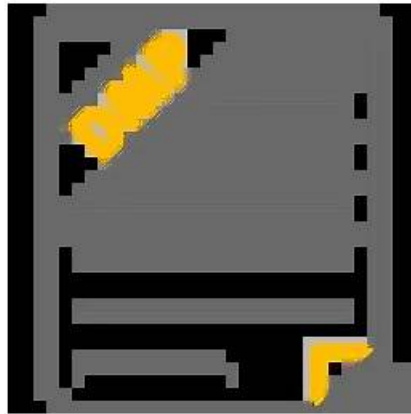


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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

An administrator has recently added several NGT-enabled VMs with in-guest iSCSI initiators to a Volume Group (VG) using IP addresses in the VG allowlist. Several days later, the administrator restored the VG, after which the VMs lost connectivity to the Volume Group.

What should the administrator have done differently to prevent this from happening?

- A. Use the NIC MAC address of the VM's in the VG allow list.
- B. Use the VM UUID in the VG allow list.
- **C. Use the iSCSI IQN entry in the VG allowlist.**
- D. Use the VM hostname in the VG allowlist.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Volume Groups (VGs) require persistent identifiers for initiators in the allowlist. IP addresses can change during VM restores/reboots, breaking connectivity. The iSCSI Qualified Name (IQN) is a static, unique identifier for iSCSI initiators and persists across VM operations, ensuring stable access.

* Option B/C/D (VM UUID, hostname, MAC): These are unrelated to iSCSI authentication. Nutanix Volume Groups exclusively use IQNs or IPs (not recommended) for allowlisting.

Reference: Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course Study Guide:

"Always use iSCSI IQN in Volume Group allowlists for NGT-enabled VMs. IP addresses are ephemeral and may change after restores, causing connectivity loss." (Section: "Configuring Volume Group Access Control") (Module: "Nutanix Volumes Best Practices") Nutanix Volumes Documentation:

"For persistent iSCSI connectivity, configure the allowlist with initiator IQNs instead of dynamic IP addresses." (Source: Volumes Configuration Guide, "Allowlist Management")

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which two options show the correct minimum configurations when deploying Nutanix File servers? (Choose two.)

- **A. A minimum of 12 GiB of memory per FSVM.**
- **B. The minimum number of FSVMs is three.**
- C. A minimum of eight vCPUs per FSVM.
- D. The number of CVMs must be equal to or greater than the number of file server VMs (FSVMs).

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

When deploying Nutanix File servers, the correct minimum configurations include:

* The minimum number of FSVMs is three (Option C).

* A minimum of 12 GiB of memory per FSVM (Option D).

Nutanix Files is a scale-out file storage solution that uses File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs) to provide file services via SMB and NFS protocols. The minimum configuration ensures high availability, performance, and scalability.

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course, "Nutanix Files requires a minimum of three FSVMs to ensure high availability and load balancing across the file server." This minimum of three FSVMs allows Nutanix Files to distribute file share operations and provide failover capabilities in case of FSVM or node failures.

The course also specifies that "each FSVM requires a minimum of 12 GiB of memory to handle file server operations effectively."

This memory allocation supports the processing needs of file services, including protocol handling, caching, and management tasks.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide elaborates that "Nutanix Files deployment requires at least three FSVMs, each configured with a minimum of 12 GiB of memory and four vCPUs, to meet the baseline requirements for production environments." While the guide mentions four vCPUs as the minimum, the options provided in the question include eight vCPUs, which is not the minimum but a possible configuration for higher workloads.

The other options are incorrect:

* The number of CVMs must be equal to or greater than the number of FSVMs: There is no strict requirement that the number of Controller VMs (CVMs) must match or exceed the number of FSVMs.

CVMs manage the Nutanix cluster's storage and services, and their count depends on the cluster size, not the number of FSVMs.

* A minimum of eight vCPUs per FSVM: The minimum requirement is four vCPUs per FSVM, as specified in Nutanix documentation. Eight vCPUs may be used for larger deployments but is not the minimum.

The NUSA course documentation confirms that "a Nutanix Files deployment must include at least three FSVMs with 12 GiB of memory each to ensure a robust and highly available file storage solution." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Deployment requirements and minimum

configurations for FSVMs." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 1: Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Nutanix Files deployment and FSVM sizing." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Minimum configuration for Nutanix Files deployment."

NEW QUESTION # 23

An administrator would like to protect an object store from a single node or two-drive failure. What are the requirements for enabling this level of resiliency on a newly-deployed object store?

- A. Each node in the dense node platform requires 20 or more HDDs.
- **B. Cluster is comprised of a minimum of seven nodes.**
- C. New storage container is created for the object store.
- D. Multi-cluster option must be disabled for the object store.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To protect a Nutanix Objects store from a single node or two-drive failure, the cluster must be comprised of a minimum of seven nodes. Nutanix Objects uses erasure coding to provide resiliency, distributing data and parity fragments across nodes to ensure fault tolerance. To withstand a single node failure or a two-drive failure, a specific number of nodes is required to maintain data availability and rebuild capability.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "Nutanix Objects requires a minimum of seven nodes to ensure resiliency against a single node failure or a two-drive failure, using erasure coding to distribute data and parity across the cluster."

