

Nutanix

Exam Questions NCP-MCI-6.10

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10)



NEW QUESTION 1

Which two entities can be categorized? (Choose two.)

- A. Storage Containers
- B. Alerts
- C. Virtual Machines
- D. ISO Images

Answer: BC

Explanation:

In Nutanix Prism Central, categories allow administrators to group and organize entities for management, automation, and policy enforcement.

? Alerts (Option B) can be categorized to group similar system events and create filtering rules.

? Virtual Machines (Option C) can be categorized to apply security policies, automation tasks, and resource allocation rules.

? Option A (Storage Containers) cannot be categorized in Prism Central. Storage policies apply at the container level but are not managed via categories.

? Option D (ISO Images) cannot be categorized because ISOs are static objects, not active entities.

References:

? Nutanix Prism Central Guide Working with Categories

? Nutanix Bible Category-Based Management and Security Policies

? Nutanix KB Using Categories for VM Management in Prism Central

NEW QUESTION 2

An administrator needs to ensure that a VM is powered on before the rest of the VMs when starting a host.

Which configuration option allows this behavior?

- A. Recovery Plan
- B. Host Affinity
- C. High Availability
- D. Agent VM

Answer: C

Explanation:

High Availability (HA) in Nutanix provides priority-based VM restart capabilities to ensure that certain VMs are powered on before others in the event of a host reboot or failure.

? Option C (High Availability) is correct:

? Option A (Recovery Plan) is incorrect:

? Option B (Host Affinity) is incorrect:

? Option D (Agent VM) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Prism Element Guide Configuring HA Reservation and VM Priority

? Nutanix Bible High Availability (HA) and VM Failover

? Nutanix KB VM Restart Priority in High Availability Configurations

NEW QUESTION 3

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

Answer: B

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:

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

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

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

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 4

The customer expects to maintain a cluster runway of 9 months. The customer doesn't have a budget for 6 months but they want to add new workloads to the existing cluster.



Based on the exhibit, what is required to meet the customer's budgetary timeframe?

- A. Add resources to the cluster.
- B. Postpone the start of new workloads.
- C. Delete workloads running on the cluster.
- D. Change the target to 9 months.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The exhibit shows that the overall runway is only 66 days, meaning that the current cluster does not have enough capacity to sustain workloads for 6 months, let alone 9 months.

? The best solution is to add resources to the cluster (Option A), such as CPU, memory, or storage, to extend the runway.

? Postponing new workloads (Option B) may help in the short term but does not align with the business need to continue adding workloads.

? Deleting workloads (Option C) is not a viable option because the customer wants to add more, not remove them.

? Changing the target to 9 months (Option D) does not change the actual resource constraints; it only alters the target timeframe.

References:

? Nutanix Prism Central Capacity Planning and Runway Analysis

? Nutanix Bible Cluster Resource Management and Scaling

? Nutanix Support KB How to Extend Cluster Runway with Resource Scaling

NEW QUESTION 5

An administrator receives complaints about VM performance.



After reviewing the VM's CPU Ready Time data shown in the exhibit, which step should the administrator take to diagnose the issue further?

- A. Check the number of vCPUs assigned to each CVM.
- B. Review host CPU utilization.

- C. Assess cluster SSD capacity.
- D. Enable VM memory oversubscription.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Understanding the Issue

The administrator is investigating VM performance complaints and is analyzing CPU Ready Time data.

? CPU Ready Time is a crucial metric in Nutanix and virtualization environments

(AHV, ESXi, or Hyper-V).

? It measures the amount of time a VM is waiting for CPU scheduling due to resource contention.

? High CPU Ready Time indicates that VMs are ready to run but are waiting because the host lacks available CPU resources.

Analysis of the Exhibit

? The graph shows CPU Ready Time spikes for multiple VMs.

? Some VMs have CPU Ready Time exceeding 18% to 21.5%, which is very high.

? A healthy CPU Ready Time should be below 5%.

? Values above 10% indicate CPU contention, and anything above 20% is critical and requires immediate troubleshooting.

Evaluating the Answer Choices

(A) Check the number of vCPUs assigned to each CVM. (Incorrect)

? CVMs (Controller VMs) have fixed CPU allocation, and modifying their vCPU count is not recommended unless advised by Nutanix Support.

? The issue is related to VM CPU contention, not CVM configuration.

