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

Nutanix NCP-MCI-6.5

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 19

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Describe the Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Platform	4
Topic 2, Configure and Manage a Nutanix Cluster	27
Topic 3, Secure a Nutanix Cluster	20
Topic 4, Configure and Manage Storage	43
Topic 5, Configure and Manage Networking	31
Topic 6, Configure and Manage Virtual Machines	34
Topic 7, Monitor and Troubleshoot a Nutanix Environment	34
Total	193

QUESTION NO: 1

Prism Central will be installed manually on an AHV cluster.

Which three disk images must be downloaded from the portal for the Prism Central VM? (Choose three.)

A. var

B. tmp

C. boot

D. home

E. data

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

For a manual Prism Central deployment on an AHV cluster, the Prism Central virtual machine is created by attaching the required virtual-disk images that comprise its operating-system and application storage layout. The required images are **boot**, **home**, and **data**. The boot disk supplies the VM's bootable operating-system volume. The home disk provides the filesystem used for Prism Central software and related persistent system content. The data disk provides the storage used for Prism Central data and services after deployment. All three images must be obtained from the Prism Central download bundle in the Nutanix Support Portal and uploaded or otherwise made available to the target AHV cluster before the VM is manually created. This disk set is specific to the manual installation workflow; selecting the matching images from the same Prism Central release ensures the VM is assembled with compatible components. Nutanix's Prism Central installation documentation describes downloading the deployment files and using the required disk images when creating Prism Central manually on AHV. See the Nutanix Prism Central installation guide and the Nutanix Support Portal.

QUESTION NO: 2

An administrator is tasked with configuring network on an AHV cluster and wants to maximize throughput for the host with many small VMs while minimizing network switch configuration.

Which bond mode should the administrator select?