This configuration typically uses an erasure coding scheme like

4+2 or 5+2 (data + parity fragments), which requires at least six nodes for data distribution and an additional node to handle failures, totaling seven nodes.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further elaborates that "to achieve resiliency against a single node or two-drive failure in Nutanix Objects, the cluster must have at least seven nodes to support the erasure coding configuration needed for this level of fault tolerance." This ensures that even if one node fails or two drives are lost, the remaining nodes have sufficient data and parity fragments to reconstruct the lost data.

The other options are incorrect:

* Multi-cluster option must be disabled for the object store: The multi-cluster option is not relevant to resiliency within a single Nutanix Objects deployment. It pertains to managing multiple clusters, not erasure coding or fault tolerance.

* Each node in the dense node platform requires 20 or more HDDs: There is no requirement for 20 or more HDDs per node to achieve this level of resiliency. Resiliency depends on the number of nodes and erasure coding, not the number of drives per node.

* New storage container is created for the object store: While Nutanix Objects uses storage containers, creating a new container is not a requirement for enabling resiliency. Resiliency is determined by the cluster configuration and erasure coding settings.

The NUSA course documentation highlights that "a minimum of seven nodes ensures Nutanix Objects can maintain data availability and rebuild data in the event of a single node or two-drive failure, leveraging erasure coding for resiliency." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Objects: "Configuring resiliency for Nutanix Objects."

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Nutanix Objects resiliency and erasure coding requirements." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>),

Nutanix Objects Administration Guide: "Cluster sizing for resiliency in Nutanix Objects."

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which workload type describes I/O sizes for read and write operations that are less than or equal to 16 KB while file sizes are equal to 10 MB or more?

- A. Default
- B. Asynchronous
- C. Sequential
- **D. Random**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The workload type that describes I/O sizes for read and write operations that are less than or equal to 16 KB while file sizes are 10 MB or more is Random. In Nutanix Files, workload types are used to optimize share performance based on I/O patterns. Small I/O sizes (#16 KB) indicate a random access pattern, as opposed to sequential, even if the files themselves are large (#10 MB). This is common in workloads like databases or virtual desktops, where small, non-contiguous I/O operations are performed on larger files.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "A Random workload type in Nutanix Files is characterized by small I/O sizes, typically 16 KB or less, regardless of file size, as it reflects random access patterns rather than sequential ones." The Random workload type optimizes the share for such patterns by adjusting caching, prefetching, and data placement to handle frequent small I/O operations efficiently, even when the files are large.

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

"workloads with I/O sizes of 16 KB or less, even on large files (e.g., 10 MB or more), are classified as Random, as the small I/O size indicates non-sequential access patterns." Large file sizes do not necessarily imply sequential I/O; the I/O size itself determines the workload type, and 16 KB or less is typical of random access.

The other options are incorrect:

- * Sequential: Sequential workloads involve larger I/O sizes (typically >64 KB) and contiguous access patterns, such as those seen in media streaming or backups, not small I/O sizes like 16 KB or less.

- * Asynchronous: Asynchronous is not a workload type in Nutanix Files; it may refer to replication or I/O handling methods but is not relevant here.

- * Default: The Default workload type applies a balanced configuration but does not specifically optimize for small I/O sizes like the Random type does.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "I/O sizes of 16 KB or less, even with large file sizes, indicate a Random workload type in Nutanix Files, ensuring optimal performance for random access patterns." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Understanding workload types based on I/O patterns." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Defining workload types for Nutanix Files shares." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Workload type definitions for share optimization."

NEW QUESTION # 25

What is the maximum number of snapshots that can be configured for a Nutanix Files snapshot schedule?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The maximum number of snapshots that can be configured for a Nutanix Files snapshot schedule is 100.

Nutanix Files supports snapshot schedules to automate the creation of point-in-time snapshots for file shares, which are useful for data protection, recovery, and backup purposes. The snapshot schedule defines how frequently snapshots are taken and how many are retained.

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course, Nutanix Files allows administrators to configure snapshot schedules with a maximum retention of 100 snapshots per share. The course states, "Nutanix Files snapshot schedules can be configured to retain up to 100 snapshots, providing flexible data protection for file shares." This limit ensures that administrators can maintain a sufficient number of recovery points while managing storage efficiency.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide reinforces this by noting that

"the snapshot schedule for Nutanix Files supports a maximum of 100 snapshots per share, allowing for granular recovery options." Administrators can configure the frequency (e.g., hourly, daily) and retention period, but the total number of snapshots retained cannot exceed 100 per share.

The other options (25, 50, 75) underestimate the maximum snapshot limit for Nutanix Files, as the system supports up to 100 snapshots to accommodate various data protection needs.

References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Configuring snapshot schedules and retention policies." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Snapshot management for Nutanix Files." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Snapshot schedules and maximum retention limits."

NEW QUESTION # 26

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