(B) Review host CPU utilization. (Correct Answer)

? High CPU Ready Time suggests CPU overcommitment or host saturation.

? The administrator should check host CPU usage in Prism Central to determine if the cluster is overloaded.

? If host CPU usage is consistently above 85–90%, VMs are competing for CPU resources, leading to high CPU Ready Time.

(C) Assess cluster SSD capacity. (Incorrect)

? SSD capacity impacts storage performance (latency, read/write speeds) but does not affect CPU Ready Time.

? High CPU Ready Time is a CPU scheduling issue, not a storage bottleneck.

(D) Enable VM memory oversubscription. (Incorrect)

? Memory oversubscription does not impact CPU scheduling.

? Enabling memory oversubscription affects RAM allocation, but CPU Ready Time is strictly related to CPU contention.

Next Steps to Diagnose & Resolve the Issue

? Review Host CPU Utilization:

? Check VM vCPU Allocation:

? Balance Workload Across Hosts:

? Consider Scaling Out the Cluster:

Multicloud Infrastructure References & Best Practices

? CPU Ready Time Best Practices:

? Nutanix AHV CPU Scheduling Optimization:

References:

? Nutanix Prism Central: Performance Analysis and CPU Metrics

? Nutanix Bible: VM Performance and Resource Management

? Nutanix KB: Troubleshooting High CPU Ready Time in AHV

NEW QUESTION 6

An administrator is trying to delete a protected snapshot but is unable to do so.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. There is an active recovery occurring at that time.
- B. Ransomware has encrypted the snapshot.
- C. There is an approval policy that was denied.
- D. The snapshot has been corrupted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Snapshots that are part of an active recovery operation cannot be deleted until the process is completed or manually canceled.

? Option A (Active recovery in progress) is correct:

? Option B (Ransomware encryption) is incorrect:

? Option C (Approval policy denial) is incorrect:

? Option D (Snapshot corruption) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Protection Policies Snapshot Retention and Deletion

? Nutanix Bible Backup & Disaster Recovery Mechanisms

? Nutanix KB How to Delete a Snapshot Used in Recovery Plans

NEW QUESTION 7

A security team asks an administrator to set up port mirroring of a specific source VM to a target VM.

What must the administrator ensure for this configuration to be possible?

- A. Source VM and Target VM are on the same VLAN.
- B. Source VM and Target VM are on the same host.
- C. Source VM and Target VM are on the same subnet.
- D. Source VM and Target VM are on the same VPC.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Port mirroring requires the source and target VMs to be on the same host to efficiently copy network traffic without additional routing overhead.

? Option B (Source VM and Target VM are on the same host) is correct:

? Option A (Same VLAN) is incorrect:

? Option C (Same subnet) is incorrect:

? Option D (Same VPC) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix AHV Networking Guide Configuring Port Mirroring in AHV

? Nutanix KB Port Mirroring Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 8

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. Manually add Volume Groups to Protected Entities.

C. Place Volume Groups in a separate Protection Domain.

D. Use application-consistent snapshots.

Answer: AB

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:

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

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

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

References:

? Nutanix Disaster Recovery Guide Protection Domain Configuration and Volume Groups

? Nutanix KB Ensuring Volume Groups Are Included in Disaster Recovery Failovers

NEW QUESTION 9

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 Dead 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 Zombie VMs, the wait before deletion is 120 days.

Answer: BC

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.

? Zombie VMs Considered inactive after 30 days, then must wait 99 more days before deletion.

References:

? Nutanix Prism Central Guide Using VM Efficiency to Manage Inactive VMs

? Nutanix KB Configuring Playbooks for Automatic VM Cleanup

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator is configuring Nutanix Disaster Recovery (DR) for a cross-hypervisor setup (ESXi to AHV) but finds that guest VMs do not recover properly at the DR location.

What is required for a successful cross-hypervisor DR event?

A. Utilize delta disks.

B. Deploy Legacy BIOS boot on hosts within the cluster.

C. Use raw device mappings.

D. Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) must be installed on source guest VMs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For cross-hypervisor DR failover (e.g., ESXi to AHV), Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) must be installed on VMs to ensure proper configuration and recovery.

