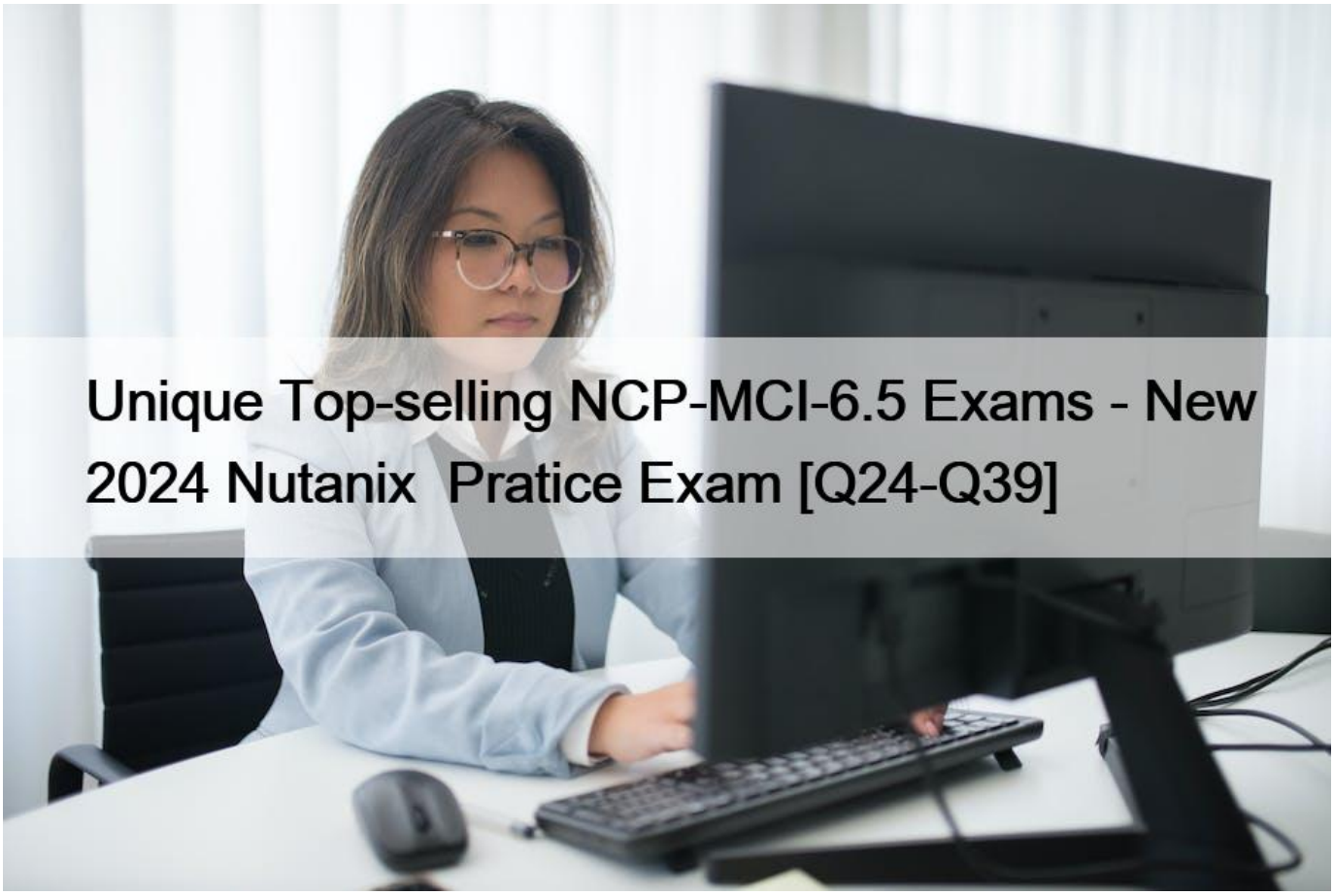
Unique Top-selling NCP-MCI-6.5 Exams - New 2024 Nutanix Pratice Exam [Q24-Q39



Unique Top-selling NCP-MCI-6.5 Exams - New 2024 Nutanix Pratice Exam
Nutanix Certified Professional Dumps NCP-MCI-6.5 Exam for Full Questions - Exam Study Guide

NEW QUESTION 24

When a VM is connected to a Nutanix managed network, when is the IP addressed assigned?
* When the vNIC is created on the VM.
* When the VM is powered on.
* When the guest OS sends a DHCP request.
* When the guest OS receives a DHCP acknowledge.

NEW QUESTION 25

An administrator is concerned about the amount of data that a VM reading and writing to the storage fabric.

