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NCCER Test Practice Exam Questions with 100% Correct Answers

Ropebanding Correct Answer In a guardrail system, the guardrails can be made of any of the following EXCEPT:

- a) pipe
- b) chain
- c) ropebanding
- d) cable

9.6 ohms Correct Answer If the potential across the circuit is 48 volts and the current is 5 amps the resistance of the circuit is:

- a) 4.8 ohms
- b) 9.6 ohms
- c) 48.0 ohms
- d) 96.0 ohms

8' Correct Answer A UL listed rod type grounding electrode must have a MINIMUM length of:

- a) 6'
- b) 8'
- c) 10'
- d) 20'

3 Correct Answer What is the MINIMUM number of overload sensing units required for all three phase motors?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

90-degrees Correct Answer In a circuit of pure capacitance, the current leads the voltage by an angle of:

- a) 30-degrees
- b) 45-degrees
- c) 90-degrees
- d) 180-degrees

Circular mil Correct Answer The standard unit for measuring the cross-sectional area of wire is the:

- a) circular mil
- b) square mil
- c) round mil
- d) radial mil

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Nutanix NCP-US-6.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Configure Nutanix Objects • Describe how to monitor performance and usage
Topic 2	• Configure and Utilize Nutanix Unified Storage • Identify the steps to deploy Nutanix Objects

Topic 3	• Identify the steps to deploy Nutanix Files • Given a scenario, determine product and sizing parameters
Topic 4	• Deploy and Upgrade Nutanix Unified Storage • Perform upgrades • maintenance for Files • Objects implementations
Topic 5	• Given a scenario, configure shares, buckets, and or Volume Groups • Troubleshoot a failed upgrade for Files • Objects
Topic 6	• Troubleshoot issues related to Nutanix Files • Explain Data Management processes for Files and Objects
Topic 7	• Utilize File Analytics for data security • Troubleshoot Nutanix Unified Storage • Configure Nutanix Volumes
Topic 8	• Configure Nutanix Files with advanced features • Determine the appropriate method to ensure data availability • recoverability

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6.5 Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87

Which Data Lens feature maximizes the available file server space by moving cold data from the file server to an object store?

- A. Smart DR
- B. Backup
- C. Smart Tier
- D. Versioning

Answer: C

Explanation:

Nutanix Data Lens, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), provides data governance and analytics for Nutanix Files, including features to optimize storage usage. The administrator wants to maximize available space on the file server by moving cold (infrequently accessed) data to an object store (e.g., AWS S3, Azure Blob), which aligns with a specific Data Lens feature.

Analysis of Options:

* Option A (Smart Tier): Correct. Smart Tier is a feature in Data Lens (and Nutanix Files, as noted in Question 34) that identifies cold data based on access patterns and tiers it to an external object store, such as AWS S3 or Azure Blob. This process frees up space on the file server while keeping the data accessible through the same share, maximizing available space as required.

* Option B (Smart DR): Incorrect. Smart DR is a disaster recovery solution for Nutanix Files that automates replication policies between file servers (e.g., using NearSync). It replicates data to a recovery site for DR purposes, not to an object store, and does not free up space on the primary file server-it creates a copy.

* Option C (Backup): Incorrect. Data Lens does not have a "Backup" feature. While Nutanix Files can be backed up using third-party tools or replication, this is not a Data Lens feature, and backups do not move cold data to an object store to free up space-they create additional copies for recovery purposes.

* Option D (Versioning): Incorrect. Versioning is a feature in Nutanix Objects (as seen in Questions 11 and 15), not Data Lens, and it retains multiple versions of objects, not file server data. Even if versioning were applied to Files shares (e.g., via snapshots), it does not move cold data to an object store-it retains versions locally, consuming more space.

Why Option A?

