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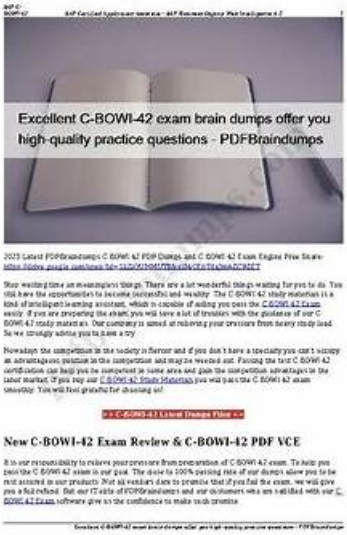

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Nutanix NCP-CN Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Conduct NKP Fleet Management: This section tests the abilities of platform administrators and cloud operations engineers in managing multiple clusters as a fleet. It focuses on configuring workspaces to organize clusters, deploying workload clusters within these workspaces, and attaching or detaching clusters as needed. Additionally, candidates must be able to configure projects for workload segmentation and manage platform applications that support the overall NKP environment.

Topic 2	• Prepare the Environment for an NKP Deployment: This section of the exam measures the skills of infrastructure engineers and cloud administrators and covers the initial setup tasks needed for NKP deployment. Candidates must demonstrate the ability to seed a private container registry, create a bootstrap Kubernetes cluster, and determine license tiers suitable for clusters. They also need to prepare a bastion host for secure access, build machine images or prepare nodes for deployment, and gather all necessary information to build a cluster on the target cloud or on-premises provider.
Topic 3	• Manage Building an NKP Cluster: This section evaluates the skills of Kubernetes administrators and platform engineers in customizing and deploying NKP clusters. Candidates must show proficiency in tailoring cluster configurations to meet specific requirements and deploying Kommander, the management platform, while applying the appropriate licenses to enable cluster features and management capabilities.
Topic 4	• Perform Day 2 Operations: This part assesses the expertise of site reliability engineers and cluster operators in ongoing cluster management tasks after deployment. It includes configuring authentication and authorization mechanisms, setting up logging systems, and implementing cluster backup and recovery procedures. Candidates also need to demonstrate skills in monitoring cluster performance and health, configuring autoscaling to handle workload changes, and performing lifecycle management functions such as upgrades and maintenance.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Cloud Native v6.10 Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80
A company recently deployed NKP. A Platform Engineer was asked to attach the existing Amazon EKS. A workspace and project were created accordingly, and resource requirements were met. What does the engineer need to do first to prepare the EKS clusters?

- A. Configure a ConfigMap according to EKS configuration.
- B. Deploy cert-manager in the EKS clusters.
- C. Create a service account with cluster-admin permissions.
- D. Configure HAProxy to get connected to EKS clusters.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 81
A Cloud Engineer is deploying an NKP cluster into an AWS environment. By default, when deploying NKP on AWS infrastructure, it generates the supporting infrastructure necessary for the cluster (VPC, subnets, ELBs). However, the AWS team has insisted that the NKP cluster be deployed on existing AWS infrastructure. How can the engineer meet this requirement?

- A. Create an overrides file with the pre-existing VPC, subnets, and ELB to use. When using the nkp create cluster aws command set, include the overrides parameter with the overrides file that was created.
- B. When using the nkp create cluster aws command set, include the valid parameters with the pre-existing VPC, subnets, and ELB to use.
- C. When using the nkp adopt infrastructure aws command set, include the valid parameters with the pre- existing VPC, subnets, and ELB to use. Deploy the NKP cluster using the nkp create cluster aws command set.

- D. Create an NKP infrastructure provider for AWS in the NKP UI. When deploying the NKP cluster through the UI, specify the pre-existing VPC, subnets, and ELB to use in the appropriate fields of the 'Infrastructure' section of the Create Cluster page.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The NKPA course explains that by default, NKP creates new AWS infrastructure (VPC, subnets, ELBs) when deploying a cluster on AWS. However, NKP supports deploying clusters on existing AWS infrastructure by providing custom configurations. The recommended method using the NKP CLI is to create an overrides file specifying the pre-existing VPC, subnets, and ELB, and then pass this file to the nkp create cluster aws command using the --overrides parameter.
The overrides file (e.g., aws-infra-overrides.yaml) contains details like vpcID, subnetIDs, and loadBalancerIDs, which NKP uses to deploy the cluster on the specified infrastructure instead of creating new resources. For example:
yaml
CollapseWrap
Copy
aws:
vpcID: vpc-12345678
subnetIDs:
- subnet-12345678
- subnet-87654321
loadBalancerIDs:
- elb-12345678
The engineer then runs: nkp create cluster aws --overrides aws-infra-overrides.yaml.
The Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN) 6.10 Study Guide states: "To deploy an NKP cluster on existing AWS infrastructure, create an overrides file with the pre-existing VPC, subnets, and ELB details, and use the -- overrides parameter with the nkp create cluster aws command to apply the custom configuration." This method ensures the AWS team's requirement is met while leveraging NKP's CLI for deployment.
Incorrect Options:
* A. nkp adopt infrastructure aws: There is no nkp adopt infrastructure command in NKP for this purpose.
* C. Use the NKP UI: While the UI allows specifying infrastructure details, the question focuses on the CLI-based deployment, and the UI method is less relevant here.
* D. Include parameters directly in nkp create cluster aws: The nkp create cluster aws command does not support direct parameters for VPC, subnets, and ELB; it requires an overrides file.
:
Nutanix Kubernetes Platform Administration (NKPA) Course, Section on AWS Cluster Deployment.
Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN) 6.10 Study Guide, Chapter on Building NKP Clusters.
Nutanix Cloud Bible, NutanixKubernetesPlatform Section: https://www.nutanixbible.com

NEW QUESTION # 82
A Platform Engineer is preparing machine images for NKP through the NIB or KIB process. What is the purpose of doing this?

