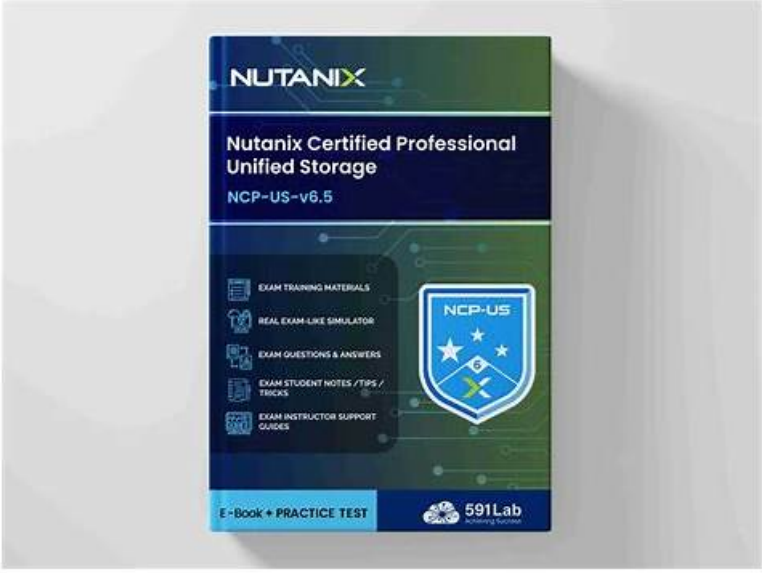
ユニークなNutanix NCP-US-6.5認証資格 &合格スムーズNCP-US-6.5日本語復習赤本 |信頼的なNCP-US-6.5試験復習



BONUS！！！ PassTest NCP-US-6.5ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1EM2tqJCKtQZJkFO_0sE53dNH1qxcBUrA

使用プロセスにおいて、NutanixのNCP-US-6.5学習資料に問題がある場合は、24時間オンラインサービスを提供します。オンラインプラットフォームでメールまたはお問い合わせください。 さらに、舞台裏では、NCP-US-6.5試験準備がリアルタイムで更新されているかどうかを確認することもできます。 更新がある場合、システムは自動的にお客様に送信します。PassTest NCP-US-6.5学習教材は、必要に応じてユーザーが既存の問題を即座に効果的に解決できるように、リモートアシスタンスの専門スタッフも提供します。 そのため、当社のNCP-US-6.5学習教材を選択することで、Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.5安心してお使いいただけます。

Nutanix NCP-US-6.5 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Given a scenario, configure shares, buckets, and • or Volume Groups • Troubleshoot a failed upgrade for Files • Objects
トピック 2	• Utilize File Analytics for data security • Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage • Configure Nutanix Volumes
トピック 3	• Configure Nutanix Objects • Describe how to monitor performance and usage
トピック 4	• Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix Unified Storage • Perform upgrades • maintenance for Files • Objects implementations
トピック 5	• Identify the steps to deploy Nutanix Files • Given a scenario, determine product and sizing parameters

トピック 6	• Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage • Identify the steps to deploy Nutanix Objects
トピック 7	• Troubleshoot issues related to Nutanix Objects • Troubleshoot issues related to Nutanix Volumes
トピック 8	• Analyze and Monitor Nutanix Unified Storage • Describe the use of Data Lens for data security
トピック 9	• Configure Nutanix Files with advanced features • Determine the appropriate method to ensure data availability • recoverability

便利なNCP-US-6.5認証資格一回合格-素晴らしいNCP-US-6.5日本語復習赤本

弊社の資料はすばらしくて、NutanixのNCP-US-6.5問題集などを含めています。これらの問題集は詳しい答えと解説があります。それに、我々は一番行き届いたアフターサービスを提供して、あなたの利益を保証します。お客様はNCP-US-6.5問題集を購入するなら、一年の更新サービスと半年の返金サービスが得られています。この期間、我々はNCP-US-6.5問題集に関するサービスを提供します。

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.5 認定 NCP-US-6.5 試験問題 (Q43-Q48):

質問 # 43
An administrator has been requested to set up a Files instance in a Nutanix environment. After testing data in the environment, it was determined an estimated 4,000 connections on average will be needed per node. What is the proper memory sizing that the administrator should use to configure this environment?

