



Nutanix

Exam Questions NCP-MCI-6.10

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

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NEW QUESTION 1

An administrator wants to ensure that VMs can be migrated and restarted on another node in the event of a single-host failure. What action should be taken in Prism Element to meet this requirement?

- A. Set Redundancy Factor to 3.
- B. Enable HA Reservation.
- C. Configure a Protection Domain.
- D. Configure an RF1 storage container.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To ensure VM high availability (HA) in the event of a node failure, the administrator must enable HA Reservation (Option B) in Prism Element.

? High Availability (HA) in Nutanix ensures that VMs restart on another available node if the host they are running on fails.

? Option A (Redundancy Factor 3) affects storage redundancy, not VM failover.

? Option C (Protection Domains) is related to disaster recovery (DR), not local HA failover.

? Option D (RF1 Storage Container) would reduce fault tolerance and is not recommended for production environments.

References:

? Nutanix Prism Element Guide Configuring HA Reservation

? Nutanix Bible High Availability (HA) and Failover

? Nutanix Support KB VM Recovery with HA Enabled

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 role mapping for each team lead and assign appropriately.
- B. Create a vPC for each team lead and give them VPC Admin.
- 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 4

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 5

Which two URLs must be accessible from a Connected Site's Controller VMs to allow Life Cycle Manager (LCM) to download software updates?

- A. download.nutanix.com
- B. mynutanix.com
- C. release-api.nutanix.com
- D. portal.nutanix.com

Answer: AC

Explanation:

LCM (Life Cycle Manager) fetches software updates from Nutanix's repositories, requiring access to specific URLs.

- ? Option A (download.nutanix.com) is correct:
- ? Option C (release-api.nutanix.com) is correct:
- ? Option B (mynutanix.com) is incorrect:
- ? Option D (portal.nutanix.com) is incorrect:

References:

- ? Nutanix LCM Guide Firewall Rules for LCM Connectivity
- ? Nutanix KB Troubleshooting LCM Update Failures

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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.

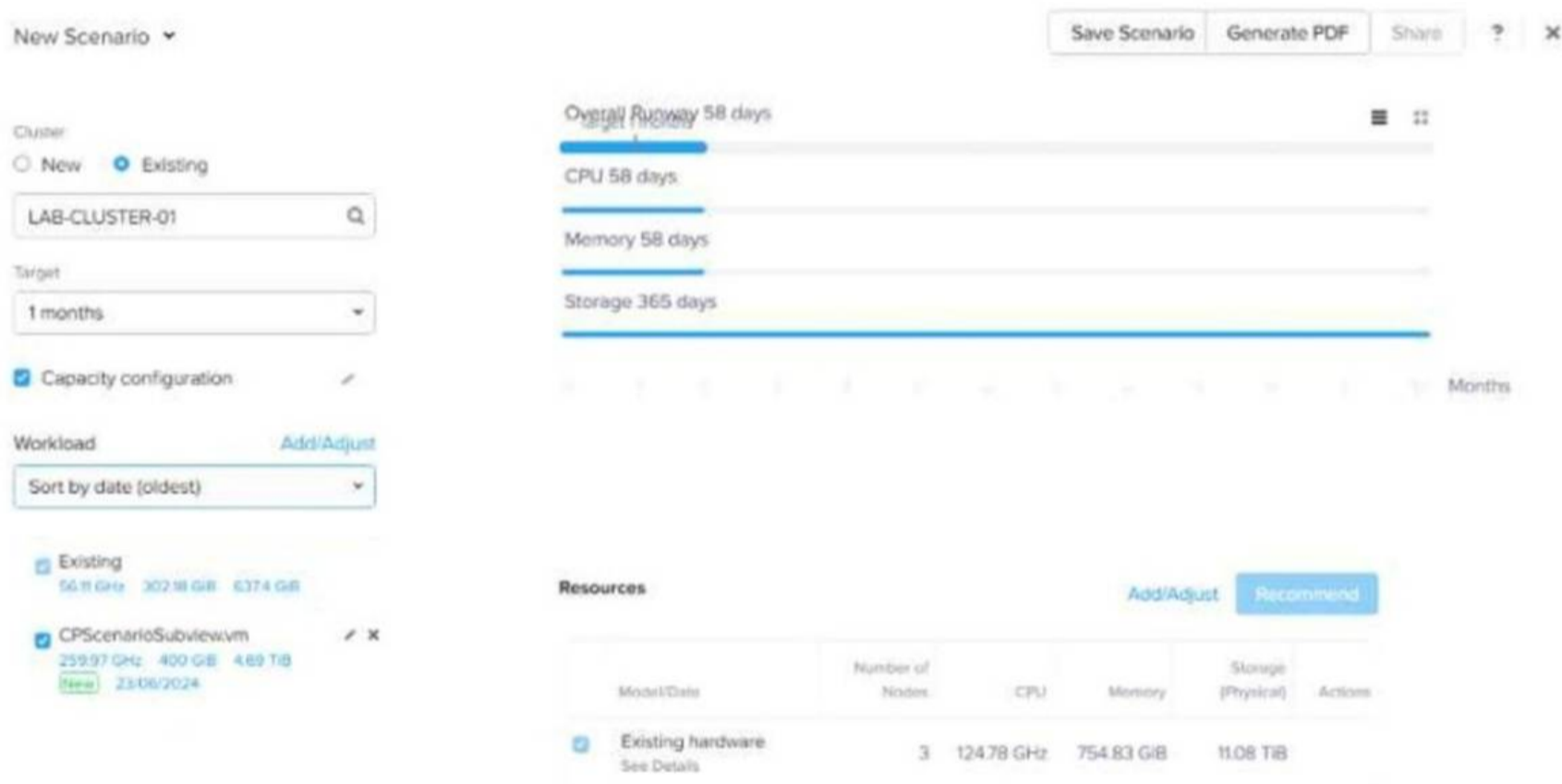
- ? The best solution is to add resources to the cluster (Option A), such as CPU, memory, or storage, to extend the runway.
- ? Postponing new workloads (Option B) may help in the short term but does not align with the business need to continue adding workloads.
- ? Deleting workloads (Option C) is not 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 8

