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Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6 Exam

Nutanix NCP-MCA

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 25

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Configure Nutanix Cloud Manager	101
Topic 2, Manage Nutanix Cloud Manager	29
Topic 3, Automate Nutanix Cloud Manager	100
Topic 4, Troubleshoot Nutanix Cloud Manager	27
Total	257

QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements are true regarding the Nutanix public Github repository? (Choose two.)

A. Nutanix provides a documented process to seed Github based scripts into the Calm Task Library.

B. Calm's public repository contains Nutanix-vetted custom scripts created and published by community members.

C. Nutanix publishes official vetted blueprints and tasks to Nutanix's public Github Calm repository.

D. Nutanix provides documented processes to seed scripts from any source repository.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Nutanix provides a documented process to seed Github based scripts into the Calm Task Library. This process enables Calm administrators to import and make reusable task content available through the Task Library, rather than requiring every blueprint author to recreate the same script logic. The workflow is designed around GitHub-hosted task content and provides a controlled way to consume that content within Calm.

Nutanix publishes official vetted blueprints and tasks to Nutanix's public Github Calm repository. These published assets provide supported examples and reusable automation content that customers can use as a starting point for their own Calm automation projects. The public repository is therefore a source for Nutanix-provided Calm blueprints and task-related artifacts, while the Task Library seeding capability supports bringing applicable GitHub task scripts into a Calm environment. Details on the public-blueprint repository and associated Calm administration workflow are documented in the Nutanix Calm Administration and Operations Guide. Nutanix's publicly available repositories can also be accessed through the Nutanix GitHub organization.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two groups of operations can a Prism Admin or Super Admin role perform? (Choose two.)

A. Create, read, automate, or delete an action template in the action gallery

B. Create, read, update, or delete an action template in the action gallery

C. Create, read, automate, delete, enable, and run playbooks

D. Create, read, update, delete, enable, and run playbooks

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Prism Admin and Super Admin roles have the permissions required to manage Calm automation content in the Action Gallery and to administer playbooks. For action templates, this includes the full lifecycle of creating a template, viewing it, updating its definition or configuration, and deleting it when it is no longer required. This level of access allows administrators to maintain reusable automation actions for authorized consumers.

These roles can also manage playbooks throughout their lifecycle: create, view, update, delete, enable, and run them. Enabling a playbook makes its trigger-based automation available, while running it allows an administrator to execute the defined remediation or operational workflow. Nutanix role-based access control assigns these administrative capabilities so that automation assets and operational workflows can be governed by users with appropriate privileges. The listed operation groups accurately use the standard create, read, update, and delete terminology for administrative content management, together with the playbook-specific enable and run operations. See the Nutanix Security Guide: User Management and the Nutanix Cloud Manager Automation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which item must be created to run PowerShell or Shell tasks in a Runbook?

A. Endpoint

B. Project

C. Macro

D. Quota

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Endpoint is required because it defines the remote execution target for a Runbook task. In Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service, Shell and PowerShell tasks execute commands on a specified machine rather than directly within the Runbook definition. The Endpoint supplies the connection information needed by the Runbook service to reach that machine, including the target address and the appropriate authentication credentials. Depending on the task and target operating system, this enables the platform to establish the required remote connection and submit the script or command for execution. The Endpoint is selected when configuring the task, allowing the same Runbook logic to be used with properly defined execution targets while keeping connectivity and credential settings managed separately. This separation is important for controlled automation because it identifies where commands run and provides the connection context needed for successful task execution. Nutanix describes Runbooks as automations composed of executable tasks, with endpoints used to establish remote connectivity for such operations. See the Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service Administration Guide and the Nutanix.dev Self-Service lab content for Runbook and endpoint configuration concepts.

QUESTION NO: 4

An automation developer has been tasked with creating a Self-Service multi-VM blueprint to deploy a Windows Server VM on AHV for testing purposes. One of the requirements for this blueprint is to determine a custom hostname for the VM before it is actually provisioned.

Which phase in the automation workflow should the developer create a set-variable to perform this hostname creation?

