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The most important part of Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 exam preparation is practice, and the right practice is often the difference between success and failure. Actual4test also makes your preparation easier with practice test software to help you get hands-on exam experience before the actual Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) (NCP-MCI-6.10) exam. After consistent practice, the final exam will not be too difficult for a student who has already practiced from real Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 exam questions.

Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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	• 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.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10) Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86

Upon reaching the maximum instances of retained reports, what occurs?

- A. Reporting failure is reported.
- B. New reporting is delayed.
- **C. Oldest report is deleted**
- D. Manual deletion is required.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the maximum instance count of retained reports is reached, Nutanix automatically deletes the oldest report to accommodate the new one.

From the Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA) course materials:

"To ensure storage and performance efficiency, Nutanix reporting limits the number of stored reports. If this maximum is reached, the oldest report instance is automatically deleted to make space for new reports."

NEW QUESTION # 87

How can a VM or Volume Group (VG) be associated with a Storage Policy?

- A. Assign the VM or VG directly to the Storage Policy.
- B. Assign the Storage Policy directly on the VM or VG.
- **C. Assign the VM or VG to the same Category as the Storage Policy.**
- D. Migrate the VM or VG to the Storage Container assigned to the Storage Policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Storage Policies in Nutanix are applied through Categories, allowing policy-based automation and enforcement.

* Option D (Assign the VM or VG to the same Category as the Storage Policy) is correct:

* Nutanix applies Storage Policies based on VM Categories, enabling flexibility in policy enforcement.

* Option A is incorrect:

* Storage Policies are not directly assigned at the VM or VG level—they apply through Categories.

* Option B is incorrect:

* Policies must be assigned to Categories, not directly to individual VMs/VGs.

* Option C is incorrect:

* Migrating to a storage container does not automatically apply a Storage Policy.

References:

Nutanix Storage Management Guide#Using Categories for Policy-Based Storage Management Nutanix KB#Best Practices for Applying Storage Policies to VMs

NEW QUESTION # 88

An administrator is protecting an application and its data stored on Volume Groups using Protection Domains. During failover tests, all application VMs restore successfully, but the application data is completely missing. How can the Protection Domain configuration be adjusted to avoid this issue in the future? (Choose two.)

- **A. Select the "Auto protect related entities" checkbox.**
- B. Place Volume Groups in a separate Protection Domain.
- C. Use application-consistent snapshots.
- **D. Manually add Volume Groups to Protected Entities.**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Protection Domains (PDs) in Nutanix ensure that entire applications and their associated data are protected during failover. However, Volume Groups (VGs) are not automatically included unless explicitly configured.

* Option A (Select "Auto protect related entities") is correct:

* This setting ensures that associated Volume Groups, networks, and other dependencies are included in the Protection Domain automatically.

* Without enabling this, only the VM itself would be protected, leading to missing application data upon failover.

* Option B (Manually add Volume Groups to Protected Entities) is correct:

* If "Auto protect related entities" is not enabled, the administrator must manually add Volume Groups to the Protection Domain.

* This ensures that both VMs and their attached Volume Groups are replicated and recovered together.

* Option C (Place Volume Groups in a separate Protection Domain) is incorrect:

* Separating Volume Groups into a different PD does not guarantee they failover together with VMs.

* It is best practice to keep related VMs and Volume Groups in the same PD.

* Option D (Use application-consistent snapshots) is incorrect:

* While application-consistent snapshots improve data integrity, they do not fix missing Volume Groups in failover scenarios.

References:

Nutanix Disaster Recovery Guide#Protection Domain Configuration and Volume Groups
Nutanix KB#Ensuring Volume Groups Are Included in Disaster Recovery Failovers

NEW QUESTION # 89

The team leads of a development environment want to limit developer access to a specific set of VMs.

What is the most efficient way to enable the team leads to directly manage these VMs?

- A. Create a VPC for each team lead and give them VPC Admin.
- B. Create a role mapping for each team lead and assign appropriately.
- C. Create a Project for each team lead and assign access.
- D. Create Security Policies to isolate users.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most efficient way to allow team leads to manage a specific set of VMs is by creating a Project (Option C) in Prism Central and assigning the team leads to that Project.

* Nutanix Projects allow administrators to control VM access based on groups and permissions, ensuring that users only manage VMs assigned to their project.

* Option A (Role Mapping) applies more broadly to roles but does not restrict access to specific VM groups.

* Option B (VPC Admin) is related to network segmentation, not VM access control.

* Option D (Security Policies) are used for network and firewall rules, not VM access control.

References:

* Nutanix Prism Central #Projects and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

* Nutanix Bible #Multi-Tenancy and Project-Based Access Control

* Nutanix KB #Setting Up Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) for Prism Central

NEW QUESTION # 90

An administrator wants to live-migrate a vGPU-enabled VM from one host to another within the same cluster.

What requirements must be met before initiating the migration?

- A. The vGPU profile needs to be changed.
- B. The VM must be configured as an agent VM.
- C. The host affinity for the VM must be set to a specific host.
- D. The target host has sufficient resources to support the VM.

Answer: D

Explanation:

vGPU-enabled VMs can only be migrated if the destination host has a compatible GPU and sufficient resources.

* Option A (Target host must have sufficient resources) is correct:

* The target host must have the same GPU model and enough available resources to support the VM.

- * vGPU cannot be live-migrated across incompatible hardware.
- * Option B (vGPU profile change) is incorrect:
- * The profile does not need to be changed as long as the target host has the same configuration.
- * Option C (Agent VM required) is incorrect:
- * Agent VMs are not necessary for vGPU migration.
- * Option D (Host affinity) is incorrect:
- * Host affinity limits movement, but is not a prerequisite for migration.

NEW QUESTION # 91

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