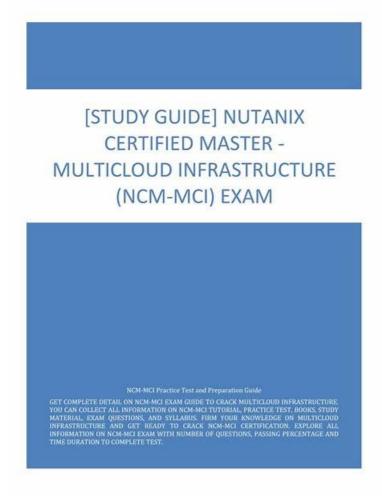
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- Languages: English
- Time Duration: 60 minutes
- The passing score: 73%

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Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.10 Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION #15

Task 11

An administrator has noticed that after a host failure, the SQL03 VM was not powered back on from another host within the cluster. The Other SQL VMs (SQL01, SQL02) have recovered properly in the past.

Resolve the issue and configure the environment to ensure any single host failure affects a minimal number os SQL VMs. Note: Do not power on any VMs

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

One possible reason why the SQL03 VM was not powered back on after a host failure is that the cluster was configured with the default (best effort) VM high availability mode, which does not guarantee the availability of VMs in case of insufficient resources on the remaining hosts. To resolve this issue, I suggest changing the VM high availability mode to guarantee (reserved segments), which reserves some memory on each host for failover of VMs from a failed host. This way, the SQL03 VM will have a higher chance of being restarted on another host in case of a host failure.

To change the VM high availability mode to guarantee (reserved segments), you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Central and select the cluster where the SQL VMs are running.

Click on the gear icon on the top right corner and select Cluster Settings.

Under Cluster Services, click on Virtual Machine High Availability.

Select Guarantee (Reserved Segments) from the drop-down menu and click Save.

To configure the environment to ensure any single host failure affects a minimal number of SQL VMs, I suggest using anti-affinity rules, which prevent VMs that belong to the same group from running on the same host. This way, if one host fails, only one SQL VM will be affected and the other SQL VMs will continue running on different hosts.

To create an anti-affinity rule for the SQL VMs, 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 click on Create Group.

Enter a name for the group, such as SQL Group, and click Next.

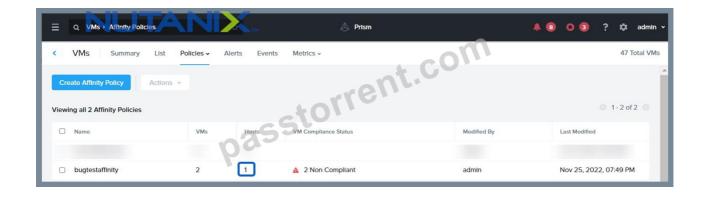
Select the SQL VMs (SQL01, SQL02, SQL03) from the list and click Next.

Select Anti-Affinity from the drop-down menu and click Next.

Review the group details and click Finish.

I hope this helps. How else can I help?

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=AHV-Admin-Guide-v6 5:ahv-affinity-policies-c.html



NEW QUESTION #16

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.

Answer:

Explanation:

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.