A. post-delete

B. post-create

C. package-install

D. pre-create

ANSWER: D

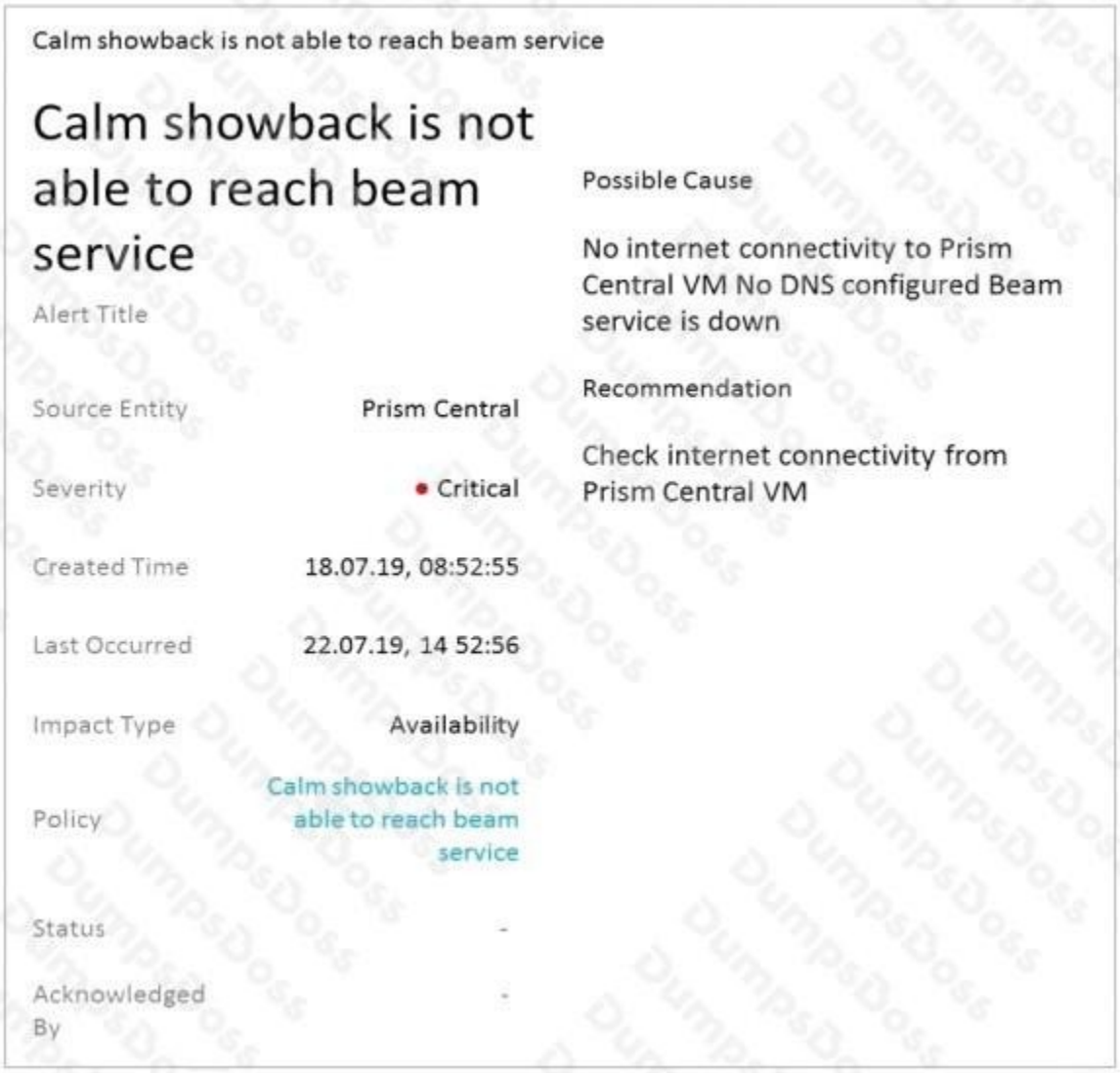
Explanation:

The correct phase is **pre-create**. In a Nutanix Self-Service blueprint, the pre-create phase runs before the substrate issues the VM creation request to the target cloud provider, including AHV. This timing makes it the appropriate place to calculate or generate a hostname and save it in a variable. For example, a set-variable task can compose a name from blueprint inputs, an environment identifier, and a unique suffix. The resulting variable can then be referenced by the VM substrate configuration when defining the VM name, ensuring that the desired name is available at the moment the VM is provisioned.

This is particularly important when the hostname must be derived dynamically rather than supplied as a fixed value. By placing the logic in pre-create, the automation workflow establishes the value before any provider-side provisioning action occurs. Nutanix Self-Service documents task execution phases as part of the application and service lifecycle, including tasks performed before resource creation. See the Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service Administration Guide and the Nutanix.dev Self-Service learning resources.

QUESTION NO: 5

Refer to the exhibit.



A customer has decided to enable Calm Showback feature but started to receive an alert in Prism Central stating that Calm showback is not able to reach beam service.

Which two configuration items should the administrator check to ensure Calm can communicate with Beam? (Choose two.)

