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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 76

How many IP addresses are required by the client network when deploying Nutanix Files?

- A. Twice as many IP addresses as the number of FSVMs

- B. The same number of IP addresses as the number of FSVM nodes
- C. One less IP address as the number of FSVMs
- **D. One additional IP address as the number of FSVMs**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When deploying Nutanix Files, the client network requires one additional IP address than the number of File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs). Nutanix Files uses a distributed architecture where each FSVM handles file services for clients via protocols like SMB or NFS. The client network is used for client-facing traffic, and it requires one IP address per FSVM plus an additional virtual IP address (VIP) that serves as the primary access point for clients.

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course, "Nutanix Files requires one IP address per FSVM on the client network for client communication, plus one additional VIP that provides a unified endpoint for accessing file shares." The VIP is load-balanced across the FSVMs, ensuring high availability and seamless client access even if an FSVM fails.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further clarifies that "the client network for Nutanix Files must be configured with one IP address for each FSVM and an additional VIP, resulting in a total of N+1 IP addresses, where N is the number of FSVMs." For example, a deployment with three FSVMs requires four IP addresses: three for the FSVMs and one for the VIP.

The other options are incorrect:

* The same number of IP addresses as the number of FSVM nodes: This does not account for the additional VIP required for client access, which is essential for load balancing and failover.

* One less IP address as the number of FSVMs: This is not feasible, as each FSVM requires its own IP address, and the VIP adds an additional requirement.

* Twice as many IP addresses as the number of FSVMs: This overestimates the IP address needs, as only one additional VIP is required, not double the number of FSVMs.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "the client network VIP simplifies client access to Nutanix Files by providing a single IP address that abstracts the underlying FSVMs, requiring one additional IP address beyond the FSVM count." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Network configuration for client access and VIP setup." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 1: Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix

Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Nutanix Files client network IP address requirements." Nutanix Documentation

(<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Client network configuration for Nutanix Files."

NEW QUESTION # 77

Question:

An administrator plans to create a striped volume in a VM using guest-OS tools that will be backed by a volume-group. What configuration must be present for the VM to utilize multiple CVMs to service IO requests?

- A. The VM must have a virtual RAID controller capable of RAID level 0.
- B. The volume-group must have flash mode enabled.
- **C. iSCSI MPIO must be configured in the guest OS.**
- D. The volume-group must have more than one vDisk configured.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Nutanix Unified Storage (specifically when using Volume Groups as iSCSI targets for VMs), IO performance scaling and redundancy across multiple CVMs depends on the iSCSI MPIO (Multi-Path I/O) feature configured within the guest OS.

According to the NUSA course:

"To leverage multiple CVMs for servicing IO requests to a volume group, MPIO must be configured in the guest operating system. MPIO allows the VM to establish multiple concurrent iSCSI sessions to the Nutanix cluster, balancing the load across available CVMs." Without MPIO, even if multiple CVMs host the VG target, the guest OS will typically establish a single iSCSI session to one CVM at a time, limiting scalability and redundancy.

The virtual RAID controller in the guest OS (option A) has no impact on how iSCSI paths are handled at the network level.

Flash mode (option C) only affects local performance caching and does not provide multi-path IO.

Configuring multiple vDisks in a VG (option D) improves storage organization but does not automatically enable multi-path IO to different CVMs.

Thus, the administrator must enable iSCSI MPIO in the guest OS to ensure the VM can leverage multiple CVMs for IO operations.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Where are standard tiering policies managed?

- A. Nutanix Files Console
- B. Prism Element Data Protection Dashboard
- C. Prism Central Admin Dashboard
- **D. Nutanix Data Lens**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Standard tiering policies for Nutanix Unified Storage are managed in Nutanix Data Lens. Nutanix Data Lens is a cloud-based service that provides data lifecycle management, analytics, and tiering capabilities for Nutanix Files and Objects. It enables administrators to define and manage tiering policies to move data between different storage tiers (e.g., from Nutanix storage to cloud storage like AWS S3) based on access patterns, age, or other criteria.

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course, "Nutanix Data Lens is used to configure and manage standard tiering policies for Nutanix Files and Objects, allowing data to be tiered to cost-effective storage based on predefined rules." This includes setting policies to archive infrequently accessed data to cloud storage, optimizing storage costs while maintaining accessibility.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further clarifies that "Data Lens provides a centralized interface for managing tiering policies, enabling automated data movement to secondary storage tiers, such as cloud-based object stores." Administrators can access Data Lens to define rules for data tiering, monitor tiering activities, and ensure compliance with organizational data management requirements.

The other options are incorrect:

* Prism Central Admin Dashboard: Prism Central is used for cluster management, monitoring, and orchestration but does not provide specific interfaces for managing tiering policies.

* Prism Element Data Protection Dashboard: Prism Element focuses on individual cluster management and data protection tasks (e.g., snapshots, replication), not tiering policies.

* Nutanix Files Console: The Nutanix Files Console is used for configuring and managing file servers and shares, but tiering policies are managed externally through Data Lens.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "Nutanix Data Lens integrates with Nutanix Files to provide tiering capabilities, allowing administrators to manage data placement across on-premises and cloud storage tiers seamlessly." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Data Lens: "Configuring tiering policies for Nutanix Files and Objects." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Data lifecycle management with Nutanix Data Lens." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Data Lens Guide: "Managing standard tiering policies."

NEW QUESTION # 79

Question:

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

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

Answer: D

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.

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