A. Active-active

B. Active-Active with Mac Pinning

C. Active-Backup

D. No-Uplink Bond

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

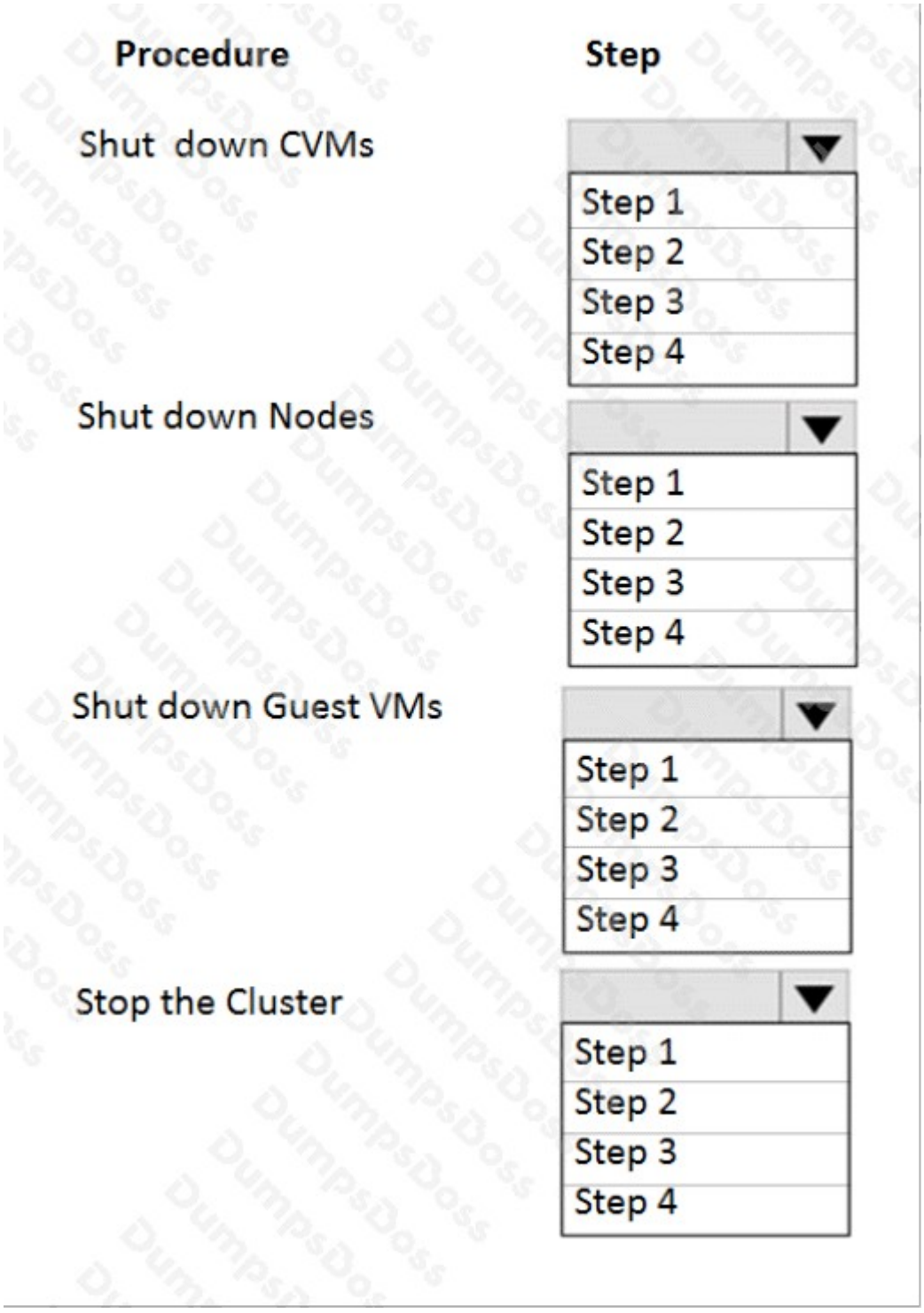
Active-Active with Mac Pinning is the appropriate AHV bond mode for a host with many small VMs when the goal is to use aggregate uplink bandwidth without requiring switch-side link aggregation configuration. With MAC pinning, AHV assigns each VM's virtual NIC MAC address to a physical uplink in the bond. Traffic from different VMs is therefore spread across the available uplinks, allowing a large population of small VMs to collectively use more of the host's network capacity. A given VM remains pinned to one uplink for traffic consistency, while other VMs can be distributed across the remaining links. This makes the mode particularly suitable when no individual VM needs more bandwidth than a single physical uplink, but the host needs high aggregate throughput. The connected switch ports operate independently rather than as an LACP or static aggregation group, substantially reducing required switch configuration. Nutanix documents MAC-pinning bonds as an AHV networking option designed to distribute VM traffic across physical interfaces without switch aggregation. See the Nutanix AHV Administration Guide networking overview and the Nutanix AHV networking overview.

QUESTION NO: 3 - (HOTSPOT)