A. DNS configuration in Prism Central

B. Ensure Pulse is enabled

C. Prism Element is configured with Proxy settings

D. Flow is enabled in the same Prism Central

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Calm Showback in Prism Central sends usage and showback-related information to the Nutanix Beam service. Therefore, **DNS configuration in Prism Central** must be valid so Prism Central can resolve the required Nutanix cloud service endpoints. DNS resolution is a prerequisite for establishing the outbound HTTPS connection used by the integration; incorrect or unreachable DNS servers can result in the reported inability to reach Beam.

Ensure Pulse is enabled is also required because Pulse provides the Nutanix telemetry/connectivity mechanism used for communication with Nutanix cloud services, including the Beam integration supporting Calm Showback. The administrator should confirm that Pulse is enabled in Prism Central and that the Prism Central environment has the required outbound connectivity to Nutanix services. These checks address both endpoint resolution and the supported cloud-service communication path, allowing Calm Showback to successfully contact Beam. Nutanix documents Calm Showback

configuration and its Beam integration in the Calm Administration and Operations Guide; Pulse configuration is covered in the Prism Central Guide.

QUESTION NO: 6

An administrator wants to create a blueprint for a development environment that uses an existing on-premise GitLab repository. Every new development environment requires a new user in the GitLab repo.

Which two tasks should the administrator perform within a Calm blueprint to automate this process? (Choose two.)

A. Create an HTTP pre-create task to create the user in GitLab via REST API.

B. Create runtime-editable variables for user and password in the blueprint.

C. Add a task within the service in order to ask for user and password at runtime.

D. Create a task script in order to login with ssh to GitLab and create a random user and password.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Creating an HTTP pre-create task to create the user in GitLab via REST API is appropriate because Calm blueprints can run HTTP tasks as part of an application lifecycle action. A pre-create task runs before the application resources are provisioned, allowing the workflow to establish the required GitLab identity before the new development environment depends on repository access. The HTTP task can call GitLab's Users API using an appropriately protected administrator access token and supply the required user attributes in the API request. GitLab documents user creation through its REST API at GitLab Users API.

Creating runtime-editable variables for user and password in the blueprint is also appropriate. Calm variables can be marked runtime editable so that launch-time values are collected for each deployment rather than embedded as fixed blueprint values. Those values can then be referenced by the pre-create HTTP task when constructing the GitLab API request. This supports repeatable automation while allowing each development environment to receive a distinct user identity and credentials. Sensitive values, such as passwords and API tokens, should be handled using Calm's credential and secret-management capabilities rather than exposed in scripts or static task content. Nutanix provides Calm learning resources covering blueprint constructs, variables, and lifecycle automation at Nutanix.dev Calm Lab Content.

QUESTION NO: 7

An administrator wants to create a Calm project for a development team. The team must be able to deploy approved marketplace items to AHV, but must be restricted to a defined set of resources.

Which two items should the administrator configure for the project? (Choose two.)