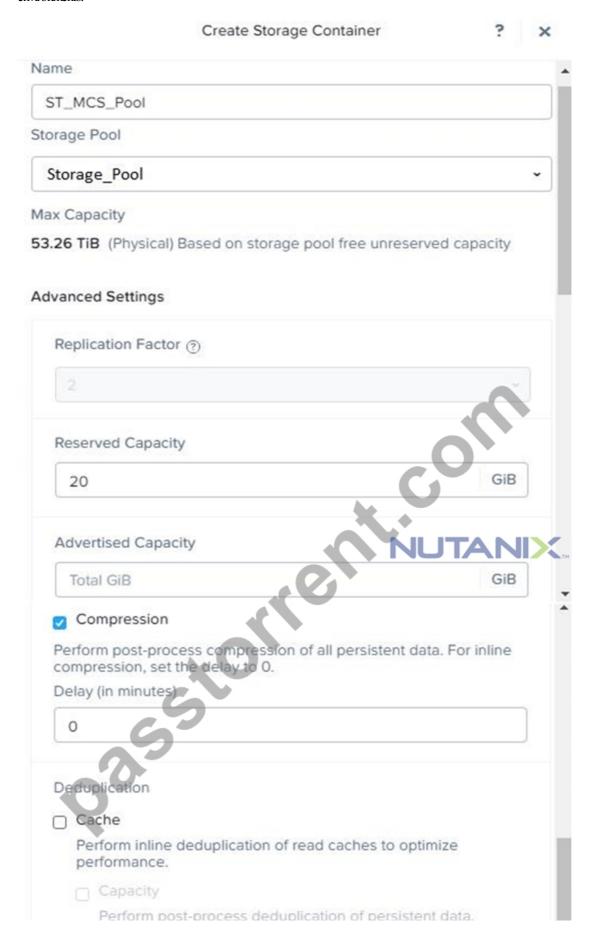
Enter a name for the new datastore for the persistent pool, such as Persist_Pool_Datastore, and select NFS as the datastore type. Select the container that you just created, Persist_Pool_Container, as the source.

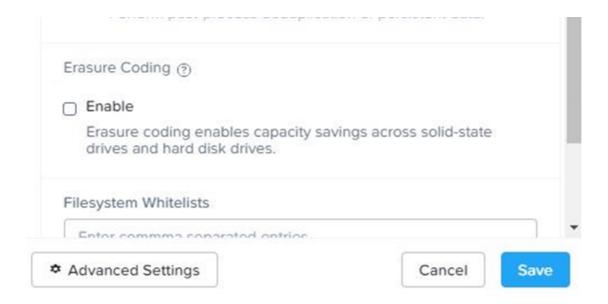
Click Save to create the datastore.

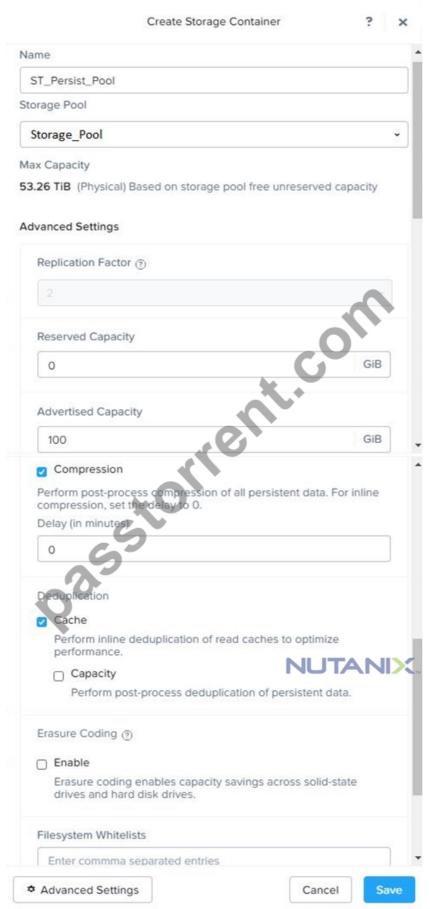
The datastores will be automatically mounted on all nodes in the cluster. You can verify this by going to Storage > Datastores and

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-storage-configuration.html

NEW QUESTION #17

Task 10

An administrator is working to create a VM using Nutanix V3 API calls with the following specifications.

* VM specifications:

```
"metadata' is a required property",

"spec' is a required property"

"message": "Request could not be processed.",

"reason": "INVALID REQUEST"
```

* vCPUs: 2

* Memory: BGb

* Disk Size: 50Gb

* Cluster: Cluster A

* Network: default- net

The API call is falling, indicating an issue with the payload:

The body is saved in Desktop/Files/API Create VM,text

Correct any issues in the text file that would prevent from creating the VM. Also ensure the VM will be created as speeded and make sure it is saved for re-use using that filename.

Deploy the vm through the API Note: Do not power on the VM.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LLEzCAO

https://jsonformatter.curiousconcept.com/#

 $acli \, net.list \, (uuid \, network \, \, defult_net)$

ncli cluster info (uuid cluster)

Put Call: https://Prism Central IP address: 9440/api/nutanix/v3vms

Edit these lines to fix the API call, do not add new lines or copy lines.