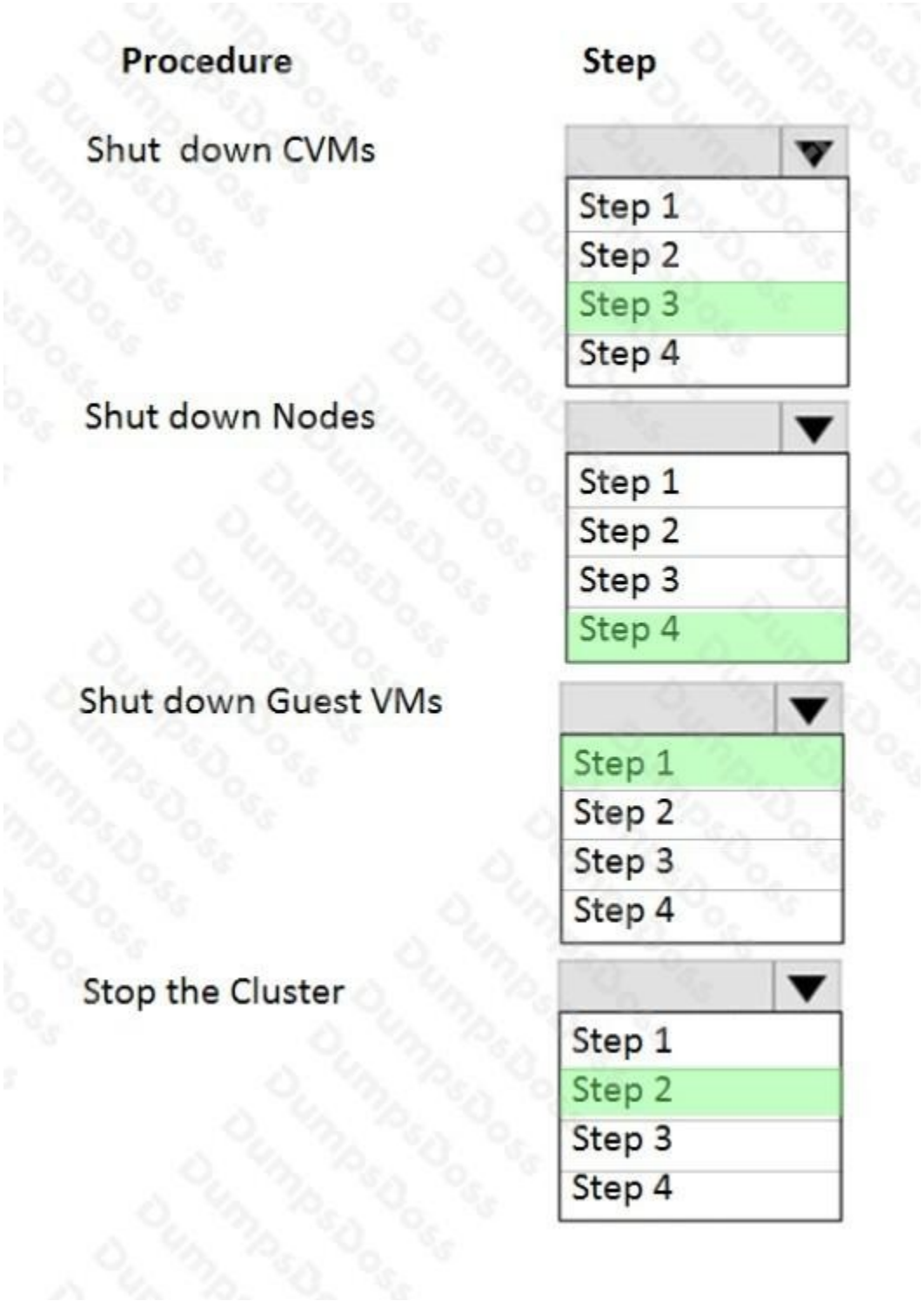
An administrator needs to shut down an AHV cluster to relocate hardware. The administrator upgrades NCC and runs health checks.

Which steps should the administrator perform next?

Item instructions: For each procedure, indicate the order in which that procedure must take place to meet the item requirements.



ANSWER:



Explanation:

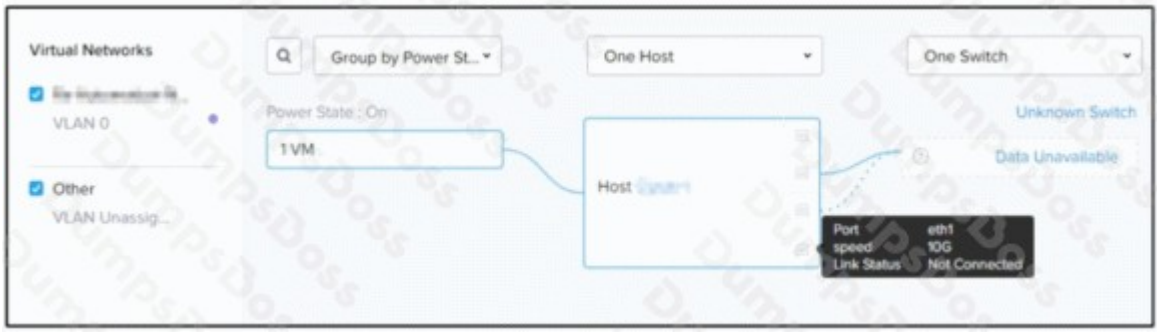
A full AHV cluster shutdown for hardware relocation should preserve workload and Nutanix platform consistency by progressing from dependent services to the underlying hardware. First, shut down all guest VMs. This gives applications and operating systems an opportunity to close files, flush pending writes, and stop cleanly before their virtualization and storage services are taken offline. Next, stop the Nutanix cluster. This stops the distributed cluster services only after workload activity has been removed, ensuring that the cluster enters its intended stopped state before its Controller VMs are shut down.

Once the cluster is stopped, shut down the Controller VMs. The Controller VMs provide the Nutanix data and control-plane services on the nodes, so they need a graceful shutdown while their AHV hosts are still available. This helps ensure data, service state, and logs are cleanly finalized before host power is removed. Only after every Controller VM has been shut down should the administrator shut down the physical AHV nodes. At that point, the nodes no longer need to provide compute or storage services and can be safely powered off for the move.

This sequence is therefore: guest VMs, cluster services, Controller VMs, then AHV nodes. It follows Nutanix's documented procedure for a planned power outage or physical relocation, as described in the Nutanix community guidance on scheduled power outages and relocating AHV cluster hardware. Following the graceful dependency order reduces the risk of interrupted writes or an improperly stopped Nutanix environment.

QUESTION NO: 4

An administrator logs in to Prism Element goes to the Network view, and sees the output shown in the exhibit.



Which three steps must the administrator take to increase throughput to the host? (Choose three.)

A. Connect the 10Gb interfaces to the physical switch.

B. Change the bond mode to balance-slb or balance—tcp.

C. Remove any 1Gb interfaces still connected from the default bond.

D. Add a new switch to the network and connect 1Gb interfaces to it.

E. Change the VLAN ID to a higher priority ID.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Connecting the 10Gb interfaces to the physical switch makes the available high-bandwidth NIC capacity usable by the host and provides the physical paths required for additional throughput. The switch ports must be configured consistently with the host-side network design, including the appropriate VLAN trunking and, when applicable, link aggregation configuration.

Changing the bond mode to balance-slb or balance—tcp enables traffic distribution across multiple active uplinks instead of relying on the active-backup behavior commonly used by a default bond. Balance-SLB distributes traffic according to source-MAC-based balancing, while balance-TCP uses a hash based on transport-layer flow information and requires compatible switch-side LACP configuration. Either mode can use multiple 10Gb links to raise aggregate host bandwidth for multiple flows.

Removing any 1Gb interfaces still connected from the default bond ensures that the throughput-oriented bond uses links with consistent 10Gb characteristics. Nutanix networking guidance recommends using physical interfaces of the same speed within a bond, allowing balancing behavior and available bandwidth to remain predictable. These steps prepare the host and its connected switch ports to use the higher-capacity uplinks effectively. See the Nutanix AHV networking and bond documentation and the AHV networking overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

An administrator wants to receive an environment summary report when a host failure occurs.

Which action would address the administrator's need?

A. Enable App Discovery

B. Edit report schedule

C. Configure an alert policy

D. Create a playbook

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Create a playbook is the appropriate action because Nutanix X-Play playbooks provide event-driven automation in Prism Central. A playbook can use a host-failure alert as its trigger, so it runs at the time the failure is detected rather than on a fixed reporting interval. The playbook can then perform an automated notification action, such as sending an email to the administrator with the relevant environment and alert context. This makes the response timely and ties the notification directly to the host-failure condition.