A. Project users and roles

B. A project environment

C. An image placement policy for every VM

D. A separate Prism Central instance for the project

ANSWER: A B

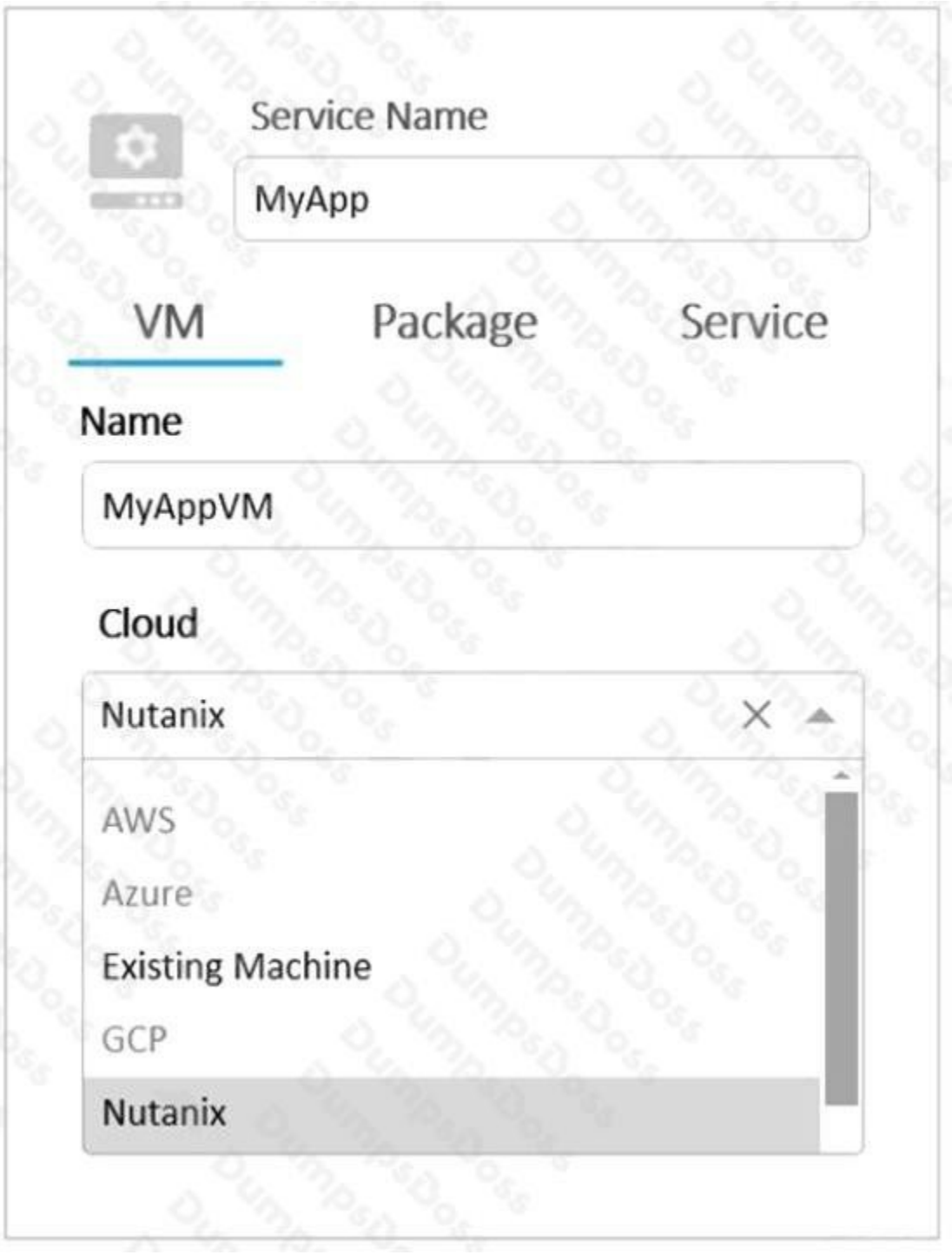
Explanation:

Project users and roles must be configured so the development team has the appropriate Consumer, Operator, or Developer permissions within the project. Project membership is the governance boundary that determines who can access and consume the project resources.

A project environment must also be configured to associate the project with its allowed infrastructure resources, such as the AHV account, clusters, networks, images, and credentials. The environment provides the deployment context used when project users launch approved marketplace items. Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service uses projects and environments to apply access and infrastructure governance for self-service deployments. See Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service.

QUESTION NO: 8

Refer to the exhibit.



What needs to be done in order to enable the developer to complete this requested task? (Choose two.)

A. Create AWS and Azure Providers

B. Add the Providers to the Project

C. Enable Environment for AWS and Azure

D. Upgrade Calm to version 3.2.x

E. Create AWS and Azure Providers and add the Providers to the Project

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Creating AWS and Azure Providers and adding the Providers to the Project is required to make those public-cloud targets available to a developer within Nutanix Calm. A provider stores the cloud-specific connection and account details that Calm uses to communicate with a target cloud, including the credentials and configuration needed for provisioning. Creating the provider alone does not grant a project's users access to it. The project must also be associated with the provider so that Calm can expose the relevant cloud environment and its deployment capabilities to authorized project members.

Projects are the governance boundary in Calm: they define which users can deploy, which infrastructure resources they can consume, and which cloud providers are available for application deployments. After an administrator creates the AWS and Azure providers and assigns them to the appropriate project, the developer can select and deploy workloads to those configured clouds according to the project's policies and permissions. Nutanix documents provider configuration and project-level provider assignment in its Calm administration guidance: Nutanix Calm Administration and Operations Guide — Projects and Environments. Additional Calm documentation is available through the Nutanix Support Portal.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which Prism Central setting must first be configured in order to add users to a Project?

A. HTTP Proxy

B. Authentication Directory

C. Pulse

D. Local User Role Mapping

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Authentication Directory must be configured before users can be added to a Prism Central Project. In Nutanix Cloud Manager (formerly Prism Central), projects provide governed access to infrastructure resources by assigning users and groups to a project and associating roles with them. Prism Central obtains the users and groups available for these assignments through its configured authentication directory, such as Microsoft Active Directory or another supported directory service. Configuring the directory establishes the identity source Prism Central uses to discover, import, authenticate, and manage the directory identities that will receive project access.

