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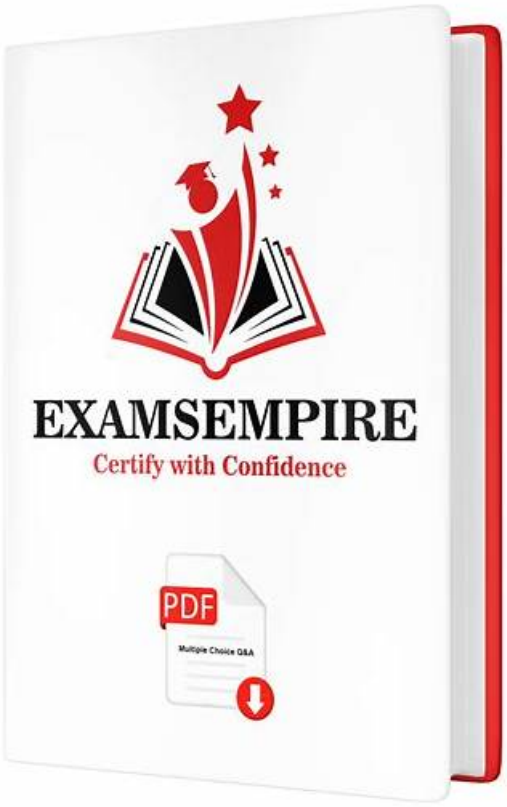

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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
An administrator received a request to create a new storage container for persistent desktops.
Which storage optimization setting must the administrator set for the best possible capacity savings?

- A. Post Process Deduplication
- B. Inline compression with a delay of 0 minutes
- C. Inline Deduplication of Read Caches
- D. Erasure Coding

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Nutanix ECA course covers storage optimization techniques for Nutanix storage containers, particularly for workloads like persistent desktops, which require efficient capacity utilization due to their repetitive data patterns. Persistent desktops typically store user-specific data and configurations, making them ideal candidates for storage optimization techniques like compression, deduplication, or erasure coding. The question asks for the setting that provides thebest possible capacity savings.
Extract from Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) Course Documents:
* Module: Storage Management, Section: Storage Optimization"Erasure Coding provides the highest capacity savings for workloads with large amounts of data, such as persistent desktops. By distributing data and parity across nodes, Erasure Coding reduces storage overhead compared to replication factor (RF) while maintaining fault tolerance."
* Module: Storage Configuration, Section: Optimization for Virtual Desktops"For persistent desktop workloads, Erasure Coding is recommended to maximize capacity savings. It is more efficient than compression or deduplication alone, as it reduces the storage footprint by encoding data across nodes, making it ideal for environments with high data redundancy." Explanation of Options:
* A. Erasure CodingThis is the correct answer. Erasure Coding (EC-X) is a storage optimization technique in Nutanix AOS that distributes data and parity information across nodes, reducing the storage overhead compared to traditional replication factor (RF) settings. For persistent desktops, which often have large datasets with redundant patterns, Erasure Coding provides significant capacity savings by encoding data efficiently while maintaining fault tolerance. The ECA course highlights that Erasure Coding is particularly effective for workloads with cold or less frequently accessed data, which aligns with persistent desktop storage.
* Supporting Extract:"Erasure Coding can achieve up to 50% or more capacity savings compared to RF=2 for workloads like virtual desktops, making it the most effective optimization for capacity-constrained environments."
* B. Inline compression with a delay of 0 minutesThis is incorrect. Inline compression reduces data size in real-time as it is written to storage, but it provides less capacity savings compared to Erasure Coding for persistent desktops. Compression is effective for reducing the size of compressible data, but persistent desktops often benefit more from Erasure Coding due to their larger datasets and redundancy.
Additionally, a delay of 0 minutes means compression occurs immediately, which may increase write latency without maximizing savings. The ECA course notes:"Inline compression is useful for general workloads but is less effective than Erasure Coding for high-capacity workloads like persistent desktops."
* C. Inline Deduplication of Read CachesThis is incorrect. Deduplication removes duplicate data blocks, but "Inline Deduplication of Read Caches" is not a standard Nutanix feature for storage containers.
Nutanix supports inline and post-process deduplication, but these apply to data writes, not specifically to read caches. Even if deduplication were applied, it would provide less capacity savings than Erasure Coding for persistent desktops, as deduplication depends on data similarity, whereas Erasure Coding optimizes storage across all data types. The ECA course states:"Deduplication is effective for workloads with high data similarity, but Erasure Coding provides broader capacity savings for large- scale desktop deployments."
* D. Post Process DeduplicationThis is incorrect. Post-process deduplication analyzes and removes duplicate data after it is written, which can save capacity but is less efficient than Erasure Coding for persistent desktops. Deduplication requires significant data similarity to achieve savings, and its post- process nature delays optimization, potentially leading to temporary storage overuse. The ECA course clarifies:"Post-process deduplication is suitable for specific workloads, but Erasure Coding is preferred for persistent desktops due to its superior capacity efficiency and immediate applicability across nodes." Additional Context from ECA:
* Erasure Coding Details: Erasure Coding works by splitting data into fragments, adding parity information, and distributing these across nodes. For a storage container with persistent desktops, enabling Erasure Coding (e.g., with a stripe width of 4+2) can significantly reduce the storage footprint compared to RF=2 or RF=3. The ECA course notes:"Erasure Coding is ideal for containers with large datasets, such as VDI environments, where capacity savings are critical."
* Persistent Desktops: These desktops store user data and configurations, leading to large, redundant datasets. Erasure Coding's ability to optimize storage across nodes makes it the best choice for capacity savings, as confirmed by the ECA materials.
Supporting Reference from Web Results:
The Nutanix Bible (https://www.nutanix.com/go/the-nutanix-bible) supports the ECA documentation:" Erasure Coding (EC-X) provides the highest capacity efficiency for workloads like persistent desktops, reducing storage overhead by distributing data and parity across nodes, outperforming compression and deduplication in capacity-constrained environments."

