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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

Question:

An administrator needs to allow replicating user data across file servers in different locations.

Which Nutanix Files feature should the administrator utilize?

- A. Data Protection
- **B. Data Sync**
- C. Smart Sync
- D. VDI Sync

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix Files includes several features for managing data availability and mobility across sites. Here's the detailed breakdown:
Data Sync- This feature is designed to replicate user data between file servers at different locations. It enables bi-directional or one-way file-level replication for use cases such as:

- * Branch office file sharing
- * Geo-dispersed data access
- * Centralized backups of branch data

From the NUSA course materials:

"Data Sync provides file-level replication across geographically distributed Nutanix Files deployments, ensuring consistent data access and synchronization across multiple sites." This feature is purpose-built for cross-location file data replication, meeting the administrator's need.

Data Protection- Refers to snapshot-based local or remote protection of the entire file server or shares, not file-level sync across different locations.

Smart Sync- Specific to Object data within Nutanix Objects, not for Files.

VDI Sync- Designed for syncing user profiles in VDI environments, not general file share replication.

Thus, the administrator should use Data Sync for replicating user data across file servers in different locations.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Question:

An administrator needs to move infrequently accessed data to lower-cost storage based on file type and owner, and automatically recall data if data access frequency has increased.

What should administrator do to satisfy these requirements?

- A. Create an SSR-enabled share in Files.
- **B. Configure Smart tiering in Files.**
- C. Configure Advanced tiering in Data Lens.
- D. Create a Lifecycle Rule in Objects Buckets tab.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Smart Tiering in Nutanix Files is a built-in feature that allows administrators to automatically move infrequently accessed data (cold data) to lower-cost storage tiers (like NFS or S3-compatible storage). It also supports automatically recalling data if it becomes hot (frequently accessed) again.

According to NUSA course details:

"Smart Tiering policies in Nutanix Files allow administrators to define rules based on file metadata (type, size, owner) and last access time. Cold data is tiered off to cheaper storage, and Files can recall the data if needed, ensuring transparent access for users." Key reasons why Smart Tiering is the solution:

- * Automatically identifies cold data (based on access patterns).
- * Moves cold data to external or cheaper storage transparently.
- * Re-hydrates data automatically if it becomes hot again, maintaining performance and user experience.

The other options:

Advanced tiering in Data Lens- Data Lens is for analytics and reporting, not for moving data.

Lifecycle Rules in Objects- manages data lifecycle for object buckets, not Files shares.

SSR (Self-Service Restore)- is for file recovery, not data tiering.

Thus, the administrator should configure Smart Tiering in Nutanix Files to satisfy the requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 90

When hardening the network for Nutanix Objects, which is the only network endpoint that should be exposed to users?

- A. eth0
- B. virbr0
- **C. S3**
- D. OOB

Answer: C

Explanation:

When hardening the network for Nutanix Objects, the **S3 endpoint** is the only network endpoint that should be exposed to users. Nutanix Objects is an object storage solution that provides an S3-compatible API for accessing and managing objects. The

S3 endpoint is the designated interface through which users and applications interact with Nutanix Objects, typically over HTTPS to ensure secure data transfer.

According to the **Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA)** course, network hardening for Nutanix Objects involves restricting access to only the necessary endpoints to minimize the attack surface.

The S3 endpoint, which operates over port 443 (HTTPS) or port 80 (HTTP, though HTTPS is recommended for security), is the primary entry point for client interactions. Exposing only this endpoint ensures that users can access object storage services while other internal or management interfaces remain protected.

The **Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US)** study guide emphasizes that Nutanix Objects is designed to segregate user-facing traffic from internal system traffic. The S3 endpoint is configured during the deployment of Nutanix Objects and is associated with a virtual IP address (VIP) or DNS name that resolves to the object store. To harden the network, administrators should configure firewalls and network security groups to allow traffic only to the S3 endpoint, blocking access to other interfaces such as management or internal network endpoints.

The other options are not suitable for user exposure:

- ****virbr0**:** This is a virtual bridge interface typically used for internal virtualization networking (e.g., in KVM-based environments). It is not a user-facing endpoint and should not be exposed, as it is used for internal communication between virtual machines or services.
- ****eth0**:** This refers to a physical Ethernet interface on a node, which may carry various types of traffic (e.g., storage, management, or VM traffic). Exposing eth0 directly to users would compromise security by allowing access to internal system communications.
- ****OOB (Out-of-Band)**:** This refers to out-of-band management interfaces, such as IPMI or iLO, used for hardware management. These are strictly for administrative purposes and must remain isolated from user access to prevent unauthorized control of the infrastructure.