- A. 128 GiB RAM per node
- B. 40 GiB RAM per node
- C. 96 GiB RAM per node
- D. 32 GiB RAM per node

正解：C

解説：
Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), uses File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs) to manage file services (e.g., SMB, NFS). Each FSVM runs on a node in the Nutanix cluster, and the number of connections per node impacts the resource requirements, particularly memory (RAM), for the FSVMs. The administrator needs to size the memory for a Files instance where each node will handle an average of 4,000 connections.
Sizing Guidelines:
Nutanix provides sizing guidelines for Files deployments based on the number of connections per FSVM (and thus per node, assuming one FSVM per node, which is the default configuration). The memory requirements scale with the number of connections to ensure performance and stability:
* The minimum memory per FSVM is 12 GiB (as noted in Question 2), which supports up to 1,000 connections.
* For higher connection counts, Nutanix recommends increasing the memory proportionally.
According to Nutanix documentation:
* Up to 1,000 connections: 12 GiB RAM per FSVM.
* 1,000 to 2,000 connections: 24 GiB RAM per FSVM.
* 2,000 to 4,000 connections: 48 GiB RAM per FSVM.
* 4,000 to 8,000 connections: 96 GiB RAM per FSVM.
Since the question specifies 4,000 connections per node, and assuming one FSVM per node (standard deployment), the FSVM on each node needs to handle 4,000 connections. Based on the sizing guidelines:
* 4,000 connections fall into the 4,000 to 8,000 range, requiring 96 GiB RAM per FSVM.

* Since each node hosts one FSVM, this translates to 96 GiB RAM per node dedicated to the FSVM.
Analysis of Options:
* Option A (32 GiB RAM per node): Incorrect. 32 GiB RAM per node is sufficient for up to 2,000 connections (24 GiB for the FSVM, plus some overhead), but it is insufficient for 4,000 connections, which require 96 GiB.
* Option B (40 GiB RAM per node): Incorrect. 40 GiB RAM per node is still too low for 4,000 connections, as it falls short of the 96 GiB recommended for this connection range.
* Option C (96 GiB RAM per node): Correct. 96 GiB RAM per node aligns with Nutanix's sizing guidelines for an FSVM handling 4,000 to 8,000 connections, ensuring the Files instance can manage the expected load efficiently.
* Option D (128 GiB RAM per node): Incorrect. While 128 GiB RAM per node would work, it exceeds the recommended sizing for 4,000 connections. Nutanix recommends 96 GiB for up to 8,000 connections, and 128 GiB is typically reserved for even higher connection counts (e.g., >8,000) or additional workloads on the node. The question asks for the "proper" sizing, which is the minimum recommended for the given load, making 96 GiB the correct choice.
Why Option C?
For 4,000 connections per node, Nutanix recommends 96 GiB RAM per FSVM (one FSVM per node), which translates to 96 GiB RAM per node dedicated to the FSVM. This ensures the Files instance can handle the connection load without performance degradation, aligning with Nutanix's sizing guidelines.
Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:
From the Nutanix Files Sizing Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):
"For Nutanix Files deployments, memory sizing depends on the number of connections per FSVM. For 4,000 to 8,000 connections, allocate 96 GiB of RAM per FSVM. Assuming one FSVM per node, this translates to
96 GiB RAM per node dedicated to the FSVM to ensure optimal performance." Additional Notes:
* The question assumes one FSVM per node, which is the default configuration for Nutanix Files unless otherwise specified. If multiple FSVMs were on a single node, the total RAM would need to be adjusted, but the question's phrasing ("per node") aligns with the standard one-FSVM-per-node deployment.
* The 96 GiB RAM is for the FSVM itself; the node may require additional RAM for other workloads (e.
g., CVM, VMs), but the question focuses on the Files instance's memory sizing, making 96 GiB the correct answer.
:
Nutanix Files Sizing Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Memory Sizing for Nutanix Files" (Nutanix Portal).
Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Sizing and Performance".