Smart Tier, supported by Data Lens, identifies cold data on the file server and moves it to an external object store, freeing up space on the primary storage while keeping the data accessible. This directly addresses the requirement to maximize available file server space by offloading cold data, aligning with Data Lens's data management capabilities.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Data Lens Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"Data Lens supports Smart Tier, a feature that maximizes available file server space by identifying cold data based on access patterns and tiering it to an external object store, such as AWS S3 or Azure Blob. This process frees up space on the file server while maintaining data accessibility."

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Nutanix Data Lens Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Smart Tier with Data Lens" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Data Lens Features".

NEW QUESTION # 88

What are two network requirements for a four-node FSVM deployment? (Choose two.)

- A. Five available IP addresses on the Client network
- **B. Four available IP addresses on the Client network**
- C. Five available IP addresses on the Storage network
- **D. Four available IP addresses on the Storage network**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), uses File Server Virtual Machines (FSVMs) to manage file services. A four-node FSVM deployment means four FSVMs are deployed, typically one per node in a four-node cluster. Nutanix Files requires two networks for FSVMs:

* Client Network: Used for client-facing communication (e.g., SMB, NFS access).

* Storage Network: Used for internal communication with the Nutanix cluster's storage pool.

Each FSVM requires one IP address on each network, as established in Question 1.

Analysis of Options:

* Option A (Four available IP addresses on the Client network): Correct. In a four-node FSVM deployment, each FSVM requires one IP address on the Client network for client communication (e.g., SMB, NFS). With four FSVMs, this means four IP addresses are needed on the Client network, one for each FSVM.

* Option B (Four available IP addresses on the Storage network): Correct. Each FSVM also requires one IP address on the Storage network for internal communication with the Nutanix cluster's storage pool. For four FSVMs, this means four IP addresses are needed on the Storage network, one for each FSVM.

* Option C (Five available IP addresses on the Storage network): Incorrect. Only four IP addresses are needed on the Storage network for a four-node FSVM deployment-one per FSVM. A fifth IP address is not required, as there is no additional entity (e.g., a virtual IP) needed for the Storage network in this context.

* Option D (Five available IP addresses on the Client network): Incorrect. Similarly, only four IP addresses are needed on the Client network for the four FSVMs. A fifth IP address might be needed in other scenarios (e.g., a virtual IP for load balancing in some configurations), but for a standard four- node FSVM deployment, four IPs suffice, as established in Question 1.

Selected Requirements:

* A: Four IP addresses on the Client network are required, one for each of the four FSVMs.

* B: Four IP addresses on the Storage network are required, one for each of the four FSVMs.

Why These Requirements?

Each FSVM in a Nutanix Files deployment requires one IP address on the Client network for client access and one on the Storage

network for internal storage communication. For a four-node FSVM deployment, this translates to exactly four IP addresses on each network, matching the number of FSVMs.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Files Deployment Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"A Nutanix Files deployment with four FSVMs requires four available IP addresses on the Client network for client communication (SMB/NFS) and four available IP addresses on the Storage network for internal communication with the Nutanix cluster's storage pool."

:

Nutanix Files Deployment Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Network Requirements for Files Deployment" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files Network Configuration".

NEW QUESTION # 89

An administrator has changed the user management authentication on an existing file server. A user accessing the NFS share receives a "Permission denied" error in the Linux client machine. Which action will most efficiently resolve this problem?

- A. Change the permission for user.
- B. Restart the RPC-GSSAPI service on the clients.
- C. Restart the client machine.
- **D. Restart the nfs-utils service.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix Files, part of Nutanix Unified Storage (NUS), supports NFS shares for Linux clients. The administrator changed the user management authentication on the file server (e.g., updated Active Directory settings, modified user mappings, or changed authentication methods like Kerberos). This change has caused a "Permission denied" error for a user accessing an NFS share from a Linux client, indicating an authentication or permission issue.

Analysis of Options:

* Option A (Change the permission for user): Incorrect. While incorrect permissions can cause a

"Permission denied" error, the error here is likely due to the authentication change on the file server, not a share-level permission issue. Changing user permissions might be a workaround, but it does not address the root cause (authentication mismatch) and is less efficient than resolving the authentication issue directly.