After the authentication directory is connected and the required users or groups are available in Prism Central, an administrator can create or edit a project, assign those identities, and grant the appropriate project roles and resource quotas. This prerequisite supports centralized identity administration and allows project membership to reflect existing organizational users and groups rather than requiring separate project-specific identities. Nutanix documents authentication-directory configuration as part of configuring identity management in Prism Central and documents user/group assignment during project setup. See the Prism Central Guide 6.0 and the Nutanix Prism Central documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 10

What two view options are available when launching Calm blueprints? (Choose two.)

A. View as Admin

B. View as Project Admin

C. Developer

D. Consumer

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Nutanix Calm provides two user-interface perspectives for working with blueprints and applications: **Developer** and **Consumer**. The Developer view is intended for users who design and administer automation content. It exposes the blueprint-authoring and lifecycle-management capabilities needed to create, edit, test, publish, and manage Calm blueprints and their application profiles. This view supports the work performed by project administrators and other authorized blueprint developers.

The Consumer view is intended for users who consume approved self-service automation. In this view, users can select published marketplace items, supply permitted runtime values, launch applications, and monitor or perform authorized lifecycle actions on applications available to them. Separating these views lets organizations offer governed self-service provisioning while retaining appropriate control over blueprint development and publication. Access to the applicable Calm capabilities is controlled through Nutanix Cloud Manager projects, roles, and authorization settings.

For Nutanix documentation on Calm blueprints, projects, and application automation, see the Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service Administration Guide and the Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service product overview.

QUESTION NO: 11

A company's NOC personnel have a custom Python script they run manually by logging into each VM to fix a common issue across all of the corporate VMs. Management has no audit history of who is running the script or when it is occurring. The company has recently implemented Calm and management has asked its administrators to accomplish these tasks:

Reduce the manual effort for the NOC personnel.

Ensure the process is repeatable across all applications.

Provide audit history for management of the actions.

Which two actions should the administrators take to accomplish these tasks? (Choose two.)

A. Create a new Action, Add an Execute task with a script type of EScript, paste the custom script into the action

B. View the Execution History tab under the Runbook page for audit purposes

C. Create a new Runbook Add an Execute task with a script type of EScript paste the custom script into the action

D. View the Audit tab under the Application view for audit purposes

ANSWER: B C

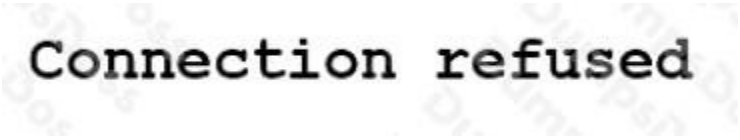
Explanation:

Creating a new Runbook and adding an Execute task with an EScript script provides the appropriate Calm automation construct for this requirement. A runbook packages operational tasks into a reusable workflow that can be run consistently when the common issue occurs. The existing Python remediation logic can be placed in the Execute task so personnel no longer need to manually log in to every virtual machine. Runbooks are designed for repeatable operational automation, including activities that can span managed resources and applications.

Viewing the Execution History tab under the Runbook page supplies the required operational audit trail. Each runbook execution is recorded, allowing administrators and management to review when the remediation workflow ran, its execution status, and the associated execution details. This creates centralized visibility for an activity that was previously performed manually and without an auditable record. Together, the runbook workflow and its execution history reduce manual work while making the remediation process repeatable and traceable. Nutanix describes its self-service automation capabilities, including repeatable operational workflows, at Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service. Additional Nutanix automation resources are available through the Nutanix Developer Portal.

QUESTION NO: 12

An administrator receives the following error while running a script through Calm on VM:



Which two conditions could cause this issue? (Choose two.)

A. The VM port is not allowed by the firewall.

B. The credentials have insufficient permissions.

C. The VM is still in the boot process.

D. There is an error in the script.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

The VM port is not allowed by the firewall. and **The VM is still in the boot process.** are the conditions that can produce this Calm script-execution connectivity issue. Calm runs guest scripts through its guest-execution mechanism, which must be able to establish a network connection to the target VM. For a Linux guest, this commonly requires SSH access on the configured SSH port; for a Windows guest, it requires the applicable remote-management connectivity. A firewall rule, security group, or other network control that blocks the required guest port prevents Calm from reaching the VM to start the script.

A newly created or restarted VM can also be reported as running before the operating system and its network services are fully ready. During that boot interval, the guest may not yet have an IP address reachable from Calm, may not be accepting connections, or its SSH service may not have started. Calm can therefore encounter a connection failure when a task begins too early. Blueprint authors should use appropriate readiness checks, dependencies, or retry behavior so that script tasks begin only after the guest is reachable and the required remote-access service is available. Nutanix documents these guest-execution troubleshooting conditions in the Calm Administration and Operations Guide and provides Calm product documentation at Nutanix Portal.

QUESTION NO: 13

Where can an administrator view the last two actions taken by a single VM blueprint?

