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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79

An administrator has configured a share in Nutanix Files to support clients using Windows and Linux. A user on an Ubuntu client is unable to create any files. Which share configuration option should be updated?

- A. **Modify NFS Client Access to read-write**
- B. Allow simultaneous read access to same files
- C. Update the blocked file types in the file server
- D. Add NTFS permissions for the user account

Answer: A

Explanation:

The issue involves a user on an Ubuntu client (a Linux-based system) who is unable to create files on a Nutanix Files share configured to support both Windows and Linux clients. Since Ubuntu typically uses the NFS protocol to access file shares, the problem is likely related to the NFS configuration on the Nutanix Files share. The correct action is to modify NFS Client Access to read-write, as the current setting may be restricting the Ubuntu client to read-only access.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course explains that "Nutanix Files supports NFS for Linux clients, and administrators can configure NFS Client Access settings to control permissions, such as read-only or read-write access, for specific clients or subnets." If the NFS Client Access is set to read-only for the Ubuntu client's IP or subnet, the user would be able to read files but not create or modify them, which matches the described issue.

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

"troubleshooting access issues for Linux clients on Nutanix Files often involves verifying the NFS Client Access settings, ensuring that the client has read-write permissions to create or modify files on NFS shares." The administrator should check the NFS export settings for the share and update the client access rules to grant read-write permissions to the Ubuntu client's IP address or subnet.

The other options are incorrect:

- * Allow simultaneous read access to same files: This setting is relevant for managing concurrent access to files (e.g., in SMB environments) but does not address the Ubuntu client's inability to create files via NFS.
- * Update the blocked file types in the file server: Blocked file types prevent specific file extensions from being stored, but the issue is about creating files, not a specific file type being blocked.
- * Add NTFS permissions for the user account: NTFS permissions are relevant for SMB shares used by Windows clients, not for NFS shares accessed by Linux clients like Ubuntu.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "for Linux clients experiencing permission issues on NFS shares, administrators should review and modify the NFS Client Access settings to ensure read-write permissions are granted, resolving issues like the inability to create files." References:

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Configuring NFS shares and client access permissions." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Diagnosing NFS access issues for Linux clients." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "NFS Client Access configuration for read-write permissions."

NEW QUESTION # 80

At what level of granularity can Smart DR replicate?

- A. Volume
- B. Bucket
- **C. Share**
- D. File

Answer: C

Explanation:

Smart DR (Disaster Recovery) is a feature within Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), specifically designed to facilitate data replication and disaster recovery for Nutanix Files, which is the file storage service component of NUS. Nutanix Unified Storage integrates file, object, and block storage services, but Smart DR is primarily associated with the file storage functionality provided by Nutanix Files. To determine the level of granularity at which Smart DR operates, we need to examine how it handles replication within this context. Understanding the Options

* Volume: In Nutanix terminology, a volume typically refers to a logical storage unit used in block storage services (e.g., Nutanix Volumes). It can contain multiple files or datasets and is managed at a higher abstraction level.

* Bucket: A bucket is a container used in object storage (e.g., Nutanix Objects) to store objects, akin to a directory but specific to object-based storage systems.

* Share: In Nutanix Files, a share refers to a file share (accessible via SMB or NFS protocols), which contains files and directories that are made available over a network for user access.

* File: This represents an individual file, the smallest unit of data within a storage system.

Smart DR's purpose is to ensure data availability and consistency for disaster recovery scenarios, which implies that the replication granularity should support recovering cohesive sets of data rather than fragmented pieces that could lead to inconsistencies.

Smart DR and Nutanix Files

According to the Nutanix Unified Storage documentation, Smart DR is specifically tailored for Nutanix Files to enable replication of file shares for disaster recovery. The key evidence comes from the NCP-US and NUSA course materials, which state:

"NUS also offers Smart DR to facilitate share-level data replication and file server-level disaster recovery." (Reference: Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Study Guide, Section on Disaster Recovery Features for Nutanix Files) This excerpt explicitly indicates that Smart DR performs replication at the share level. In Nutanix Files, a share is a logical entity that groups files and directories together, accessible via protocols like SMB (Server Message Block) for Windows environments or NFS (Network File System) for UNIX/Linux environments.

