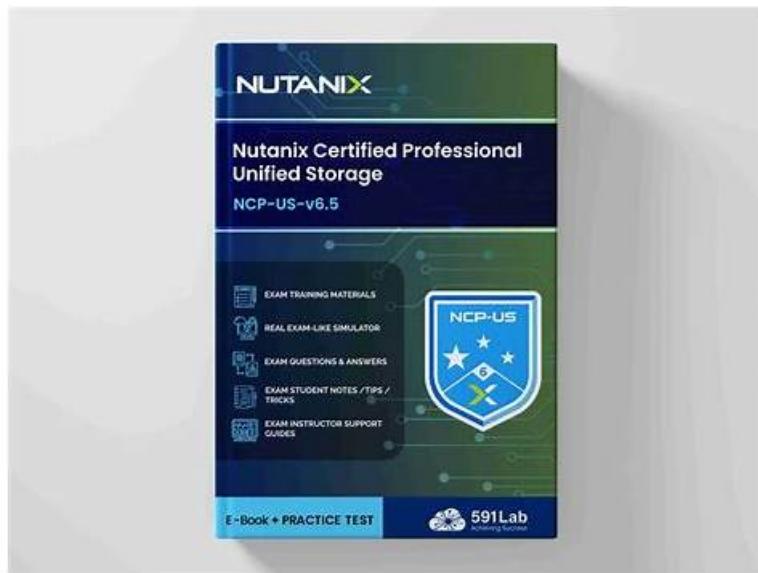


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## Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

### NEW QUESTION # 61

An administrator has been tasked with troubleshooting a storage performance problem for a large database VM with the following configuration:

\* 16 vCPU

- \* 64 GB RAM
- \* One 50 GB native AHV virtual disk hosting the guest OS
- \* Six 500 GB virtual disks containing database files connecting via iSCSI to a Nutanix volume group
- \* One NIC for client connectivity
- \* One NIC for iSCSI connectivity

In the course of investigating the problem, the administrator determines that the issue is isolated to large block-size I/O operations. What step should the administrator take to improve performance for the VM?

- A. Locate the iSCSI NIC on the same VLAN as the cluster DSIP
- B. Increase the iSCSI adapter maximum transfer length
- **C. Add an additional NIC for iSCSI connectivity and enable MPIO**
- D. Add additional virtual disks to the volume group

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

The performance issue for the database VM is related to large block-size I/O operations over iSCSI, which connects to a Nutanix volume group. The VM has a dedicated NIC for iSCSI traffic, but a single NIC can become a bottleneck for large I/O operations, especially for a high-performance workload like a database. To improve performance, the administrator should add an additional NIC for iSCSI connectivity and enable MPIO (Multipath I/O). This approach allows the VM to use multiple network paths for iSCSI traffic, increasing throughput and reducing latency for large block-size I/O operations.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "For high-performance workloads using Nutanix Volumes over iSCSI, enabling MPIO with multiple NICs on the VM can significantly improve I/O performance, especially for large block-size operations." MPIO allows the VM to establish multiple iSCSI sessions to the Nutanix volume group, distributing I/O traffic across the available NICs and Controller Virtual Machines (CVMs) in the cluster. This is particularly effective for database workloads, which often involve large sequential I/O operations.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further elaborates that "adding a second NIC for iSCSI traffic and configuring MPIO ensures load balancing and failover for iSCSI sessions, optimizing performance for VMs with high I/O demands, such as databases." By adding another NIC, the VM can establish additional iSCSI paths to the volume group's iSCSI Data Services IP (DSIP), leveraging the cluster's distributed architecture to handle large block-size I/O more efficiently.

The other options are incorrect:

- \* Add additional virtual disks to the volume group: Adding more virtual disks does not address the network bottleneck caused by a single iSCSI NIC and may not improve performance for large block-size I/O operations.
- \* Increase the iSCSI adapter maximum transfer length: Adjusting the maximum transfer length (MTU) might help with network efficiency, but it does not address the fundamental issue of a single NIC being a bottleneck for large I/O operations. MPIO with multiple NICs is a more effective solution.
- \* Locate the iSCSI NIC on the same VLAN as the cluster DSIP: While placing the iSCSI NIC on the same VLAN as the DSIP can reduce latency by avoiding inter-VLAN routing, the primary issue here is the single NIC bottleneck, not VLAN configuration. MPIO with multiple NICs provides a better performance improvement.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "for VMs with large block-size I/O requirements, such as databases, using MPIO with multiple iSCSI NICs ensures optimal performance by distributing traffic across multiple paths to the Nutanix volume group." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Volumes: "Optimizing iSCSI performance with MPIO for high-performance workloads." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Performance troubleshooting for iSCSI-based VMs." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide: "Configuring MPIO for iSCSI performance optimization."

#### NEW QUESTION # 62

Question:

An administrator needs to stop an FSVM.

What should the administrator check before stopping a specific FSVM?

- A. Is SSR configured in the cluster.
- B. Data Protection status.
- C. Is VDI Sync configured.
- **D. High Availability (HA) state.**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

FSVMs (File Server VMs) are essential for delivering file services (SMB/NFS) in Nutanix Files. Each FSVM is responsible for handling client connections and file access requests. Stopping an FSVM can temporarily disrupt file share access if not properly coordinated.