A. AMIS tab

B. service tab

C. Metrics tab

D. History Tab

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

History Tab is the correct location because Nutanix Calm records blueprint activity in the blueprint's history view. An administrator opens the individual VM blueprint and uses this tab to review its recorded activity, including the most recent operations performed against that blueprint. The history information provides an operational timeline that helps an administrator identify what occurred, when it occurred, the user or process involved, and the outcome of the operation. This is particularly useful when validating a recent blueprint update, launch-related activity, approval flow, or other lifecycle event without having to inspect the blueprint's configuration itself.

Blueprint history is scoped to the selected blueprint, so it is the appropriate place to check the last two actions for one specific VM blueprint rather than reviewing unrelated environment-wide information. Nutanix Calm documentation describes the administrative and operational capabilities used to manage blueprints and monitor their activity. For product and documentation access, see the Nutanix Support Portal and the Nutanix Cloud Manager Calm product page. Reviewing the History Tab gives the administrator the concise, chronological record needed to identify the two latest blueprint actions.

QUESTION NO: 14

Which two providers are supported in Calm? (Choose two.)

A. Oracle Cloud

B. Kubernetes

C. GCP

D. IBM Cloud

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Kubernetes and GCP are supported providers in Nutanix Calm. Calm uses providers to define the infrastructure or platform target on which a blueprint deploys and manages application resources. The Kubernetes provider enables Calm blueprints to provision and operate containerized workloads on configured Kubernetes environments, allowing application automation to include Kubernetes-native deployment targets. The GCP provider enables Calm to connect to Google Cloud Platform and automate the lifecycle of cloud resources used by a blueprint, including provisioning and ongoing management actions. These provider integrations let the same Calm automation approach be applied across container platforms and public-cloud infrastructure, while blueprint configuration specifies the appropriate provider account and deployment details for the target environment. The Calm administration documentation identifies both Kubernetes and Google Cloud Platform among the supported infrastructure provider types. See the Nutanix Calm Administration and Operations Guide for the documented Calm components and provider support.

QUESTION NO: 15

An administrator has published a Runbook and needs to execute it. However, the administrator needs to change one of the variable values, which is not currently possible.

What is the reason for this?

A. Runbooks do not allow variables to be changed.

B. Variable was not marked as runtime editable when it was added.

C. Runbook itself needs to be reopened for editing.

D. Variables need to be changed in the eScript section of the Runbook.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Variable was not marked as runtime editable when it was added. In Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service (formerly Calm), a Runbook variable can have a default value defined by its author, but that alone does not make the value available for modification when the Runbook is run. To allow an executing user or administrator to supply a different value for a particular execution, the variable must be explicitly configured as runtime editable in the Runbook definition. When this setting is enabled, Self-Service presents the variable as an execution-time input, allowing the user to override the default before starting the Runbook. If the setting was not enabled before publication, the published Runbook uses its configured value without offering an input control to change it during execution. The Runbook author must edit the Runbook, enable runtime editing for the applicable variable, and publish the revised version for future executions. Nutanix documents Runbook

variables and their use as inputs for operational tasks in the Self-Service documentation. See the Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service Administration Guide and the Nutanix.dev Runbooks lab.

QUESTION NO: 16

An administrator has been tasked with integrating Playbooks with notifications through a collaboration and communication platform.

How would the administrator integrate notifications into their Playbooks?

A. Add platform specific pre-built Action to Playbooks for the specific collaboration platform.

B. Navigate to Settings and add an Operation Policy for the specific collaboration platform.

C. Navigate to Sharing Playbook and share with the specific collaboration tool.

D. Add Webhook Action with External System Type and External System IP for the specific collaboration platform.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Add platform specific pre-built Action to Playbooks for the specific collaboration platform. Nutanix X-Play Playbooks automate operational responses by combining a trigger with one or more actions. For a notification workflow that targets a supported collaboration service, the administrator adds the service's dedicated action from the Playbook action library and configures the connection details required by that service. This makes the notification action part of the automated workflow, so it runs whenever the Playbook's configured trigger and conditions are met.

Nutanix documents X-Play actions as the mechanism used to perform tasks in response to alerts and other events. The available built-in actions include integrations for common external services, allowing Playbooks to send collaboration notifications without having to build the notification logic separately. For example, a Slack action is configured with the required Slack authentication and destination channel information, while a Microsoft Teams action uses the Teams webhook information. Once configured, the action can include relevant alert or event variables in the outgoing message, giving the receiving team actionable context. This approach uses the supported Playbook integration model and keeps notification configuration associated with the automation that generates it. See the Nutanix Prism Central X-Play overview and the Nutanix documentation for X-Play actions.

