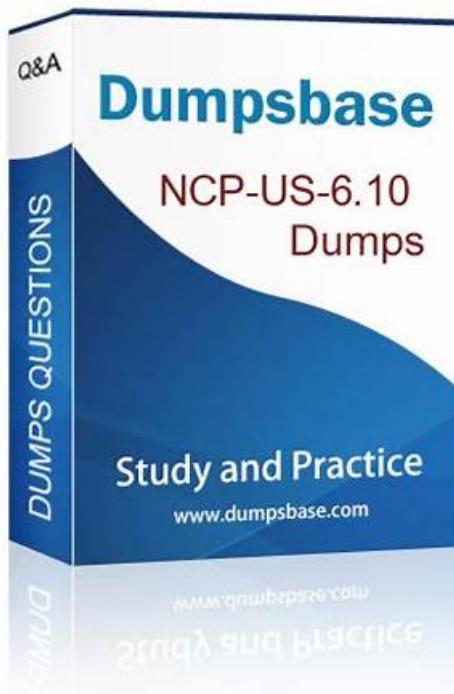


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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

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. Default
- C. Asynchronous
- D. Random

Answer: D

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 # 15

An administrator has configured a volume-group with four vDisks and needs them to be load-balanced across multiple CVMs. The volume-group will be directly connected to the VM. Which task must the administrator perform to meet this requirement?

- A. Select multiple iSCSI adapters within the VM
- B. Enable load-balancing for the volume-group using ncli
- C. Select multiple initiator IQNs when creating the volume-group
- D. Enable load-balancing for the volume-group using acli

Answer: D

Explanation:

To load-balance a volume-group with four vDisks across multiple Controller Virtual Machines (CVMs) for a VM using Nutanix Volumes, the administrator must enable load-balancing for the volume-group using acli.

Nutanix Volumes supports iSCSI-based block storage, and load-balancing ensures that I/O traffic from the VM is distributed across multiple CVMs, improving performance and scalability. The acli (AHV Command-Line Interface) is the tool used to configure this setting for volume-groups.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "Nutanix Volumes supports load-balancing of iSCSI traffic across CVMs, which can be enabled for a volume-group using the acli command to ensure optimal performance for VMs." The specific command in acli allows the administrator to enable load-balancing, distributing the iSCSI sessions for the volume-group's vDisks across the available CVMs in the cluster. This ensures that the VM's I/O requests are handled by multiple CVMs, preventing any single CVM from becoming a bottleneck.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further elaborates that "to enable load-balancing for a volume-group, the administrator can use the acli vg.update command with the enable_load_balancing=true option, ensuring that iSCSI traffic is distributed across CVMs for better performance." This is particularly important for volume-groups with multiple vDisks, as in this case with four vDisks, to optimize I/O distribution.

The other options are incorrect:

* Enable load-balancing for the volume-group using ncli: The ncli (Nutanix Command-Line Interface) is used for cluster-wide configurations, but load-balancing for volume-groups is specifically managed via acli, which is tailored for AHV and volume-group operations.

* Select multiple initiator IQNs when creating the volume-group: Initiator IQNs (iSCSI Qualified Names) are used to authenticate and connect initiators to the volume-group, but selecting multiple IQNs does not enable load-balancing across CVMs.

* Select multiple iSCSI adapters within the VM: Configuring multiple iSCSI adapters in the VM is a client-side configuration that can help with multipathing, but it does not control load-balancing across CVMs, which is a cluster-side setting.

The NUSA course documentation highlights that "enabling load-balancing via acli for a volume-group ensures that iSCSI traffic is distributed across multiple CVMs, optimizing performance for VMs with direct-attached volumes." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Volumes: "Configuring load-balancing for volume-groups." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Nutanix Volumes load-balancing with acli." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide: "Enabling load-balancing for volume-groups using acli."

NEW QUESTION # 16

An administrator is trying to configure Mutual CHAP on a Linux guest. During configuration, the administrator keeps getting an Authentication Failure error.

What should the administrator do to resolve the issue?

- A. Configure the client and target with different passwords.
- B. Configure the password on the target, leave the client password blank.
- **C. Configure the client and target with the same password.**
- D. Configure the password on the client, leave the target password blank.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Mutual CHAP (Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol) is used in Nutanix Unified Storage for secure two-way authentication between an iSCSI initiator (client) and the target (VG in Nutanix).

For successful mutual authentication, both the client and the target must use the same CHAP secret:

- * The initiator uses this secret to authenticate the target.
- * The target uses the same secret to authenticate the initiator.

The NCP-US and NUSA course materials clearly state:

"Mutual CHAP requires the same CHAP secret to be configured on both the iSCSI initiator (client) and target.

Mismatched secrets will result in authentication failures."

In this scenario, the error is because the secrets do not match. Setting the same password on both resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Question:

In order to deploy Nutanix Files, which two networks should be created? (Choose two.)

- A. Storage Network
- B. Overlay Network
- **C. Management Network**
- **D. Client Network**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The Nutanix Files deployment process requires two logical networks for operational separation and performance:

Client Network:

"This is the network through which client devices (Windows, Linux) connect to the file shares hosted by the FSVMs. It ensures that user data access is isolated from management traffic." Management Network:

"This network is used for communication between FSVMs and Prism Central/Prism Element for administrative tasks, health

monitoring, and management APIs." The Storage Network is not a separate network for Nutanix Files—it uses the cluster's existing storage network (backed by the Nutanix DSF). The Overlay Network concept is specific to container environments, not Nutanix Files deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 18

After enabling Nutanix Objects, what action should be performed before starting the deployment?

- A. Create a Volume Group
- B. Perform an LCM inventory
- **C. Create Object Store**
- D. Create a Container

Answer: C

Explanation:

After enabling Nutanix Objects in a Nutanix cluster, the next action before starting the deployment is to create an Object Store. Enabling Nutanix Objects activates the object storage service on the cluster, but the actual deployment involves creating an object store instance, which defines the storage resources, network settings, and other configurations needed for object storage operations. The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "After enabling Nutanix Objects, the administrator must create an Object Store to deploy the object storage service, specifying parameters such as storage capacity, network settings, and domain name." The object store is the primary entity in Nutanix Objects, and creating it sets up the infrastructure for buckets, S3-compatible APIs, and other object storage features. Only after the object store is created can buckets be added and used for storing objects. The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further elaborates that "the deployment of Nutanix Objects begins with creating an Object Store, which initializes the service and prepares it for bucket creation and data storage." This step is necessary to operationalize Nutanix Objects after enabling the feature in the cluster.

The other options are incorrect:

* Create a Container: Containers in Nutanix refer to storage pools or logical containers for VMs and volumes, not for Nutanix Objects. In the context of Objects, the equivalent is a bucket, which is created after the object store.

* Perform an LCM inventory: An LCM inventory is relevant for upgrades, not for the initial deployment of Nutanix Objects after enabling the feature.

* Create a Volume Group: Volume groups are used for Nutanix Volumes (block storage), not Nutanix Objects (object storage). The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "creating an Object Store is the first step after enabling Nutanix Objects, ensuring the service is deployed and ready for use." References:
Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Objects: "Deploying Nutanix Objects by creating an Object Store." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 1: Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Nutanix Objects deployment process." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Objects Administration Guide: "Creating an Object Store after enabling Nutanix Objects."

NEW QUESTION # 19

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