



Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.10 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is evaluating Nutanix DR to protect some business critical applications and tasked an administrator to find an optimal configuration providing highest resiliency and lowest RPO to the production environment.

The company's production environment is deployed on two physical sites with each hosting one AHV-based cluster.

What configuration will meet the company's requirements?

Options:

- A- Deploy one Prism Central instance on each site and configure synchronous replication using Protection Policy.
- B- Deploy Prism Central instance on one of the sites. Configure NearSync replication using Protection Domains.
- C- Deploy Prism Central instance on each site. Configure Metro Availability using Protection Domains.
- D- Deploy Prism Central instance on one of the sites, configure Prism Central Disaster Recovery, and setup Metro AHV

Answer:

B

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is receiving repeated approval requests to delete a protected snapshot that has already been approved.

What is the likely cause?

Options:

- A- There is an error with the SMTP server.
- B- The Policy Engine wasn't implemented.
- C- The administrator is an approver on the approval policy.
- D- There are multiple approvers on the approval policy.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In Nutanix Prism Central, if an administrator is also an approver for an approval policy, it can result in repeated prompts for approvals even after the original request is approved. This occurs because the system requires the approver (who is also the requester) to explicitly confirm actions involving protected snapshots to maintain compliance and avoid accidental deletion.

From the Nutanix ECA documentation: "When an administrator is configured as an approver in the approval policy, repeated approval requests may occur because the same user must explicitly confirm actions they initiated, such as deleting protected snapshots. This ensures administrative actions are fully deliberate."

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What guest customization options are available when creating a VM template?

Options:

- A- Sysprep, Cloud-init, Custom Script, Guided Script
- B- Bash, Powershell
- C- Python, YAML
- D- None, guest customization is not supported in Nutanix templates.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Guest customization options allow administrators to automate OS configuration during VM deployment from a template.

Option A (Sysprep, Cloud-init, Custom Script, Guided Script) is correct:

Sysprep (for Windows) and Cloud-init (for Linux) enable custom OS configurations.

Custom Scripts can be used for advanced automation.

Options B and C are incorrect:

Bash, Powershell, Python, and YAML can be used in automation, but they are not guest customization options in VM templates.

Option D is incorrect:

Guest customization is fully supported in Nutanix templates.

References:

Nutanix VM Deployment Guide Using Cloud-Init and Sysprep for Guest Customization

Nutanix KB Automating VM Deployments with Guest Customization

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Due to requirements from the network team, a Nutanix administrator must create User VMs on VLAN 10 on multiple AHV clusters.

What network configuration should the administrator consider in order to ensure consistent connectivity for User VMs on VLAN 10?

Options:

- A- Bond Type
- B- MAC Address Prefix
- C- Virtual Switch Configuration
- D- MTU

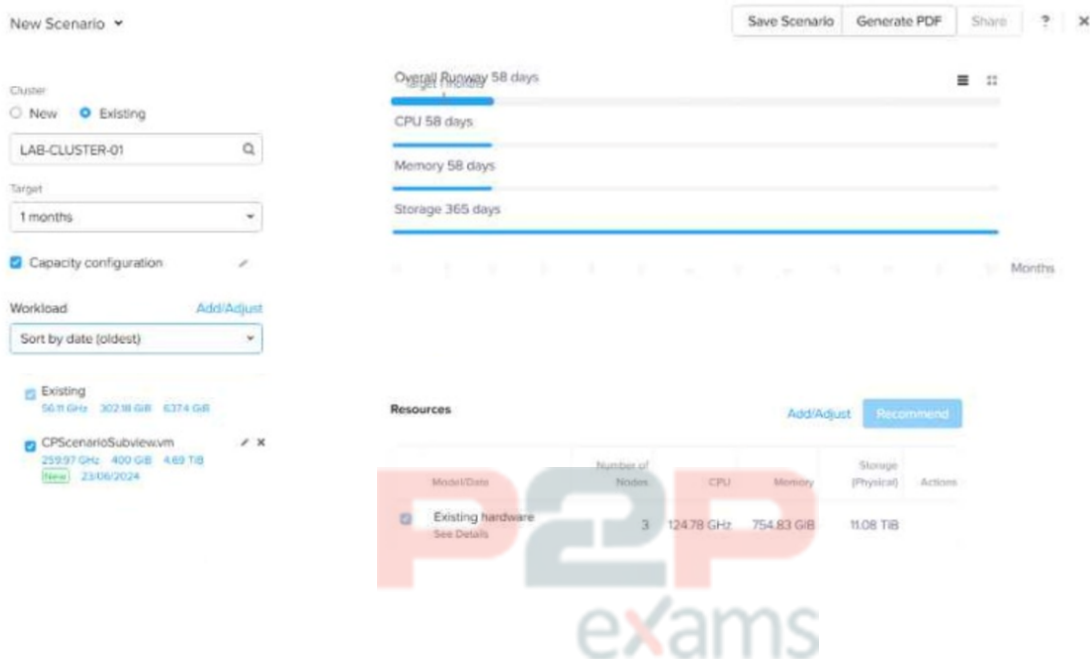
Answer:

