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Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 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 (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

An administrator needs to create a storage container named TestData with the following conditions:

- * Replication Factor (RF) = 1 (RF1)
- * Inline Compression enabled
- * Deduplication disabled
- * Maximum storage capacity = 100 GiB

How should the administrator complete this task?

- A. Log into Prism Central and create the storage container.
- B. Log into Prism Central and create the storage container with a Reserved Capacity of 100 GiB.
- **C. Log into Prism Element and create the storage container with an Advertised Capacity of 100 GiB.**
- D. Log into Prism Element and create the storage container.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When creating a storage container in Nutanix, the administrator must configure the correct capacity settings:

- * Option A (Prism Element with Advertised Capacity of 100 GiB) is correct:
- * Advertised Capacity defines logical limits for the container (i.e., how much space it reports as available).
- * Inline Compression can be enabled directly in Prism Element.
- * Option B (Create in Prism Element without Advertised Capacity) is incorrect:
- * Without specifying Advertised Capacity, the container may consume unlimited storage.
- * Option C (Create in Prism Central with Reserved Capacity) is incorrect:
- * Reserved Capacity applies to Quality of Service (QoS) policies, not storage limits.
- * Option D (Create in Prism Central without capacity limits) is incorrect:
- * Prism Central can manage storage but does not directly enforce RF1 and compression policies.

References:

Nutanix Storage Management Guide #Creating and Managing Storage Containers
Nutanix Bible #Replication Factor (RF) and Data Optimization
Nutanix KB #Inline Compression Best Practices in Nutanix AOS

NEW QUESTION # 41

An administrator has configured Metro Availability but a few hours later got an NCC warning:

Node x.x.X.X:

WARN: Break replication timeout of Metro protection domain 'M1' is below the recommended minimum.

What is a possible resolution for this issue?

- A. Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 milliseconds.
- B. Update the break_replication_timeout to 10 seconds.
- C. Update the break_replication_timeout to 5 milliseconds.
- **D. Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 seconds**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Nutanix ECA course addresses Metro Availability, a high-availability feature that provides synchronous replication between two Nutanix clusters for zero Recovery Point Objective (RPO) and near-zero Recovery Time Objective (RTO). The NCC warning about the break_replication_timeout being below the recommended minimum indicates a configuration issue that could affect the stability of Metro Availability.

The break_replication_timeout parameter determines how long the Protection Domain (PD) waits before breaking replication if connectivity between the Metro clusters is disrupted.

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

* Module: Data Protection, Section: Metro Availability Configuration "Metro Availability uses synchronous replication to ensure data consistency between two clusters. The break_replication_timeout parameter defines the timeout period for replication. The recommended minimum value is 15 seconds to prevent premature replication breaks due to transient network issues."

* Module: Nutanix Cluster Check (NCC), Section: Metro Availability Alerts "An NCC warning indicating that the break_replication_timeout for a Metro Protection Domain is below the recommended minimum suggests the timeout is too low, risking unnecessary replication breaks. The recommended setting is 15 seconds to balance stability and responsiveness in Metro Availability setups." Explanation of Options:

* A. Update the break_replication_timeout to 10 seconds This is incorrect. A timeout of 10 seconds is below the recommended minimum of 15 seconds, as specified in the ECA course. Setting the timeout too low increases the risk of replication breaking due to transient network latency or jitter, which could disrupt Metro Availability and cause unnecessary failovers. The ECA documentation warns: "A break_replication_timeout below 15 seconds may lead to frequent replication breaks, reducing the reliability of Metro Availability."

* B. Update the break_replication_timeout to 5 milliseconds This is incorrect. A timeout of 5 milliseconds is far too low and impractical for Metro Availability, as even minor network delays would trigger replication breaks. The ECA course does not support millisecond-level timeouts and explicitly recommends 15 seconds as the minimum. Such a low value would destabilize the Metro setup, as noted: "Extremely low timeout values are not supported, as they cause replication to break under normal network conditions."

* C. Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 milliseconds This is incorrect. A timeout of 15 milliseconds is still significantly below the recommended minimum of 15 seconds. Similar to option B, this setting would cause replication to break too quickly, undermining the purpose of Metro Availability. The ECA course clarifies: "Timeouts in milliseconds are not recommended for Metro Availability, as they do not account for typical network latency in synchronous replication setups."

* D. Update the break_replication_timeout to 15 seconds This is the correct answer. The ECA course explicitly recommends a break_replication_timeout of 15 seconds as the minimum to ensure Metro Availability remains stable. This value allows the system to tolerate transient network issues without prematurely breaking replication, maintaining data consistency and availability. The NCC warning indicates the current timeout is below this threshold, and updating it to 15 seconds resolves the issue.

* Supporting Extract: "To resolve NCC warnings about break_replication_timeout, set the value to 15 seconds using the ncli command: ncli pd update-metro-avail-pd name=<PD_NAME> break_replication_timeout=15. This ensures compliance with Nutanix best practices." Additional Context from ECA:

* Metro Availability Overview: Metro Availability synchronously replicates data between two clusters, typically within 100 km, to achieve zero RPO. The break_replication_timeout is a critical parameter that balances responsiveness to network issues with the need to avoid unnecessary replication breaks. The ECA course notes: "A timeout of 15 seconds is the default and recommended value to handle typical network fluctuations in Metro setups."

