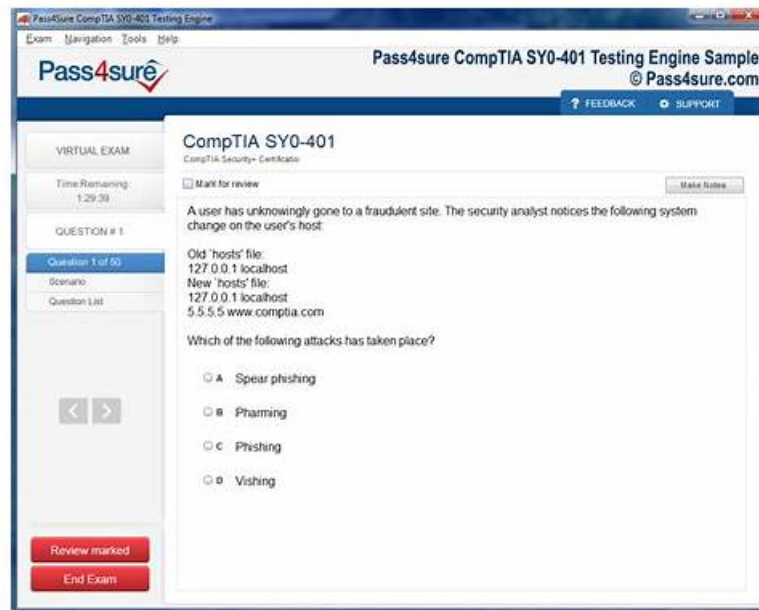


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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

An administrator wants to enable secure boot for a guest VM.
Which condition would prevent the administrator from completing this task?

- A. VM is utilizing UEFI mode.
- B. Node has insufficient cache storage.
- C. VM is configured with IDE disks.
- D. CVM has insufficient RAM.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Nutanix documentation is very clear on this point: Secure Boot is not supported if the VM uses IDE disks.

Nutanix also states that for AHV, if Secure Boot is enabled for UEFI mode, the IDE interface is not supported and SATA should be used for the VirtIO ISO in that configuration. So an IDE-attached disk is a direct blocker to enabling Secure Boot. (Nutanix Portal) This is one of those areas where the exam expects you to know compatibility rules, not just feature names.

UEFI is actually part of the supported Secure Boot path, so option D is not the blocker. The CVM's RAM and node cache storage are unrelated to whether the VM's firmware and bus configuration can support Secure Boot. The administrative fix is usually to convert the VM to a supported configuration using UEFI and non- IDE bus types where required. Therefore, among the listed options, the condition that prevents completion of the task is the presence of IDE disks, making C correct. (Nutanix Portal)

NEW QUESTION # 63

An administrator has noticed that a cluster consists of four Full-NVMe nodes. Which expansion path is supported?

- A. One All NVMe node with 96 TiB RAW Capacity
- B. Two Mixed SSD + NVMe nodes with 60 TiB each
- C. One All SSD node with 96 TiB RAW Capacity
- D. Two Mixed NVMe + HDD nodes with 60 TiB each

Answer: A

Explanation:

The uploaded answer key lists B, and that is the safest supported choice among the options because it preserves the cluster's all-NVMe storage profile rather than introducing mixed media tiers or an all-SSD design that changes the storage architecture. In Nutanix cluster expansion planning, keeping node media type aligned with the existing cluster profile is the normal supported design principle, especially when the existing cluster is already Full-NVMe. Nutanix storage documentation also emphasizes a single storage-pool-per-cluster model and consistent cluster design so that performance and capacity are optimized predictably across the nodes.

The alternative answers introduce obvious design mismatches. Mixed NVMe+HDD or SSD+NVMe nodes would materially change latency and tier behavior, while adding an all-SSD node into a Full-NVMe cluster would also break architectural consistency. Although the exact public expansion-matrix wording was not surfaced in the search results, the answer set itself strongly points to the only media-aligned option: one All NVMe node with 96 TiB RAW capacity. So for an exam-prep answer aligned with Nutanix design logic and the provided key, B is the correct choice.

NEW QUESTION # 64

A cluster only has one storage pool. Even though the pool has sufficient empty space, all but one container are out of space. What could be the cause of this?

- A. There is more than one failed drive in the cluster.
- B. A container has a capacity reservation set.
- C. The container is in a stretch cluster.
- D. There is more than one failed node in the cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix documentation on capacity reservation explains that a storage container can reserve a portion of storage so that a minimum amount of capacity remains available for that specific container. When reservations are configured, one container may retain protected usable space while other containers in the same storage pool can run out of usable capacity first, even though the pool still shows free space overall.

That exactly matches the scenario in the question, which is why C is the correct answer. (Nutanix) This is a subtle storage-administration concept. The question is not saying the pool itself is full; it says all but one container are out of space while the single pool still has free space. That pattern is much more consistent with reservation policy than with hardware failure. Failed nodes or drives would usually surface additional health symptoms and would not neatly explain one container still having preserved capacity while the others are exhausted. Nutanix intentionally allows reservation for predictable capacity control, and that is the feature responsible here. Hence A, B, and D are distractors, while C is correct. (Nutanix)

NEW QUESTION # 65

A new cluster is being deployed for the accounting department with the following characteristics:

- * There is a lot of infrequently used data.
- * The data is critical for the company.
- * Fault Tolerance 2 is required.
- * The budget is tight.

In addition to compression, which storage efficiency mechanism and minimum required number of nodes should the administrator configure?

- A. Deduplication with five nodes
- B. Deduplication with six nodes
- **C. Erasure Coding with six nodes**
- D. Erasure Coding with five nodes

Answer: C

Explanation:

The question is asking for the best balance of capacity efficiency, fault tolerance, and cost control. Nutanix documentation explains that erasure coding is the storage-efficiency mechanism that increases usable capacity by using parity instead of full-copy replication overhead, making it a strong fit when data is relatively cold or infrequently modified. Nutanix also documents that erasure coding requires a minimum of six nodes when using replication factor 3, which corresponds to Fault Tolerance 2 designs. That makes Erasure Coding with six nodes the correct answer.

Deduplication is valuable for certain duplicate-heavy data sets such as VDI or repeated blocks, but the question emphasizes business-critical cold data and a tight budget. In that context, erasure coding provides the more directly documented capacity-efficiency benefit. The five-node options are eliminated by Nutanix's minimum-node requirement for RF3 erasure coding. Since FT2 implies the higher fault-tolerance design and Nutanix requires six nodes for EC with RF3, A is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 66

An administrator decided to simplify volume group management by automatically enabling vDisk load balancing for better performance.

How can the administrator enable vDisk load balancing by default for volume groups?

- A. Attach no more than 16 load balanced volume groups per guest VM.
- **B. Use the data services IP address for attached volume groups.**
- C. For Linux VMs ensure the SCSI device timeout is no more than 30 seconds.
- D. Directly attach vDisk load balanced volume groups to VMs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix documentation for enabling load balancing of vDisks in a volume group states that vDisk load balancing is enabled by default for volume groups attached to VMs by using a Data Services IP address. That is the exact behavior this question asks about: how to make load balancing happen by default rather than managing it manually each time. Therefore B is the correct answer. (portal.nutanix.com, portal.nutanix.com) The other answers may relate to supported limits or guest best practices, but they do not describe the default-enablement mechanism. Nutanix intentionally ties this behavior to the DSIP-based attachment model, which simplifies pathing and discovery while automatically enabling the balancing behavior. So for a study guide aligned to Nutanix docs, B is the authentic answer.

NEW QUESTION # 67

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