Refer to Exhibit:



After adding new workloads, why is Overall Runway below 365 days and the scenario still shows the cluster is in good shape?

- A. Because Storage Runway is still good.
- B. Because new workloads are sustainable.
- C. Because there are recommended resources.
- D. Because the Target is 1 month.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Nutanix Capacity Planning, Overall Runway represents how long the cluster can support current and new workloads before resources are exhausted.

- ? Even if the runway is below 365 days, the system considers the cluster to be in good shape if new workloads are sustainable (Option B).
- ? Option A is incorrect: Storage runway alone is not the only factor; CPU and memory are equally important.
- ? Option C is incorrect: The presence of recommended resources does not mean the cluster is in good shape.
- ? Option D is incorrect: The target of 1 month affects projections but does not explain why the cluster is in good shape.

References:

- ? Nutanix Prism Central Capacity Runway and Planning
- ? Nutanix Bible Workload Placement and Cluster Sizing
- ? Nutanix Support KB Capacity Planning Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 observes an alert in Prism for a hybrid SSD/HDD cluster: "Storage Pool SSD utilization consistently above 75%."

What is the potential impact of this condition?

A. The cluster is unable to sustain an SSD disk failure.

B. The cluster may be nearly out of storage for metadata.

C. The cluster is at risk of entering a read-only state.

D. Average I/O latency in the cluster may increase.

Answer: D

Explanation:

High SSD utilization in a hybrid cluster can lead to increased I/O latency as new writes may spill over to HDDs, reducing overall performance.

? Option D (Average I/O latency in the cluster may increase) is correct:

? Option A is incorrect:

? Option B is incorrect:

? Option C is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Storage Performance Guide SSD Tiering and Performance Management

? Nutanix KB Managing High SSD Utilization in Hybrid Clusters

NEW QUESTION 13

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 15

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 16

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 21

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 22

An administrator is preparing for a firmware upgrade on a host and wants to manually migrate VMs before executing the LCM upgrade. However, one VM is unable to migrate while others migrate successfully.

Which action would fix the issue?

