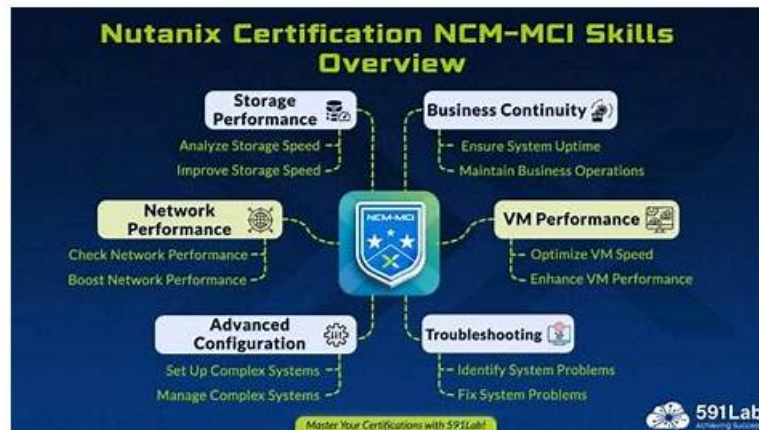


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Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10 Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

Task 14

The application team has requested several mission-critical VMs to be configured for disaster recovery. The remote site (when added) will not be managed by Prism Central. As such, this solution should be built using the Web Console.

Disaster Recovery requirements per VM:

Mkt01

RPO: 2 hours

Retention: 5 snapshots

Fin01

RPO: 15 minutes

Retention: 7 days

Dev01

RPO: 1 day

Retention: 2 snapshots

Configure a DR solution that meets the stated requirements.

Any objects created in this item must start with the name of the VM being protected.

Note: the remote site will be added later

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure a DR solution that meets the stated requirements, you can follow these steps:

Log in to the Web Console of the source cluster where the VMs are running.

Click on Protection Domains on the left menu and click on Create Protection Domain.

Enter a name for the protection domain, such as PD_Mkt01, and a description if required. Click Next.

Select Mkt01 from the list of VMs and click Next.

Select Schedule Based from the drop-down menu and enter 2 hours as the interval. Click Next.

Select Remote Site from the drop-down menu and choose the remote site where you want to replicate the VM. Click Next.

Enter 5 as the number of snapshots to retain on both local and remote sites. Click Next.

Review the protection domain details and click Finish.

Repeat the same steps for Fin01 and Dev01, using PD_Fin01 and PD_Dev01 as the protection domain names, and adjusting the interval and retention values according to the requirements.



NEW QUESTION # 15

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 # 16

TASK2

The security team has provided some new security requirements for cluster level security on Cluster 2.

Security requirements:

Update the password for the root user on the Cluster 2 node to match the admin user password.

Note: The 192.168.x.x network is not available. To access a node use the host IP (172.30.0.x) from the CVM.

Output the cluster-wide configuration of the SCMA policy to desktop\output.txt before changes are made.

Enable the Advanced Intrusion Detection Environment (AIDE) to run on a weekly basis for the hypervisor and cvms for Cluster 2.

Enable high-strength password policies for the hypervisor and cluster.

Ensure CVMs require SSH keys for login instead of passwords. (SSH keys are located in the desktop\Files\SSH folder.) Ensure the cluster meets these requirements. Do not reboot any cluster components.

Note: Please ensure you are modifying the correct components.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation

Explanation:

This task focuses on Security Technical Implementation Guides (STIGs) and general hardening of the Nutanix cluster. Most of these tasks are best performed via the Nutanix Command Line Interface (ncli) on the CVM, though the SSH key requirement is often easier to handle via the Prism GUI.

Here is the step-by-step procedure to complete Task 2.

Prerequisites: Connection

Open PuTTY (or the available terminal) from the provided Windows Desktop.

SSH into the Cluster 2 CVM. (If the Virtual IP is unknown, check Prism Element for the CVM IP).

Log in using the provided credentials (usually nutanix / nutanix/4u or the admin password provided in your instructions).

Step 1: Output SCMA Policy (Do this FIRST)

Requirement: Output the cluster-wide configuration of the SCMA policy to desktop\output.txt before changes are made.

In the SSH session on the CVM, run:

Bash

```
ncli cluster get-software-config-management-policy
```

Copy the output from the terminal window.

Open Notepad on the Windows Desktop.

Paste the output.