Which metric will provide that data?
* Host Hypervisor IO Bandwidth

* Host Disk IOPS
* VM Storage Controller IOPS
* VM Storage Controller Bandwidth

NEW QUESTION 26

Upon logging into Prism Central, an administrator notices high cluster latency.

How can the administrator analyze data with the least number of steps or actions?
* Modify Data Density in the main Prism Central dashboard.
* Click on the chart in the widget to expand the data elements.
* Take note of the duster name and create a new Analysis chart.
* Click the cluster name in the cluster quick access widget.

NEW QUESTION 27

When installing Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) on an ESXi-hosted VM, which port should be enabled on the VM to allow communication with the NGT-Controller VM service?
* 2000
* 2074
* 8080
* 9943

NEW QUESTION 28

An administrator needs to configure a new subnet on an AHV cluster and want to ensure that VMs will automatically be assigned an IP address at creation time.

Which type of network does the administrator need to create?
* Dynamic Network
* Unmanaged Network
* Managed Network
* DHCP Network

A managed network is a type of network that can be created on an AHV cluster and allows VMs to automatically be assigned an IP address at creation time. A managed network uses the Nutanix IP Address Management (IPAM) service, which provides DHCP and DNS functionality for the VMs on the network. A managed network can be configured with a subnet range, a default gateway, and DNS servers. The IPAM service will allocate IP addresses from the subnet range to the VMs and register their hostnames in the DNS servers. The IPAM service will also release the IP addresses when the VMs are deleted or moved to another network1.

To create a managed network on an AHV cluster, the administrator can use Prism Element or Prism Central. The steps are as follows2:

In Prism Element, go to the Network Configuration page and click Create Network.

In Prism Central, go to the Networks page and click Create.

Enter a name and description for the network.

Select Managed as the network type.

Enter the subnet range, default gateway, and DNS servers for the network.

Optionally, enable VLAN tagging and enter a VLAN ID for the network.

Click Save.

NEW QUESTION 29

A guest VM should be able to tolerate simultaneous failure of two nodes or drives.

What are the minimum requirements for the Nutanix cluster?
* 3 nodes with cluster RF 3 and container RF 3
* 3 nodes with cluster RF 3 and container RF 2
* 5 nodes with cluster RF 2 and container RF 3
* 5 nodes with cluster RF 3 and container RF 3

NEW QUESTION 30

An administrator needs to create a new Linux image and will to do the following as part of the VM deployment:

* Set the OS hostname

* Add custom users

* Add keys

* Run custom scripts

What package needs to be installed in the Linux image to facilitate this automation?
* CloudInit
* Sysprep

NEW QUESTION 31

An administrator is performing validation testing of a new-deploy cluster. During this test, the administrator disconnect each LAN interface from each of the nodes while pinging the hypervisor and guest VMs.

When the first interface is disconnected, pings continue as expected to the hypervisor, but pings stop responding from the guest. Pings continue when the interface is reconnected. When the second interface is disconnected, pings continue to both the hypervisor and guest VMs.

What could be the cause of this error?
* This is normal behavior for a LAN Failover
* Switch ports are configured with different VLANs
* Portfast is not enabled on the switch ports
* One of the network interfaces has a bad patch cable.

NEW QUESTION 32

Refer to Exhibit.

An administrator increases the cluster RF to 3. The containers are not modified.

What will the new values in the data resiliency dashboard be for FAILURES TOLERABLE for the Zookeeper and Extent Groups components?

* Zookeeper = 1 and Extent Groups = 1
* Zookeeper = 2 and Extent Groups = 2
* Zookeeper = 2 and Extent Groups = 1
* Zookeeper = 1 and Extent Groups = 2

According to the web search results, the cluster redundancy factor (RF) determines how many copies of the cluster metadata and configuration data are stored on different nodes. By default, the cluster RF is 2, which means that there are three copies of the Zookeeper and Cassandra data on the cluster. If the cluster RF is increased to 3, then there will be five copies of the Zookeeper and Cassandra data on the cluster12. This means that the Zookeeper component can tolerate two failures, as it can still operate with a quorum of three nodes out of five3.

However, the container replication factor (RF) determines how many copies of the VM data and oplog are stored on different nodes. The container RF can be set independently for each container, and it can be different from the cluster RF. For example, a container can have RF 2 even if the cluster has RF 34. In this case, the container will only have two copies of the VM data and oplog on the cluster, regardless of the cluster RF. This means that the Extent Groups component can only tolerate one failure, as it needs at least one copy of the VM data and oplog to be available5.

Therefore, if the administrator increases the cluster RF to 3, but does not modify the containers, then the new values in the data resiliency dashboard will be Zookeeper = 2 and Extent Groups = 1.