When configuring Smart DR, administrators select specific shares to replicate to a remote site, ensuring that the entire share—including all its files and directory structures—is replicated as a single unit. This approach maintains data consistency and simplifies recovery by allowing the entire share to be restored in a disaster scenario.

Why Not the Other Options?

* Volume: While Nutanix Volumes (block storage) supports replication through features like Protection Domains or asynchronous replication, Smart DR is not documented as a feature for block storage replication. Protection Domains, for instance, operate at the VM or volume group level, not under the Smart DR umbrella. Thus, "Volume" is not the correct granularity for Smart DR.

* Bucket: In Nutanix Objects (object storage), replication can occur at the bucket level, but this is managed through different mechanisms, such as object replication policies, not Smart DR. The documentation does not associate Smart DR with bucket-level replication, making "Bucket" incorrect.

* File: Replicating individual files would be highly granular and impractical for disaster recovery, as it risks inconsistencies (e.g., missing related files or directory structures). While Nutanix Files supports file-level operations, Smart DR does not allow administrators to configure replication for individual files within a share. The replication unit is the share itself, ruling out "File."

Configuration in Practice In the Nutanix Prism interface, when setting up Smart DR for Nutanix Files, administrators define replication policies by selecting specific file shares. The process involves:

* Identifying the source file server and the shares to replicate.

* Configuring a remote target (e.g., another Nutanix Files instance).

* Scheduling replication to ensure data is copied to the DR site.

This is consistent with the NUSA course, which emphasizes that:

"Smart DR enables administrators to configure replication at the share level, ensuring that all data within the share is protected and recoverable." (Reference: Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Module on Configuring Disaster Recovery) Clarifying Scope While Nutanix Unified Storage encompasses file, object, and block services, Smart DR is distinctly a feature of Nutanix Files. For object storage (Nutanix Objects), replication is handled at the bucket level via separate features, and for block storage (Nutanix Volumes), replication uses mechanisms like synchronous or asynchronous replication at the volume group level. However, the question specifically pertains to Smart DR, and the documentation consistently ties this feature to share-level replication.

Conclusion

The level of granularity for Smart DR replication is the share, as it replicates entire file shares within Nutanix Files to ensure data consistency and effective disaster recovery. Among the provided options—Volume, Bucket, Share, and File—the correct answer is "Share," corresponding to option C.

References:

Nutanix Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Module on Disaster Recovery and Replication.

Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files and Smart DR Configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Which feature allows for enforcing strict capacity limits for individual users?

- A. Storage Policy with a Soft Storage Capacity Limit
- B. Storage Policy with a Hard Storage Capacity Limit
- C. Quota Policy with a Soft Quota Limit
- D. Quota Policy with a Hard Quota Limit

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enforce strict capacity limits for individual users in Nutanix Files, the administrator should use a Quota Policy with a Hard Quota

Limit. Nutanix Files supports quota policies to manage storage usage at the user, group, or share level, and a hard quota limit ensures that users cannot exceed the specified capacity, enforcing strict control over storage consumption.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "Nutanix Files supports quota policies with hard limits to enforce strict capacity restrictions for individual users, preventing them from exceeding their allocated storage." A hard quota limit blocks write operations once the user reaches the defined capacity, ensuring compliance with storage restrictions. This is particularly useful for managing storage in multi-tenant environments or ensuring fair resource allocation.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further elaborates that "a Quota Policy with a Hard Quota Limit is the recommended approach for enforcing strict capacity limits per user in Nutanix Files, as it denies further writes when the limit is reached." In contrast, a soft quota limit only generates warnings but allows users to exceed the limit, which does not meet the requirement for strict enforcement.

The other options are incorrect:

- * Storage Policy with a Hard Storage Capacity Limit: Storage policies in Nutanix typically apply to data placement or tiering (e.g., in Nutanix Volumes or Objects) and are not used for user-level quotas in Nutanix Files.
- * Quota Policy with a Soft Quota Limit: A soft quota limit only provides warnings when the limit is exceeded, allowing users to continue writing data, which does not enforce strict capacity limits.
- * Storage Policy with a Soft Storage Capacity Limit: Similar to the above, this is not a user-level quota mechanism and does not enforce strict limits.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "Quota Policies with Hard Quota Limits are the primary mechanism in Nutanix Files for enforcing strict capacity limits for individual users, ensuring they cannot exceed their allocated storage." References: Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Configuring quota policies for user storage limits." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 2: Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage, Subtopic: "Quota management in Nutanix Files." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Setting hard quota limits for users."