? Option D (NGT must be installed on source guest VMs) is correct:

? Option A (Utilize delta disks) is incorrect:

? Option B (Deploy Legacy BIOS boot) is incorrect:

? Option C (Use raw device mappings) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Disaster Recovery Guide Cross-Hypervisor Failover Best Practices

? Nutanix KB Ensuring VM Compatibility During ESXi to AHV DR

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator is configuring Protection Policies to replicate VMs to a Nutanix Cloud Cluster (NC2) over the internet.

To comply with security policies, how should data be protected during transmission?

A. Configure Data on a self-encrypting drive.

B. Configure VMs to use UEFI Secure Boot.

C. Enable Data-at-Rest Encryption.

D. Enable Data-in-Transit Encryption.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data-in-Transit Encryption ensures that replication traffic is encrypted while being sent over the internet.

? Option D (Enable Data-in-Transit Encryption) is correct:

? Option A (Self-encrypting drive) is incorrect:

? Option B (UEFI Secure Boot) is incorrect:

? Option C (Data-at-Rest Encryption) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Security Guide Configuring Data-in-Transit Encryption

? Nutanix KB Protecting Replication Traffic Over Public Networks

NEW QUESTION 13

An administrator needs to set up a protection policy in preparation for a Disaster Recovery (DR) test.

What is the first step required to satisfy this task?

A. Install NGT (Nutanix Guest Tools) on VMs where applications are supported.

B. Create an Availability Zone between Production and DR.

C. Convert the source cluster to AHV.

D. Create a point-in-time snapshot of source VMs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For Nutanix Disaster Recovery (DR) protection policies, the first step is to establish a connection between the Production cluster and the DR site, which is done by creating an Availability Zone (AZ) (Option B).

? Availability Zones (AZs) define remote sites for replication and are a requirement for configuring protection domains and disaster recovery plans.

? Option A (Installing NGT) is not necessary for setting up replication but is useful for application-consistent snapshots.

? Option C (Converting the source cluster to AHV) is not required, as Nutanix supports cross-hypervisor DR between ESXi and AHV.

? Option D (Creating a point-in-time snapshot) is a later step after setting up the Availability Zone and Protection Policy.

References:

? Nutanix Protection Policies and DR Documentation

? Nutanix Bible Disaster Recovery Planning

? Nutanix Support KB Configuring Availability Zones in Prism Central

NEW QUESTION 14

An administrator needs to enable Windows Defender Credential Guard to comply with company policy.

The new VM configurations include:

? Legacy BIOS

? 4 vCPUs

? 8 GB RAM

? Windows Server 2019

What must be changed in order to properly enable Windows Defender Credential Guard?

A. Update vCPU to 8.

B. Enable UEFI with Secure Boot.

C. Use Windows Server 2022.

D. Update Memory to 16GB.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Windows Defender Credential Guard requires UEFI firmware and Secure Boot to function properly.

? Option B (Enable UEFI with Secure Boot) is correct:

? Option A (Update vCPU to 8) is incorrect:

? Option C (Use Windows Server 2022) is incorrect:

? Option D (Update Memory to 16GB) is incorrect:

References:

? Microsoft Docs Requirements for Windows Defender Credential Guard

? Nutanix AHV VM Management Guide Enabling Secure Boot & UEFI for Windows VMs

NEW QUESTION 18

After upgrading Prism Central from PC2022.1 to PC2024.1, an administrator is unable to log in with their IAM domain account.

What is the first troubleshooting step the administrator should take?

A. Ping the Domain Controller from the CVM.

B. Ensure port 9441 is open in the firewall.

C. Validate the trusted signing certificate of the organization.

D. Log in with a local admin account.

Answer: D

Explanation:

After a Prism Central upgrade, IAM authentication settings may require reconfiguration.

? Option D (Log in with a local admin account) is correct:

? Option A (Ping the Domain Controller) is incorrect:

? Option B (Check firewall port 9441) is incorrect:

? Option C (Validate signing certificate) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix KB Troubleshooting IAM Login Issues After a Prism Central Upgrade

? Nutanix Documentation Managing User Authentication and IAM Integration

NEW QUESTION 22

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

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

Answer: D

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:

? Option A is incorrect:

? Option B is incorrect:

? Option C is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Storage Management GuideUsing Categories for Policy-Based Storage Management

? Nutanix KBBest Practices for Applying Storage Policies to VMs

NEW QUESTION 24

Whichfeaturedeploys atemporary VMthat allows an administrator to log in andapply OS patches to a VM template?

