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NCP-MCI v6.5 Multicloud Infrastructure Exam

Exam questions with answers and explanations

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Achieving a good score on the Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 exam on the first attempt is a common goal for many candidates. However, some believe that studying good Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) (NCP-MCI-6.10) materials isn't necessary. This notion, however, is far from true. The right preparation material for the NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam is critical for success, and failing to find the most up-to-date Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 materials can lead to a wasted effort and expense.

Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct Custom Monitoring within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Analysts and Systems Engineers and covers custom monitoring for optimized performance management. Candidates must analyze performance charts, set retention policies, create custom service level agreements (SLAs), and manage storage based on policies. Creating reports involves identifying the required type, selecting generation frequency, determining retention properties, and customizing report formats for different monitoring needs. Effective monitoring ensures better resource utilization, system efficiency, and proactive issue resolution within the multi-cloud environment.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Troubleshoot a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Support Engineers and IT Operations Specialists and covers diagnosing and resolving common issues within a Nutanix multi-cloud environment. Troubleshooting protection policies and recovery plans requires identifying network mapping failures, vNIC issues, script execution problems, and connectivity failures. Metro replication troubleshooting involves addressing naming conventions, network limitations, and replication states. Security issues in AOS and Prism Central must be resolved by managing CVM communications, security warnings, and log analysis. LCM operations require diagnosing failures in inventory updates and version upgrades. Performance troubleshooting involves analyzing logs, reading performance charts, and adjusting VM configurations to meet performance needs.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Manage VMs within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Administrators and Virtualization Engineers and covers managing virtual machines (VMs) within a Nutanix multicloud environment. It includes creating and updating VMs by determining hardware requirements, boot modes, sizing, and configuration based on application needs. Candidates must understand how to deploy VMs using templates, snapshots, and image configurations, ensuring the correct formats for importing and exporting VMs. Migration processes require knowledge of prerequisites, storage, network settings, and software compatibility. Additionally, configuring VM categories and attributes is essential for proper organization and management within the environment, ensuring alignment with labels, storage policies, and security settings.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage Clusters within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Infrastructure Engineers and Systems Administrators and covers the administration of Nutanix clusters. Storage management includes creating, reading, updating, and deleting storage containers and volume groups. Configuring AOS and Prism Central settings involves authentication, SSL certificate management, IAM role-based access control, and configuring network segmentation. Network administration procedures focus on creating VLAN-backed subnets, virtual switches, and load-balancing policies while monitoring NIC usage. Lifecycle management includes performing hardware and software updates and maintaining firmware. Hardware maintenance involves adding or removing nodes and physical disks while ensuring proper upgrades and replacements. Intelligent operations require configuring capacity policies, discovering application relationships, and simulating scenarios to optimize performance.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configure Disaster Recovery and Data Protection within a Nutanix Multicloud Environment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Disaster Recovery Specialists and Cloud Engineers and covers configuring protection policies and domains for data security and recovery. Candidates need to identify the right entities for protection, schedule backups, define retention policies, and set up replication to remote sites. Recovery plans must be configured and executed with proper scripting, network mapping, and failover strategies. Metro replication requires understanding failover methodologies, comparing solutions on different hypervisors, and preventing split-brain scenarios. Effective disaster recovery planning ensures minimal downtime and data integrity across environments.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

An administrator is working with a network engineer to design the network architecture for a DR failover. Because DNS is well-designed, the DR site will use a different subnet but retain the same last octet in the IP address. What is the best way to achieve this?

- A. Use a custom script to update the IP address after instantiation in DR.
- B. Manually log into VMs after the DR event and update the last octet.
- C. Utilize Recovery Plan Offset-based IP mapping.**
- D. Set up IPAM so the address is dynamically assigned during DR.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Offset-based IP mapping in Nutanix Recovery Plans allows automatic subnet changes during DR failover.