The High Availability (HA) state is the critical factor to check before stopping an FSVM because:

The NUSA and NCP-US courses emphasize:

"In a Nutanix Files deployment, High Availability (HA) for FSVMs ensures that client connections are redistributed to other FSVMs in the cluster when an FSVM is stopped or fails. Before stopping an FSVM, administrators must confirm that HA is enabled to avoid data access disruption." If HA is disabled or misconfigured:

\* Stopping an FSVM could lead to client disconnections and potential data access issues.

\* The file service may temporarily become unavailable for the workloads handled by that FSVM.

The other options are not directly related to stopping FSVMs:

Data Protection status - more relevant to snapshots and replication, not FSVM runtime status.

VDI Sync - relates to desktop sync, not FSVM management.

SSR (Self-Service Restore) - depends on file share snapshots, not FSVM status.

Thus, the best practice is to check HA status to ensure a seamless failover and minimal service impact before stopping the FSVM.

## NEW QUESTION # 63

Question:

What should be enabled for Windows clients when using the SMB protocol in a Nutanix Files deployment?

- A. Distributed File System
- B. Zettabyte File System
- C. Automatic Windows Update
- D. Internet Information Services

### Answer: A

Explanation:

SMB (Server Message Block) protocol is the foundation for file sharing in Windows environments. In a Nutanix Files deployment, enabling Distributed File System (DFS) on Windows clients enhances SMB functionality by:

Allowing namespace-based access to shares.

Providing client failover and load balancing when used with Nutanix Files SMB shares.

According to the NUSA course:

"For Windows clients accessing Nutanix Files via SMB, enabling Distributed File System (DFS) ensures they can dynamically discover and connect to the most optimal FSVM, even during failovers. DFS enhances resiliency and performance by maintaining a consistent namespace." The other options:

Zettabyte File System - not relevant for Windows or SMB.

Internet Information Services - web server technology, not related to SMB shares.

Automatic Windows Update - not directly tied to SMB access.

Thus, enabling Distributed File System (DFS) on Windows clients ensures smooth SMB integration and high availability.

## NEW QUESTION # 64

Which workload type describes I/O sizes for read and write operations that are less than or equal to 16 KB while file sizes are equal to 10 MB or more?

- A. Sequential
- B. Random
- C. Default
- D. Asynchronous

### Answer: B

Explanation:

The workload type that describes I/O sizes for read and write operations that are less than or equal to 16 KB while file sizes are 10 MB or more is Random. In Nutanix Files, workload types are used to optimize share performance based on I/O patterns. Small I/O sizes (#16 KB) indicate a random access pattern, as opposed to sequential, even if the files themselves are large (#10 MB). This is common in workloads like databases or virtual desktops, where small, non-contiguous I/O operations are performed on larger files. The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "A Random workload type in Nutanix Files is characterized by small I/O sizes, typically 16 KB or less, regardless of file size, as it reflects random access patterns rather than sequential ones." The

Random workload type optimizes the share for such patterns by adjusting caching, prefetching, and data placement to handle frequent small I/O operations efficiently, even when the files are large.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further elaborates that "workloads with I/O sizes of 16 KB or less, even on large files (e.g., 10 MB or more), are classified as Random, as the small I/O size indicates non-sequential access patterns." Large file sizes do not necessarily imply sequential I/O; the I/O size itself determines the workload type, and 16 KB or less is typical of random access.

The other options are incorrect:

\* Sequential: Sequential workloads involve larger I/O sizes (typically >64 KB) and contiguous access patterns, such as those seen in media streaming or backups, not small I/O sizes like 16 KB or less.

\* Asynchronous: Asynchronous is not a workload type in Nutanix Files; it may refer to replication or I/O handling methods but is not relevant here.

\* Default: The Default workload type applies a balanced configuration but does not specifically optimize for small I/O sizes like the Random type does.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "I/O sizes of 16 KB or less, even with large file sizes, indicate a Random workload type in Nutanix Files, ensuring optimal performance for random access patterns." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Understanding workload types based on I/O patterns." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Defining workload types for Nutanix Files shares." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Workload type definitions for share optimization."

## NEW QUESTION # 65

An administrator has a primary Nutanix Files instance running on an ESXi-based Nutanix cluster. An identical Files instance has been configured at a secondary site for disaster recovery purposes with less than 5ms latency between sites.

Management has asked that the primary Files instance be configured in such a way that provides a zero RPO.

Which File Server option needs to be enabled to support the request?

- A. vSphere Cluster Services
- B. Metro Protection Policy
- C. vSphere Cluster Availability
- D. Metro Protection Domain

### Answer: D

Explanation:

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course, in the module "Configuring Metro Availability for Nutanix Files," specifies that for zero RPO between two Nutanix Files instances, a Metro Protection Domain (Metro PD) must be enabled. This synchronous replication method ensures zero data loss (RPO = 0) and near-instantaneous failover capability between two sites with low latency.

The course states:

"For Nutanix Files running on two clusters with <5ms latency, Metro Protection Domains enable synchronous replication of Files data, ensuring zero RPO in the event of a failure." Reference:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course - Module: Configuring Metro Availability for Nutanix Files.

Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide - Topic: Zero RPO with Metro Protection Domains.

## NEW QUESTION # 66

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