* NCC Warning Resolution: The NCC (Nutanix Cluster Check) monitors cluster health and flags configurations that deviate from best practices. The warning about break_replication_timeout indicates a risk to Metro Availability stability, and setting it to 15 seconds aligns with Nutanix recommendations.

Supporting Reference from Web Results:

The Nutanix Support Portal (<https://portal.nutanix.com>) confirms the ECA guidance: "For Metro Availability, the break_replication_timeout should be set to a minimum of 15 seconds to prevent replication breaks due to transient network issues, as flagged by NCC warnings."

NEW QUESTION # 42

Refer to the Exhibit:

Host 1 (128 GB)			
VMs	VM Memory (GB)	Utilized Memory (GB)	Unutilized Memory (GB)
VM1	64 GB	48 GB	16 GB
VM2	32 GB	20 GB	12 GB
VM3	32 GB	24 GB	8 GB
Total	128 GB	92 GB	36 GB

An administrator needs to create two virtual machines: VM4 and VM5 that leverage the memory over-commit feature.

Once VM4 is created and running, the administrator notices that it uses only 28GB of RAM.

What will be the maximum RAM that can be allocated to VM5 so that it can be powered on?

- A. 4GB
- **B. 8GB**
- C. 32GB
- D. 16GB

Answer: B

Explanation:

Understanding the Exhibit & Memory Allocation

- * The host has 128GB of physical RAM.
 - * The current memory allocation across three VMs (VM1, VM2, VM3) is 128GB, but only 92GB is actually utilized.
 - * This means there is 36GB of unutilized memory available for allocation.
- Step-by-Step Breakdown
- * Existing Memory Usage Before Adding VM4
 - * Total Physical RAM: 128GB
 - * Used by running VMs (VM1, VM2, VM3): 92GB
 - * Unutilized Memory Available: 36GB
 - * After Creating and Running VM4
 - * VM4 is allocated memory but only utilizes 28GB.
 - * The table does not show VM4's allocated RAM, but assuming it was given a reasonable allocation, it must have been taken from the 36GB unutilized memory pool.
 - * If VM4 uses 28GB, the remaining unutilized memory is now $(36\text{GB} - 28\text{GB}) = 8\text{GB}$.
 - * Maximum Memory Allocation for VM5
 - * Since only 8GB remains unutilized, the maximum memory VM5 can be allocated while still allowing it to power on is 8GB.

Evaluating the Answer Choices

- * (A) 4GB#(Incorrect)
- * More memory (8GB) is available, so limiting to 4GB is unnecessary.
- * (B) 8GB#(Correct)
- * The remaining unutilized memory after VM4 is 8GB, so VM5 can be allocated up to 8GB while ensuring it can power on.
- * (C) 16GB#(Incorrect)
- * Only 8GB is left, so 16GB is not possible.
- * (D) 32GB#(Incorrect)
- * There is not enough unutilized memory to allocate 32GB.

Key Concept: Nutanix Memory Overcommit

- * Nutanix AHV supports memory overcommit, meaning VMs can be allocated more memory than physically available using memory ballooning and swapping.
- * However, to power on VM5 without impacting performance, it must fit within the available unutilized memory, which is 8GB.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which task should be performed first when upgrading host memory?

- **A. Place node into the maintenance mode**
- B. Gracefully stop the host by using the out of band management interface.
- C. Remove node from the cluster.
- D. Execute "shutdown -h now" from the AHV command line 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 interface This 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 cluster This 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 interface This 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 mode This 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 under Hardware > 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 # 44

An administrator has configured AHV Metro Availability with Witness and is testing failover scenarios.

During testing, the administrator disconnects the primary and recovery clusters but Prism Central remains connected to the recovery site.

What are two expected system behaviors? (Choose two.)

- A. Guest VM I/O operations pause (freeze) until connectivity between Prism Central and the primary site is restored.
- B. Guest VMs failover automatically to the recovery cluster.
- C. Guest VMs continue to run on the primary cluster.
- D. Guest VM I/O operations pause (freeze) until connectivity is restored.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

When connectivity between Metro clusters is lost, Nutanix Metro Availability ensures data integrity using Witness for automatic failover.

* Option A (Guest VM I/O operations pause until connectivity is restored) is correct:

* Metro Availability enforces data consistency, so I/O operations pause until failover is confirmed.

* Option C (Guest VMs failover automatically to the recovery cluster) is correct:

* The Witness VM detects the failure and initiates an automatic failover to the secondary cluster.

* Option B is incorrect:

* Prism Central does not control VM failover in Metro Availability.

* Option D is incorrect:

* The primary cluster is unreachable, so VMs cannot continue running there.

References:

* Nutanix Metro Availability Guide#How Witness Handles Failover Scenarios

* Nutanix KB#I/O Freezing and Failover Behavior in Metro Clusters

NEW QUESTION # 45

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