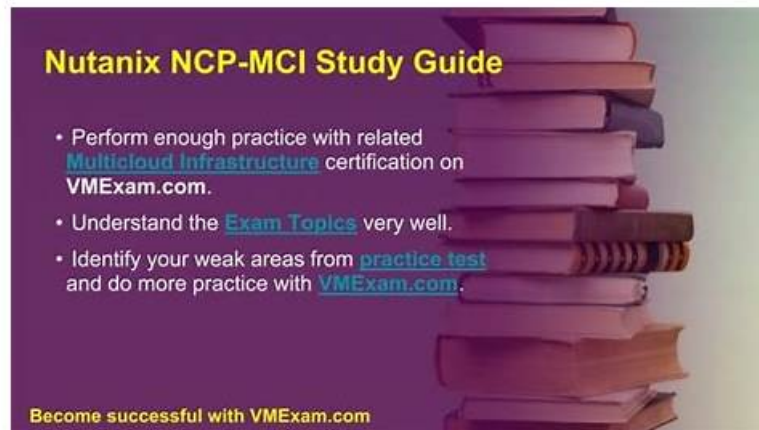


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Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10 Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

Task 7

An administrator has environment that will soon be upgraded to 6.5. In the meantime, they need to implement log and apply a security policy named Staging_Production, such that not VM in the Staging Environment can communicate with any VM in the production Environment, Configure the environment to satisfy this requirement.

Note: All other configurations not indicated must be left at their default values.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure the environment to satisfy the requirement of implementing a security policy named Staging_Production, such that no VM in the Staging Environment can communicate with any VM in the production Environment, you need to do the following steps: Log in to Prism Central and go to Network > Security Policies > Create Security Policy. Enter Staging_Production as the name of the security policy and select Cluster A as the cluster.

In the Scope section, select VMs as the entity type and add the VMs that belong to the Staging Environment and the Production Environment as the entities. You can use tags or categories to filter the VMs based on their environment.

In the Rules section, create a new rule with the following settings:

Direction: Bidirectional

Protocol: Any

Source: Staging Environment

Destination: Production Environment

Action: Deny

Save the security policy and apply it to the cluster.

This will create a security policy that will block any traffic between the VMs in the Staging Environment and the VMs in the Production Environment. You can verify that the security policy is working by trying to ping or access any VM in the Production Environment from any VM in the Staging Environment, or vice versa. You should not be able to do so.

□

NEW QUESTION # 14

Task 10

An administrator is working to create a VM using Nutanix V3 API calls with the following specifications.

* VM specifications:

□

- * vCPUs: 2
- * Memory: 8Gb
- * Disk Size: 50Gb
- * Cluster: Cluster A
- * Network: default- net

The API call is failing, indicating an issue with the payload:

The body is saved in Desktop/ Files/API_Create_VM,text

Correct any issues in the text file that would prevent from creating the VM. Also ensure the VM will be created as speeded and make sure it is saved for re-use using that filename.

Deploy the vm through the API

Note: Do not power on the VM.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LLEzCAO>

<https://jsonformatter.curiousconcept.com/#>

acli net.list (uuid network default_net)

ncli cluster info (uuid cluster)

Put Call: <https://Prism Central IP address : 9440/api/nutanix/v3/vms>

Edit these lines to fix the API call, do not add new lines or copy lines.

You can test using the Prism Element API explorer or PostMan

Body:

```
{
{
"spec": {
"name": "Test_Deploy",
"resources": {
"power_state": "OFF",
"num_vcpus_per_socket": ,
"num_sockets": 1,
"memory_size_mib": 8192,
"disk_list": [
{
"disk_size_mib": 51200,
"device_properties": {
"device_type": "DISK"
}
},
{
"device_properties": {
"device_type": "CDROM"
}
}
],
"nic_list": [
{
"nic_type": "NORMAL_NIC",
"is_connected": true,
"ip_endpoint_list": [
{
"ip_type": "DHCP"
}
],
"subnet_reference": {
"kind": "subnet",
"name": "default_net",
"uuid": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000"
}
}
```

```

}
],
},
"cluster_reference": {
"kind": "cluster",
"name": "NTNXDemo",
"uuid": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000"
},
},
"api_version": "3.1.0",
"metadata": {
"kind": "vm"
}
}
}

