Free Questions for NCP-MCI-6.5

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What requires iSCSI initiator configuration in the guest OS to use Volumes?

Options:

A- SQL Server Always On Availability Group
B- Microsoft Windows Failover Cluster
C- Oracle RAC
D- Exchange DAG

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Answer:

B

Explanation:

The only option that requires iSCSI initiator configuration in the guest OS to use Volumes is Microsoft Windows Failover Cluster.Volumes is an enterprise-class, software-defined block storage solution that exposes storage resources directly to virtualized guest operating systems or physical hosts using the iSCSI protocol7. To use Volumes, customers need to configure iSCSI initiators on their hosts or guest OSes. However, some applications or services can use native storage adapters instead of iSCSI initiators when running on AHV VMs. These include:

SQL Server Always On Availability Group: This is a high availability and disaster recovery solution for SQL Server databases that uses Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC) and Availability Groups (AGs) as its core components. When running on AHV VMs, SQL Server Always On Availability Group can use native storage adapters instead of iSCSI initiators.

Oracle RAC: This is a clustered database system that provides high availability and scalability for Oracle databases. When running on AHV VMs, Oracle RAC can use native storage adapters instead of iSCSI initiators.

Exchange DAG: This is a group of up to 16 mailbox servers that hosts a set of databases and provides automatic database-level recovery from failures that affect individual servers or databases. When running on AHV VMs, Exchange DAG can use native storage adapters instead of iSCSI initiators.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator wants to use Volumes to connect to physical servers that are not able to be virtualized.

Which three things must be configured for Volumes to support iSCSI clients? (Choose three)

Options:

A- Enable external client access
B- Client OS iSCSI initiator
C- iSCSI Multipathing I/O
D- Cluster Virtual IP address
E- Data Services IP address

Answer:

B, D, E

Explanation:

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details/?targetId=Web-Console-Guide-Prism-v51:wc-block-services-c.html

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator has a Custom backup application that requires a 2TB disk and runs m Windows. Throughput is considerably lower than expected.

The application was installed on a VM with the following configuration:

* FOU vCPUs with one core/vCPU

* 4GB of Memory

* One 50GB vDisk for the Windows installation

* One 2TB vDisk for the application

What is the recommended configuration change to improve throughput?

Options:

A- Add 4GB of memory to the VM
B- Increase the vCPUs assigned to the VM
C- Span the 2TB disk across four vDisks
D- Increase the number of cores per vCPU

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to the web search results, one recommended configuration change to improve throughput for a custom backup application that requires a 2TB disk and runs on Windows is to span the 2TB disk across four vDisks. Spanning is a technique that allows you to create a single logical disk from multiple physical disks.Spanning can improve throughput by distributing I/O requests across multiple disks and reducing contention5. To span a disk across four vDisks, the administrator should create four vDisks of equal size (500 GB each) and attach them to the VM.Then, in Windows Disk Management, create a spanned volume from the four vDisks and format it as NTFS6.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Microsegmentation was recently enabled in a Nutanix environment. The administrator wants to leverage Prism Central to create a policy that will block all traffic regardless of direction, between two groups of VMs identified by their category.

Which policy should be used to meet this requirement?

Options:

A- An Application Security Policy
B- A Quarantine Policy
C- A Whitelist-Based Policy
D- An Isolation Environment Policy

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the web search results, the policy that should be used to meet this requirement is an Isolation Environment Policy.An Isolation Environment Policy is a type of security policy that can be created in Prism Central using Flow Network Security, which is a feature that provides microsegmentation and network security for Nutanix environments1.An Isolation Environment Policy allows the administrator to isolate a group of VMs from another group of VMs based on their categories, and block all traffic between them regardless of direction2.This policy can be useful for creating isolated environments for testing, development, or compliance purposes2.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which command should an administrator run from the CLI to view the uplink state of all AHV nodes in the

cluster?

Options:

A- allssh show_uplinks
B- manage_ovs show_uplinks
C- allssh manage_ovs show_uplinks
D- manage ovs show uplinks

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to section 4 of the exam blueprint guide1, one of the topics covered is AHV networking components and configuration settings. One of these components is Open vSwitch (OVS), which is a software switch that provides network connectivity between VMs and physical networks. OVS

has two types of ports:

Uplink ports: These are physical ports that connect to external networks or switches.

Internal ports: These are virtual ports that connect to VMs or other internal networks.