QUESTION NO: 17

What two pieces of information can an administrator obtain from Plays? (Choose two.)

A. Host where the action runs

B. Start time and end time of each action

C. Execution result status

D. CVM IP where the alert was triggered

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Plays in Nutanix X-Play provide execution-history visibility that lets an administrator audit how an automated response progressed. **Start time and end time of each action** are available in the play execution details, allowing the administrator to determine action duration and establish the sequence in which the play's remediation tasks were performed. This information is useful when validating automation performance or investigating whether a response occurred during the expected operational window.

Execution result status is also presented for a play execution and its actions. Status information shows the outcome of the automation run, enabling an administrator to confirm whether the response completed successfully and to identify executions

that require follow-up. Together, the action timing and result status provide the operational evidence needed to monitor, troubleshoot, and audit X-Play automation activity. Nutanix describes X-Play as its event-driven automation capability within Prism Central and documents play execution monitoring in its X-Play administration guidance. See the Nutanix Hybrid Cloud Reference Architecture and the Nutanix Prism Central Guide: X-Play.

QUESTION NO: 18

A developer wants to create reusable operational content for commonly required Linux maintenance tasks.

Which two actions support reuse of the task content across multiple Calm blueprints? (Choose two.)

A. Publish the task to the Task Library.

B. Select the published task from the Task Library in another blueprint.

C. Publish the task as a Marketplace item.

D. Create a separate provider for each task.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Publishing the task to the Task Library makes the existing task definition available for reuse in other blueprints. This reduces repeated task authoring and promotes standardization of common automation logic.

Selecting the published task from the Task Library in another blueprint allows the developer to consume the reusable task while designing the new automation workflow. A Marketplace item is intended for publishing consumable blueprints and runbooks, rather than acting as the design-time repository for individual tasks. See the Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service overview.

QUESTION NO: 19

When creating a blueprint, which Pre-create and Post-delete tasks are valid?

A. Create, Start, Stop, Delete

B. Execute, Set variable, HTTP, Delay

C. Create, Start, Stop, Soft Delete

D. Execute, Set variable, API, Delay

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Execute, Set variable, HTTP, Delay is correct because these are the task types available for the Pre-create and Post-delete lifecycle phases in a Nutanix Calm blueprint. Pre-create tasks run before Calm begins creating the application resources, making them useful for preparatory automation such as gathering values, initializing blueprint variables, waiting for an external prerequisite, or calling an external service. Post-delete tasks run after application deletion processing and can perform cleanup or notification actions outside the resources managed by the blueprint.

An Execute task runs a command or script through the configured execution context. Set variable stores or updates values that subsequent blueprint actions can consume. HTTP invokes an HTTP endpoint, supporting integration with external systems and REST-based services. Delay pauses task progression for a specified interval, which can be useful where an external process needs time to complete. These task types allow lifecycle automation without defining a VM resource action for the phase. Nutanix documents the supported Pre-create task types and their use in blueprint lifecycle orchestration in the Calm Admin Operations Guide. Additional Calm documentation is available through the Nutanix Support Portal.

QUESTION NO: 20

Which element is required for a successful Self-Service deployment?

A. Network Segmentation

B. Prism Element DSIP

C. SNMP Enablement

D. Prism Central FQDN

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Prism Central FQDN is required because Nutanix Self-Service is deployed and operated through Prism Central. The Self-Service services use Prism Central as their management plane and rely on a resolvable, stable fully qualified domain name for service access, internal service communication, and certificate-based HTTPS operations. Configuring the Prism Central FQDN before enabling Self-Service ensures that generated URLs and certificates identify the Prism Central instance by its hostname rather than an address that may not satisfy hostname and certificate validation requirements. This also provides a consistent endpoint for administrators and consumers who access Self-Service projects, blueprints, applications, and marketplace resources. In practical deployment planning, DNS must resolve the configured FQDN correctly and the name should remain reachable for the lifecycle of the Prism Central and Self-Service deployment. Nutanix documents Self-Service as a Prism Central capability and provides its administration and operations documentation through the Nutanix Support Portal. See the Nutanix product documentation library and the Nutanix Support Portal for the applicable Prism Central and NCM Self-Service deployment prerequisites for the installed release.

QUESTION NO: 21

When manually formatting parameters for supported triggers and actions within a playbook, what format is used?