For this requirement, the key capability is correlating an alert event with an automated operational response. X-Play is designed to implement these alert-triggered workflows and can standardize the response across the environment, reducing the need for manual monitoring after a host enters a failed state. The administrator can configure the trigger criteria, recipients, and notification content as part of the playbook workflow. Nutanix documents Prism Central and its operational automation capabilities through the Nutanix Support Portal documentation library; additional Prism Central product information is available at Nutanix Prism.

QUESTION NO: 6

When a configuring a syslog server in Prism Central, what two pieces information are required? (Choose two.)

A. HTTPS URL

B. Encryption secret

C. Transport protocol

D. IP address/port

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Configuring a syslog destination in Prism Central requires an **IP address/port** and a **transport protocol**. The IP address, or resolvable hostname where supported, identifies the remote syslog collector to which Prism Central must send event and audit messages. The port identifies the listening service endpoint on that collector; the conventional syslog port is 514, although an organization can configure its collector to listen on another port.

The transport protocol specifies how Prism Central sends the messages to that endpoint. Syslog deployments commonly use UDP or TCP, and the selected protocol must match the protocol accepted by the receiving syslog service. This choice is operationally important because it determines the network transport and connection behavior used for log delivery. Together, the endpoint information and transport protocol provide the complete routing and delivery method Prism Central needs to forward its logs to the configured external server. Nutanix documents syslog server configuration as part of Prism Central administration in the Prism Central Guide. The underlying standardized syslog message format and transport considerations are described in RFC 5424.

QUESTION NO: 7

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: A B

Explanation:

Nutanix provides granular role-based access control through **Category based** and **Project based** authorization. Category-based RBAC uses Prism Central categories and category values to scope an authorized user's access to the entities that carry the relevant metadata. This lets administrators apply permissions consistently to selected workloads and infrastructure resources according to organizational attributes such as department, environment, application, or tenant.

Project-based RBAC uses Prism Central Projects to define a logical administrative boundary for a group of users and the resources they can consume. A project can associate users or groups with assigned roles, resource limits, networks, images, and category-based resource selection. This enables self-service and delegated administration while maintaining controls over which AHV resources a project's members can view or manage. Together, categories provide flexible resource classification and scoping, while projects provide tenant or team-oriented resource governance. Nutanix documents Projects and their role assignments in the Prism Central Guide; additional AHV platform information is available on the Nutanix AHV overview.

QUESTION NO: 8

An administrator needs to boot a VM to a bootable CD. The administrator tries to configure the VM to boot to it, select to add disk, and goes to the images available. The image for the bootable CD is unavailable.

What is the Likely issue?

A. The CD-ROM interface is too slow.

B. The administrator selected a disk attached before it can boot to a CD.

C. The VM needs to have a standard disk attached before it can boot to a CD.

D. The bootable CD image is corrupted during creation.

E. The administrator selected Add Disk instead of adding a CD-ROM device for the ISO image.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The administrator selected **Add Disk** rather than adding a CD-ROM device. In Prism, disk images and ISO images serve different purposes and are presented for different virtual-device types. A bootable CD is uploaded and managed as an ISO image, then attached to the virtual machine through the CD-ROM device workflow. When the administrator opens the image selector while adding a virtual disk, Prism filters the available images to disk-compatible images; consequently, the bootable ISO is not displayed. The appropriate procedure is to edit the VM hardware, select **Add CD-ROM**, choose the uploaded ISO image, and then configure the VM boot order as needed so that the CD-ROM device is considered before the normal boot disk. This separation ensures that an ISO is treated as removable optical media rather than as a virtual hard disk. Nutanix community guidance on this specific behavior is available at Booting VM to CD—No Drives Present. Additional AHV administration documentation is available through the Nutanix AHV Administration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 9

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 have not yet been installed and the disks are SCSI disks. AHV presents a Windows VM's virtual disks through a VirtIO SCSI controller for efficient, paravirtualized storage I/O. The standard Windows Server 2019 installation media does not necessarily include the Nutanix VirtIO SCSI storage driver. Consequently, Windows Setup can start normally but cannot enumerate the virtual disk attached to that controller, leaving the disk-selection page empty.