* Option D (Utilize Recovery Plan Offset-based IP mapping) is correct:

* This method automatically adjusts the IP range while keeping the same last octet.

* It eliminates the need for manual intervention after failover.

* Option A (Custom script) is incorrect:

* Scripting is an option, but Recovery Plan IP mapping is simpler and native to Nutanix.

* Option B (Use IPAM) is incorrect:

* IP Address Management (IPAM) is useful, but offset-based mapping provides more control.

* Option C (Manually update IPs) is incorrect:

* This would be time-consuming and error-prone.

References:

* Nutanix Disaster Recovery Guide #Using Offset-Based IP Mapping

* Nutanix KB #Best Practices for Managing IP Addresses in DR

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which feature in Nutanix AHV provides network microsegmentation to enhance VM security?

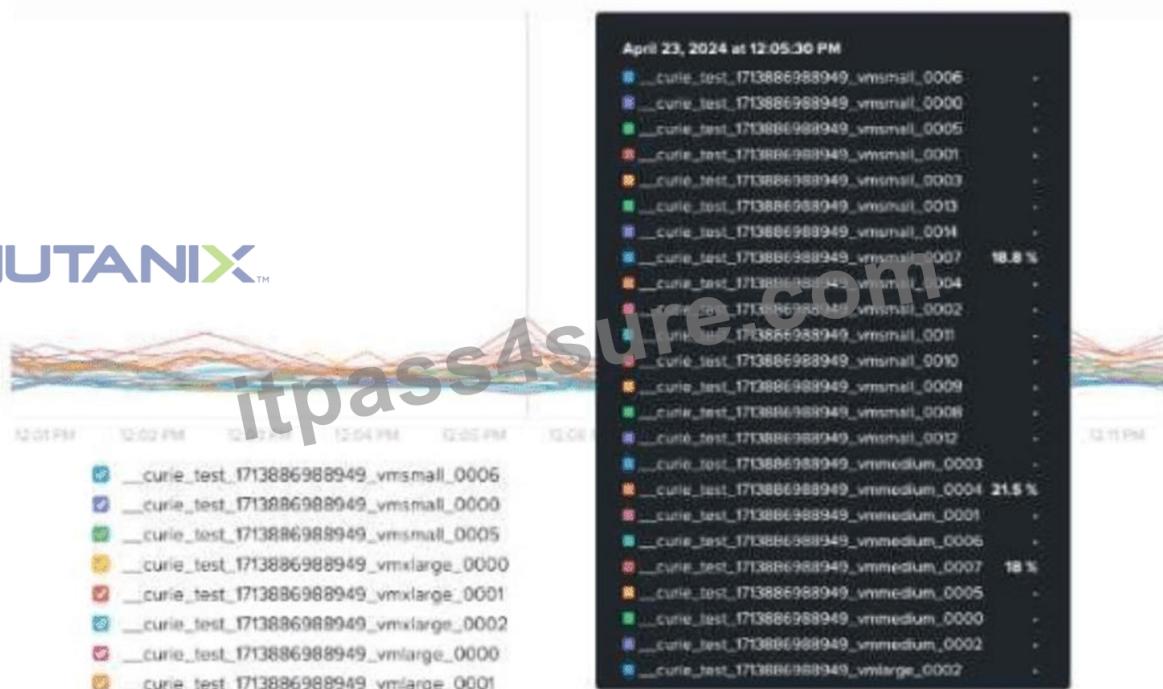
- A. Nutanix Prism
- **B. Flow**
- C. vSwitch
- D. Acropolis SDN

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 53

An administrator receives complaints about VM performance.

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After reviewing the VM's CPU Ready Timedata shown in the exhibit, which step should the administrator take to diagnose the issue further?

- A. Enable VM memory oversubscription.
- B. Assess cluster SSD capacity.
- C. Check the number of vCPUs assigned to each CVM.
- **D. Review host CPU utilization.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Understanding the Issue

The administrator is investigating VM performance complaints and is analyzing CPU Ready Time data.

