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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83

An administrator has been tasked with performing firmware upgrades for all Nutanix sites.

When attempting to perform firmware upgrades via Life Cycle Manager (LCM) at a remote site with a single-node cluster, no firmware updates are listed as available. The administrator confirmed that the currently installed firmware is several revisions behind. Why are no firmware upgrades listed in LCM for this cluster?

- A. LCM is not supported on single-node clusters.
- B. LCM does not have connectivity to the internet.
- C. Single-node clusters only support one-disk firmware upgrades.
- D. LCM cannot perform firmware upgrades on single-node clusters.

Answer: A

Explanation:

LCM (Life Cycle Manager) does not support automatic firmware upgrades for single-node clusters because firmware updates require cluster-wide operations, which are not possible with only one node.

* Option B (LCM is not supported on single-node clusters) is correct:

* Single-node clusters lack failover capability, making firmware upgrades unsafe without manual intervention.

* Option A (Single-node clusters only support one-disk firmware upgrades) is incorrect:

* This limitation does not apply to LCM as a whole.

* Option C (LCM cannot perform firmware upgrades) is incorrect:

* LCM can perform manual firmware upgrades, but automatic updates are not supported.

* Option D (LCM lacks internet connectivity) is incorrect:

* Even if the cluster is in a dark site (no internet), LCM can use local update bundles.

References:

- * Nutanix LCM Guide #Firmware Upgrade Considerations for Single-Node Clusters
- * Nutanix KB #Why LCM Updates Are Not Available for Single-Node Deployments

NEW QUESTION # 84

Which storage attributes do Storage Policies manage?

- **A. Replication Factor and Encryption**
- B. Storage Containers and Volume Groups
- C. Shares and Object Stores
- D. Data Protection and Security

Answer: A

Explanation:

Storage Policies in Nutanix allow administrators to configure data protection and performance settings at the storage container level.

- * Replication Factor (RF) defines the number of copies of data stored across nodes for fault tolerance.
- * Encryption ensures that data at rest is protected via Nutanix-native encryption methods.
- * Option A (Storage Containers and Volume Groups) refers to storage organization, not policies.
- * Option C (Shares and Object Stores) applies to file and object storage services, not VM storage policies.
- * Option D (Data Protection and Security) is a broad term but does not define specific policy attributes.

References:

- * Nutanix Prism Element #Storage Policies and Replication Factor (RF)
- * Nutanix Bible #Storage Fabric and Data Resiliency
- * Nutanix KB #Enabling Encryption in Storage Policies

NEW QUESTION # 85

An administrator wants to create a VM with memory overcommit features enabled in a Nutanix environment.

Which statement best describes how the administrator will perform this VM creation?

- A. Memory overcommit can only be updated using the Prism Element Web Console once VM is created.
- B. Memory overcommit can not be enabled for VM from the Prism Central console.
- C. Memory overcommit can be enabled while creating a VM using Prism Element Web Console.
- **D. Memory overcommit can only be updated using the Prism Central console.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 86

An administrator wants to clean up inactive VMs using VM Efficiency in Nutanix.

The business requires that VMs must be inactive for 120 days before deletion.

A Playbook was created to delete Dead and Zombie VMs with a 99-day wait period after they are marked inactive.

How long will have passed before these VMs are deleted? (Choose two.)

- A. For Zombie VMs, the wait before deletion is 120 days.
- **B. For Zombie VMs, the wait before deletion is 129 days.**
- **C. For Dead VMs, the wait before deletion is 129 days.**
- D. For Dead VMs, the wait before deletion is 120 days.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Dead VMs and Zombie VMs are different classifications of inactive VMs in Nutanix, and their deletion timelines depend on Playbook configuration.

- * Dead VMs # Considered inactive after 30 days, then must wait 99 more days before deletion.
- * Total time: $30 + 99 = 129$ days.
- * (Option C is correct).
- * Zombie VMs # Considered inactive after 30 days, then must wait 99 more days before deletion.

* Total time: 30 + 99 = 129 days.

* (Option B is correct).