- A. Enable Acropolis Dynamic Scheduling (ADS) at the cluster level.
- B. Update Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).
- C. Disable Agent VM within the VM configuration options.
- D. Configure backplane port groups that are assigned to the CVM.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If a VM is unable to migrate, the most likely cause is that it is an Agent VM (such as a Nutanix Witness VM or a VM with special dependencies).

- ? Option C (Disable Agent VM) is correct:
- ? Option A (Enable ADS) is incorrect:
- ? Option B (Update LLDP) is incorrect:
- ? Option D (Configure backplane port groups) is incorrect:

References:

- ? Nutanix Prism Element Guide Managing Agent VM Settings
- ? Nutanix Bible Host Maintenance and VM Live Migration
- ? Nutanix KB Troubleshooting VM Migration Failures in AHV

NEW QUESTION 26

An administrator wants to enable application discovery on a Nutanix cluster to monitor applications. A Prism Central instance is already configured with sufficient CPU and memory.

What other prerequisites must be met before enabling application discovery? (Choose two.)

- A. Sufficient Prism Central VM resources
- B. Internet connection
- C. API key and key ID
- D. Network controller is enabled

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Application discovery in Prism Central requires sufficient Prism Central resources and an active internet connection to retrieve application signatures.

- ? Option A (Sufficient Prism Central VM resources) is correct:
- ? Option B (Internet connection) is correct:
- ? Option C (API key and key ID) is incorrect:
- ? Option D (Network controller enabled) is incorrect:

References:

- ? Nutanix Prism Central Guide Enabling and Using Application Discovery
- ? Nutanix KB Requirements for Application Discovery in Prism Central

NEW QUESTION 30

Refer to Exhibit:



An administrator is looking at the memory cluster runway diagrams shown in exhibit, in Prism Central. The environment has three hosts with the following configuration:

- ? CPU: 2x Intel Xeon Gold (8 cores, 2.6 GHz)
- ? RAM: 256 GB per host
- ? Storage: SSDs and HDDs

The Intelligent Operations feature has been active for one month, but no further configurations were applied.

What does the dotted red line mean?

- A. It is the default trend analysis static threshold that can be manually set.
- B. It is the maximum memory the administrator can assign to VMs.
- C. It is the calculated memory oversubscription limit for currently running VMs.
- D. It is the usable capacity based on cluster configuration options.

Answer: D

Explanation:

hePrism Central Memory Cluster Runway Diagram provides insights into memory usage trends, predicting how long the cluster can sustain workloads before exhausting resources.

? The solid blue area represents the actual memory consumption over time.

? The dotted red line represents the effective memory capacity limit based on the cluster's current configuration.

Analyzing the Dotted Red Line

The dotted red line is labeled "Effective Capacity: 503.22 GiB", which means:

? It is the total usable memory capacity in the cluster after considering hypervisor overhead, redundancy settings, and failover capacity.

? This value is not a hard limit but an indication of the available memory before potential performance issues occur.

Evaluating the Answer Choices

(A) It is the default trend analysis static threshold that can be manually set. (Incorrect)

? The dotted red line is not a static threshold that an administrator can manually configure.

? Trend analysis in Prism is dynamic and based on workload history and projections.

(B) It is the maximum memory the administrator can assign to VMs. (Incorrect)

? Administrators can oversubscribe memory beyond the dotted red line if memory overcommitment is enabled.

? However, oversubscribing memory beyond effective capacity may impact performance.

(C) It is the calculated memory oversubscription limit for currently running VMs. (Incorrect)

? The dotted red line does not represent oversubscription limits.

? Memory oversubscription depends on hypervisor memory ballooning, compression, and swapping mechanisms, which are not directly shown here.

(D) It is the usable capacity based on cluster configuration options. (Correct Answer)

? The dotted red line (503.22 GiB) represents the actual usable memory available in the cluster after factoring in system overhead.

? This value is determined by:

Multicloud Infrastructure References & Best Practices

? Prism Central's "Runway" feature provides AI-driven trend analysis for memory, CPU, and storage capacity.

? The effective capacity limit helps administrators make proactive scaling decisions before resources become critical.