Save the file as output.txt on the Desktop.

Step 2: Enable AIDE (Weekly)

Requirement: Enable the Advanced Intrusion Detection Environment (AIDE) to run on a weekly basis for the hypervisor and CVMs.

In the same CVM SSH session, run the following command to modify the SCMA policy:

Bash

```
ncli cluster edit-software-config-management-policy enable-aide=true schedule-interval=WEEKLY (Note: This single command applies the policy to both Hypervisor and CVMs by default in most versions).
```

Step 3: Enable High-Strength Password Policies

Requirement: Enable high-strength password policies for the hypervisor and cluster.

Run the following command:

Bash

```
ncli cluster set-high-strength-password-policy enable=true
```

Step 4: Update Root Password for Cluster Nodes

Requirement: Update the password for the root user on the Cluster 2 node to match the admin user password.

Method A: The Automated Way (Recommended)

Use ncli to set the password for all hypervisor nodes at once without needing to SSH into them individually.

Run:

Bash

```
ncli cluster set-hypervisor-password
```

When prompted, enter the current admin password (this becomes the new root password).

Method B: The Manual Way (If NCLI fails or manual access is required)

Note: Use this if the exam specifically wants you to touch the node via the 172.x network.

From the CVM, SSH to the host using the internal IP:

Bash

```
ssh root@172.30.0.x (Replace x with the host ID, e.g., 4 or 5)
```

Run the password change command:

Bash

```
passwd
```

Enter the admin password twice.

Repeat for other nodes in Cluster 2.

Step 5: Cluster Lockdown (SSH Keys)

Requirement: Ensure CVMs require SSH keys for login instead of passwords.

It is safest to do this via the Prism Element GUI to prevent locking yourself out.

Open Prism Element for Cluster 2 in the browser.

Click the Gear Icon (Settings) -> Cluster Lockdown.

Uncheck the box "Enable Remote Login with Password".

Click New Public Key (or Add Key).

Open the folder Desktop\Files\SSH on the Windows desktop.

Open the public key file (usually ends in .pub) in Notepad and copy the contents.

Paste the key into the Prism "Key" box.

Click Save.

Note: Do not reboot the cluster. The SCMA and Password policies take effect immediately without a reboot.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Task 13

The application team is reporting performance degradation for a business-critical application that runs processes all day on Saturdays.

The team is requesting monitoring of processor, memory and storage utilization for the three VMs that make up the database cluster for the application: ORA01, ORA02 and ORA03.

The report should contain tables for the following:

At the cluster level, only for the current cluster:

The maximum percentage of CPU used

At the VM level, including any future VM with the prefix ORA:

The maximum time taken to process I/O Read requests

The Maximum percentage of time a VM waits to use physical CPU, out of the local CPU time allotted to the VM.

The report should run on Sundays at 12:00 AM for the previous 24 hours. The report should be emailed to appdev@cyberdyne.net when completed.

Create a report named Weekends that meets these requirements

Note: You must name the report Weekends to receive any credit. Any other objects needed can be named as you see fit. SMTP is not configured.

A: Click Next.

Click on Add to add this custom view to your report. Click Next.

Under the Report Settings option, select Weekly from the Schedule drop-down menu and choose Sunday as the day of week. Enter 12:00 AM as the time of day. Enter appdev@cyberdyne.net as the Email Recipient. Select CSV as the Report Output Format.

Click Next.

Review the report details and click Finish.

□

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To create a report named Weekends that meets the requirements, 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 Report.

Enter Weekends as the report name and a description if required. Click Next.

Under the Custom Views section, select Data Table. Click Next.

Under the Entity Type option, select Cluster. Click Next.

Under the Custom Columns option, add the following variable: CPU Usage (%). Click Next.

Under the Aggregation option for CPU Usage (%), select Max. Click Next.

Under the Filter option, select Current Cluster from the drop-down menu. Click Next.

Click on Add to add this custom view to your report. Click Next.

Under the Custom Views section, select Data Table again. Click Next.

Under the Entity Type option, select VM. Click Next.

Under the Custom Columns option, add the following variables: Name, I/O Read Latency (ms), VM Ready Time (%). Click Next.

Under the Aggregation option for I/O Read Latency (ms) and VM Ready Time (%), select Max. Click Next.

Under the Filter option, enter ORA* in the Name field. This will include any future VM with the prefix OR

NEW QUESTION # 18

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