You can test using the Prism Element API explorer or PostMan

```
Body:
"spec": {
"name": "Test Deploy",
"resources": {
"power state":"OFF",
"num vcpus per socket":,
"num sockets": 1,
"memory_size_mib": 8192,
"disk_list": [
"disk size mib": 51200,
"device properties": {
"device type": "DISK"
}
},
"device properties": {
"device type": "CDROM"
"nic_list":[
```

```
"nic type": "NORMAL NIC",
"is connected": true,
"ip endpoint list": [
"ip_type": "DHCP"
"subnet reference": {
"kind": "subnet",
"name": "default net",
"uuid": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-00000000000"
],
"cluster reference": {
"kind": "cluster",
"name": "NTNXDemo",
"uuid": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-00000000000"
},
"api version": "3.1.0",
"metadata": {
"kind": "vm"
```

https://www.nutanix.dev/2019/08/26/post-a-package-building-your-first-nutanix-rest-api-post-request/ Reference

NEW QUESTION #18

Task 3

An administrator needs to assess performance gains provided by AHV Turbo at the guest level. To perform the test the administrator created a Windows 10 VM named Turbo with the following configuration.

1 vCPU

8 GB RAM

SATA Controller

40 GB vDisk

The stress test application is multi-threaded capable, but the performance is not as expected with AHV Turbo enabled. Configure the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo.

Note: Do not power on the VM. Configure or prepare the VM for configuration as best you can without powering it on.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Element of cluster A using the credentials provided.

Go to VM > Table and select the VM named Turbo.

Click on Update and go to Hardware tab.

Increase the number of vCPUs to match the number of multiqueues that you want to enable. For example, if you want to enable 8 multiqueues, set the vCPUs to 8. This will improve the performance of multi-threaded workloads by allowing them to use multiple processors.

Change the SCSI Controller type from SATA to VirtIO. This will enable the use of VirtIO drivers, which are required for AHV Turbo.

Click Save to apply the changes.

Power off the VM if it is running and mount the Nutanix VirtIO ISO image as a CD-ROM device. You can download the ISO image from Nutanix Portal.

Power on the VM and install the latest Nutanix VirtIO drivers for Windows 10. You can follow the instructions from Nutanix Support Portal.

After installing the drivers, power off the VM and unmount the Nutanix VirtIO ISO image.

Power on the VM and log in to Windows 10.

Open a command prompt as administrator and run the following command to enable multiqueue for the VirtIO NIC: ethtool-L eth0 combined 8

Replace eth0 with the name of your network interface and 8 with the number of multiqueues that you want to enable. You can use ipconfig/all to find out your network interface name.

Restart the VM for the changes to take effect.

You have now configured the VM to better leverage AHV Turbo. You can run your stress test application again and observe the performance gains.

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LKPdCAO change vCPU to 2/4?

Change SATA Controller to SCSI:

```
acli vm.get Turbo
Output Example:
Turbo {
config {
agent vm: False
allow live migrate: True
boot {
boot device order: "kCdrom"
boot device order: "kDisk"
boot device order: "kNetwork"
uefi boot: False
cpu passthrough: False
disable branding: False
disk list {
addr {
bus: "ide"
index: 0
cdrom: True
device uuid: "994b7840-dc7b-463e-a9bb-1950d7138671"
empty: True
disk list {
addr {
bus: "sata"
index: 0
container id: 4
container uuid: "49b3e1a4-4201-4a3a-8abc-447c663a2a3e"
device uuid: "622550e4-fb91-49dd-8fc7-9e90e89a7b0e"
naa id: "naa.6506b8dcda1de6e9ce911de7d3a22111"
storage vdisk uuid: "7e98a626-4cb3-47df-a1e2-8627cf90eae6"
vmdisk size: 10737418240
vmdisk uuid: "17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716"
flash mode: False
hwclock timezone: "UTC"
machine type: "pc"
memory mb: 2048
name: "Turbo"
nic list {
connected: True
mac_addr: "50:6b:8d:b2:a5:e4"
network name: "network"
network_type: "kNativeNetwork"
network uuid: "86a0d7ca-acfd-48db-b15c-5d654ff39096"
type: "kNormalNic"
uuid: "b9e3e127-966c-43f3-b33c-13608154c8bf"
vlan mode: "kAccess"
}
```

```
num_cores_per_vcpu: 2
num_threads_per_core: 1
num_vcpus: 2
num_vnuma_nodes: 0
vga_console: True
vm_type: "kGuestVM"
}
is_rfl_vm: False
logical_timestamp: 2
state: "Off"
uuid: "9670901f-8c5b-4586-a699-41f0c9ab26c3"
}
```

