

Nutanix

Exam Questions NCP-MCI-6.5

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) v6.5 exam



NEW QUESTION 1

An administrator manages a cluster and notices several failed components shown in the exhibit.



What two options does the administrator have to run all NCC checks manually? (Choose two.)

- A. Using the Actions drop-down menu in the Health dashboard of Prism Element.
- B. Running `ncc health_checks run-all` on the CVM
- C. Using the action action drop-down menu in the Health dashboard of Prism Central
- D. Running `noc health_checks run_all` on the PC VM

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Prism Element and NCC are two ways to run all NCC checks manually on a Nutanix cluster. Prism Element is the web console that provides management and monitoring capabilities for a single Nutanix cluster. Prism Element has a Health dashboard that shows the status of various components and services in the cluster, such as disks, nodes, CVMs, NCC, and alerts. The Health dashboard also allows the administrator to run NCC checks manually by using the Actions drop-down menu on the right side of the screen. The administrator can choose to run all NCC checks or specific checks based on the category or severity. The NCC checks will run in the background and generate a report that can be viewed or downloaded from the Summary tab. This method is easier and faster than running NCC from the command line on the CVM.

NCC stands for Nutanix Cluster Check, which is a framework of scripts that performs system checks and validations on Nutanix clusters. NCC can detect issues related to hardware, software, configuration, hypervisor, networking, and more. NCC can be run from the command line interface (CLI) of any CVM in the cluster by using the `ncc` command. To run all NCC checks manually, the administrator can use the command `ncc health_checks run_all`, which will execute all available checks and display the results on the screen. This method is more comprehensive and detailed than running NCC from Prism Element. References: : [Health Dashboard - Prism Element Guide] : [Nutanix Cluster Check (NCC) - Nutanix Support & Insights] : [Running NCC Checks - Nutanix Support & Insights]

NEW QUESTION 2

An administrator wants to reduce the largest amount of alert emails received from Prism Central. Which two settings should the administrator customize to meet this requirement? (Choose two)

- A. Skip empty digest email
- B. Every Single Alert
- C. Dally Digest
- D. Email Recipients

Answer: CD

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights website¹, you can configure alert emails through Prism Central by enabling or disabling customer email notification for each alert. You can also modify or create custom alert policies for different entities and clusters²³.

NEW QUESTION 3

An administrator recently added new SSDs to a Nutanix cluster and knows the firmware will be out of date. Due to security constraints, the cluster does not have access to the Internet.

Which two steps must be completed to update the firmware? (Choose two.)

- A. Download the disk firmware from the OEM's website.
- B. Download a darksite bundle and deploy an internal webserver,
- C. Select Upgrade Software, then upload the firmware bundle.
- D. update the LCM Source and URL to access the firmware bundle.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 4

Which three cluster operations require an administrator to reclaim licenses?(Choose three)

- A. Destroy a cluster.
- B. Upgrade a cluster
- C. Migrate a cluster
- D. Remove a Node from a cluster

E. Move Nodes between clusters.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details/?targetId=Web_Console_Guide-Prism_v4_7:lic_licensing_managing_c.html

Reclaiming Licenses (Including License Renewal)

You can reclaim and optionally re-apply licenses for nodes in your clusters:

? You must reclaim licenses when you plan to destroy a cluster. First reclaim the licenses, then destroy the cluster. You do not need to reclaim Starter licenses.

These licenses are automatically applied whenever you create a cluster, including after you have destroyed a cluster.

? Return licenses to your inventory when you remove one or more nodes from a cluster. Also, if you move nodes from one cluster to another, first reclaim the licenses, move the nodes, then re-apply the licenses.

? You can reclaim licenses for nodes in your clusters in cases where you want to make modifications or downgrade licenses. For example, applying an Ultimate license to all nodes in a cluster where some nodes are currently licensed as Pro and some nodes are licensed as Ultimate. You might also want to transition nodes from Ultimate to Pro licensing.

? You must reclaim licenses when you renew licenses. First reclaim the expired licenses, then apply new licenses.

NEW QUESTION 5

An administrator wants to have a VM on an AHV cluster with access to multiple VLANs. What is the most efficient way to achieve this?

A. Update a vNIC on the VM to operate in trunked mode for all desired VLANs.

B. Create a network in AHV associated with all those VLANs on all hosts.

C. Use SFPs that allow the needed VLANs.

D. Use one vNIC per VLAN for the VM.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result², VM NICs on AHV can operate in two modes: Access and Trunked. Access NICs are the default, and allow one VLAN on the NIC. Trunked NICs allow multiple VLANs on a single NIC for VMs that are VLAN aware. If you must use trunked NICs, follow the steps described in the web search result². Therefore, the most efficient way to have a VM on an AHV cluster with access to multiple VLANs is to update a vNIC on the VM to operate in trunked mode for all desired VLANs.

NEW QUESTION 6

An administrator needs to relocate an AHV cluster to a new datacenter during a maintenance window. The cluster will use the same IPs in the new datacenter.

Which two steps should be taken to prepare for this task? (Choose two.)

A. Reconfigure IPMI for the new datacenter

B. Shut down all user VMs in the cluster

C. Relocate the linked LDAP server

D. Stop all Nutanix Files clusters

Answer: BD

Explanation:

According to the web search results, two steps that should be taken to prepare for relocating an AHV cluster to a new datacenter during a maintenance window are:

? Shut down all user VMs in the cluster: This step is necessary to ensure that there is no data loss or corruption during the relocation process. The user VMs can be shut down either individually or in bulk by using the Prism Element web console or the acli command-line interface¹.

? Stop all Nutanix Files clusters: If the AHV cluster hosts any Nutanix Files clusters, they should be stopped before relocating the cluster. Nutanix Files clusters are composed of one or more virtual machines that provide file services to clients. Stopping a Nutanix Files cluster will stop all the file server VMs and release the resources they consume². The Nutanix Files clusters can be stopped by using the Prism Element web console or the ncli command-line interface³.