During installation, the administrator should attach or mount the Nutanix VirtIO driver ISO to the VM's virtual CD-ROM device. At the Windows Setup disk-selection screen, select *Load driver*, browse the mounted ISO, and load the appropriate Windows Server 2019 VirtIO SCSI driver. Once the driver is accepted, Setup detects the SCSI virtual disk and installation can continue. Nutanix documents the use of VirtIO drivers for Windows guest operating systems on AHV and provides the driver package through the Nutanix Support Portal. See the Nutanix AHV Administration Guide and the Nutanix VirtIO driver downloads.

QUESTION NO: 10

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:

`allssh manage_ovs show_uplinks` is the correct command because it combines the Nutanix cluster-wide SSH utility with the AHV Open vSwitch management command that reports physical uplink status. The `allssh` utility runs the supplied command on every Controller VM in the cluster, allowing an administrator to collect the uplink information for all AHV hosts in one operation rather than connecting to each CVM individually. `manage_ovs show_uplinks` queries the Open vSwitch configuration and link state associated with the host's uplink interfaces. Its output is useful for validating whether each configured uplink is up, identifying link failures, and confirming the active network connectivity presented by the AHV nodes. This command should be run from a CVM, where the Nutanix command-line utilities are available and cluster-wide execution can be initiated. Nutanix documents `allssh` as a cluster command utility and describes AHV networking as being implemented through Open vSwitch. See the Nutanix Cluster Command Utilities documentation and the Nutanix AHV Networking documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. Host password changes

B. Password policy changes

C. BIOS password changes

D. CVM password changes

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Host password changes and CVM password changes are required initial hardening tasks for a newly deployed Nutanix cluster. Nutanix nodes include both the hypervisor host and a Controller VM (CVM), each of which has administrative access that must be protected with unique credentials after installation. Leaving either component with deployment or default credentials creates an avoidable security exposure, because those accounts can provide privileged access to the node, cluster services, and storage-controller functions.

During initial configuration, administrators should establish organization-approved passwords for the host and CVM accounts, securely store the credentials, and ensure that access-management practices align with the organization's operational and security requirements. These tasks apply independently on every node: changing only the host credential does not secure the CVM, and changing only the CVM credential does not secure the host. Nutanix documentation identifies credential management and replacement of default passwords as foundational security practices for cluster administration. See the Nutanix Documentation portal and Nutanix's security guidance for current platform security and administration resources.

QUESTION NO: 12

An administrator is investigating a VM that is reported as overprovisioned by Prism Central efficiency analysis.

Which two actions are appropriate to remediate the condition? (Choose two.)

A. Reduce the number of vCPUs assigned to the VM.

B. Reduce the memory assigned to the VM.

C. Enable Cluster Lockdown.

D. Increase the VM disk size.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Reduce the number of vCPUs assigned to the VM is appropriate when historical CPU utilization demonstrates that the workload does not require its current allocation. Reducing unnecessary vCPUs can lower CPU scheduling overhead and return capacity to the cluster.

Reduce the memory assigned to the VM is appropriate when memory utilization and workload requirements confirm that the VM has excess allocated memory. The administrator should use historical metrics and application requirements when selecting a new memory value. Right-sizing should be validated after the change to ensure that the workload remains adequately provisioned. Nutanix documents VM efficiency analysis in the Prism Central documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which two capabilities does IPAM provide in a Nutanix networking configuration? (Choose two.)