```

<https://www.nutanix.dev/2019/08/26/post-a-package-building-your-first-nutanix-rest-api-post-request/> Reference

NEW QUESTION # 15

Task 16

Running NCC on a cluster prior to an upgrade results in the following output FAIL: CVM System Partition /home usage at 93% (greater than threshold, 90%) Identify the CVM with the issue, remove the file causing the storage bloat, and check the health again by running the individual disk usage health check only on the problematic CVM do not run NCC health check Note: Make sure only the individual health check is executed from the affected node

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To identify the CVM with the issue, remove the file causing the storage bloat, and check the health again, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Central and click on Entities on the left menu.

Select Virtual Machines from the drop-down menu and find the NCC health check output file from the list. You can use the date and time information to locate the file. The file name should be something like ncc-output-YYYY-MM-DD-HH-MM-SS.log.

Open the file and look for the line that says FAIL: CVM System Partition /home usage at 93% (greater than threshold, 90%). Note down the IP address of the CVM that has this issue. It should be something like X.X.X.X.

Log in to the CVM using SSH or console with the username and password provided.

Run the command `du -sh /home/*` to see the disk usage of each file and directory under /home. Identify the file that is taking up most of the space. It could be a log file, a backup file, or a temporary file. Make sure it is not a system file or a configuration file that is needed by the CVM.

Run the command `rm -f /home/<filename>` to remove the file causing the storage bloat. Replace <filename> with the actual name of the file.

Run the command `ncc health_checks hardware_checks disk_checks disk_usage_check --cvm_list=X.X.X.X` to check the health again by running the individual disk usage health check only on the problematic CVM. Replace X.X.X.X with the IP address of the CVM that you noted down earlier.

Verify that the output shows PASS: CVM System Partition /home usage at XX% (less than threshold, 90%). This means that the issue has been resolved.

#access to CVM IP by Putty

allssh df -h #look for the path /dev/sdb3 and select the IP of the CVM

ssh CVM_IP

ls

cd software_downloads

ls

cd nos

ls -l -h

rm files_name

df -h

ncc health_checks hardware_checks disk_checks disk_usage_check

NEW QUESTION # 16

Refer to the exhibit.



Task1

A newly created Windows VM "SQL02" is experiencing poor storage performance when compared to "SQL01" running within the same cluster, on the same storage container.

The cluster is in a healthy state.

Create a new session named Monitor SQL02 with meaningful metrics. Right click on the session page and click Select All then paste this into Notepad and save it as Task 1.txt on the desktop.

Also, save the analysis as a report named "MonitorSQL02" and send the report as a PDF on a daily basis to perf_group@ACME.org. Reports should not be retained. If any new objects need to be created, use monitorvm2 in the name.

Finally, correct the issue within "SQL02"

Notes:

Do not power on the VMs.

While you will be creating a session, you will need to examine the VM configurations to determine the issue.

Do not delete the VM to resolve the issue, any other destructive change is acceptable

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation

Explanation:

This is a classic Nutanix performance troubleshooting scenario. The issue is almost certainly that the VM was created using the wrong Disk Bus Type (IDE or SATA instead of SCSI).

Here is the step-by-step solution to complete Task 1.

Part 1: Analysis and Reporting

Create the Session

Log in to Prism Central (or Prism Element, depending on the exam environment, but Analysis is usually a PC feature).

Navigate to Operations -> Analysis.

Click New Session.

Name: Monitor SQL02

Entity: Search for and select the VM named SQL02.

Metrics: Since the issue is storage performance, search for and add these specific metrics:

Hypervisor IOPS (or Controller IOPS)

Hypervisor IO Latency (or Controller IO Latency)

Hypervisor IO Bandwidth

Click Save.

Save Session Data (Task 1.txt)

Open the "Monitor SQL02" session you just created.