- A. Create VM from Template
- B. Complete Guest OS Update
- C. Update Configuration
- D. Update Guest OS

Answer: D

Explanation:

TheUpdate Guest OS feature (Option D)in Nutanixallows administrators to apply patches and updatesto aVM templateby creating atemporary VM instancefor modification.

? How It Works:

? Option A (Create VM from Template) is incorrect:

? Option B (Complete Guest OS Update) is incorrect:

? Option C (Update Configuration) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Prism Central Managing VM Templates and Guest OS Updates

? Nutanix Bible OS Management and Updates in Nutanix Environments

? Nutanix KB How to Patch OS in a Nutanix VM Template

NEW QUESTION 26

An administrator is experiencingstorage performance issueson aWindows Server 2019 VMwith the following configuration:

? vCPU: 1

? VRAM: 8 GB

? vSCSI: VirtIO SCSI Controller

? vDisk: 2 (100 GB, 250 GB)

? vNIC: VirtIO Fast Ethernet

TheAHV cluster is healthy, andother Windows VMs are performing well.

Which configuration change should be reviewed to enhance VM performance?

- A. Add a second virtual storage controller (vSCSI).
- B. Enable Balance-TCP on bridge (br0).
- C. Increase Controller VM (CVM) resources.
- D. Increase the VM??s number of vCPUs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A single vCPU is likely causing a bottleneck, limiting the VM??s ability to process I/O requests efficiently.

? Option D (Increase the VM??s number of vCPUs) is correct:

? Option A is incorrect:

? Option B is incorrect:

? Option C is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix AHV Performance Tuning Guide

? Nutanix KBOptimizing Windows VM Performance on AHV

NEW QUESTION 28

Refer to Exhibit:



An administrator notices the message shown in the exhibit when navigating to LCM from Prism Central. Which action should the administrator take to update LCM to the latest version?

- A. Run an AOS upgrade.
- B. Run an AHV upgrade.
- C. Perform an Inventory Scan.
- D. Download and install the latest LCM version from a CVM.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When Life Cycle Manager (LCM) reports that a newer framework version is available, the correct action is to perform an inventory scan (Option C).

? Performing an inventory scan updates the available firmware/software versions and allows LCM to download required updates.

? Option A (Run an AOS upgrade) is unrelated to the LCM framework update process.

? Option B (Run an AHV upgrade) is a separate component update and does not affect the LCM framework.

? Option D (Download manually from a CVM) is not necessary because LCM updates are automatically pulled after an inventory scan.

References:

? Nutanix LCM User Guide Updating LCM Framework and Performing Inventory Scans

? Nutanix KB Best Practices for LCM Updates

? Nutanix Prism Central LCM Update Workflow

NEW QUESTION 31

An administrator has been asked to calculate baseline Capacity Runway on a newly registered AHV cluster.

The cluster has been running for 16 days, but no runway projections are displayed. Why are no Capacity Runway projections being displayed?

- A. Capacity Planning requires at least 30 days of data.
- B. Capacity Planning requires at least 21 days of data.
- C. Capacity Planning requires at least 3 months of data.
- D. Capacity Planning requires at least 6 months of data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix Prism Central requires at least 21 days of usage data to generate accurate Capacity Runway projections.

? Option B (21 days) is correct:

? Option A (30 days) is incorrect:

? Option C (3 months) and Option D (6 months) are incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Prism Central Guide Understanding Capacity Runway Calculations

? Nutanix KB Why No Capacity Runway Data is Displayed for New Clusters

NEW QUESTION 34

An administrator using a dark site deployment for LCM is attempting to upgrade to the latest BIOS.

After completing an inventory scan, the administrator does not see the expected BIOS version available for upgrade.

What is the most likely reason the latest BIOS is not shown?

- A. AOS needs to be upgraded first.
- B. The latest compatibility bundle has not been uploaded.
- C. The BMC version needs to be upgraded first.
- D. The dark site webserver is not accessible.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a dark site deployment, LCM does not automatically fetch updates from the internet. The administrator must manually upload compatibility bundles.