質問 # 44
An organization is implementing their first Nutanix cluster. In addition to hosting VMs, the cluster will be providing block storage services to existing physical servers, as well as CIFS shares and NFS exports to the end users. Security policies dictate that separate networks are used for different functions, which are already configured as:
* Management - VLAN 500 - 10.10.50.0/24
* iSCSI - VLAN 510 - 10.10.51.0/24
* Files - VLAN 520 - 10.10.52.0/24How should the administrator configure the cluster to ensure the iSCSI traffic is on the correct network and accessible by the existing physical servers?

- A. Configure the Data Services IP in Prism Element with an IP on VLAN 510.
- B. Create a new virtual switch on VLAN 510 in Network Configuration, enabling it for Volumes.
- C. Create a new internal interface on VLAN 510 in Network Configuration, enabling it for Volumes.
- D. Configure the Data Services IP in Prism Central with an IP on VLAN 510.

正解：A

解説：
The organization is deploying a Nutanix cluster to provide block storage services (via iSCSI), CIFS shares, and NFS exports (via Nutanix Files). Nutanix Volumes, part of Nutanix UnifiedILON Storage (NUS), is used to provide block storage to physical servers via iSCSI. The security policy requires separate networks:
* Management traffic on VLAN 500 (10.10.50.0/24).
* iSCSI traffic on VLAN 510 (10.10.51.0/24).
* Files traffic on VLAN 520 (10.10.52.0/24).
To ensure iSCSI traffic uses VLAN 510 and is accessible by physical servers, the cluster must be configured to route iSCSI traffic over the correct network.
The Data Services IP is the key configuration for iSCSI traffic in a Nutanix cluster. By setting this IP to an address on VLAN 510 (e.g., 10.10.51.x), the administrator ensures that iSCSI traffic is routed over the correct network. Physical servers can then connect to this IP to access block storage via iSCSI. This configuration is done in Prism Element under the cluster's iSCSI settings.
Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:
From the Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"To enable iSCSI traffic for Nutanix Volumes, configure the Data Services IP in Prism Element. This IP address is used by external hosts (e.g., physical servers) to connect to the cluster for block storage access.
Assign the Data Services IP to the appropriate VLAN for iSCSI traffic (e.g., VLAN 510) to ensure network isolation and accessibility."
:
Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide, Version 6.0, Section: "Configuring iSCSI for Nutanix Volumes" (Nutanix Portal).
Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Volumes Network Configuration".

質問 # 45
With the settings shown on the exhibit, if there were 1000 files in the repository, how many files would have to be... anomaly alert to the administrator?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

正解：D

解説：
With the settings shown on the exhibit, if there were 1000 files in the repository, 10 files would have to be deleted within an hour to trigger an anomaly alert to the administrator. Anomaly alert is a feature that notifies the administrator when there is an unusual or suspicious activity on file data, such as mass deletion or encryption. Anomaly alert can be configured with various parameters, such as threshold percentage, time window, minimum number of files, and so on. In this case, the threshold percentage is set to 1%, which means that if more than 1% of files in a repository are deleted within an hour, an anomaly alert will be triggered.
Since there are 1000 files in the repository, 1% of them is 10 files. Therefore, if 10 or more files are deleted within an hour, an anomaly alert will be sent to the administrator. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 98; Nutanix Data Lens User Guide

質問 # 46
An administrator has created a distributed share on the Files cluster. The administrator connects to the share using Windows Explorer and starts creating folders in the share. The administrator observes that none of the created folders can be renamed as the company naming convention requires. How should the administrator resolve this issue?

- A. Modify the Files shares to use the NFS protocol.
- B. Modify the read/write permissions on the created folders.
- C. Use the Microsoft Shared Folder MMC Snap-in.
- D. Use the Files MMC Snap-in and rename the folders.