NEW QUESTION 7

After configuring Active Directory as the desired authentication service, an administrator is not able to login into Prism Central using privileged account.

Which configuration must be checked first?

A. Account lock status

B. Role Mapping

C. Local user account

D. Cluster Lockdown

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Community¹, users can authenticate using their Active Directory credentials when Active Directory support is enabled for Prism Central. To enable Active Directory support, you need to configure Role Mapping², which defines how Active Directory groups map to Prism Central roles.

<https://next.nutanix.com/ncm-intelligent-operations-formerly-prism-pro-ultimate-26/configuring-authentication-38051>

NEW QUESTION 8

A newly-hired Nutanix administrator was tasked by the CIO to create a single VM on a test network. The network administrator stated that a native VLAN was used on the Cisco TOR switches with the following parameters:

IP address: 172.16.1.2 Network Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default gateway: 172.16.1.1 VLAN: 1

The same parameters were used to create a network profile on Nutanix, but the when the VM was on ??

What should the Nutanix administrator do to fix this issue?

A. Nutanix removed support for native VLAN.

- B. Change VLAN field from vla
- C. 1 to vlan.0.
- D. Enable IPv6 on the VM.
- E. Use DHCP as opposed to static IP

Answer: B

Explanation:

A native VLAN is a VLAN that is assigned to untagged traffic on a trunk port of a switch. A trunk port can carry traffic from multiple VLANs, but it needs to have a native VLAN to handle traffic that does not have a VLAN tag. The native VLAN is usually VLAN 1 by default on most switches, but it can be changed to any other VLAN number². When creating a network profile on Nutanix, the administrator needs to specify the VLAN ID that matches the VLAN configuration on the physical switch. However, if the network profile uses the same VLAN ID as the native VLAN on the switch, it will cause network connectivity issues for the VMs connected to that network profile. This is because Nutanix AHV uses 802.1Q tagging for all network traffic, including traffic in the native VLAN. The switch will expect untagged traffic in the native VLAN and will drop any tagged traffic in that VLAN³. To fix this issue, the administrator needs to change the VLAN field from vlan. 1 to vlan. 0 in the network profile on Nutanix. This will tell Nutanix AHV to send untagged traffic for that network profile and match the native VLAN configuration on the switch⁴.

NEW QUESTION 9

Where can an administrator change a CVM password?

- A. KMS Server Terminal
- B. CVM setting in Prism Element
- C. CVM setting in Prism Central
- D. Prism CVM VM Console

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://next.nutanix.com/installation-configuration-23/modifying-passwords-in-nutanix-environment-33538>

NEW QUESTION 10

The Stargate service becomes unavailable on a single CVM on an AHV node. What is used to maintain I/O operations in the cluster?

- A. Route injection
- B. iSCSI redirector
- C. Hypervisor HA
- D. ha.py

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result¹, route injection is used to maintain I/O operations in the cluster when the Stargate service becomes unavailable on a single CVM on an AHV node. Route injection is a mechanism that allows the CVMs to communicate with each other and redirect the I/O requests to another healthy CVM in the cluster. Route injection uses the Linux kernel routing table to add or delete routes dynamically, based on the availability of the Stargate service on each CVM.

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator wants to expand the Failure Domain level of a cluster. What two options are available? (Choose two.)

- A. Node
- B. Data Center
- C. Block
- D. Rack

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Nutanix clusters are resilient to a drive, node, block, and rack failures because they use redundancy factor 2 by default, allowing Nutanix clusters to self-heal². Failure scenarios can be thought of in terms of fault domains, which are the physical or logical parts of a computing environment or location that are adversely affected when a device or service experiences an issue or outage³. There are four fault domains in a Nutanix cluster: Disk, Node, Block, and Rack⁴. Block and Rack are two options that are available for expanding the failure domain level of a cluster. Block fault tolerance is enabled by default and ensures that data is replicated across different blocks in a cluster⁵. Rack fault tolerance has to be configured manually and ensures that data is replicated across different racks in a cluster⁴.

References: 1: Behavioral Learning Tools - Prism Central Resource Management -Nutanix 2: How Nutanix Handles Failures | Node Failure 3: Failure Domain Considerations- Nutanix Support & Insights 4: [Understanding Fault Domains and Rack Awareness - Nutanix] 5: [Nutanix Cluster Architecture Overview - Nutanix Bible]

NEW QUESTION 14

An administrator needs to increase bandwidth available to the AHV host and to the CVM. How should the administrator complete this task?

- A. In Prism, update vs0 to change the configuration to Active-Active.
- B. Use manage-ovs commands to update br0 change the configuration to Active-Active.
- C. In Prism, create a vsl interface and add any remaining uplinks.
- D. Use manage-ovs commands to create br1 and add any remaining uplinks

Answer: B

Explanation:

The default network configuration for AHV hosts and CVMs is a bond named br0-up with two or more uplinks in active-backup mode. This means that only one uplink is active at a time, while the others are in standby mode. This provides high availability, but not load balancing or increased bandwidth. To increase the bandwidth available to the AHV host and the CVM, the administrator can change the bond mode to Active-Active, which allows all uplinks to be used simultaneously. This can be done using the manage-ovs commands on each AHV host. The steps are as follows1:

- ? Log in to the AHV host using SSH.
 - ? Enter maintenance mode on the CVM by running allssh 'cluster status | grep -i cvm | grep -i down'.
 - ? Change the bond mode to Active-Active by running manage_ovs --bond_mode active-active update_uplinks br0-up <uplink_list>, where <uplink_list> is a comma- separated list of uplink interfaces (for example, eth0,eth1).
 - ? Verify the bond mode by running manage_ovs show_uplinks.
 - ? Exit maintenance mode on the CVM by running allssh 'cluster start'.
- Reference: AHV Networking Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 19

An administrator responsible for a VDI 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 VDI VMs.