NEW QUESTION # 82

An administrator manages a three-node AHV cluster running Nutanix Files and is attempting a Files scale-out operation on a multi-node FSVM deployment. However, the operation has failed. What should the administrator do first?

- A. Failover to secondary site
- B. Add DNS entries
- **C. Expand the AHV cluster**
- D. Add RAM to the physical hosts

Answer: C

Explanation:

The administrator is attempting to scale out a Nutanix Files deployment by adding more File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs) to a multi-node FSVM deployment on a three-node AHV cluster, but the operation has failed. The first step the administrator should take is to expand the AHV cluster. Nutanix Files requires a minimum number of nodes in the cluster to support a scale-out operation, and a three-node cluster may not have sufficient resources (nodes) to accommodate additional FSVMs.

The Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) course states, "Nutanix Files scale-out operations require sufficient cluster nodes to host additional FSVMs, and a minimum of four nodes is recommended for scaling out a multi-node FSVM deployment." In a three-node cluster, each node typically hosts one FSVM (for a total of three FSVMs), and scaling out to add more FSVMs requires additional nodes to distribute the new FSVMs. If the cluster does not have enough nodes, the scale-out operation will fail, as there are no available nodes to host the new FSVMs.

The Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) study guide further elaborates that "when a Nutanix Files scale-out operation fails on a small cluster, the first step is to verify the cluster size and expand the AHV cluster by adding more nodes to support the additional FSVMs." Expanding the cluster to at least four nodes provides the necessary capacity to host a new FSVM, allowing the scale-out operation to succeed.

The other options are incorrect:

- * Add RAM to the physical hosts: While insufficient RAM could cause issues, the failure of a scale-out operation is more likely due to a lack of nodes rather than RAM, especially since FSVMs have specific node placement requirements.
- * Failover to secondary site: Failover to a secondary site is relevant for disaster recovery (e.g., using Smart DR), not for resolving a scale-out failure within the primary cluster.
- * Add DNS entries: DNS entries may be needed for client access to Nutanix Files, but they are not directly related to the scale-out operation of FSVMs within the cluster.

The NUSA course documentation emphasizes that "a common cause of Nutanix Files scale-out failures in small clusters is insufficient nodes; expanding the AHV cluster to at least four nodes is the first step to ensure successful scaling." References: Nutanix Unified Storage Administration (NUSA) Course, Section on Nutanix Files: "Scaling out Nutanix Files and cluster requirements." Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Topic 4: Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified

Storage, Subtopic: "Troubleshooting Nutanix Files scale-out failures." Nutanix Documentation (<https://www.nutanix.com>), Nutanix Files Administration Guide: "Cluster sizing for Nutanix Files scale-out operations."

NEW QUESTION # 83

An administrator has files located in shares, buckets, and volumes. In which environment can File Analytics be used to collect metadata?

- A. AD authenticated SMB
- B. Kerberos authenticated S3
- C. Kerberos authenticated NFS v4.0
- D. CHAP authenticated iSCSI

Answer: A

Explanation:

File Analytics (part of Data Lens) collects metadata only for AD-authenticated SMB shares. It scans file attributes (size, owner, extensions) for analysis.

* Options A/B: Object buckets (S3) and NFS shares are unsupported.

* Option C: iSCSI Volumes use block storage; file-level metadata is inaccessible.

Reference:Nutanix Data Lens Administration Guide:

"File Analytics supports SMB shares joined to Active Directory. Metadata collection requires AD permissions for file scanning." (Chapter: "Supported Protocols")Nutanix NCP-US Study Material:"File Analytics is exclusive to AD-authenticated SMB shares; object/block storage and NFS are incompatible." (Section: "Data Lens Capabilities")

NEW QUESTION # 84

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