? To increase the memory runway, administrators can:

NEW QUESTION 33

An administrator is working with a network engineer to design the network architecture for a DR failover.

Because DNS is well-designed, the DR site will use a different subnet but retain the same last octet in the IP address.

What is the best way to achieve this?

A. Use a custom script to update the IP address after instantiation in DR.

B. Set up IPAM so the address is dynamically assigned during DR.

C. Manually log into VMs after the DR event and update the last octet.

D. Utilize Recovery Plan Offset-based IP mapping.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Offset-based IP mapping in Nutanix Recovery Plans allows automatic subnet changes during DR failover.

? Option D (Utilize Recovery Plan Offset-based IP mapping) is correct:

? Option A (Custom script) is incorrect:

? Option B (Use IPAM) is incorrect:

? Option C (Manually update IPs) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Disaster Recovery Guide Using Offset-Based IP Mapping

? Nutanix KB Best Practices for Managing IP Addresses in DR

NEW QUESTION 34

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 35

Which update in LCM can an administrator apply on a per-node basis?

A. AOS

B. BMC

C. NCC

D. AHV

Answer: B

Explanation:

BMC (Baseboard Management Controller) updates can be applied per-node in Nutanix LCM, unlike AOS or AHV, which require cluster-wide upgrades.

- ? Option B (BMC) is correct:
- ? Option A (AOS) is incorrect:
- ? Option C (NCC) is incorrect:
- ? Option D (AHV) is incorrect:

References:

- ? Nutanix LCM User Guide Per-Node Firmware Updates
- ? Nutanix KB How to Upgrade BMC Using LCM

NEW QUESTION 40

Due to application requirements, an administrator needs to support a multicast configuration in an AHV cluster.

Which AHV feature can be used to optimize network traffic so that multicast traffic is only forwarded to the VMs that need to receive it?

- A. LACP
- B. UDP
- C. IGMP Snooping
- D. Network Segmentation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multicast traffic can generate unnecessary overhead if it is not properly managed. IGMP Snooping (Option C) ensures that multicast packets are only sent to VMs that have requested them, rather than broadcasting to all VMs.

- ? Option C (IGMP Snooping) is correct:
- ? Option A (LACP) is incorrect:
- ? Option B (UDP) is incorrect:
- ? Option D (Network Segmentation) is incorrect:

References:

- ? Nutanix AHV Networking Guide Enabling IGMP Snooping
- ? Nutanix Bible Network Traffic Optimization in AHV
- ? Nutanix KB Best Practices for Multicast Traffic in AHV

NEW QUESTION 44

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. 16GB
- D. 32GB

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
- ? After Creating and Running VM4
- ? Maximum Memory Allocation for VM5

Evaluating the Answer Choices

- ? (A) 4GB (Incorrect)
- ? (B) 8GB (Correct)
- ? (C) 16GB (Incorrect)
- ? (D) 32GB (Incorrect)

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 45

An administrator is configuring a replication schedule on multiple remote locations deployed using a single-node cluster. The goal is to achieve the lowest possible RPO (Recovery Point Objective).

How should the administrator configure the replication schedule?

- A. Configure NearSync replication.
- B. Configure a schedule for 16 minutes up to 59 minutes.
- C. Configure Async replication.
- D. Configure a schedule for 1 minute up to 15 minutes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix NearSync replication provides the lowest RPO (as low as 1 minute) and is the best option for minimizing data loss in DR scenarios.

? Option D (Configure a schedule for 1 minute up to 15 minutes) is correct:

? Option A (Configure NearSync) is incorrect:

? Option B (16 to 59 minutes) is incorrect:

? Option C (Async replication) is incorrect:

References:

? Nutanix Protection Policies GuideNearSync vs. Async Replication

? Nutanix BibleRPO and RTO in Disaster Recovery

? Nutanix KBConfiguring NearSync Replication for Single-Node Clusters

NEW QUESTION 50

A Disaster Recovery administrator has set up a Protection Policy for 50 workloads, all configured similarly. The RPO is 60 minutes with a specified 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:

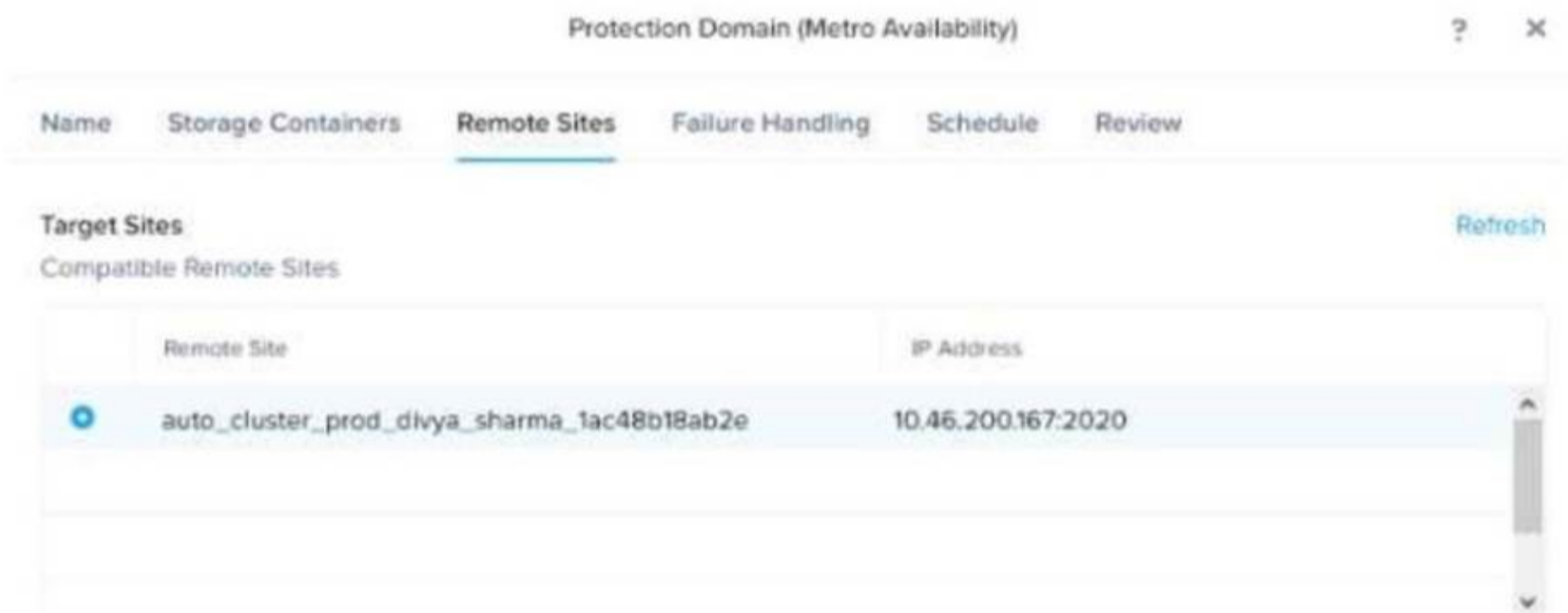
References:

? Nutanix Disaster Recovery GuideRequirements for Remote Replication

? Nutanix KBStorage Container Mapping for Protection Domains

NEW QUESTION 52

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.



Incompatible Remote Sites

Remote Site	IP Address	Metro Ready	Has Storage Container	Latency

Previous

Cancel

Next

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 53

When expanding a cluster, what is required to automatically discover new nodes?

- A. New nodes must have the same hypervisor version.
- B. IPv6 multicast must be allowed on physical switches.
- C. New nodes must have the same AOS version.
- D. IPv4 multicast must be allowed on physical switches.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix uses IPv4 multicast for automatic node discovery and cluster expansion.

- ? Option D (IPv4 multicast must be allowed) is correct:
- ? Option A (Hypervisor version must match) is incorrect:
- ? Option B (IPv6 multicast) is incorrect:
- ? Option C (AOS version must match) is incorrect:

References:

- ? Nutanix Best Practices Cluster Expansion & Auto-Discovery
- ? Nutanix KB Why Nutanix Requires IPv4 Multicast for Node Discovery

NEW QUESTION 55

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Relate Links

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