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

- A. Increasing CPU counts will decrease memory utilization
- B. Increase memory utilization%
- C. Increase CPU utilization%
- D. Increase CPU ready%

Answer: CD

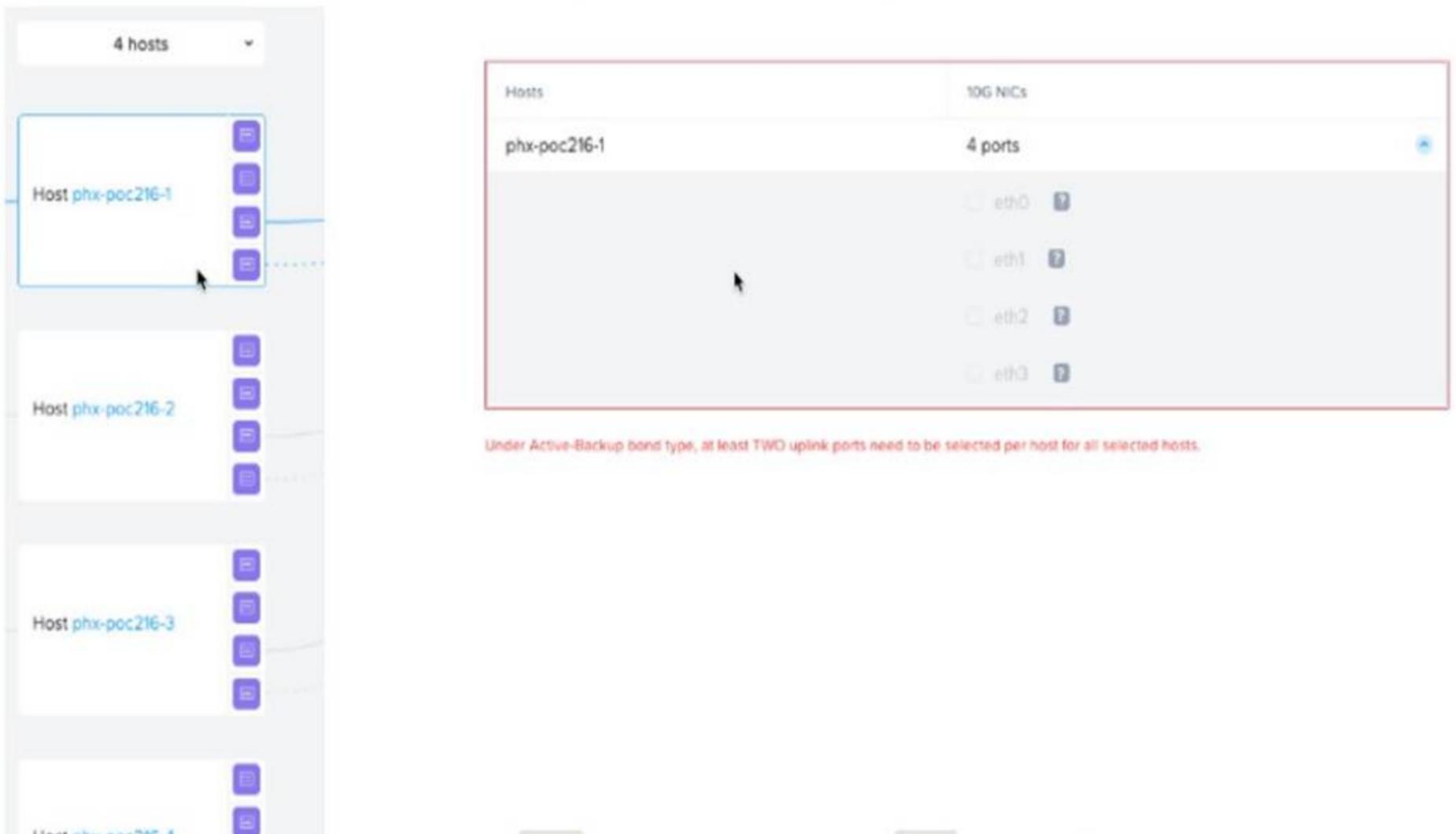
Explanation:

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 22

Refer to Exhibit:



An administrator is attempting to create an additional virtual switch on a newly deployed AHV cluster, using the two currently disconnected interfaces. The administrator is unable to select the disconnected interfaces when creating the virtual switch.

What is the likely cause of this issue?

- A. Only one interface is available on the selected hosts.
- B. Interfaces must be connected to the network before they can be assigned.
- C. The disconnected interfaces are currently assigned to virtual switch 0,
- D. Interfaces must be assigned to virtual switches via the cli

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Nutanix AHV, when creating a virtual switch and trying to add network interfaces (NICs) to it, the NICs must be connected to the network before they can be selected and assigned to the switch. If the interfaces are showing as disconnected, the system will not allow them to be added to a virtual switch because it cannot verify their operational status or the presence of a live network connection. It is a standard requirement for the interfaces to have physical connectivity (i.e., network cables plugged in and connected to a live switch port) so that the AHV host can detect the link status as up. Once the interfaces are connected and recognized by the host, they can then be added to a virtual switch in the Nutanix AHV. It's important to note that while the command-line interface (CLI) is indeed a powerful tool for managing network configurations on AHV hosts, and some configurations do indeed require CLI, the inability to select disconnected interfaces is not specifically a limitation that requires the use of CLI to overcome. The focus should be on ensuring that the physical connectivity is established for the interfaces in question. This behavior is consistent with networking best practices and Nutanix's network configuration guidelines, as detailed in the Nutanix AHV Networking Guide. This guide explains the requirements and procedures for configuring virtual switches and managing NICs in a Nutanix AHV environment.

NEW QUESTION 25

Where are Leap Availability Zones configured?

- A. Cloud Connect
- B. Controller VM
- C. Prism Element
- D. Prism Central

Answer: D

Explanation:

Terminology
 ? Availability Zone – it is represented by all resources (Nutanix Clusters) connected to Prism Central or Xi Leap Availability zone. Depends on the architecture, Availability zone can represent geographic territory, datacenter or server room in the datacenter. Protection policies – in protection policies you set up (RPO, Retention), rules to auto-apply policies to virtual machines
<https://vmwaremine.com/2019/02/08/nutanix-leap-runbooks-part-1/#sthash.VwrzSzhQ.dpbs>

NEW QUESTION 29

Which Nutanix service control ncli, the HTML5 UI, and Rest API?

