



**Vendor:** Nutanix

**Exam Code:** NCM-MCI-5.20

**Exam Name:** Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud  
Infrastructure (NCM-MCI) 5.20

**Version:** DEMO

**QUESTION 1**

An administrator configures authentication in Prism Central (PC) for the NTN-Admins group. Users report that they are unable to log in. The administrator confirms that the Active Directory (AD) settings in PC are correct.

Which condition could result in this behavior?

- A. A role mapping needs to be associated with the AD group.
- B. The users must be added to the Domain Admins AD group.
- C. The Local authentication type must also be selected in PC.
- D. A client chap certificate must also be added in PC.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Roles in Prism Central must be granted to AD groups. Best practices are to grant the least permissions possible. With this in mind, we would not add the Domain Admins group in AD to any of the roles in Prism Central. Instead, a new group would be created in AD, linked in Prism Central, and only the necessary personnel who needed access would be added.

**QUESTION 2**

An administrator is monitoring the Nutanix v5.15-based AOS cluster performance logs and notices that a SQL server VM is greatly exceeding its intended maximum IOPS. The administrator has confirmed that a QoS policy was previously created for the group of VMs this server is a member of. What are two reasons that this VM would exceed its maximum configured IOPS from the QoS Policy? (Choose two.)

- A. The VM is missing the required snapshot needed to implement the QoS Policy.
- B. The VM was not created as an AFS virtual machine.
- C. The SQL Server VM has volume groups attached.
- D. It was cloned from another SQL Server VM that was a member of the QoS Policy.

**Answer: CD**

**Explanation:**

If a VM has volume groups attached, then QoS is not applicable and While creating a clone of a VM, any QoS attributes throttle limit set on the original VM might not be applied to the new cloned VM.

**QUESTION 3**

An administrator needs to make sure an RF3 cluster can survive a failure of two complete racks without negatively affecting performance. The current cluster configuration consists of the following:

- 30 All Flash Nodes: distributed 10 nodes per rack across three 42U racks
- Each node is configured with 20TB usable storage all flash (Cluster Total 600TB Usable)
- Current cluster utilization is 500TB storage
- Storage containers have Erasure Coding enabled

Which configuration changes should be made to make sure the cluster meets the requirements?

- A. Expand the cluster to 50 nodes distributed evenly across 5 racks
- B. Expand the cluster to 48 nodes distributed evenly across 6 racks
- C. Expand the cluster to 60 nodes distributed evenly across 6 racks
- D. Expand the cluster to 40 nodes distributed evenly across 5 racks

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Web-Console-Guide-Prism-v5\\_17:arc-configure-fault-tolerance-rack-prism-c.html](https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Web-Console-Guide-Prism-v5_17:arc-configure-fault-tolerance-rack-prism-c.html)

**Before you begin**

- You must have information on the actual physical mapping of racks and blocks in the datacenter.
- Minimum cluster requirements:
  - Replication factor 2 - 3 racks (4 with Erasure Coding)
  - Replication factor 3 - 5 racks (6, with Erasure Coding) 1 node in each rack

**QUESTION 4**

Refer to the exhibit. User 1 and User 2 belong to the AAPM group.

What are two descriptions of how Files perform quota management? (Choose two.)

User	Quota	Enforcement
All Users	No quota limit	
fileslab\user1	5 GiB	Soft
All Users in "AAPM"	10 GiB	Hard

- A. User 2 can continue to add another 3GB file but will receive a daily notification email.
- B. User 1 can continue to add another 5GB file but will receive a daily notification email.
- C. User 1 can add an 8GB file to the share without receiving notification.
- D. User 2 can add an 8GB file without receiving a notification email.

**Answer: BD**

**Explanation:**

Hard Limit: Prevents further writes after reaching quota limit.

Soft Limit: Does not prevent writes. Sends email notifications to email recipients.

Note: You cannot set both a soft and hard limit for the same user or group.

**QUESTION 5**

A customer wants to run SAP HANA on a Nutanix cluster with the following characteristics:

- AHV nodes
- SAP HANA version 2
- Production database files

Which configuration should be recommended to the customer?

- A. Start with a cluster containing three or more nodes
- B. Enable only compression for the container that contains the Production database
- C. Do not enable compression, deduplication, or erasure coding on the storage container
- D. Place the SAP HANA Database on the same socket as CVM

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Do not configure storage-saving functionalities such as compression, deduplication, or erasure coding (EC-X) on a storage container that holds production database files. Because of the way the SAP HANA Persistence Engine stores data, these features deliver no benefits. Nutanix SAP Engineering has tested compression with SAP HANA workloads; the tests indicate no noticeable performance impact but also show no reduction in the space the SAP HANA workload consumes.

Reference:

<https://www.nutanix.com/go/sap-hana-on-nutanix-bpg>

**QUESTION 6**

An administrator is notified that a bare metal database server is down. This database server is being served storage using a Nutanix Volume Group. Upon investigating, the administrator finds that the disks in the database server that map to the vDisks in the volume group have gone offline.

