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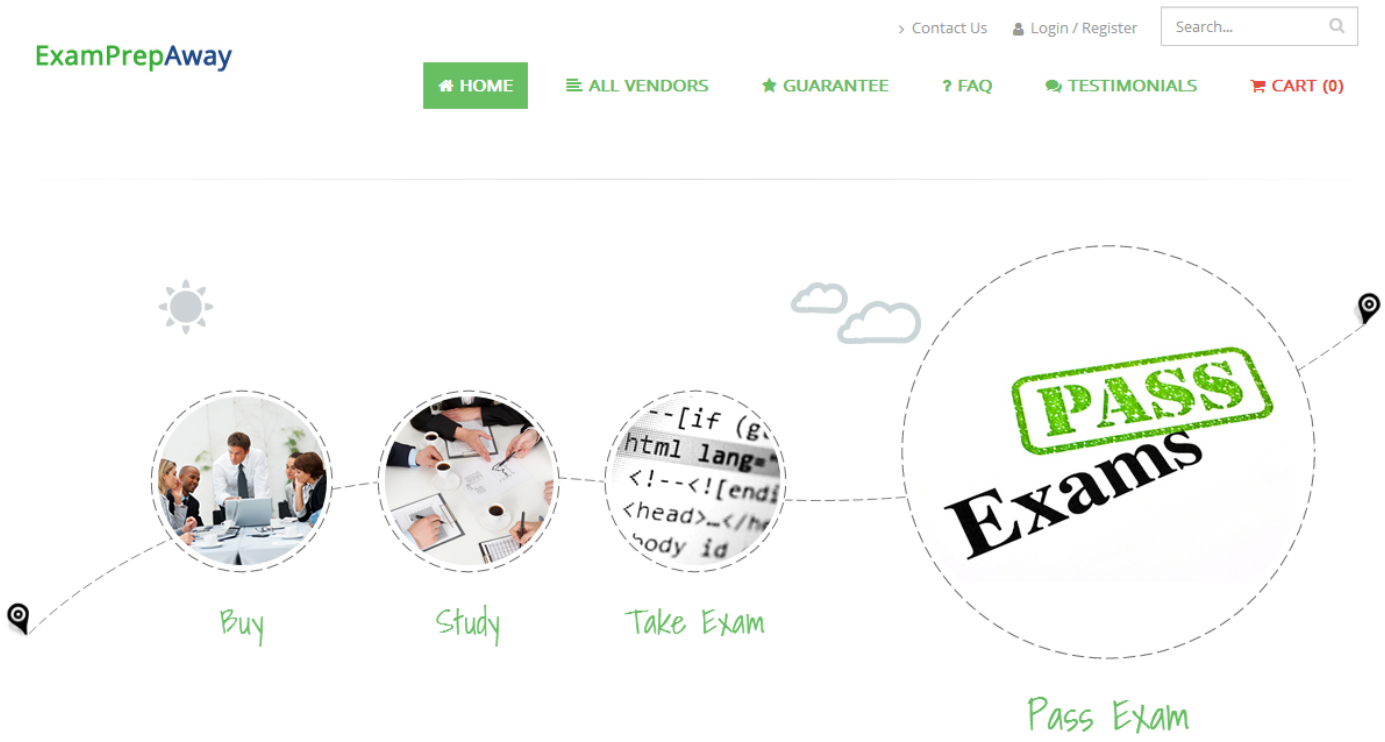

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Exam : **NCP-MCI-6.10**

Title : Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI v6.10)

Vendor : Nutanix

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which two actions occur by default on a node that is placed inMaintenance Mode? (Choose two.)

A. Non-migratable VMs are powered off and restarted on other hosts in the cluster.

B. All eligible VMs on the host are migrated to other hosts in the cluster.

C. All eligible VMs on the host are powered off.

D. Non-migratable VMs are powered off.

Answer: B D

Explanation:

When a node is placed intoMaintenance Mode, Nutanix follows a structured process to ensureservice continuity and data integrity.

Option B (All eligible VMs on the host are migrated to other hosts) is correct:

Live Migration automatically moves VMs to other hoststo avoid downtime.

This ensures workloads remain operational during maintenance.

Option D (Non-migratable VMs are powered off) is correct:

Some VMs, such as those usingGPU pass-through or local storage dependencies,cannot be live-migrated.

These VMsmust be powered offbefore placing the host into Maintenance Mode.

Option A is incorrect:

Non-migratable VMs are not automatically restarted on other hosts-they remain powered off until manually restarted.