A. Allows proxy server settings to be set up for a defined network

B. Allows AHV to assign IP addresses automatically to VMs using DHCP

C. Configures a VLAN with an IP subnet and assigns a group of IP addresses

D. Configures firewall rules to prevent or allow certain TCP/IP traffic

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Nutanix IP Address Management (IPAM) provides DHCP-based address management for guest virtual machines connected to an AHV managed network. When IPAM is enabled for a network, an administrator defines the subnet information, including the network address, prefix length, default gateway, DNS configuration, and an IP address pool. AHV then supplies DHCP leases from that defined pool to VMs attached to the network, eliminating the need to deploy and maintain a separate DHCP server for those guests.

IPAM configuration is associated with a Nutanix managed network, which is mapped to a VLAN. This lets the administrator configure the VLAN's IP subnet and reserve a contiguous or specified range of addresses for VM assignment. The VLAN provides Layer-2 network segmentation, while the subnet and IP pool define the Layer-3 addressing scope from which IPAM can allocate addresses. This combination makes network provisioning repeatable and centralizes address allocation in Prism. Nutanix documents IPAM as a managed-network capability and describes configuring the network's VLAN, subnet, gateway, and DHCP address pool in the AHV administration documentation. See the Nutanix AHV Administration Guide: IPAM and the Nutanix AHV Administration Guide: Creating Networks.

QUESTION NO: 14

A customer wants to isolate a group of VMs within their Nutanix environment for security reasons. The customer creates a VM with two NICs to act as a firewall and installs the appropriate software and certificates.

However, no one from the outside can access the application.

What is the likely cause of this problem?

A. A shared volume group must be used by all isolated VMs

B. More than one NIC cannot be added to a VM

C. One of the NICs needs to be configured on the internal VLAN

D. Wireshark is installed on the NAT VM

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

One of the NICs needs to be configured on the internal VLAN. A firewall or NAT VM used to isolate an application tier must bridge or route between two distinct network segments: an externally reachable network and the isolated application network. Assigning one virtual NIC to the internal VLAN gives the firewall VM a network path to the protected VMs, while the other NIC can connect to the external-facing VLAN. The firewall software can then apply its configured policies and forward permitted application traffic to the internal workloads. VLAN-backed network segmentation is fundamental to this design because it separates Layer 2 broadcast domains and provides the intended isolation boundary; the firewall VM becomes the controlled path between those domains. Nutanix AHV supports attaching virtual NICs to VM networks, allowing a VM such as a firewall appliance to connect to the separate VLANs required for this topology. See Nutanix's overview of Flow Network Security and its AHV virtualization information for Nutanix networking and security capabilities.

QUESTION NO: 15

A system administrator needs to add more VMs to their Nutanix cluster.

Which two actions should the administrator perform to determine if the current cluster can accommodate the new VMs? (Choose two)

A. Enable Deduplication and Ensure Coding

B. Utilize Optimize Resources for VM efficiency

C. Determine utilization with Cluster Runway

D. Perform an inventory with Life Cycle Management

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Determine utilization with Cluster Runway is appropriate because Prism Central's Cluster Runway capability projects how long cluster resources are expected to remain sufficient, based on observed consumption trends and configured thresholds. An administrator can use this capacity-planning view to assess current CPU, memory, and storage headroom, identify the resource likely to become constrained first, and make a better-informed decision about whether the proposed virtual machines can be added without creating an imminent capacity risk.

Utilize Optimize Resources for VM efficiency is also appropriate because it provides resource-optimization recommendations for virtual machines. Reviewing these recommendations can reveal opportunities to reclaim or right-size allocated CPU, memory, and storage resources before expanding the workload footprint. This improves the accuracy of the capacity assessment: available capacity should be considered alongside resources that are allocated inefficiently and can safely be optimized. Together, Cluster Runway supplies the forward-looking cluster-capacity perspective, while Optimize Resources helps the administrator identify practical efficiency improvements that may create additional usable headroom for the new VMs.

See Nutanix documentation for Cluster Runway and Optimize Resources.

QUESTION NO: 16

Which two access protocols are supported by Files? (Choose two.)