NEW QUESTION 33

An administrator responsible for a VDl environment needs to investigate reports of slow logins. The administrator finds that increasing the number of vCPUs from 2 to 4 will reduce the login times. Production workloads are consuming 75% of the host CPU on the cluster. The administrator increases the vCPU count on all of the VDl VMs.

What are two impacts on the cluster? (Choose two)

* Increasing CPU counts will decrease memory utilization
* Increase memory utilization%

* Increase CPU utilization%
* Increase CPU ready%

According to the web search results, the two impacts on the cluster that will result from increasing the vCPU count on all of the VDI VMs are:

Increase CPU utilization%: CPU utilization is the percentage of time that a CPU is busy executing instructions5. By increasing the vCPU count on all of the VDI VMs, the administrator will increase the demand for CPU resources on the cluster, which will increase the CPU utilization percentage6.

Increase CPU ready%: CPU ready is the percentage of time that a vCPU is ready to run but is waiting for a physical CPU to become available5. By increasing the vCPU count on all of the VDI VMs, the administrator will increase the contention for physical CPU resources on the cluster, which will increase the CPU ready percentage6. A high CPU ready percentage can indicate performance issues such as latency or slowdowns5.

NEW QUESTION 34

What is the function of the virbr0 bridge on AHV?

* To carry all traffic between the user VMs and the upstream network.
* To carry management and storage communication between user VMs and the CVM.
* To carry management and storage communication between user VMs and AHV host.
* To carry storage communication between the guest VMs and the CVM

Explanation

http://www.vstellar.com/2019/01/10/ahv-networking-part-1

-basics/#:~:text=AHV%20Network%20Architecture&text=virbr0%20is%20an%20internal%20switch,virbr0)%2

NEW QUESTION 35

What is a requirement to enable Flow Neworking?

* A dedicated virtual switch has been created for Flow Networking.
* Flow Micro segmentation must be enabled.
* Microservices infrastructure must be enabled.
* Prims Central is using a three-node scale-out deployment

NEW QUESTION 36

When a VM is connected to a Nutanix managed network, when is the IP addressed assigned?

* When the vNIC is created on the VM.
* When the VM is powered on.
* When the guest OS sends a DHCP request.
* When the guest OS receives a DHCP acknowledge.

When a VM is connected to a Nutanix managed network, the IP address is assigned when the VM is powered on. A Nutanix managed network is a network that is created and managed by Prism Central using IP address management (IPAM). IPAM allows Prism Central to automatically assign IP addresses to VMs from a pool of available addresses in a subnet. IPAM also tracks the IP address usage and availability across clusters and networks4.

When a VM is connected to a Nutanix managed network, the administrator can choose one of the following assignment types for the IP address:

Assign Static IP: This option allows the administrator to manually specify a static IP address for the VM from the subnet range. The IP address will not change unless the administrator changes it.

Assign with DHCP: This option allows Prism Central to dynamically assign an IP address for the VM from the subnet range using DHCP. The IP address may change depending on the DHCP lease time and availability.

No Private IP: This option allows the administrator to skip assigning an IP address for the VM. This option is useful for scenarios where the administrator wants to use an external IPAM solution or assign an IP address later5.

Regardless of the assignment type, the IP address is assigned when the VM is powered on. This is because Prism Central needs to communicate with the hypervisor (AHV or ESXi) to configure the virtual NIC (vNIC) of the VM with the IP address information. This communication can only happen when the VM is in a powered on state6.

NEW QUESTION 37

Which node type does not deploy a Nutanix Controller VM?
* Storage Only
* Hyper Converged
* Compute Only
* All Flash

A Compute Only node is a node that does not have any local storage devices and only provides compute resources to the cluster2. A Compute Only node does not run a CVM, but instead relies on the CVMs of other nodes to access the distributed storage fabric2

NEW QUESTION 38

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?
* Add 4GB of memory to the VM
* Increase the vCPUs assigned to the VM
* Span the 2TB disk across four vDisks
* Increase the number of cores per vCPU

NEW QUESTION 39

An administrator needs to limit the amount of storage space that data stored in single container can consume.

Which action should the administrator take?
* Enable reservation for rebuild capacity

* Set an advertised capacity for the container
* Store VM snapshots in a different container
* Thick prevision the container

The best way for the administrator to limit the amount of storage space that data stored in a single container can consume is to set an advertised capacity for the container. This will ensure that the data stored in the container doesn’t exceed the set limit, and it will also help prevent any potential performance issues due to resource contention. Additionally, the administrator should consider thick provisioning the container, which will pre-allocate the amount of storage space that can be used by the container. This will help ensure that the data stored in the container doesn’t exceed the advertised capacity.