The NUSA course documentation specifically notes that "Nutanix Objects network hardening requires exposing only the S3 endpoint to external users, typically through a load-balanced VIP, while ensuring all other interfaces, such as management or internal cluster networks, are isolated." This is achieved by configuring network segmentation, firewalls, and access control lists (ACLs) to restrict traffic to the S3 endpoint.

References:

- Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Objects: "Network configuration and hardening for Nutanix Objects, S3 endpoint exposure."
- Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Network security and endpoint configuration for Nutanix Objects."
- Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Objects Administration Guide: "Securing network access to S3 endpoints."

NEW QUESTION # 91

Question:

A Nutanix Files cluster is unreachable after an administrator changed its name.

What should the administrator do to solve the problem?

- A. Delete active user sessions from Files.
- B. **Delete old and add new DNS entries.**
- C. Restart FSVMs to apply the changes.
- D. Restart CVMs to apply the changes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Changing the name of a Nutanix Files cluster involves updating the DNS name resolution for its FSVMs and VIPs. When the cluster's name changes:

The underlying IP addresses (CVMs, FSVMs, VIPs) do not change.

However, DNS entries associated with the old cluster name become outdated, causing clients (including management interfaces and file share connections) to fail to resolve the new name to the correct IP addresses.

From the NUSA course troubleshooting section:

"After renaming a Files cluster, update the DNS entries to reflect the new name. Otherwise, clients and administrators will be unable to reach the cluster resources." Restarting CVMs or FSVMs does not update DNS entries.

Deleting active user sessions won't fix the DNS resolution problem.

Therefore, to resolve the unreachability issue, the administrator must:

#Delete old DNS entries for the previous cluster name.

#Add new DNS entries mapping the new cluster name to the same IPs of the FSVMs and VIP.

This ensures that all systems can properly resolve the new cluster name and reach the Nutanix Files services.

NEW QUESTION # 92

An administrator has configured a share in Nutanix Files to support clients using Windows and Linux. A user on an Ubuntu client is unable to create any files. Which share configuration option should be updated?

- A. **Modify NFS Client Access to read-write**
- B. Allow simultaneous read access to same files
- C. Add NTFS permissions for the user account
- D. Update the blocked file types in the file server

Answer: A

Explanation:

The issue involves a user on an Ubuntu client (a Linux-based system) who is unable to create files on a Nutanix Files share configured to support both Windows and Linux clients. Since Ubuntu typically uses the NFS protocol to access file shares, the problem is likely related to the NFS configuration on the Nutanix Files share. The correct action is to modify NFS Client Access to read-write, as the current setting may be restricting the Ubuntu client to read-only access.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course explains that "Nutanix Files supports NFS for Linux clients, and administrators can configure NFS Client Access settings to control permissions, such as read-only or read-write access, for specific clients or subnets." If the NFS Client Access is set to read-only for the Ubuntu client's IP or subnet, the user would be able to read files but not create or modify them, which matches the described issue.

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

"troubleshooting access issues for Linux clients on Nutanix Files often involves verifying the NFS Client Access settings, ensuring that the client has read-write permissions to create or modify files on NFS shares." The administrator should check the NFS export settings for the share and update the client access rules to grant read-write permissions to the Ubuntu client's IP address or subnet.

The other options are incorrect:

- * Allow simultaneous read access to same files: This setting is relevant for managing concurrent access to files (e.g., in SMB environments) but does not address the Ubuntu client's inability to create files via NFS.
- * Update the blocked file types in the file server: Blocked file types prevent specific file extensions from being stored, but the issue is about creating files, not a specific file type being blocked.
- * Add NTFS permissions for the user account: NTFS permissions are relevant for SMB shares used by Windows clients, not for NFS shares accessed by Linux clients like Ubuntu.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "for Linux clients experiencing permission issues on NFS shares, administrators should review and modify the NFS Client Access settings to ensure read-write permissions are granted, resolving issues like the inability to create files." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Configuring NFS shares and client access permissions." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Diagnosing NFS access issues for Linux clients." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "NFS Client Access configuration for read-write permissions."

NEW QUESTION # 93

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