Option C is incorrect:

Eligible VMs are live-migrated, not powered off.

References:

Nutanix AHV Best Practices#Understanding Maintenance Mode Behavior

Nutanix KB#VM Migration and Power-Off Scenarios in Maintenance Mode

NO.2 An administrator needs to calculate baseline Capacity Runway on a newly registered AHV cluster. The cluster has been operating for 16 days, but no runway projections appear.

Why are no Capacity Runway projections being displayed?

A. Capacity Planning requires at least 30 days of data.

B. Capacity Planning requires at least 6 months of data.

C. Capacity Planning requires at least 3 months of data.

D. Capacity Planning requires at least 21 days of data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Capacity Runway analytics in Prism Central rely on historical usage data to generate forward-looking projections. Nutanix documentation specifies:

"Capacity runway forecasts require a minimum of 30 days of historical utilization data to build growth rate baselines and trending models." The modeling engine uses CPU, memory, and storage trends over time to estimate depletion dates.

Insufficient historical data prevents generating meaningful predictions.

Prism Central will display "Not enough data" or simply omit runway metrics until the minimum time window is met.

The 21-day threshold applies to anomaly detection, not runway calculations.

The 3-month and 6-month options refer to optimal historical windows for accuracy but are not

required.
Thus, the correct requirement is 30 days of history.

NO.3 An administrator is tasked with optimizing a VM's storage to leverage compression features. Currently, vDisks are in a storage container default-container-91753272703541 that has no optimization activated. The administrator must move the VM's storage to the storage container Production.
What is the most efficient way to achieve this operation?
A. Recreate VM in the Production storage container configuration and copy data.
B. Recreate vDisk in the Production storage container configuration and copy data.
C. Migrate VM to the Production storage container.
D. Migrate vDisks to the Production storage container.
Answer: C
Explanation:
The most efficient way to move a VM's storage to a container that has different storage optimization policies (like compression) is to perform aVM migrationto the target container. This operation ensures that all the VM' s vDisks are moved to the destination container and allows leveraging the configured optimizations on the Production container.
From theNutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA)course materials:
"VM migration to another storage container in Nutanix Prism Central is supported and can be performed with minimal disruption. When moving a VM to a new container, it inherits the storage optimization policies of that container, including compression, deduplication, and encryption."
Furthermore:
"Migrations can be initiated at the VM level in Prism Central or Prism Element. This is the most streamlined method to ensure all vDisks for a VM are moved together, preserving data integrity and performance characteristics." Recreating the VM or vDisks would be cumbersome and require manual data copying, introducing potential risks and downtime.

NO.4 Due to requirements from the network team, a Nutanix administrator must create User VMs on VLAN 10 on multiple AHV clusters.
What network configuration should the administrator consider in order to ensure consistent connectivity for User VMs on VLAN 10?
A. Bond Type
B. MAC Address Prefix
C. Virtual Switch Configuration
D. MTU
Answer: C

NO.5 An administrator needs to perform anLCM upgradeon anAHV host with GPUs.
What additional step is required before upgrading the host?
A. Create an agent VM on each host that has GPU drivers installed.
B. Run LCM in dark site mode so it can update AHV independently.
C. Use Direct Uploads to upload appropriate driver bundles.
D. Update NCC to the latest version and re-run Inventory.
Answer: D

NO.6 An administrator has configuredAHV Metro Availability with Witnessand is testing failover scenarios.
During testing, the administratordisconnects the primary and recovery clustersbutPrism Central remains connected to the recovery site.
What are two expected system behaviors? (Choose two.)
A. Guest VM I/O operations pause (freeze) until connectivity is restored.
B. Guest VM I/O operations pause (freeze) until connectivity between Prism Central and the primary site is restored.
C. Guest VMs failover automatically to the recovery cluster.
D. Guest VMs continue to run on the primary cluster.
Answer: C D

NO.7 Which hypervisors are officially supported by Nutanix for running virtualized workloads?
A. VMware ESXi, Microsoft Hyper-V, Nutanix AHV
B. Citrix XenServer, KVM, Nutanix AHV
C. Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization, VMware ESXi, KVM
D. OpenStack, Proxmox, Nutanix AHV
Answer: A

NO.8 Due to application requirements, an administrator needs to support a multicast configuration in an AHV cluster.
Which AHV feature can be used to optimize network traffic such that multicast traffic is only forwarded to the VMs that need to receive it?
A. LACP
B. Network segmentation
C. IGMP Snooping
D. LLDP
Answer: C
Explanation:
Nutanix AHV networking documentation describes IGMP Snooping as a feature that enables the AHV virtual switch to learn which VMs have joined specific multicast groups through IGMP membership reports. The documentation states that with IGMP Snooping enabled, multicast traffic is forwarded only to VMs that are registered members of a multicast group, preventing unnecessary flooding of multicast packets across all ports. LACP is for NIC bonding, network segmentation is for isolating networks, and LLDP is for link layer device discovery. None of these selectively deliver multicast traffic. Only IGMP Snooping provides the optimized multicast forwarding described.