- A. Prism
- B. Cassandra
- C. Zookeeper
- D. Chronos

Answer: A

Explanation:

Prism is the central service control used by Nutanix to manage the clusters. It provides a unified view of the entire system, and it is used to control the HTML5 UI, the nCLI, and the REST API. Prism is used to manage the resources of the system, such as the nodes, storage, and networks, as well as to monitor the performance of the system and the applications running on it.
<https://www.nutanixbible.com/2f-book-of-basics-cluster-components.html> PrismKey Role: UI and API

- Prism is the management gateway for components and administrators to configure and monitor the Nutanix cluster. This includes Ncli, the HTML5 UI, and REST API.
- Prism runs on every node in the cluster and uses an elected leader like all components in the cluster. All requests are forwarded to the leader using Linux iptables. This allows access to PRISM using any CVM Ip address.
- Prism communicates with Zeus for cluster configuration data and Cassandra for statistics to present to the user. It also communicates with the ESXi hosts for VM status and related information

These are only some of the essential services that make up the CVM functionality. For more information on all the services and various Nutanix Cluster components, refer to the portal documentation.

NEW QUESTION 33

Which method can be used to migrate a VM configured for UEFI-boot from a Nutanix Hyper-V cluster to AHV?

- A. Live Migration
- B. Storage vMotion
- C. Nutanix Move
- D. Cloud Connect

Answer: C

Explanation:

Nutanix Move is a tool that allows you to migrate VMs from different sources to Nutanix AHV with minimal downtime and complexity. Nutanix Move supports migration from Hyper- V to AHV, including VMs configured for UEFI-boot. UEFI stands for Unified Extensible Firmware Interface, which is a standard for the software interface between the operating system and the firmware. UEFI-boot is a mode of booting that uses UEFI instead of BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) to load the operating system. UEFI-boot offers some advantages over BIOS-boot, such as faster boot time, larger disk support, and better security features¹. To migrate a VM configured for UEFI-boot from a Nutanix Hyper-V cluster to AHV, you need to use Nutanix Move and follow these steps²:

- ? Download and deploy the Nutanix Move appliance on the AHV cluster.
- ? Log in to the Nutanix Move web console and add the source Hyper-V environment and the target AHV environment.
- ? Create a migration plan and select the VMs that you want to migrate. You can choose either automatic or manual preparation mode for the migration.
- ? Start the migration plan and monitor the progress. The migration plan will perform data seeding, which is the process of copying the VM data from the source to the target in the background.
- ? When the data seeding is complete, perform a cutover, which is the process of shutting down the source VMs and powering on the target VMs. The cutover will also configure the boot device for the UEFI-boot VMs on AHV.
- ? Verify that the migrated VMs are working as expected on AHV.

References: 1: UEFI Boot - Nutanix Support & Insights 2: Hyper-V to AHV and Hyper-V to Nutanix Clusters on AWS VM Migration - Nutanix Support & Insights

NEW QUESTION 35

Which two types of granular RBAC does Nutanix provide for AHV hosts? (Choose two.)

- A. Category based
- B. Project based
- C. Disk based
- D. Cluster based

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Nutanix provides two types of granular RBAC for AHV hosts: category based and cluster based³. Category based RBAC allows administrators to assign roles to users or groups based on categories, which are key-value pairs that can be applied to various entities in Prism Central, such as clusters, hosts, VMs, images, and networks. Categories can be used to group entities by different criteria, such as department, project, environment, or location. For example, an administrator can create a category key named Department and assign different values to it, such as Finance, Marketing, or Engineering. Then, the administrator can apply this category to different clusters or hosts and assign roles to users or groups based on this category. This way, users or groups can have different levels of access to different clusters or hosts depending on their department⁴. Cluster based RBAC allows administrators to assign roles to users or groups based on specific clusters registered in Prism Central. For example, an administrator can create a role named Cluster Admin and assign it to a user or group for a particular cluster. This way, the user or group can have full access to that cluster and its hosts and VMs, but not to other clusters⁵.

Reference: Role-Based Access Control

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Nutanix-Security-Guide-v6_7:sec-cluster-rbac-pc-c.html

NEW QUESTION 37

An administrator has been notified by a user that a Microsoft SQL Server instance is not performing well.

When reviewing the utilization metrics, the following concerns are noted: Memory consumption has been above 95% for several months

Memory consumption has been spiking to 100% for the last five days Storage latency is 2ms.

When logging into Prism Central, how could the administrator quickly verify if this VM has performance bottlenecks?

- A. See Capacity Runway.
- B. Filter VM by Efficiency.
- C. Update Capacity Configurations.
- D. Perform Entity Sync

Answer: B

Explanation:

This will allow the administrator to quickly identify VMs that are overprovisioned or underutilized based on their performance metrics.

https://www.nutanix.com/support-services/training-certification/certifications/certification-details-nutanix-certified-professional-multicloud-infrastructure-6_5

NEW QUESTION 41

Which capability refers to the storage of VM data on the node where the VM is running and ensure that the read I/O does not have to traverse the network?

- A. Intelligent Locally
- B. Data Locality
- C. Intelligent Tiering
- D. Data Tiering

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data locality is the capability of storing VM data on the node where the VM is running and ensuring that the read I/O does not have to traverse the network. Data locality is a unique feature of Nutanix that provides high performance and low latency for VMs by minimizing network traffic and crosstalk. Data locality works by writing one copy of the data local to the VM and the other copy (or copies) on other nodes. When a VM migrates to another node, Nutanix also moves its data to the new node and serves all I/O requests locally. Data locality also adapts to changing workloads and access patterns by dynamically moving data to where it is needed most¹.

NEW QUESTION 42

A VM in a 12-node Nutanix cluster is hosting an application that has specific Physical GPU requirements. Only three nodes in the cluster meet this requirement. The administrator wants to allow a general workload to be distributed across all nodes in the cluster and must make sure that the node hosting the VM meets its requirements.