? Option B (The latest compatibility bundle has not been uploaded) is correct:

? Option A is incorrect:

? Option C is incorrect:

? Option D is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix LCM Guide Using Compatibility Bundles in Dark Sites

? Nutanix KB Troubleshooting Firmware Updates in Dark Site Deployments

NEW QUESTION 36

An administrator attempted to enable Data-in-Transit Encryption on a Scale-Out Prism Central cluster to encrypt service-level traffic between nodes. However, the feature did not work correctly due to a firewall restriction.

Which CVM-specific port should be allowed through the firewall for Data-in-Transit Encryption?

- A. 2009
- B. 2010
- C. 2020
- D. 9440

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data-in-Transit Encryption in Nutanix requires inter-node communication over specific CVM ports.

? Option A (Port 2009) is correct:

? Option B (Port 2010) is incorrect:

? Option C (Port 2020) is incorrect:

? Option D (Port 9440) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Security Guide Data-at-Rest vs. Data-in-Transit Encryption

? Nutanix KB Firewall Port Requirements for Secure Cluster Communication

NEW QUESTION 37

What feature allows receiving a weekly message about infrastructure performance summary?

- A. Admin Center Life Cycle Manager
- B. Prism Central Syslog
- C. Infrastructure VMs List
- D. Intelligent Operations Reports

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix Intelligent Operations Reports (Option D) provide weekly summaries of cluster health, performance, and resource consumption.

? These reports include recommendations for optimization, alerts, and forecasted resource usage trends.

? Option A (Admin Center LCM) manages firmware and software upgrades but does not generate weekly performance reports.

? Option B (Prism Central Syslog) is used for logging and event tracking, not performance summaries.

? Option C (Infrastructure VMs List) provides a static list of VMs but does not generate periodic reports.

References:

? Nutanix Prism Central Intelligent Operations and Reports

? Nutanix Bible Automated Insights for Cluster Health Monitoring

? Nutanix KB Using Intelligent Operations Reports for Capacity Planning

NEW QUESTION 40

An administrator wants to disable password-based SSH access for the nutanix user on a CVM to improve security.

What action should the administrator take?

- A. Rename the nutanix user.
- B. Block port 22 on the CVM firewall.
- C. Enable Cluster Lockdown.
- D. Delete the nutanix user.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Enabling "Cluster Lockdown" in Nutanix is the best security measure to prevent password-based SSH logins.

? Option C (Enable Cluster Lockdown) is correct:

? Option A (Rename the nutanix user) is incorrect:

? Option B (Block port 22) is incorrect:

? Option D (Delete the nutanix user) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Security Guide Implementing Cluster Lockdown

? Nutanix KB Best Practices for SSH Security on CVMs

NEW QUESTION 44

An administrator is trying to configure Metro Availability between Nutanix ESXi-based clusters. However, the Compatible Remote Site screen does not list all required storage containers.

Which two reasons could be a cause for this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Source and destination hardware are from different vendors.
- B. The remote site storage container has compression enabled.
- C. The destination storage container is not empty.
- D. Both storage containers must have the same name.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

For Metro Availability to work properly, the storage containers at both the primary and secondary sites must meet certain requirements:

? The storage containers must have the same name (Option D). This ensures that replication and failover work seamlessly. If the names do not match, the storage containers will not be listed as compatible.

? The destination storage container must be empty(Option C). Metro Availability requires a clean storage container at the secondary site to receive data. If the container already contains data, it cannot be used.

? Option A is incorrect: Different vendor hardware does not affect Metro Availability compatibility.

? Option B is incorrect: Compression does not affect Metro Availability compatibility.

However, it is recommended to keep compression settings aligned between sites.

References:

? Nutanix Documentation: Metro Availability Deployment Guide

? Nutanix Best Practices for Metro Availability

? Nutanix KB 2093: Troubleshooting Metro Availability Storage Container Issues

NEW QUESTION 49

Refer to Exhibit:

Cluster Details

X

Virtual IP / FQDN is used to access the PC VM Cluster.

Cluster Name

Unnamed

FQDN

Virtual IP

In ascale-out Prism Central deployment, what additional functionality does configuring anFQDN instead of a Virtual IPprovide?

- A. Load balancing
- B. Resiliency
- C. Segmentation
- D. SSL Certificate

Answer: A

Explanation:

When usingFQDN instead of a Virtual IP in a scale-out Prism Central deployment, Nutanixenables load balancing across multiple Prism Central instances.

? Option A (Load balancing) is correctbecause it ensures that requests are distributedamong multiple Prism Central nodes, improving performance and redundancy.