A. ISCSI

B. SMB

C. FCOE

D. NFS

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Nutanix Files provides scale-out file storage through standard file-sharing protocols. **SMB** is supported for Windows-oriented file sharing, including SMB shares that can integrate with Microsoft Active Directory for user authentication, authorization, and access control. This makes Nutanix Files suitable for common Windows file-service workloads such as departmental shares, user home directories, and application content requiring SMB access.

NFS is also supported, enabling UNIX and Linux clients to mount and access file shares using the NFS protocol. Providing both SMB and NFS lets the same Nutanix Files deployment serve heterogeneous client environments while centrally managing file data, shares, quotas, and protection policies. Nutanix documents Files as delivering multiprotocol file services with SMB and NFS support. For an overview, see Nutanix Files. For configuration and administration details, consult the Nutanix Files documentation.

QUESTION NO: 17

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. A VM-host affinity policy associates the application VM with a defined set of eligible AHV hosts: in this case, the three nodes equipped with the required physical GPU capability. This ensures that normal placement decisions, including initial VM placement and any subsequent placement activity, select only a host that can satisfy the workload’s hardware requirement.

The policy is appropriately scoped to the GPU-dependent VM rather than to the entire cluster. Therefore, the remaining general-purpose workloads retain access to all applicable nodes in the 12-node cluster and can continue to benefit from normal AHV scheduling and resource distribution. The administrator can create the VM-host affinity rule in Prism, select the relevant VM, and designate the three GPU-capable hosts as the allowed host set. This provides a clear operational control for workloads that depend on host-specific hardware while preserving the flexibility of the shared cluster for other applications.

Nutanix documents VM-host affinity as an AHV placement-policy capability in the AHV Administration Guide. Additional AHV virtualization documentation is available through the Nutanix Documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 18

When creating a VM on an AHV cluster, how is the initial placement of the VM determined?

A. AHV uses a round robin algorithm, placing new VMs onto hosts based on the numerical order of their UUID

B. The administrator right clicks on the desired host and selects Power on VM from the dropdown menu

C. The Acropolis Dynamic Scheduler selects a host which provides adequate resources for the VMs configuration

D. Placement is determined by the host that holds the new_VM token at the time of VM creation

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The Acropolis Dynamic Scheduler selects a host which provides adequate resources for the VMs configuration. When a VM is created on an AHV cluster, Nutanix evaluates eligible hosts and selects an initial placement that can satisfy the VM's configured requirements, including compute and memory capacity. This placement is made by the Acropolis Dynamic Scheduler (ADS), Nutanix's scheduling component for AHV workloads. ADS is designed to make placement decisions using cluster resource information rather than requiring an administrator to manually select a host during ordinary VM creation. The scheduler's role is to place workloads appropriately while maintaining cluster availability and operational balance; subsequent placement can also be influenced by changing resource conditions and Nutanix lifecycle operations. In practical administration, the VM is created through Prism or an API, and the AHV control plane determines the suitable host, allowing the cluster to abstract individual host selection from the normal provisioning workflow. Nutanix describes ADS as the service that provides intelligent VM placement and balancing capabilities for AHV clusters. See the Nutanix AHV Administration Guide: Acropolis Dynamic Scheduler and the Nutanix AHV overview.

QUESTION NO: 19

An administrator needs to create application-consistent recovery points for Microsoft Windows virtual machines running on an AHV cluster.

Which component must be installed in the guest operating system?

A. Nutanix Guest Tools

B. Nutanix VirtIO drivers

C. Nutanix Move agent

D. Prism Central services

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Nutanix Guest Tools must be installed in the guest operating system. Nutanix Guest Tools includes the guest agent and components used to coordinate application-consistent snapshots, including integration with Microsoft Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) for supported Windows workloads.

When a supported protection operation is initiated, the guest tools coordinate the quiescing of application I/O before the snapshot is created. This helps ensure that application data is captured in a consistent state rather than only as a crash-consistent disk image.

See the Nutanix Documentation portal for release-specific Nutanix Guest Tools requirements and configuration procedures.