How should the administrator perform this task?

- A. Create a sperate three-node cluster using the nodes that meet the requirement.
- B. Configure VM-Host affinity for the nodes that meet the application's GPU requirement.
- C. Over-Provision the application VM with additional virtual GPUs.
- D. Configure anti-affinity rules between the application VM and the other VMs running on the cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure VM-Host affinity for the nodes that meet the application's GPU requirement. This is because VM-Host affinity allows the administrator to specify which nodes a VM can run on or must not run on¹. By creating a VM-Host affinity rule that binds the application VM to the three nodes that have the physical GPU, the administrator can ensure that the VM will always run on a node that meets its requirement, regardless of any HA or migration events. This also allows the other nodes in the cluster to host other VMs without any restrictions.

NEW QUESTION 47

An administrator needs to provide access for a user to view real-time performance metric for all VMs on all clusters across the datacenter.

Which method accomplishes this with the least effort and ongoing maintenance?

- A. Configure IDP authentication and assign the user to the Cluster Admin role in Prism Central.
- B. Configure AD authentication and assign the user to the Viewer role in Prism Element.
- C. Configure AD authentication create a custom role, assign the user to the role, and apply the role to all clusters and VMs

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best method to provide access for a user to view real-time performance metrics for all VMs on all clusters across the datacenter is to configure AD authentication create a custom role, assign the user to the role, and apply the role to all clusters and VMs. This method accomplishes this with the least effort and ongoing maintenance because:

? AD authentication allows Nutanix Prism Central to integrate with an existing Active

Directory (AD) domain and use AD users and groups for authentication and authorization⁵. This simplifies user management and avoids creating local users on Prism Central.

? Creating a custom role allows Nutanix Prism Central to define granular

permissions for different actions and entities based on specific needs⁶. This ensures that users only have access to what they need and nothing more.

? Assigning the user to the custom role allows Nutanix Prism Central to grant access

rights for that user based on the role definition⁷. This avoids assigning permissions individually for each user.

? Applying the role to all clusters and VMs allows Nutanix Prism Central to

propagate the access rights for that role across all entities in scope⁸. This ensures that users can view real-time performance metrics for all VMs on all clusters without having to configure each entity separately.

References: 1: Health Dashboard - Prism Element Guide 2: Understanding Native VLANs - Cisco 3: VMs may lose network connectivity if connected to virtual network with ?? -

Nutanix Support & Insights 4: VLAN Configuration - AHV Networking Guide 5: Active Directory Authentication - Prism Central Guide 6: Create Custom Roles - Prism Central

Guide 7: Assign Roles - Prism Central Guide 8: Apply Roles - Prism Central Guide

NEW QUESTION 49

An administrator is preparing to deploy a new application on an AHV cluster, Security requirements dictate that all virtual servers supporting this application must be prevented from communicating with unauthorized hosts.

Which option would achieve this goal?

- A. Create a new VLAN, create a subnet on the cluster with the VLAN tag, deploy servers with vNICs in the new subnet.
- B. Create a new Application Security Policy restricting communication to the authorized hosts and apply it to the servers in enforce mode.
- C. Create a new isolation Environment policy apply it to the new servers and all authorized hosts.
- D. Create new' subnet and assign to an existing VPC assign the IP prefix and gateway for the subnet, deploy servers with vNIC5 in the new subnet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An Application Security Policy is a security feature in Nutanix AHV that can be used to restrict network communication between virtual servers based on a variety of criteria, such as IP address, port, and protocol. By creating a policy that restricts communication to authorized hosts and applying it to the servers in enforce mode, the administrator can prevent unauthorized communication between virtual servers.

<https://www.nutanix.com/products/ahv>

NEW QUESTION 52

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?

- 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.

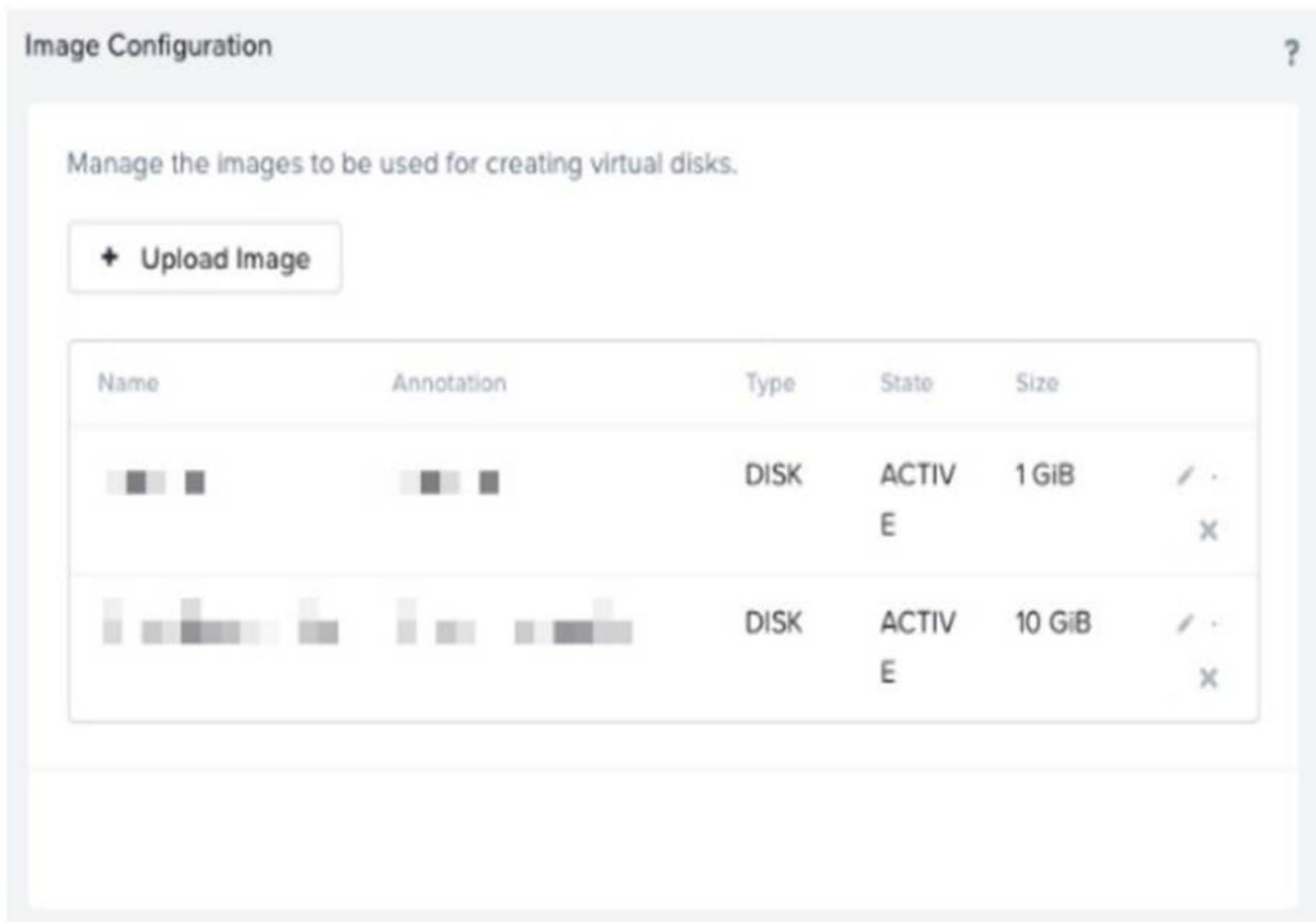
Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION 54

