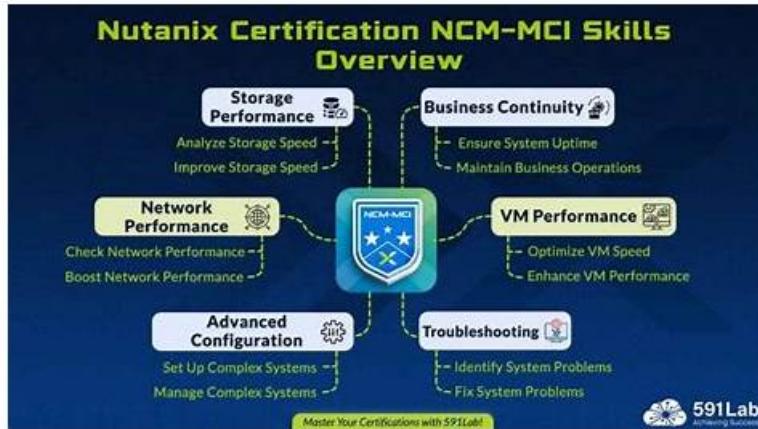


Nutanix NCM-MCI考試備考經驗，NCM-MCI考古題分享



此外，這些NewDumps NCM-MCI考試題庫的部分內容現在是免費的：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mVh2hYFc41enMa8VHN10MZcPKYC8oSl5>

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>> Nutanix NCM-MCI 考試備考經驗 <<

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在現在這個人才濟濟的社會裏，還是有很多行業是缺乏人才的，比如IT行業就相當缺乏技術性的人才。而Nutanix NCM-MCI 認證考試就是個檢驗IT技術的認證考試之一。NewDumps是一個給你培訓Nutanix NCM-MCI 認證考試相關技術知識的網站。

Nutanix NCM-MCI 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Business Continuity: The topic of business continuity measures knowledge about analyzing BCDR plans for compliance and evaluating BCDR plans for specific workloads.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Analyze and Optimize VM Performance: Manipulation of VM configuration for resource utilization is discussed in this topic. It also explains interpreting VM, node, and cluster metrics.
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced Configuration and Troubleshooting: This topic covers sub-topics of executing API calls, configuring third-party integrations, analyzing AOS security posture, and translate business needs into technical solutions. Lastly, it discusses troubleshooting Nutanix services as well.
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Analyze and Optimize Storage Performance: It covers storage settings, workload requirements, and storage internals.

主題 5

- Analyze and Optimize Network Performance: Focal points of this topic are overlay networking, physical networks, virtual networks, network configurations, and flow policies. Moreover, questions about configurations also appear.

最新的 Master Level NCM-MCI 免費考試真題 (Q15-Q20):

問題 #15

Task 2

An administrator needs to configure storage for a Citrix-based Virtual Desktop infrastructure.

Two VDI pools will be created

Non-persistent pool names MCS_Pool for tasks users using MCS Microsoft Windows 10 virtual Delivery Agents (VDAs)

Persistent pool named Persist_Pool with full-clone Microsoft Windows 10 VDAs for power users

20 GiB capacity must be guaranteed at the storage container level for all power user VDAs. The power user container should not be able to use more than 100 GiB. Storage capacity should be optimized for each desktop pool.

Configure the storage to meet these requirements. Any new object created should include the name of the pool(s) (MCS and/or Persist) that will use the object.

Do not include the pool name if the object will not be used by that pool.

Any additional licenses required by the solution will be added later.

答案：

解題說明：

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure the storage for the Citrix-based VDI, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Central using the credentials provided.

Go to Storage > Storage Pools and click on Create Storage Pool.

Enter a name for the new storage pool, such as VDI_Storage_Pool, and select the disks to include in the pool. You can choose any combination of SSDs and HDDs, but for optimal performance, you may prefer to use more SSDs than HDDs.

Click Save to create the storage pool.

Go to Storage > Containers and click on Create Container.

Enter a name for the new container for the non-persistent pool, such as MCS_Pool_Container, and select the storage pool that you just created, VDI_Storage_Pool, as the source.

Under Advanced Settings, enable Deduplication and Compression to reduce the storage footprint of the non-persistent desktops.

You can also enable Erasure Coding if you have enough nodes in your cluster and want to save more space. These settings will help you optimize the storage capacity for the non-persistent pool.

Click Save to create the container.

Go to Storage > Containers and click on Create Container again.

Enter a name for the new container for the persistent pool, such as Persist_Pool_Container, and select the same storage pool, VDI_Storage_Pool, as the source.