NO.9 Theteam leads of a development environmentwant tolimit developer accessto a specific set ofVMs.
What is the most efficient way to enable the team leads to directly manage these VMs?
A. Create arole mappingfor each team lead and assign appropriately.
B. Create aVPCfor each team lead and give themVPC Admin.
C. Create aProjectfor each team lead and assign access.

D. CreateSecurity Policiesto isolate users.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Themost efficient wayto allow team leads to manage aspecific set of VMsis bycreating a Project (Option C)in Prism Central and assigning the team leads to that Project.

Nutanix Projects allow administrators to control VM accessbased on groups and permissions, ensuring that users only manage VMs assigned to their project.

Option A (Role Mapping)applies more broadly to roles but does not restrict access to specific VM groups.

Option B (VPC Admin)is related to network segmentation, not VM access control.

Option D (Security Policies)are used for network and firewall rules, not VM access control.

References:

Nutanix Prism Central #Projects and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

Nutanix Bible #Multi-Tenancy and Project-Based Access Control

Nutanix KB #Setting Up Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) for Prism Central

NO.10 An administrator migrated a physical MySQL database to a Nutanix cluster. After migration, peak load IOPS are lower than expected and latency is higher.

Which two steps should the administrator take to improve this behavior? (Choose two.)

A. Create additional vDisks for SQL data.

B. Use LVM to stripe the SQL data across multiple vDisks.

C. Ensure that SQL data vDisks are thin provisioned.

D. Ensure that SQL data vDisks are thick provisioned.

Answer: A B

Explanation:

Nutanix storage architecture uses distributed data paths, where each vDisk represents a distributed logical object. The performance best practices for databases state:

"Multiple vDisks provide parallelism across the Nutanix storage stack, increasing I/O queue depth and distributing operations across multiple CVMs." Also, the guidance for Linux-based database workloads specifies:

"Using LVM striping across multiple vDisks increases throughput by merging multiple I/O channels and enhancing parallel read/write operations." Thin vs thick provisioning is irrelevant for performance in a Nutanix environment, as both types deliver identical I/O performance due to the metadata-driven storage engine.

Thus, database performance benefits from additional vDisks and striping across them.

NO.11 The team leads of a development environment want to limit developer access to a specific set of VMs.

What is the most efficient way to enable the team leads to directly manage these VMs?

A. Create a role mapping for each team lead and assign appropriately.

B. Create a project for each team lead and assign access.

C. Create a VPC for each team lead and give them VPC Admin.

D. Create Security Policies to isolate users.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix Prism Central uses Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) combined with Projects to segment access to workloads. Documentation describes Projects as:
"Projects provide a scalable method to group VMs and assign user or group permissions so that access is restricted to only the resources belonging to that project." When VMs are added to a project, Prism Central automatically handles:
scoping of administrative permissions
allowed actions (power, console, modify)
limiting visibility only to VMs inside that project
isolation between different teams or business units
Role mapping alone does not limit scope; it only assigns permissions. Without projects, users may see more VMs than intended. VPCs relate to Flow Virtual Networking and network segmentation, not Prism RBAC or VM-level access control. Security Policies isolate network traffic, not administrative visibility.
Thus, creating a project for each team lead and assigning VM access is the most efficient and intended Nutanix mechanism.

NO.12 An administrator is configuring a replication schedule on multiple remote locations deployed using a single- node cluster and would like to achieve the lowest RPO.