Refer to exhibit:



An administrator needs to update some images that were previously uploaded to their Nutanix cluster, while logged into Prism Element when trying to update the images, the update icon is not enabled. What could be the cause for this behavior?

- A. RBAC is configured and the administrator's user doesn't have the right privileges.
- B. The files were ISO but were uploaded as disk images hence cannot be used or edited.
- C. Images are corrupted and must be re-uploaded.
- D. Images were imported into Prism Central.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56

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

- 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

NEW QUESTION 59

An administrator is setting up a Nutanix cluster and needs to configure the default VLAN. Which configuration should the administrator choose?

- A. Vlan.0
- B. Vlan.1
- C. Vlan.2
- D. Vlan.7

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://next.nutanix.com/installation-configuration-23/nutanix-vlan-34170>

NEW QUESTION 62

While installing Windows 2019 on a new VM on an AHV cluster, an administrator notices there aren't any drives listed for the install. What might the problem be?

- A. VirtIO drivers have not yet been installed and the disks are IDE disks.
- B. VirtIO drivers have not yet been installed and the disks are SCSI disks.
- C. VirtIO drivers must be installed on AHV for installations of Windows.
- D. VirtIO drivers aren't supported on this version of Windows 2019.

Answer: B

Explanation:

VirtIO drivers are device drivers that are specifically designed for virtualized environments. They allow the guest operating system to communicate directly with the underlying hardware, bypassing the emulation layer. This improves the performance and efficiency of the virtual machines. VirtIO drivers are supported by various hypervisors, including Nutanix AHV1.

Nutanix AHV uses SCSI disks for VMs by default. However, Windows does not have native support for SCSI disks and requires VirtIO drivers to recognize them. Therefore, if an administrator is installing Windows 2019 on a new VM on an AHV cluster, they need to install the VirtIO drivers before selecting the destination disk for the installation. Otherwise, they will not see any drives listed for the install2.

To install the VirtIO drivers during Windows installation, the administrator can use one of the following methods3:

? Use a VirtIO ISO image that contains the driver files. The administrator can

download the VirtIO ISO image from the Nutanix support portal and upload it to the

AHV image service. Then, they can attach the VirtIO ISO image to the VM as a CD-ROM device and load the driver from it during Windows installation.

? Use a Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) ISO image that contains the driver files and

other tools. The administrator can download the NGT ISO image from Prism Element or Prism Central and attach it to the VM as a CD-ROM device. Then, they can load the driver from it during Windows installation.