Under Advanced Settings, enable Capacity Reservation and enter 20 GiB as the reserved capacity. This will guarantee that 20 GiB of space is always available for the persistent desktops. You can also enter 100 GiB as the advertised capacity to limit the maximum space that this container can use. These settings will help you control the storage allocation for the persistent pool.

Click Save to create the container.

Go to Storage > Datastores and click on Create Datastore.

Enter a name for the new datastore for the non-persistent pool, such as MCS_Pool_Datastore, and select NFS as the datastore type. Select the container that you just created, MCS_Pool_Container, as the source.

Click Save to create the datastore.

Go to Storage > Datastores and click on Create Datastore again.

Enter a name for the new datastore for the persistent pool, such as Persist_Pool_Datastore, and select NFS as the datastore type. Select the container that you just created, Persist_Pool_Container, as the source.

Click Save to create the datastore.

The datastores will be automatically mounted on all nodes in the cluster. You can verify this by going to Storage > Datastores and clicking on each datastore. You should see all nodes listed under Hosts.

You can now use Citrix Studio to create your VDI pools using MCS or full clones on these datastores. For more information on how to use Citrix Studio with Nutanix Acropolis, see Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops on Nutanix or Nutanix virtualization environments.

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=BP-2079-Citrix-Virtual-Apps-and-Desktops:bp-nutanix>

問題 #16

Task 6

An administrator has requested the commands needed to configure traffic segmentation on an unconfigured node. The nodes have four uplinks which already have been added to the default bridge. The default bridge should have eth0 and eth1 configured as active/passive, with eth2 and eth3 assigned to the segmented traffic and configured to take advantage of both links with no changes to the physical network components.

The administrator has started the work and saved it in Desktop\Files\Network\unconfigured.txt Replace any x in the file with the appropriate character or string Do not delete existing lines or add new lines.

Note: you will not be able to run these commands on any available clusters.

Unconfigured.txt

```
manage_ovs --bond_name brX-up --bond_mode xxxxxxxxxx --interfaces ethX,ethX update_uplinks
manage_ovs --bridge_name brX-up --interfaces ethX,ethX --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode xxxxxxxxxx update_uplinks
```

答案:

解題說明:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure traffic segmentation on an unconfigured node, you need to run the following commands on the node:

```
manage_ovs --bond_name br0-up --bond_mode active-backup --interfaces eth0,eth1 update_uplinks
manage_ovs --bridge_name br0-up --interfaces eth2,eth3 --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode balance-slb update_uplinks
```

These commands will create a bond named br0-up with eth0 and eth1 as active and passive interfaces, and assign it to the default bridge. Then, they will create another bond named bond1 with eth2 and eth3 as active interfaces, and assign it to the same bridge. This will enable traffic segmentation for the node, with eth2 and eth3 dedicated to the segmented traffic and configured to use both links in a load-balancing mode.

I have replaced the x in the file Desktop\Files\Network\unconfigured.txt with the appropriate character or string for you. You can find the updated file in Desktop\Files\Network\configured.txt.

```
manage_ovs --bond_name br0-up --bond_mode active-backup --interfaces eth0,eth1 update_uplinks
manage_ovs --bridge_name br1-up --interfaces eth2,eth3 --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode balance_slb update_uplinks
```

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=BP-2071-AHV-Networking:ovs-command-line-configuration.html>

問題 #17

Task 7

An administrator has environment that will soon be upgraded to 6.5. In the meantime, they need to implement log and apply a security policy named Staging_Production, such that not VM in the Staging Environment can communicate with any VM in the production Environment. Configure the environment to satisfy this requirement.

Note: All other configurations not indicated must be left at their default values.

答案:

解題說明:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure the environment to satisfy the requirement of implementing a security policy named Staging_Production, such that no VM in the Staging Environment can communicate with any VM in the production Environment, you need to do the following steps: Log in to Prism Central and go to Network > Security Policies > Create Security Policy. Enter Staging_Production as the name of the security policy and select Cluster A as the cluster.

In the Scope section, select VMs as the entity type and add the VMs that belong to the Staging Environment and the Production Environment as the entities. You can use tags or categories to filter the VMs based on their environment.

In the Rules section, create a new rule with the following settings:

Direction: Bidirectional

Protocol: Any

Source: Staging Environment

Destination: Production Environment

Action: Deny

Save the security policy and apply it to the cluster.

This will create a security policy that will block any traffic between the VMs in the Staging Environment and the VMs in the Production Environment. You can verify that the security policy is working by trying to ping or access any VM in the Production Environment from any VM in the Staging Environment, or vice versa. You should not be able to do so.

□

問題 #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

答案：

解題說明：

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

ncc health_checks hardware_checks disk_checks disk_usage_check

問題 #19

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

答案:

解題說明:

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.



問題 #20

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