acli vm.disk_create Turbo clone_from_vmdisk=17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716 bus=scsi remove the old disk acli vm.disk_delete 17e0413b-9326-4572-942f-68101f2bc716 disk_addr=sata.0

NEW QUESTION #19

Topic 1, Performance Based Questions

Environment

You have been provisioned a dedicated environment for your assessment which includes the following:

Workstation

- * windows Server 2019
- * All software/tools/etc to perform the required tasks
- * Nutanix Documentation and whitepapers can be found in desktop\files\Documentation
- * Note that the workstation is the system you are currently togged into Nutanix Cluster
- * There are three clusters provided. The connection information for the relevant cluster will be displayed to the high of the question Please make sure you are working on the correct cluster for each item Please ignore any licensing violations
- * Cluster A is a 3-node cluster with Prism Central 2022.6 where most questions will be performed
- * Cluster B is a one-node cluster and has one syslog item and one security item to perform
- * Cluster D is a one-node duster with Prism Central 5.17 and has a security policy item to perform Important Notes
- * If the text is too small and hard to read, or you cannot see an of the GUI. you can increase/decrease the zoom of the browser with CTRL+, and CTRL+ (the plus and minus keys) You will be given 3 hours to complete the scenarios for Nutanix NCMMCI Once you click the start button below, you will be provided with:
- A Windows desktop A browser page with the scenarios and credentials (Desktop\instructions) Notes for this exam delivery: The browser can be scaled lo Improve visibility and fit all the content on the screen.
- Copy and paste hot-keys will not work Use your mouse for copy and paste.
- The Notes and Feedback tabs for each scenario are to leave notes for yourself or feedback for
- Make sure you are performing tasks on the correct components.
- Changing security or network settings on the wrong component may result in a falling grade.
- Do not change credentials on an component unless you are instructed to.
- All necessary documentation is contained in the Desktop\Files\Documentation directory Task 1 An administrator has been asked to configure a storage for a distributed application which uses large data sets across multiple worker VMs.

The worker VMs must run on every node. Data resilience is provided at the application level and low cost per GB is a Key Requirement.

Configure the storage on the cluster to meet these requirements. Any new object created should include the phrase Distributed_App in the name.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for step by step solution

Explanation:

To configure the storage on the cluster for the distributed application, you can follow these steps:

Log in to Prism Element of cluster A 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 Distributed_App_Storage_Pool, and select the disks to include in the pool. You can choose any combination of SSDs and HDDs, but for low cost per GB, you may prefer to use more HDDs than SSDs.

Click Save to create the storage pool.

Go to Storage > Containers and click on Create Container.

Enter a name for the new container, such as Distributed_App_Container, and select the storage pool that you just created, Distributed App Storage Pool, as the source.

Under Advanced Settings, enable Erasure Coding and Compression to reduce the storage footprint of the dat a. You can also disable Replication Factor since data resilience is provided at the application level. These settings will help you achieve low cost per GB for the container.

Click Save to create the container.

Go to Storage > Datastores and click on Create Datastore.

Enter a name for the new datastore, such as Distributed_App_Datastore, and select NFS as the datastore type. Select the container that you just created, Distributed_App_Container, as the source.

Click Save to create the datastore.

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

You can now create or migrate your worker VMs to this datastore and run them on any node in the cluster. The datastore will provide low cost per GB and high performance for your distributed application.

NEW QUESTION # 20
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