C

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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:

C

Explanation:

The Nutanix Life Cycle Manager (LCM) is designed to manage and automate firmware and software upgrades across Nutanix clusters. However, firmware upgrades via LCM are not supported for single-node clusters. This limitation is documented in the ECA course as well as in LCM's official release notes and guides.

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

"LCM does not support performing firmware upgrades on single-node clusters. These clusters require manual upgrades, and LCM will not list any available firmware updates for them, regardless of the firmware revision state."

The other options:

A is incorrect; single-node clusters don't have this limitation specifically for "one-disk" firmware upgrades---it's a complete limitation for all firmware tasks in LCM.

B is misleading; LCM is supported in general for Nutanix clusters, just not for firmware tasks in single-node clusters.

D is incorrect because lack of internet connectivity would typically show an error related to download or connectivity issues, not complete absence of firmware updates.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which feature deploys a temporary VM that allows an administrator to log in and apply OS patches to a VM template?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The Update Guest OS feature (Option D) in Nutanix allows administrators to apply patches and updates to a VM template by creating a temporary VM instance for modification.

How It Works:

A temporary VM is deployed from the template.

Administrators apply updates to the OS.

Once complete, the changes are saved back to the template.

Option A (Create VM from Template) is incorrect:

This feature creates a new VM from an existing template but does not update the template itself.

Option B (Complete Guest OS Update) is incorrect:

There is no specific Nutanix feature named 'Complete Guest OS Update.'

Option C (Update Configuration) is incorrect:

Updates VM hardware and policies but not the OS.

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

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator notices high CPU usage on a VM and wants to determine whether adding more vCPUs would improve performance.

Which two metrics should be analyzed to make this decision? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- VM CPU Ready Time
- B- VM CPU Usage
- C- Host CPU Usage
- D- Host Memory Swap Out Rate

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

When diagnosing CPU performance issues, CPU Ready Time and CPU Usage are the key indicators of whether more vCPUs are needed.

Option A (VM CPU Ready Time) is correct:

High CPU Ready Time means the VM is waiting for CPU resources, indicating CPU contention.

Option B (VM CPU Usage) is correct:

If CPU usage is consistently high, adding more vCPUs may improve performance.

Option C (Host CPU Usage) is incorrect:

Host-wide CPU usage does not indicate whether a specific VM needs more vCPUs.

Option D (Host Memory Swap Out Rate) is incorrect:

Memory swapping affects RAM performance, not CPU allocation.

References:

Nutanix Prism Central Guide Analyzing VM CPU Performance

Nutanix KB Understanding CPU Ready Time and VM Performance

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a five-node cluster, an administrator noticed that three VMs are consuming too many resources on a single host.

Acropolis Dynamic Scheduling (ADS) is not able to migrate these VMs.

What is the most likely reason preventing ADS from migrating these VMs?

Options:

- A- VMs use a Volume Group.
- B- VMs use GPU pass-through.
- C- VM-VM anti-affinity policy is set.
- D- VMs use external Network Attached Storage.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

VMs using GPU pass-through cannot be live-migrated because they are directly tied to a physical GPU on a specific host.