* CPU Ready Time is a crucial metric in Nutanix and virtualization environments (AHV, ESXi, or Hyper-V).

* It measures the amount of time a VM is waiting for CPU scheduling due to resource contention.

* High CPU Ready Time indicates that VMs are ready to run but are waiting because the host lacks available CPU resources.

Analysis of the Exhibit

* The graph shows CPU Ready Time spikes for multiple VMs.

* Some VMs have CPU Ready Time exceeding 18% to 21.5%, which is very high.

* A healthy CPU Ready Time should be below 5%.

* Values above 10% indicate CPU contention, and anything above 20% is critical and requires immediate troubleshooting.

Evaluating the Answer Choices

#(A) Check the number of vCPUs assigned to each CVM. (Incorrect)

* CVMs (Controller VMs) have fixed CPU allocation, and modifying their vCPU count is not recommended unless advised by Nutanix Support.

* The issue is related to VM CPU contention, not CVM configuration.

#(B) Review host CPU utilization. (Correct Answer)

* High CPU Ready Time suggests CPU overcommitment or host saturation.

* The administrator should check host CPU usage in Prism Central to determine if the cluster is overloaded.

* If host CPU usage is consistently above 85-90%, VMs are competing for CPU resources, leading to high CPU Ready Time.

#(C) Assess cluster SSD capacity. (Incorrect)

* SSD capacity impacts storage performance (latency, read/write speeds) but does not affect CPU Ready Time.

* High CPU Ready Time is a CPU scheduling issue, not a storage bottleneck.

#(D) Enable VM memory oversubscription. (Incorrect)

* Memory oversubscription does not impact CPU scheduling.

* Enabling memory oversubscription affects RAM allocation, but CPU Ready Time is strictly related to CPU contention.

Next Steps to Diagnose & Resolve the Issue

* Review Host CPU Utilization:

* Navigate to Prism Central # Analysis # CPU Usage per Host.

* Identify hosts experiencing high CPU load.

* Check VM vCPU Allocation:

* Ensure that VMs do not have excessive vCPUs assigned, which can lead to scheduling inefficiencies.

* Overprovisioning vCPUs can cause unnecessary contention.

* Balance Workload Across Hosts:

* Use Nutanix AHV DRS (Dynamic Scheduling) or VMware DRS to redistribute VMs across hosts.

* Check if certain hosts are overloaded while others have spare CPU capacity.

* Consider Scaling Out the Cluster:

* If CPU usage is consistently high, adding more nodes may be required to reduce CPU contention.

Multicloud Infrastructure References & Best Practices

* CPU Ready Time Best Practices:

* Keep CPU Ready Time below 5%.

* Avoid overcommitting vCPUs on heavily loaded hosts.

* Monitor Prism Central Runway Metrics to predict future CPU resource needs.

* Nutanix AHV CPU Scheduling Optimization:

* Ensure proper VM sizing (avoid excessive vCPU allocation).

* Balance workloads using Nutanix AHV DRS.

References:

Nutanix Prism Central: Performance Analysis and CPU Metrics

Nutanix Bible: VM Performance and Resource Management

Nutanix KB: Troubleshooting High CPU Ready Time in AHV

NEW QUESTION # 54

In a five-node cluster, an administrator noticed that three VMs are consuming too many resources on a single host.

Acropolis Dynamic Scheduling (ADS) is not able to migrate these VMs.

What is the most likely reason preventing ADS from migrating these VMs?

- A. VMs use GPU pass-through.
- B. VM-VM anti-affinity policy is set.
- C. VMs use a Volume Group.
- D. VMs use external Network Attached Storage.

Answer: A

Explanation:

VMs using GPU pass-through cannot be live-migrated because they are directly tied to a physical GPU on a specific host.