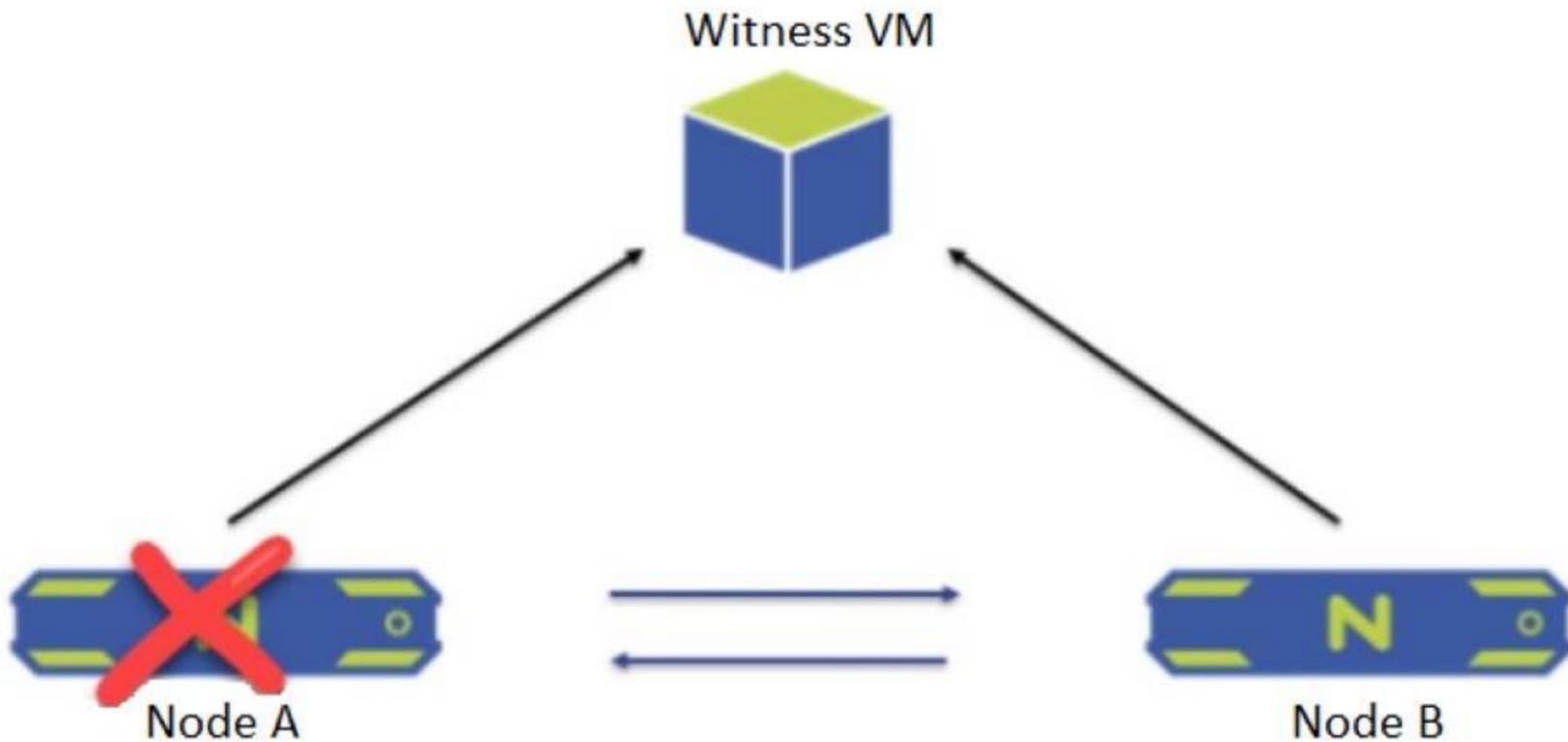
? Use a floppy disk image that contains only the driver files. The administrator can

create a floppy disk image using tools such as WinImage or WinRAR and upload it to the AHV image service. Then, they can attach the floppy disk image to the VM as a floppy device and load the driver from it during Windows installation.

Reference: Nutanix AHV Networking Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 63

A two-node ROBO cluster is configured with a witness VM.



What happens when Node A goes down?

- A. The cluster becomes unavailable and goes into read-only mode.
- B. All operations and services on the Node B are shut down and go into a waiting state.
- C. The cluster is unaffected and no administrator intervention is required.
- D. Node B sends a leadership request to the Witness VM and goes into single-node mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Support & Insights, in a two-node ROBO cluster with a witness VM, if one node goes down, the other node sends a leadership request to the witness VM and goes into single-node mode. The cluster remains available and can tolerate another failure of either the witness VM or the network link.

NEW QUESTION 66

An administrator needs to periodically send information about cluster efficiency via email to a set of users. What should be configured to accomplish this task?

- A. Configure Efficiency widget in Prism Central.
- B. Create a new' prism Central project.
- C. update Capacity Configurations in Prism Central.
- D. Add a schedule to Prism Central reports.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To periodically send information about cluster efficiency via email to a set of users, the administrator can follow these steps:
? Create a report in Prism Central that contains the relevant information about cluster efficiency.
? Add a schedule to the report to generate and send the report via email to the set of users at a specified frequency.
This will ensure that the users receive regular updates about the cluster efficiency without the need for manual intervention.

NEW QUESTION 70

An administrator is not able to log into Prism Central by using a new Active Directory user account. After Logging with the local user, the administrator verified that Directory Services and Role Mapping setting are valid.
What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. Change password at next logon attribute is set.
- B. User does not belong to the Administrators group.
- C. Active Directory functional level of wrong.
- D. Prism Element authentication is not configured.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The change password at next logon attribute is a setting that forces a user to change their password when they log on to a domain for the first time or after their password has expired. This attribute is enabled by default for new Active Directory user accounts or when an administrator resets a user's password. However, Prism Central does not support this attribute for Active Directory authentication. Users with this attribute enabled will not be able to log on to Prism Central using their Active Directory credentials. They will receive an error message saying "Invalid credentials" or "Authentication failed" when they try to log on.
Therefore, if an administrator is not able to log on to Prism Central using a new Active Directory user account, the most likely cause of this issue is that the change password at next logon attribute is set for that user account. To resolve this issue, the administrator should disable this attribute for the user account or log on to a domain workstation first and change their password before accessing Prism Central.
Reference: KB-1050 Procedure to Change Timezone

NEW QUESTION 74

An administrator has set up a local web server accessible to the Nutanix clusters.
Which two steps are required to set up LCM for an environment without Internet access? (Choose two.)

- A. Download the lcai_disconnected_versio
- B. tar.gz LCM bundle from the support portal.
- C. Edit LCM Advanced Settings in Prism Element and enter the address of the web server.
- D. Edit LCM Advanced Settings in Prism Central and enter the address of the web server.
- E. Download the lcm_dark_site_versio
- F. tar . gz LCM bundle from the support portal.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 79

What is a requirement to enable Flow Networking?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Flow Networking is a feature that enables software-defined networking for AHV clusters. It allows users to create and manage virtual private clouds (VPCs), subnets, and network services such as NAT, DHCP, routing, and VPN. Flow Networking also supports service insertion and chaining, which enables integration with third-party network functions such as firewalls and load balancers. Flow Networking is built on top of the microservices infrastructure (MSP) in Prism Central, which provides the platform for running various Nutanix services such as Calm, Karbon, and Objects. Therefore, to enable Flow Networking, the MSP must be enabled first on Prism Central. The MSP can be enabled from the Prism Central settings page or from the command line interface (CLI) of the Prism Central VM. Enabling the MSP will also enable Flow Microsegmentation, which is another feature that provides network security and visibility for AHV clusters.
Reference: Flow Networking Overview

NEW QUESTION 83

An administrator has an AHV cluster that is comprised of 4 nodes with the following configuration in each node:
CPU:2 each 2.4GHz, 12 core Memory: 256GB
Disk: 6 each 1.92 SSD
A VM with 16 vCPUs and 96GB of RAM is being created on the cluster.
How should the administrator configure the VM to assure optimal performance?