Option B (VMs use GPU pass-through) is correct:

Pass-through devices (such as GPUs) are directly assigned to VMs, making migration impossible unless the VM is powered off first.

Option A (VMs use a Volume Group) is incorrect:

Volume Groups support live migration unless they are configured incorrectly.

Option C (VM-VM anti-affinity) is incorrect:

Anti-affinity rules prevent two specific VMs from running together, but do not prevent migration.

Option D (VMs use external NAS) is incorrect:

Using NAS does not block VM migration, as Nutanix supports shared storage across hosts.

References:

Nutanix AHV Best Practices GPU Pass-through and VM Migration Limitations

Nutanix KB Why Can't I Live Migrate a VM with GPU Passthrough?

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user created a report in the Intelligent Operations Analysis Dashboard but forgot to download it. However, after logging back into Prism Central, the administrator finds that the report is no longer available.

What is the most likely cause?

Options:

- A- A user with Cluster Viewer role deleted the report.
- B- The user-generated report was archived.
- C- Reports are automatically deleted after 24 hours.
- D- The report is stored in the cluster's Prism Element.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In Nutanix Prism Central, user-generated reports in Intelligent Operations are stored for a limited time and then deleted automatically.

Option C (Reports are automatically deleted after 24 hours) is correct:

Reports do not persist indefinitely unless they are scheduled reports.

One-time reports expire after 24 hours.

Option A (Cluster Viewer deleted the report) is incorrect:

Cluster Viewer does not have permissions to delete reports.

Option B (Report was archived) is incorrect:

Nutanix does not automatically archive reports.

Option D (Report stored in Prism Element) is incorrect:

Reports are generated and stored only in Prism Central, not Prism Element.

References:

Nutanix Prism Central Guide Intelligent Operations & Report Retention Policies

Nutanix KB Why Reports in Prism Central Are Not Persisting

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is configuring a protection domain for business critical applications, including SQL, Oracle, and Exchange. The administrator needs to evaluate the requirements and limitations for application-consistent snapshots.

What action should the administrator take while configuring application-consistent snapshots?

Options:

- A- Configure one consistency group for all VMs comprising an App.
- B- Configure one consistency group for each VM.
- C- Select application consistent snapshot checkbox in consistency group settings only.
- D- Ensure that Windows VMs have in-guest mounted VHDX disks.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When configuring application-consistent snapshots in a Nutanix protection domain for applications such as SQL, Oracle, and Exchange, it is critical to group all related VMs in the same consistency group within the protection domain. This ensures that the snapshot captures a consistent state of the entire application stack.

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

"A consistency group ensures that snapshots across multiple VMs are taken at the same time, maintaining application consistency for distributed applications. This is especially important for multi-tiered applications like SQL, Oracle, and Exchange, where data integrity depends on coordinated snapshot creation."

Additionally:

"For application-consistent snapshots, leverage guest tools or volume shadow copy services (VSS) in Windows to quiesce applications, and configure the consistency group to include all relevant VMs."

By creating one consistency group for all VMs comprising an application, the administrator ensures that snapshots represent a consistent state across the application components.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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? (Select two.)

Options:

- 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:

A, B

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

Question 13

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator wants to ensure that user VMs on AHV hosts can take advantage of bandwidth beyond a single adapter in a bond.

Which uplink Bond Type should the administrator configure to accomplish this?

Options:

- A- No Uplink Bond
- B- Active-Active
- C- Active-Active with MAC pinning
- D- Active-Backup

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Active-Active bonding allows multiple network interfaces to be used simultaneously, improving bandwidth and redundancy.

Option B (Active-Active) is correct:

This mode enables load balancing across all available adapters, providing higher throughput and fault tolerance.

Option A (No Uplink Bond) is incorrect:

Without a bond, VMs cannot benefit from multiple adapters.

Option C (Active-Active with MAC pinning) is incorrect:

MAC pinning binds traffic to a single NIC, limiting bandwidth distribution.

Option D (Active-Backup) is incorrect:

This mode only provides failover, not increased bandwidth.

References:

Nutanix AHV Networking Guide Bonding Modes and Load Balancing

Nutanix KB Optimizing Network Throughput in AHV



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