- A. Hardening an OS image with client-supplied hardening scripts
- B. Tagging the image to be used specifically for NKP
- C. Creating a custom user account for NKP admins to ensure access to NKP nodes
- D. Creating a CAPI-compliant image for use as NKP cluster nodes

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Nutanix Kubernetes Platform (NKP) leverages Cluster API (CAPI) to manage the lifecycle of Kubernetes clusters. When preparing machine images for NKP deployment, the Nutanix Image Builder (NIB) or Kubernetes Image Builder (KIB) process is used to create custom machine images that are compatible with NKP's infrastructure requirements. According to the NKPA course, the primary purpose of this process is to create CAPI-compliant images that can be used as the base for NKP cluster nodes.
The NKPA course explains that NKP uses CAPI to provision and manage Kubernetes clusters, and CAPI requires machine images that meet specific criteria, such as including the necessary Kubernetes components, container runtimes, and operating system configurations. The NIB/KIB process ensures that the images are pre-configured with these components, making them suitable for use as NKP worker and control plane nodes.
The Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN) 6.10 Study Guide states: "The Nutanix Image Builder (NIB) or Kubernetes Image Builder (KIB) is used to create CAPI-compliant machine images that include the required OS, Kubernetes binaries, and dependencies for

NKP cluster nodes." These images are typically based on supported operating systems like Rocky Linux or Ubuntu, as provided by Nutanix, and are customized to include the container runtime (e.g., containerd), kubeadm, and other dependencies required for CAPI-based cluster provisioning. The resulting images are stored in a location accessible to the NKP deployment process, such as a local registry or Nutanix Prism Central.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Hardening an OS image with client-supplied hardening scripts: While hardening the OS is a good practice, it is not the primary purpose of the NIB/KIB process. The NKPA course notes that hardening can be applied as part of image customization, but the core goal is to ensure CAPI compliance, not just hardening.
* B. Creating a custom user account for NKP admins to ensure access to NKP nodes: The NIB/KIB process does not focus on creating user accounts. User access is managed through Kubernetes RBAC or external identity providers, as covered in the NKPA course's authentication section.
* C. Tagging the image to be used specifically for NKP: Tagging may occur as part of image management, but it is not the primary purpose. The NKPA course emphasizes CAPI compliance over tagging.
:
Nutanix Kubernetes Platform Administration (NKPA) Course, Section on Preparing Machine Images.
Nutanix Cloud Native (NCP-CN) 6.10 Study Guide, Chapter on NKP Deployment Prerequisites.
Nutanix Cloud Bible, NutanixKubernetesPlatform Section: https://www.nutanixbible.com Cluster API Documentation: https://cluster-api.sigs.k8s.io

NEW QUESTION # 83
An administrator has been trying to deploy an initial AHV-based NKP cluster in a dark site (no Internet connectivity) environment using the command shown in the question.

```
nkp create cluster nutanix \
--cluster-name=$CLUSTER_NAME \
--control-plane-prism-element-cluster=$PE_NAME \
--worker-prism-element-cluster=$PE_NAME \
--control-plane-subnets=$SUBNET_ASSOCIATED_WITH_PE \
--worker-subnets=$SUBNET_ASSOCIATED_WITH_PE \
--control-plane-endpoint-ip=$AVAILABLE_IP_FROM_SAME_SUBNET \
--csi-storage-container=$NAME_OF_YOUR_STORAGE_CONTAINER \
--endpoint=$PC_ENDPOINT_URL \
--control-plane-vm-image=$NAME_OF_OS_IMAGE_CREATED_BY_NKP_CLI \
--worker-vm-image=$NAME_OF_OS_IMAGE_CREATED_BY_NKP_CLI \
--registry-url=${REGISTRY_URL} \
--registry-mirror-username=${REGISTRY_USERNAME} \
--registry-mirror-password=${REGISTRY_PASSWORD} \
--kubernetes-service-load-balancer-ip-range $START_IP-$END_IP \
--self-managed
```

Which missing attribute needs to be added in order for the deployment?

- A. --registry-username
- B. --insecure
- C. --airgapped
- D. --registry-url

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 84
A developer asked a Platform Engineer to review a deployment in the cluster called iot-1 in the workspace iot-plant-3, but the engineer does not have the kubeconfig file. Which command is valid for generating the kubeconfig file to review the Kubernetes cluster?

- A. nkp get kubeconfig -c iot-1 -w iot-plant-3 > iot-1.conf
- B. kubectl get kubeconfig --cluster-name=iot-1 -w iot-plant-3 > iot-1.conf
- C. nkp get configmaps -n iot-plant-3 -c iot-1 > iot-1.conf
- D. kubectl get secret iot-1 -n kommander > iot-1.conf

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 85

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