NEW QUESTION # 48
An administrator has deployed two Nutanix clusters and is now establishing synchronous replication between them. However, the replication is failing immediately.
Which two responses show the reason and corrective action an administrator can take to resolve the issue?

(Choose two.)

- A. If the primary and the recovery clusters are on the same subnet, open the ports manually for communication.
- B. Use the command modify_firewall to open the ports on eth0 interface
- C. Use the command modify_firewall to open the ports on eth1 interface.
- D. If the primary and the recovery clusters are in different subnets, open the ports manually for communication.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
When synchronous replication fails immediately between two clusters, it is often due to blocked communication across the required ports (2009 and 2020). These must be open manually if the clusters are in different subnets or if network policies block traffic.
From theNutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA)course materials:
"Replication communication relies on specific ports, which must be allowed through the firewall. If the clusters are in different subnets or if there are external firewalls, these ports must be explicitly opened."
"The modify_firewall command is used to open or close ports on cluster nodes. For replication and remote site communication, eth1 is typically used for external replication traffic." Since eth1 is typically used for external connectivity and replication traffic, opening ports on this interface using modify_firewall resolves the communication block.

NEW QUESTION # 49
An administrator configured aremote site for Protection Domain replication, butnetwork performance and stabilityare impacted.
How can the remote site configuration be adjusted to fix the issue?

- A. Configure theProtection Domain with many-to-many replication.
- B. Configure aBandwidth Throttling Policy.
- C. ConfigureNetwork Address Translation (NAT)between the two Nutanix clusters.
- D. Configure theremote Cluster VIP as a proxy.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 50
In Prism Element, how many nodes can be placed into maintenance mode at one time on 12-node FT2 cluster?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a 12-node FT2 cluster, onlyonenode can be placed into maintenance mode at a time. This ensures that the cluster maintains data redundancy and protection (FT2 indicates 2-failure tolerance).
From theNutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA)course materials:
"For FT2 clusters, a maximum of one node can be placed in maintenance mode at a time to ensure the cluster' s ability to tolerate failures and maintain quorum."

NEW QUESTION # 51
An administrator has successfully configuredMetro Availabilityfor aProtection Domain. However, after a few days, anNCC warningis raised:
"Following VMs are accessing data from remote clusters: VM-1 from remote cluster Remote-ML" What is the first action an administrator must take to fix the issue?

- A. Run the command:
  ncli pd list metro-avail=true | egrep "Protection Domain Stretch Role" | grep "ACTIVE"
- B. Run the command:
  ncc health_checks metro_availability_checks data_locality_check --cvm_list=X.X.X.20
- C. Usemust-affinity rulesto avoid automated VM migration to the standby datastore.

- D. Migrate the VM to itsprimary siteand set appropriate rules forDRS and affinity.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Metro Availability requires that VMs always read data from their primary site to maintain optimal performance and prevent remote data access latency.
* Option C (Migrate the VM to its primary site and set appropriate rules) is correct:
* If a VMfails over to the secondary sitebut is still running in the primary site, it will read data remotely, causinghigh latency and performance issues.
* The solution is tomigrate the VM back to the primary siteand configureDRS rulesorhost affinity settingsto prevent unwanted movement.
* Option A is incorrect:
* The command listsactive Metro Availability protection domainsbut doesnot resolvethe issue.
* Option B is incorrect:
* Must-affinity rules can help, but they should be configuredafter migrating the VM back to the primary site.
* Option D is incorrect:
* RunningNCC health checkswill onlydiagnose the issue, not resolve it.
References:
* Nutanix Bible #Metro Availability and Data Locality
* Nutanix Best Practices #VM Affinity Rules for Metro Availability
* Nutanix KB #Troubleshooting Remote Data Access in Metro Availability

NEW QUESTION # 52
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