- A. With an affinity policy
- B. With memory overcommit
- C. With 2 vNUMA nodes
- D. With Flash Mode enabled

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best way to configure the VM for optimal performance is to set it up with 2 vNUMA nodes. This will ensure that the VM is configured to take advantage of the CPU and memory resources available in each node, and it will also ensure that all of the cores are utilized for the best performance. Additionally, the administrator should ensure that the VM has an affinity policy set up so that the vCPUs are evenly distributed across the four nodes. Finally, Flash Mode should be enabled in order to take advantage of the high-performance SSDs that are available in the cluster

NEW QUESTION 84

After the initial configuration and upgrade of NCC, the administrator notices these critical alerts:

- . IPMI 10.7.133.33 is using default password
- . Host 10.7.133.25 is using default password
- . CVM 10.7.133.31 is using default password

Which two initial cluster configuration tasks were missed during the deployment process? (Choose two.)

- A. CVM password changes
- B. BIOS password changes
- C. Host password changes
- D. Password policy changes

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The critical alerts listed are indicating that the default passwords are still in use for IPMI, the host, and the Controller Virtual Machine (CVM). This suggests that the passwords for these components were not changed from the default during the initial cluster configuration and deployment process, which is a critical security practice.

* A. CVM password changes: The alert for the CVM using the default password indicates that the CVM password has not been changed. It is a standard security measure to change default passwords to prevent unauthorized access.

* C. Host password changes: Similarly, the alert for the host using the default password indicates that the default password for the host has not been updated. This applies to the passwords used to access the hypervisor host directly.

Changing default passwords is a critical step in securing the Nutanix environment. This is highlighted in Nutanix's best practices and security guidelines, which recommend changing default passwords as part of the initial configuration to ensure that the environment is not left vulnerable to unauthorized access due to known default credentials. This process is typically part of the initial setup procedures outlined in the Nutanix documentation for cluster deployment and security configuration.

The IPMI alert also points to the need for changing default passwords, but since IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) is not specifically mentioned in the provided options, it falls under the broader category of host-level password changes, which would be covered by option C.

BIOS password changes (Option B) and Password policy changes (Option D) are also important but were not directly flagged by the alerts mentioned. BIOS password changes are usually a separate task and not indicated by the alerts given, while password policy changes are related to the policies governing password complexity and rotation rather than the initial password setup.

NEW QUESTION 87

An administrator has been tasked with increasing security on Nutanix cluster by disabling password authentication when accessing the CVM and AHV hosts and instead moving to key-based SSH,

What is the easiest way for the administrator to meet these needs?

- A. Configure LDAP authentication through a secure server,
- B. Enable STIES via command line on SSH to CVM.
- C. Enable Cluster Lockdown and provide an RSA key.
- D. Restrict access with User Management in Prism.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"An administrator has been tasked with increasing security on Nutanix cluster by disabling password authentication when accessing the CVM and AHV hosts and instead moving to key-based SSH, What is the easiest way for the administrator to meet these needs? Enable Cluster Lockdown and provide an RSA key."

Cluster Lockdown mode disables password authentication when accessing the CVM and

AHV hosts and instead requires key-based SSH. To enable Cluster Lockdown mode, you need to provide an RSA key.

Therefore, by enabling Cluster Lockdown mode and providing an RSA key, you can increase security on Nutanix cluster by disabling password authentication when accessing the CVM and AHV hosts and instead moving to key-based SSH with minimal effort. <https://next.nutanix.com/how-it-works-22/streamlined-login-and-increase-security-key-based-ssh-login-37397>

NEW QUESTION 91

An Administrator has been asked to deploy VMs using a specific image. The image has been configured with settings and applications that will be used by engineering to develop a new product by the company.

The image is not available on the desired cluster, but it is available in other cluster associated with Prism Central.

Why isn't the image available?

- A. The image bandwidth policy has prevented the image upload.
- B. The cluster should be removed from all categories.
- C. The cluster has not been added to the correct category
- D. The image placement policy was configured with enforcement.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95

Which baseline is used to identify a Zombie VM?

- A. VM is powered off for the past 21 days.

- B. Memory usage is less than 1% and memory swap rate is equal to 0 Kbps for the past 21 days.VM has no logins for the past 21 days
- C. VM has no logins for the past 21 days
- D. Fewer than 30 I/Os and less than 1000 bytes per day of network traffic for the past 21 days

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Fewer than 30 I/Os and less than 1000 bytes per day of network traffic for the past 21 days. A zombie VM is a type of inactive VM that is powered on but does very little activity. A zombie VM wastes host resources such as CPU, memory, disk, and network that could be used by other VMs. A zombie VM can be identified by using the VM Profile feature in Prism Central. The VM Profile feature analyzes the resource utilization of each VM and assigns it a profile based on its efficiency and impact on other VMs. The profiles are as follows1:

- ? Efficient: The VM is well-provisioned and has optimal resource utilization.
- ? Over-provisioned: The VM has more resources than it needs and has low resource utilization.
- ? Constrained: The VM has less resources than it needs and has high resource utilization.
- ? Inactive: The VM has no resource utilization and is idle or powered off.
- ? Bully: The VM has high resource utilization and causes contention for other VMs. A zombie VM is a subtype of an inactive VM that meets the following criteria2:

- ? The VM is powered on for the past 21 days.
- ? The VM does fewer than 30 read or write I/Os (total) per day for the past 21 days.
- ? The VM receives or transfers fewer than 1000 bytes per day of network traffic for the past 21 days.

To identify a zombie VM, the administrator can use Prism Central to view the VM Profile dashboard and filter by profile type. The dashboard shows the number of VMs in each profile type, as well as their resource consumption and efficiency score. The administrator can also drill down into each VM to see its detailed metrics and recommendations for optimization.

Reference: VM Profile

NEW QUESTION 97

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