* Option B (VMs use GPU pass-through) is correct:

* Pass-through devices (such as GPUs) are directly assigned to VMs, making migration impossible unless the VM is powered off first.

* Option A (VMs use a Volume Group) is incorrect:

* Volume Groups support live migration unless they are configured incorrectly.

* Option C (VM-VM anti-affinity) is incorrect:

* Anti-affinity rules prevent two specific VMs from running together, but do not prevent migration.

* Option D (VMs use external NAS) is incorrect:

* Using NAS does not block VM migration, as Nutanix supports shared storage across hosts.

References:

* Nutanix AHV Best Practices#GPU Pass-through and VM Migration Limitations

* Nutanix KB#Why Can't I Live Migrate a VM with GPU Passthrough?

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which task should be performed first when upgrading host memory?

- A. Place node into the maintenance mode
- B. Execute "shutdown -h now" from the AHV command line interface.
- C. Remove node from the cluster.
- D. Gracefully stop the host by using the out of band management interface.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Nutanix ECA course provides detailed procedures for performing hardware upgrades, such as adding host memory, to ensure cluster stability and data availability. Upgrading host memory requires safely preparing the node to avoid disrupting running VMs or cluster operations.

Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:

Module: Cluster Management, Section: Hardware Upgrades"Before performing hardware upgrades, such as adding host memory, the node must be placed into maintenance mode. This ensures that all VMs are migrated to other nodes and the host is safely isolated from cluster operations." Module: Host Maintenance, Section: Maintenance Mode"Placing a node into maintenance mode is the first step for hardware upgrades. Maintenance mode migrates all VMs to other nodes, stops the Controller VM (CVM), and prepares the host for safe shutdown or hardware changes." Explanation of Options:

A). Gracefully stop the host by using the out of band management interfaceThis is incorrect. Stopping the host via the out-of-band management interface (e.g., IPMI or iLO) without first entering maintenance mode risks disrupting running VMs and cluster services. The ECA course warns:"Shutting down a host without maintenance mode can cause VM crashes and data unavailability, as VMs are not migrated." B). Remove node from the clusterThis is incorrect. Removing a node from the cluster is a permanent action that detaches it from the cluster's metadata and storage pool, requiring re-imaging to rejoin. It is not appropriate for a temporary hardware upgrade like adding memory. The ECA course states:"Removing a node is not required for hardware upgrades and should be avoided, as it disrupts cluster configuration." C). Execute "shutdown -h now" from the AHV command line interfaceThis is incorrect. Running shutdown -h now on the AHV host without entering maintenance mode will abruptly stop the host, potentially crashing VMs and disrupting cluster operations. The ECA course notes:"Directly shutting down a host via CLI without maintenance mode risks data loss and service disruption." D). Place node into maintenance modeThis is the correct answer. Placing the node into maintenance mode is the first step for hardware upgrades, as it safely migrates all VMs to other nodes, stops the CVM, and prepares the host for shutdown or hardware changes. The ECA course emphasizes that maintenance mode ensures cluster stability during upgrades.

Supporting Extract:"To upgrade host memory, place the node into maintenance mode using Prism Element or the CLI command ncli host maintenance_mode. This ensures safe VM migration and host isolation." Additional Context from ECA:

Maintenance Mode Process: In Prism Element, maintenance mode can be enabled underHardware > Host > Enter Maintenance Mode. The process automatically migrates VMs using live migration, stops the CVM, and isolates the host. For AHV, the CLI command is ncli host maintenance_mode id=<host_id> enable=true.

Memory Upgrade: After entering maintenance mode, the host can be safely powered off to add memory, then powered back on and exited from maintenance mode.

Supporting Reference from Web Results:

The Nutanix Bible (<https://www.nutanix.com/go/the-nutanix-bible>) confirms:"Maintenance mode is the required first step for host hardware upgrades, ensuring VMs are migrated and the node is isolated before changes like memory upgrades."

NEW QUESTION # 56

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