A. Configure NearSync.

B. Configure Asynchronous.

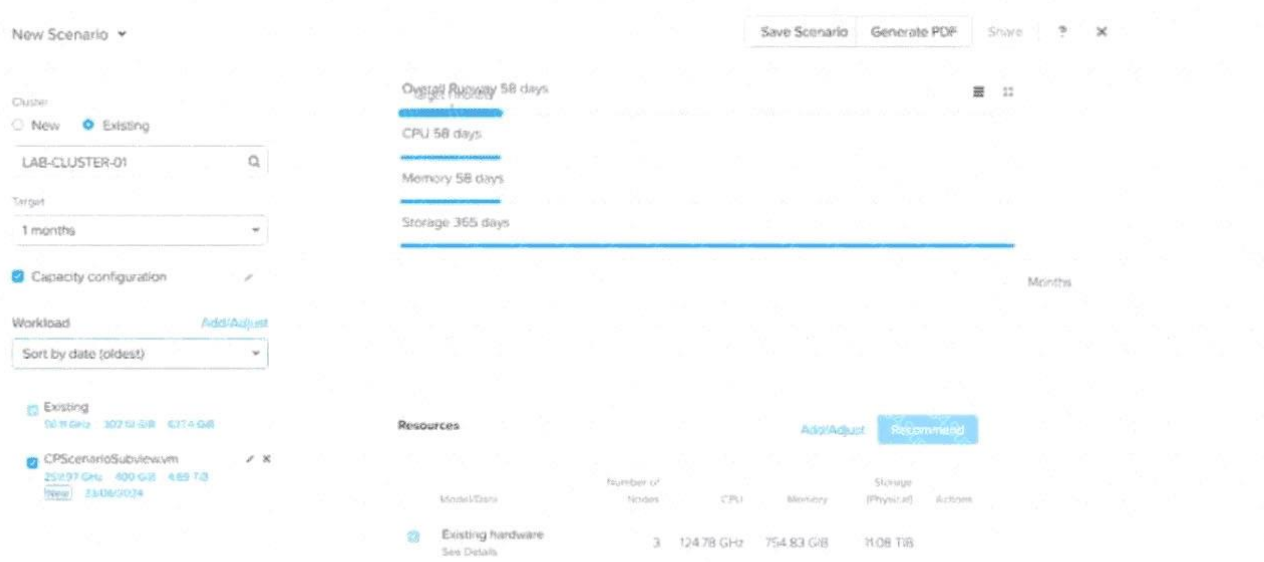
C. Configure schedule for 16-59 minutes.

D. Configure schedule for 1-15 minutes.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Nutanix data protection guide specifies that NearSync replication provides an RPO between 1 and 15 minutes, which is the lowest RPO available for standard asynchronous-based replication models. The documentation further states that NearSync is the supported method for achieving sub-hour RPO on one- and two-node clusters. Asynchronous replication has a minimum RPO of 60 minutes and therefore cannot be used for lowest RPO requirements. While scheduling intervals such as 1-15 minutes appear similar, Nutanix notes that these intervals are only achievable under the NearSync replication mode. Therefore, selecting NearSync is the required configuration to meet the goal of achieving the lowest RPO.

NO.13 Refer to Exhibit:



After adding new workloads, why isOverall Runway below 365 daysand the scenario still shows the cluster is in good shape?

A. Because Storage Runway is still good.

B. Because new workloads are sustainable.

C. Because there are recommended resources.

D. Because the Target is 1 month.

Answer: B

Explanation:

InNutanix Capacity Planning,Overall Runwayrepresents how long the cluster can support current and new workloads before resources are exhausted.

Even if the runway is below 365 days, the system considers the cluster to be in good shape if new workloads are sustainable (Option B).

Option A is incorrect: Storage runway alone is not the only factor; CPU and memory are equally important.

Option C is incorrect: The presence of recommended resources does not mean the cluster is in good shape.

Option D is incorrect: The target of 1 month affects projections but does not explain why the cluster is in good shape.

References:

Nutanix Prism Central # Capacity Runway and Planning

Nutanix Bible # Workload Placement and Cluster Sizing

Nutanix Support KB # Capacity Planning Best Practices

NO.14 An administrator has been tasked by the company's leadership to justify and explain the decision to utilize the new Nutanix Disaster Recovery solution.

The environment contains:

* 100 workloads
* Workloads have varying boot orders
* Workloads span multiple subnets
* Workloads span across different business units

How should the administrator most efficiently organize and manage the workloads?