(Per instructions): Right-click anywhere on the chart/data area -> Click Select All.

Copy the selected text (Ctrl+C).

Open Notepad on the provided desktop.

Paste the data.

Save the file as Task 1.txt on the Desktop.

Create and Schedule the Report

While still in the Analysis session, click the Create Report (or "Add to Report") button.

Report Name: MonitorSQL02

Report Settings:

Format: PDF

Frequency: Daily

Email Recipient: perf_group@ACME.org

Retention: 0 (or "Do not retain", as requested).

Note: If the system forces you to create a new Report object and MonitorSQL02 is rejected, use monitorvm2 as the name per the instructions.

Save/Schedule the report.

Part 2: Diagnose and Fix the Issue

The Issue:

VM SQL02 was likely created with its data disks set to IDE or SATA.

Why this causes poor performance: IDE/SATA are emulated hardware with high CPU overhead and low queue depths (single-threaded).

The Standard: SQL01 (the healthy VM) is using SCSI, which is multithreaded and optimized for virtualization.

The Fix (Steps):

Navigate to the VM list in Prism.
 Select SQL02 and click Update (or Edit).
 Scroll down to the Disks section.
 Identify the data disk(s). You will see the Bus Type listed as IDE or SATA.
 Do not delete the VM. instead, perform a disk conversion (destructive change to the disk is allowed, but we want to keep the data).
 Method to Convert (Clone to SCSI):
 Hover over the IDE/SATA disk to see the path/filename of the vDisk (or write it down).
 Click Add New Disk.
 Operation: select Clone from ADSF file.
 Path: Browse to the storage container and select the file associated with the current IDE disk.
 Bus Type: Select SCSI (This is the critical fix).
 Index: Ensure it doesn't conflict with existing disks (usually index 1 or higher for data).
 Click Add.
 Once the new SCSI disk is added, find the original IDE/SATA disk and click the X to remove it.
 Click Save.
 Note: You do not need to power on the VM to verify. The change from IDE to SCSI allows the VM to use the Nutanix VirtIO drivers for maximum storage performance.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Task 11

An administrator has noticed that after a host failure, the SQL03 VM was not powered back on from another host within the cluster. The Other SQL VMs (SQL01, SQL02) have recovered properly in the past.
 Resolve the issue and configure the environment to ensure any single host failure affects a minimal number of SQL VMs.
 Note: Do not power on any VMs

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

One possible reason why the SQL03 VM was not powered back on after a host failure is that the cluster was configured with the default (best effort) VM high availability mode, which does not guarantee the availability of VMs in case of insufficient resources on the remaining hosts. To resolve this issue, I suggest changing the VM high availability mode to guarantee (reserved segments), which reserves some memory on each host for failover of VMs from a failed host. This way, the SQL03 VM will have a higher chance of being restarted on another host in case of a host failure.

To change the VM high availability mode to guarantee (reserved segments), you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Central and select the cluster where the SQL VMs are running.

Click on the gear icon on the top right corner and select Cluster Settings.

Under Cluster Services, click on Virtual Machine High Availability.

Select Guarantee (Reserved Segments) from the drop-down menu and click Save.

To configure the environment to ensure any single host failure affects a minimal number of SQL VMs, I suggest using anti-affinity rules, which prevent VMs that belong to the same group from running on the same host. This way, if one host fails, only one SQL VM will be affected and the other SQL VMs will continue running on different hosts.

To create an anti-affinity rule for the SQL VMs, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Central and click on Entities on the left menu.

Select Virtual Machines from the drop-down menu and click on Create Group.

Enter a name for the group, such as SQL Group, and click Next.

Select the SQL VMs (SQL01, SQL02, SQL03) from the list and click Next.

Select Anti-Affinity from the drop-down menu and click Next.

Review the group details and click Finish.

I hope this helps. How else can I help?

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=AHV-Admin-Guide-v6_5:ahv-affinity-policies-c.html

NEW QUESTION # 18

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New NCM-MCI Test Notes: <https://www.dumptorrent.com/NCM-MCI-braindumps-torrent.html>

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