A. $trigger.source_entity_info.name

B. @@{trigger.source_entity_info.name}@@

C. [trigger[0].source_entity_info.name]

D. {{trigger[0].source_entity_info.name}}

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

{{trigger[0].source_entity_info.name}} is the correct format for manually inserting a supported trigger parameter into an Intelligent Operations (X-Play) playbook action. X-Play evaluates parameter expressions using double curly braces, `{{ ... }}`. Within that expression, `trigger[0]` addresses the first trigger event supplied to the playbook, and `source_entity_info.name` retrieves the name of the entity associated with that event. This lets an action dynamically include contextual information from the alert or event that initiated the playbook, such as in a notification, ticket description, or webhook payload. The expression must preserve both the double-curly-brace delimiters and the trigger object path so that X-Play can resolve it at runtime. Parameter availability depends on the selected trigger and action, so administrators should use the supported parameter data shown in the X-Play playbook editor when composing expressions. Nutanix documents Intelligent Operations playbooks and their event-driven automation capabilities in the Nutanix Cloud Manager Intelligent Operations Guide. Additional product documentation is available through the Nutanix Support Portal.

QUESTION NO: 22

An administrator has published a blueprint to the Marketplace and assigned it to a project.

A Consumer can view the Marketplace item but cannot launch it because the project has no configured deployment target.

What should the administrator configure?

A. A project environment

B. A Task Library entry

C. An application profile action

D. An archived application log

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A project environment is required because it defines the deployment context available to a project. The environment associates the project with the appropriate provider or cloud account and the resources needed for application provisioning.

Publishing a blueprint and assigning it to a project makes the item available for consumption, but it does not itself provide the infrastructure destination required for deployment. After a valid project environment is configured, Consumers can launch the Marketplace item using the project-scoped target resources and credentials. See the Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service overview.

QUESTION NO: 23

During the deployment of a multi-step Blueprint, a failure is encountered. The administrator corrected the failed step and saved the Blueprint.

What should the administrator do next?

A. Delete the failed application and Launch a new application.

B. Soft Delete the failed application and Launch a new application.

C. Use Continue in the failed application to retry.

D. Upon clicking Save the Blueprint task will be retried automatically.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Upon clicking Save the Blueprint task will be retried automatically. In Nutanix Calm, a deployment that fails at a task can be remediated by updating the affected Blueprint configuration or task definition. Saving the corrected Blueprint causes Calm to use the updated definition and automatically retry the failed task, allowing the deployment workflow to continue from the point of failure rather than requiring the administrator to manually restart the entire application deployment. This behavior is especially useful for multi-step Blueprints because successfully completed preceding tasks do not need to be repeated merely because a later task required a configuration correction. The administrator should therefore verify that the correction is complete and save the Blueprint; Calm handles the retry of the failed task as part of its deployment recovery process. This workflow is described in the Nutanix Calm administration documentation for Blueprint configuration and deployment operations. See the Nutanix Calm Admin and Operations Guide: Blueprint Configurations and the Nutanix Support Portal.

QUESTION NO: 24 - (SIMULATION)

An administrator is creating a Single VM blueprint to deploy a windows 2019 Server.

As part of the package install phase of the deployment a task is needed to join the newly-provisioned server to an Active Directory domain.

In which order should the administrator correctly complete this task?

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct order:

1. Add a task under the blueprint's **Package Install**
2. Select **Execute**
3. Select **PowerShell**
4. Select the credential that has permission to join computers to the Active Directory domain.
5. Enter the PowerShell domain-join command/script in the script editor.

For example, the script can use the selected credential variable rather than an interactive credential prompt:

```
Add-Computer -DomainName "example.com" -Credential $domain_credential -Restart
```

The selected Calm credential must be an AD account authorized to create/join computer objects in the target domain. Avoid `Get-Credential` because blueprint execution is non-interactive.

QUESTION NO: 25

Refer to the exhibit.

An administrator has finished developing a blueprint to deploy a Kubernetes cluster, but is receiving warnings after saving the blueprint.

In which two ways should the administrator resolve the warnings that are being presented? (choose two.)

A. Create the variable under the action.

B. Create a remove_work_node_name variable.

C. Delete the variable under action.

D. Create an add_work_node_count variable.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Calm validates blueprint references when the blueprint is saved. For an action to use a runtime input, the referenced variable must exist in the action's variable scope, and its name must exactly match the name used by the action's task scripts, expressions, or payload. Creating the variable under the action therefore makes the variable available when that specific Day-2 operation runs, rather than limiting it to another blueprint context.

Creating an `add_work_node_count` variable supplies the referenced input for the Kubernetes worker-node scale-out operation. This variable lets the action receive the number of worker nodes to add at execution time, resolving the undefined-variable validation warning and allowing Calm to render the action correctly. Nutanix Calm blueprints use variables to pass values into tasks and actions, with variable scope determining where each value can be referenced. See the Nutanix Calm variable overview and the Nutanix Calm developer resources for blueprint and variable concepts.