To view the uplink state of all AHV nodes in the cluster, an administrator can use the manage_ovs command with the show_uplinks option. This command displays information such as port name, link state, speed, duplex mode, MTU size, bond mode, and bond status. However, this command only works on a single node. To run the command on all nodes in the cluster, an administrator can use the allssh command, which executes a command on all CVMs in parallel. Therefore, the correct command is:

allssh manage_ovs show_uplinks

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Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is configuring data protection and DR for a multi-tier application. All VMs must be protected at the same time.

What must the administrator do to meet this requirement?

Options:

A- Create a consistency group for each VM with identical schedules
B- Create a consistency group for the application and place all VMs in it
C- Create a protection domain for the application and select auto-protect related entities
D- Create a protection domain for each VM with identical schedules

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Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the web search results, a consistency group is a group of related applications or services that must be recovered together in order to work properly, and this means more than being recovered at the same time67.They also typically need to be recovered to the same point in time6.Therefore, to meet the requirement of protecting all VMs of a multi-tier application at the same time, the administrator must create a consistency group for the application and place all

VMs in it8.This way, the administrator can apply data protection policies and schedules to the entire consistency group as a single unit8.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is configuring cross-hypervisor DR from an ESXi cluster to a new AHV cluster. When the administrator migrates a protection domain to the AHV cluster, the VMs fail to boot.

What should the administrator do to correct this problem?

Options:

A- Increase the snapshot frequency to more than 6 hours.
B- Uninstall VMware Tools from the VMs.
C- Install Nutanix Guest Tools in the protected VMs.
D- Add all VMs into a single consistency group.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to the web search results, one of the requirements for cross-hypervisor disaster recovery (CHDR) is to install and configure Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) on all the VMs2. NGT configures the VM with all the required drivers for VM portability. Without NGT, the VMs may fail to boot after being migrated to a different hypervisor type.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator needs to deploy an application with a large amount of data connected via Nutanix volumes.

Which two actions should the administrator take when designing the Volume Group? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Distribute workload across multiple virtual disks
B- Enable RSS (Receive Side Scaling)
C- Use multiple subnets for iSCSI traffic
D- Enable thick provisioning on the Volume Group(s)

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Volumes - Recommendations And Best Practices web search result3, two actions that the administrator should take when designing the Volume Group are:

Distribute workload across multiple virtual disks: Use multiple disks rather than a single large disk for an application. Consider using a minimum of one disk per Nutanix node to distribute the workload across all nodes in a cluster. Multiple disks per Nutanix node may also improve an application's performance. For performance-intensive environments, we recommend using between four and eight disks per CVM for a given workload.

Enable RSS (Receive Side Scaling): Receive-side scaling (RSS) allows the system to use multiple CPUs for network activity. With RSS enabled, multiple CPU cores process network traffic, preventing a single CPU core from becoming a bottleneck. Enabling RSS within hosts can be beneficial for heavy iSCSI workloads. For VMs running in ESXi environments, RSS requires VMXNET3 VNICs. For Hyper-V environments, enable VMQ to take full advantage of Virtual RSS.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is working with Nutanix Support and needs to provide logs for troubleshooting an issue. The cluster is located in a secure environment. Data such as IP addresses and VM names cannot be shared.

Which method should be used to anonymize the log data sent to Nutanix Support?

A)

Under the **User Profile** in Prism, select **Anonymize Log Output**, then run **Log Collector** from the **Health** dashboard.

B)

Run the `ncc log_collector` tool on a CVM, setting the `--enhanced_log_collector` flag to `true`.

C)

Run the `ncc log_collector` tool on a CVM, setting the `--anonymize_output` flag to `true`.

D)

On the **Health** dashboard in Prism, use the **Log Collector** option under **Actions** and choose **Anonymize Logs**.

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Options:

A- Option A
B- Option B
C- Option C
D- Option D

Answer:

D

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has a newly-deployed AHV cluster with nodes that have 2.x 10 GBE and 2.x interface. The customer wants to use all available network interfaces to provide connectivity to the VMs.

Which option should the administrator use to achieve this while remaining consistent with Nutanix recommendations?

Options:

A- Create separate VLANs that map 10GbE and 1GbE interfaces.
B- Createbond1 on virbr0 and add the 1GbE interfaces to it for VM use.
C- Create a second bond on br0 on each host and assign the 1 GbE interfaces to it.
D- Create a second bridge on each host and assign the 1GbE interfaces to it.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the web search results, one of the best practices for Nutanix AHV networking is to create a second bridge on each host and assign the 1GbE interfaces to it3. This way, the customer can use both 10GbE and 1GbE interfaces for VM traffic, and also benefit from network isolation and redundancy.

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