? Option B (Resiliency) is incorrectbecause resiliency is achieved through HA and replication, not through FQDN configuration.

? Option C (Segmentation) is incorrectbecause network segmentation is handled at the VLAN or security policy level.

? Option D (SSL Certificate) is incorrectbecause SSL certificates can be applied regardless of whether FQDN or Virtual IP is used.

References:

? Nutanix Prism Central Deployment Guide

? Nutanix Best Practices for Scale-Out Prism Central

? Nutanix Support KB: Configuring FQDN for Prism Central

NEW QUESTION 54

A Disaster Recovery administratorhas set up aProtection Policy for 50 workloads, all configured similarly.

TheRPO is 60 minuteswith aspecified retention of 10 local copies, 5 remote copies, and crash consistency.

After activation,recovery points are not appearing at the DR site, even though they are visible on the production side. What is the most likely issue?

- A. Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) is not installed on the source VMs.
- B. Windows updates need to be applied to all affected VMs.
- C. The storage container name on the DR cluster does not match the production cluster.
- D. The storage container RF factor does not match in both clusters.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For Disaster Recovery to function correctly, the source and destination storage containers must have identical names.
? Option C (Storage container name mismatch) is correct:
? Option A (NGT not installed) is incorrect:
? Option B (Windows updates) is incorrect:
? Option D (Storage RF factor mismatch) is incorrect:
References:
? Nutanix Disaster Recovery Guide Requirements for Remote Replication
? Nutanix KB Storage Container Mapping for Protection Domains

NEW QUESTION 59

An administrator is managing a 4-node cluster with different hardware generations:
? Two G5 Nodes 2 CPUs (12 cores), 1 SSD (1.92 TB), 2 HDDs (4 TB).
? Two G7 Nodes 2 CPUs (16 cores), 2 SSDs (1.92 TB), 4 HDDs (4 TB).
The cluster will be decommissioned from production and used for Disaster Recovery (DR) purposes with an RPO of 1 hour.
What is the best approach when replacing G5 nodes without impacting performance?

A. New node must have at least 2 SSDs.
B. New node must be G7 or G8.
C. New node must have 2 CPUs with 12 cores.
D. New node must be hybrid.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For optimal Disaster Recovery performance, new nodes must match or exceed the storage performance of existing nodes.
? Option A (New node must have at least 2 SSDs) is correct:
? Option B is incorrect:
? Option C is incorrect:
? Option D is incorrect:
References:
? Nutanix Hardware Guide Choosing Nodes for Hybrid and DR Clusters
? Nutanix KB Balancing Storage Across Different Hardware Generations

NEW QUESTION 63

An administrator is trying to configure Metro Availability between Nutanix ESXi-based clusters. However, the Compatible Remote Sites screen does not list all required storage containers.

Protection Domain (Metro Availability) ? X

NameStorage ContainersRemote SitesFailure HandlingScheduleReview

Target SitesRefresh

Compatible Remote Sites

Remote Site	IP Address
auto_cluster_prod_divya_sharma_1ac48b18ab2e	10.46.200.167:2020

Incompatible Remote Sites

Remote Site	IP Address	Metro Ready	Has Storage Container	Latency

Previous

CancelNext

Which two reasons could be a cause for this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Source and destination hardware are from different vendors.
- B. The remote site storage container has compression enabled.
- C. The destination storage container is not empty.
- D. Both storage containers must have the same name.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Metro Availability in Nutanix requires that the primary and secondary storage containers be configured identically to ensure data replication consistency.

? Option C (The destination storage container is not empty) is correct:

? Option D (Both storage containers must have the same name) is correct:

? Option A is incorrect: Metro Availability works regardless of hardware vendor differences.

? Option B is incorrect: Compression does not affect compatibility but may impact performance.

References:

? Nutanix Metro Availability Deployment Guide

? Nutanix Best Practices for Configuring Remote Sites for Metro Availability

? Nutanix KB Troubleshooting Storage Container Issues in Metro Availability

NEW QUESTION 67

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

NCP-MCI-6.10 Practice Exam Features:

- * NCP-MCI-6.10 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * NCP-MCI-6.10 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * NCP-MCI-6.10 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- * NCP-MCI-6.10 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The NCP-MCI-6.10 Practice Test Here](#)