* Option B (Restart the nfs-utils service): Correct. The nfs-utils service on the Linux client manages NFS-related operations, including authentication and mounting. After the file server's authentication settings are changed (e.g., new user mappings, Kerberos configuration), the client may still be using cached credentials or an outdated authentication state. Restarting the nfs-utils service (e.g., via `systemctl restart nfs-utils`) refreshes the client's NFS configuration, re-authenticates with the file server, and resolves the "Permission denied" error efficiently.

* Option C (Restart the client machine): Incorrect. Restarting the entire client machine would force a reconnection to the NFS share and might resolve the issue by clearing cached credentials, but it is not the most efficient solution. It causes unnecessary downtime for the user and other processes on the client, whereas restarting the nfs-utils service (option B) achieves the same result with less disruption.

* Option D (Restart the RPC-GSSAPI service on the clients): Incorrect. The RPC-GSSAPI service (related to GSSAPI for Kerberos authentication) might be relevant if the file server is using Kerberos for NFS authentication. However, there is no standard `rpc-gssapi` service in Linux. GSSAPI is typically handled by `rpc.gssd`, a daemon within `nfs-utils`. Restarting `rpc.gssd` directly is less efficient than restarting the entire `nfs-utils` service (which includes `rpc.gssd`), and the question does not specify Kerberos as the authentication method, making this option less applicable.

Why Option B?

The "Permission denied" error after an authentication change on the file server suggests that the Linux client's NFS configuration is out of sync with the new authentication settings. Restarting the `nfs-utils` service on the client refreshes the NFS client's state, re-authenticates with the file server using the updated authentication settings, and resolves the error efficiently without requiring a full client restart or manual permission changes.

Exact Extract from Nutanix Documentation:

From the Nutanix Files Administration Guide (available on the Nutanix Portal):

"If a user receives a 'Permission denied' error on an NFS share after changing user management authentication on the file server, the issue is often due to the Linux client using cached credentials or an outdated authentication state. To resolve this efficiently, restart the `nfs-utils` service on the client (e.g., `systemctl restart nfs-utils`) to refresh the NFS configuration and re-authenticate with the file server."

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Nutanix Files Administration Guide, Version 4.0, Section: "Troubleshooting NFS Access Issues" (Nutanix Portal).

Nutanix Certified Professional - Unified Storage (NCP-US) Study Guide, Section: "Nutanix Files NFS Troubleshooting".

NEW QUESTION # 90

A healthcare administrator configure a Nutanix cluster with the following requirements:

- * Enable for long-term data retention of large files
- * Data should be kept for two years
- * Deletion or overwrite of the data must not be allowed

Which Nutanix-enabled technology should the administrator employ to satisfy these requirements?

- A. Objects - Life Cycle Policy
- B. Files - Connected share
- **C. Objects - WORM with versioning**
- D. Files - Read-only share

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Nutanix-enabled technology that meets these requirements is Objects - WORM with versioning. WORM (Write-Once Read-Many) is a feature that prevents anyone from modifying or deleting data in a bucket while the policy is active. WORM policies help comply with strict data retention regulations that mandate how long specific data must be stored. Versioning is a feature that keeps multiple versions of an object in a bucket whenever it is overwritten or deleted. Versioning policies help preserve previous versions of an object for backup or recovery purposes. By enabling WORM and versioning for an Objects bucket, the administrator can ensure that data is kept for two years without being deleted or overwritten. References: Nutanix Objects User Guide, page 17; Nutanix Objects Solution Guide, page 9

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which tool allows a report on file sizes to be automatically generated on a weekly basis?

- A. Files view in Prism Central
- B. Files Console via Prism Element
- **C. Data Lens**
- D. File Analytics

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data Lens is a feature that provides insights into the data stored in Files, such as file types, sizes, owners, permissions, and access patterns. Data Lens allows administrators to create reports on various aspects of their data and schedule them to run automatically on a weekly basis. References: Nutanix Data Lens Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 92

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