References:

* Nutanix Prism Central Guide#Using VM Efficiency to Manage Inactive VMs

* Nutanix KB#Configuring Playbooks for Automatic VM Cleanup

NEW QUESTION # 87

An administrator has two identical clusters managed by separate Prism Central instances. The guest VMs have pass-through GPUs. A scheduled maintenance is set for one of the clusters.

Which option would migrate VMs minimizing downtime?

- A. Run a Recovery Plan planned failover.
- B. Perform a Nutanix Move migration plan.
- C. Migrate Asynchronous Protection Domains
- D. Use Cross-Cluster Live Migration.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Nutanix ECA course covers migration options for VMs in multi-cluster environments, particularly when minimizing downtime is critical, such as during scheduled maintenance. The scenario involves two identical clusters with guest VMs using pass-through GPUs, managed by separate Prism Central instances, requiring a migration method that ensures minimal disruption.

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

* Module: VM Management, Section: Cross-Cluster Live Migration "Cross-Cluster Live Migration allows administrators to migrate VMs between clusters managed by different Prism Central instances with minimal downtime. This feature supports live migration of VMs with pass-through GPUs, ensuring continuous operation during maintenance activities."

* Module: Cluster Management, Section: Migration Strategies "For scenarios requiring minimal downtime, such as planned maintenance, Cross-Cluster Live Migration is the preferred method. It enables seamless VM migration across clusters, even those managed by separate Prism Central instances, while maintaining VM availability." Explanation of Options:

* A. Run a Recovery Plan planned failover This is incorrect. A Recovery Plan planned failover is part of Nutanix's disaster recovery (DR) solution, used to execute failover for Protection Domains in scenarios like site failure. It is not designed for routine maintenance migrations and may involve downtime, especially for VMs with pass-through GPUs, as failover requires VM restart on the target cluster. The ECA course states: "Recovery Plans are used for DR failover, not for live migrations during maintenance, and may result in downtime."

* B. Use Cross-Cluster Live Migration This is the correct answer. Cross-Cluster Live Migration, introduced in later AOS versions, allows VMs to be migrated between clusters, even those managed by different Prism Central instances, with minimal downtime. The ECA course confirms that this feature supports VMs with pass-through GPUs, as the migration process preserves VM state and connectivity.

This method is ideal for planned maintenance, ensuring VMs remain operational.

* Supporting Extract: "Cross-Cluster Live Migration minimizes downtime by transferring VM state and data live, supporting complex configurations like pass-through GPUs, making it suitable for maintenance scenarios."

* C. Perform a Nutanix Move migration plan This is incorrect. Nutanix Move is a tool for migrating VMs from non-Nutanix environments (e.g., VMware or Hyper-V) to a Nutanix cluster, not for migrations between Nutanix clusters. It is not optimized for live migrations within a Nutanix environment and may involve downtime. The ECA course notes: "Nutanix Move is designed for external-to-Nutanix migrations, not for intra-Nutanix cluster migrations, and is not suitable for minimizing downtime."

* D. Migrate Asynchronous Protection Domains This is incorrect. Migrating Asynchronous Protection Domains involves replicating snapshots to a remote cluster for DR purposes, not live VM migration.

This process is asynchronous, involves downtime during failover, and is not suitable for maintenance scenarios requiring minimal disruption. The ECA course clarifies: "Asynchronous Protection Domains are used for DR replication, not for live VM migration, and require VM restart during failover." Additional Context from ECA:

* Cross-Cluster Live Migration: This feature leverages Nutanix's hypervisor-agnostic migration capabilities, ensuring that VMs with pass-through GPUs are migrated seamlessly. The process involves copying VM memory and state while keeping the VM running, minimizing downtime to seconds or less.

* Maintenance Scenario: For scheduled maintenance, Cross-Cluster Live Migration ensures that VMs remain available, which is critical for GPU-intensive workloads that cannot tolerate extended downtime.

Supporting Reference from Web Results:

The Nutanix Support Portal (<https://portal.nutanix.com>) aligns with the ECA documentation: "Cross-Cluster Live Migration supports live VM migration between clusters, including those with pass-through GPUs, ensuring minimal downtime for maintenance tasks."

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