A. Utilize RESTful APIs to script creation of Recovery Plans.

B. Utilize Categories to organize VMs in Recovery Plans.

C. Utilize a 1:10 ratio of Recovery Plan to VMs.

D. Utilize a VM naming schema that allows sorting.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix Multicloud Infrastructure documentation explains that Recovery Plans and Protection Policies are designed to scale using Categories rather than per-VM assignments. Categories provide metadata that allows grouping of VMs by purpose, business unit, application tiers, boot order, and network requirements. The documentation states that Recovery Plans "consume categories so that VMs matching those categories are automatically included in the DR workflow." Categories also allow automatic updates so that when a VM is added, removed, or changed, the DR plan does not require modification. This method is specifically recommended for environments with numerous workloads and variable application tiers. Scripts, naming conventions, and static ratios do not provide the dynamic grouping and automation that categories provide.

NO.15 An administrator needs to create asingle chartshowing multiplestorage bandwidth metricsa VM is consuming.

Which type of chart should the administrator create?

A. Metric Chart

B. Entity Chart

C. Hypervisor Performance Chart

D. VM Summary Chart

Answer: B

Explanation:

Entity Charts in Nutanix Prism Central allow multiple metrics from a single entity (e.g., VM, storage container) to be displayed on a single graph.

Option B (Entity Chart) is correct:

This allows the administrator totrack multiple performance metrics(e.g., read/write bandwidth, IOPS) for aspecific VM.

Option A (Metric Chart) is incorrect:

Metric Charts track a single metric across multiple entities, which does not meet the requirement ofdisplaying multiple metrics for a single VM.

Option C (Hypervisor Performance Chart) is incorrect:

Hypervisor Performance Chartstrack host-level metrics, notVM-specific bandwidth metrics.

Option D (VM Summary Chart) is incorrect:

VM Summary Chartsonly provide an overviewand do not supportcustom multi-metric tracking.

References:

Nutanix Prism Central Guide#Entity vs. Metric Charts for Performance Analysis Nutanix KB#Creating Custom Charts in Prism Central

NO.16 An administrator has been tasked with justifyingwhy Nutanix Disaster Recoverywas chosen for amulti-tier application spanning multiple business units.

What is the most efficient way to organize and manage the workloads?

A. Utilize a VM naming schema that allows sorting
B. Utilize Categories to organize VMs in Recovery Plans
C. Utilize a 1:10 ratio of Recovery Plan to VMs
D. Utilize RESTful APIs to script creation of Recovery Plans
Answer: B
Explanation:
Nutanix Categories allow administrators to group related VMs, making Disaster Recovery (DR) planning easier.
Option B (Utilize Categories to organize VMs in Recovery Plans) is correct:
Categories help group VMsbased on application tiers(e.g.,database, middleware, web servers). This ensuresorderly failoverwhile maintaining application dependencies.
Option A (Naming schema) is incorrect:
Naming conventions help, but theydo not provide functional organizationin recovery plans.
Option C (1:10 Recovery Plan to VMs) is incorrect:
The ratio depends onbusiness requirements, not a fixed number.
Option D (RESTful APIs) is incorrect:
Automation is useful, butit does not replace proper VM grouping via categories.
References:
Nutanix Disaster Recovery Guide #Using Categories for DR Management
Nutanix KB #Organizing VMs for Disaster Recovery Planning

NO.17 What happens if an agent VM is powered off and then manually started on another host?
A. Agent VM become unresponsive.
B. Agent VM cannot be migrated back to the original host.
C. Agent VM migrates back to the original host once it's powered on.
D. Agent VM migrates to another host automatically
Answer: A
Explanation:
Agent VMs, such as CVMs (Controller VMs) or Witness VMs, have strict affinity and anti-affinity rules to ensure they remain on specific hosts and maintain data consistency and high availability. If an agent VM is powered off and then manually started on another host, it becomes unresponsive because it breaks these rules.
From theNutanix Enterprise Cloud Administration (ECA)course materials:
"Agent VMs have specific configuration and affinity constraints. Manually starting them on another host violates these constraints, resulting in the agent VM becoming unresponsive to the cluster."
Further clarification:
"The cluster expects the agent VM to be on a particular host. Moving it manually to another host breaks this expectation and causes the VM to be unable to properly join the cluster services, leading to an unresponsive state." Therefore, it is essential to avoid manually starting agent VMs on different hosts, as doing so can disrupt cluster services.

NO.18 An administrator want to create a VM with memory overcommit features enabled in Nutanix environment.
Which statement best describes how the administrator will perform this VM creation?
A. Memory overcommit can be enabled while creating a VM using Prism Element Web Console.

B. Memory overcommit can only be updated using the Prism Central console.
C. Memory overcommit can only be updated using the Prism Element Web Console once VM created.
D. Memory overcommit can not be enabled for VM from the Prism Central console.
Answer: B