正解：B

解説：
Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), supports distributed shares that span multiple File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs) for scalability (as discussed in Questions 16 and 30). The administrator has created a distributed share, accessed it via Windows Explorer (implying SMB protocol), and created folders.
However, the folders cannot be renamed to meet the company's naming convention, indicating a permissions issue.
Understanding the Issue:
* Distributed Share: A distributed share in Nutanix Files is accessible via SMB or NFS and spans multiple FSVMs.
* Windows Explorer (SMB): The administrator is using Windows Explorer, indicating the share is accessed via SMB.
* Cannot Rename Folders: The inability to rename folders suggests a permissions restriction, likely because the user account used to create the folders does not have sufficient permissions to modify them (e.g., rename).
* Company Naming Convention: The requirement to rename folders to meet a naming convention implies the administrator needs full control over the folders, which may not be granted by the current permissions.
Analysis of Options:
* Option A (Use the Microsoft Shared Folder MMC Snap-in): Incorrect. The Microsoft Shared Folder MMC Snap-in (e.g., via Computer Management) allows management of SMB shares on a Windows server, but Nutanix Files shares are managed through the Files Console or FSVMs, not a Windows server. While this tool can view shares, it does not provide a mechanism to resolve renaming issues caused by permissions on a Nutanix Files share.
* Option B (Use the Files MMC Snap-in and rename the folders): Incorrect. There is no "Files MMC Snap-in" for Nutanix Files.

Nutanix Files is managed via the Files Console in Prism Central or through CLI/FSVM access. This option appears to be a misnomer and does not provide a valid solution for renaming folders.
* Option C (Modify the read/write permissions on the created folders): Correct. The inability to rename folders in an SMB share is typically due to insufficient permissions. When the administrator created the folders via Windows Explorer, the default permissions (inherited from the share or parent folder) may not grant the necessary rights (e.g., "Modify" or "Full Control") to rename them. The administrator should modify the permissions on the created folders to grant the required rights (e.g., Full Control) to the user account or group, allowing renaming to meet the company naming convention.
This can be done via Windows Explorer (Properties > Security tab) or through the Files Console by adjusting share/folder permissions.
* Option D (Modify the Files shares to use the NFS protocol): Incorrect. Switching the share to use NFS instead of SMB would require reconfiguring the share and client access, which is unnecessary and disruptive. The issue is with permissions, not the protocol, and SMB supports folder renaming if the correct permissions are set. Additionally, NFS may introduce other complexities (e.g., Unix permissions) that do not address the core issue.
Why Option C?
The inability to rename folders in an SMB share is a permissions issue. Modifying the read/write permissions on the created folders to grant the administrator (or relevant user/group) the necessary rights (e.g., Modify or Full Control) allows renaming, resolving the issue and enabling compliance with the company naming convention. This can be done directly in Windows Explorer or via the Files Console.
Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:
From the Nutanix Files Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):
"If users cannot rename folders in an SMB share on Nutanix Files, this is typically due to insufficient permissions. Modify the read/write permissions on the affected folders to grant the necessary rights (e.g., Modify or Full Control) to the user or group. Permissions can be adjusted via Windows Explorer (Properties > Security) or through the Files Console by editing share or folder permissions."
:
Nutanix Files Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Managing Permissions for SMB Shares" (Nutanix Portal).
Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Share Permissions".

質問 # 47
A team of developers are working on a new processing application and requires a solution where they can upload the ... code for testing API calls. Older iterations should be retained as newer code is developer and tested.

- A. Create an SMB Share with Files and enable Previous Version
- B. Create an NFS Share, mounted on a Linux Server with Files.
- C. Provision a Volume Group and connect via iSCSI with MPIO.
- D. Create a bucket in Objects with Versioning enabled.

正解：D

解説：
Nutanix Objects supports versioning, which is a feature that allows multiple versions of an object to be preserved in the same bucket. Versioning can be useful for developers who need to upload their code for testing API calls and retain older iterations as newer code is developed and tested. Versioning can also provide protection against accidental deletion or overwrite of objects.
Reference: Nutanix Objects Administration Guide

質問 # 48
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