What is causing this issue?

- A. The Volume Group Load Balancer has been disabled.
- B. Port 9443 is blocked in the server firewall.
- C. Port 3260 has been blocked in the server firewall.
- D. A CVM serving the Volume Group has gone offline.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Nutanix Volumes uses port 3260, thus, if this port is blocked by the firewall the behavior described above happens.

**QUESTION 7**

An administrator needs to migrate workloads from a Nutanix cluster running VMware ESXi to Nutanix AHV. The migration process needs to be completed in multiple VM groups and support roll back in case any problems are found during user acceptance testing.

Which action should the administrator perform?

- A. Use Cross Hypervisor DR to replicate VMs from ESXi to AHV
- B. Use VMware Converter
- C. Use Nutanix one-click cluster conversion from ESXi to AHV
- D. Use storage live migration

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Cross hypervisor disaster recovery (CHDR) provides an ability to migrate the VMs from one hypervisor to another (ESXi to AHV or AHV to ESXi) by using the Protection Domain semantics of protecting VMs, taking snapshots, replicating the snapshots, and then recovering the VMs from the snapshots.

**QUESTION 9**

An administrator receives reports about a Nutanix environment. The investigation finds the following;

- VMs are experiencing very high latency
- Each node is equipped with a single SSD, utilized at 95%
- Each node is equipped with three HDDs, utilized at 40%

Why are the guest VMs experiencing high latency?

- A. CVMs are overwhelmed by disk balancing operations.
- B. All VM write operations are going to HDD.
- C. All VM read operations are coming from HDD.
- D. VMs are unable to perform write operations.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

After using of 75% ssd starts overwhelmed tearing operation.

#### **QUESTION 10**

An administrator has an existing Nutanix seven-node cluster running at RF2 that must be changed to have the following capabilities:

- RF3 set for the cluster
- Performance tier deduplication

What is the minimum memory needed on the CVMs to allow for these capabilities?

- A. 24GB
- B. 28GB
- C. 32GB
- D. 20GB

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Redundancy factor 3 has the following requirements:

- Redundancy factor 3 can be enabled at the time of cluster creation or after creation too.
- A cluster must have at least five nodes for redundancy factor 3 to be enabled.
- For guest VMs to tolerate the simultaneous failure of two nodes or drives in different blocks, the data must be stored on containers with replication factor 3.
- Controller VMs must be configured with a minimum of 28 GB(20 GB default+8 GB for the feature) of memory.

#### **QUESTION 11**

An administrator is responsible for the following Nutanix Enterprise Cloud environment:

- A central datacenter with a 20-node cluster with 1.5PB of storage
- Five remote sites each with a 4-node cluster with 200TB storage

The remote sites are connected to the datacenter via 1GB links with an average latency of 6 ms RTT. What is the minimum RPO the administrator can achieve for this environment?

- A. 0 minutes

- B. 15 minutes
- C. 1 hour
- D. 6 hours

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

On nodes that have storage greater than 40 TB (48 TB for all-flash nodes), the minimum supported snapshot frequency is 6 hours. For such nodes, this limitation has the following consequences:

The minimum supported RPO for asynchronous replication is also 6 hours.

NearSync is not supported.

Any cluster that includes such a node is also subject to this limitation.

This limitation does not apply to hypervisor snapshots.

**QUESTION 12**

A VM does not have enough resources for the demand, which leads to performance bottlenecks. The VM is exhibiting one or more of following baseline values, based on the past 30 days:

- CPU usage>; 90% (moderate), 95% (high)
- CPU ready time>; 5%, 10%
- Memory usage>; 90%, 95%
- Memory swap rates>; 0 Kbps (no moderate value)

Which type of VM is being described?

- A. Constrained VM
- B. Bully VM
- C. Inactive VM
- D. Over-provisioned VM

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Constrained VM**

**Constrained VM** is one that does not have enough resources for the demand and can lead to performance bottlenecks. A VM is considered constrained when it exhibits one or more of the following baseline values, based on the past 30 days:

- CPU usage > 90% (moderate), 95% (high)
- CPU ready time > 5% , 10%
- Memory usage > 90%, 95%
- Memory swap rate > 0 Kbps (no moderate value)

**QUESTION 13**

An administrator finds that home shares cannot be configured in a new Files 3.5 deployment. Why is this happening?

- A. NFS default access is set to Read Only.
- B. Multi-protocol access is not configured.
- C. Access Based Enumeration is not enabled.
- D. The system is deployed as a single FSVM.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Distributed shares (home shares) are only available on deployments of three or more FSVMs.

**QUESTION 14**

A customer recently set up Async Replication between Site A and Site B. The customer wants to conduct a planned failover and clicks Activate on Site B. The customer then runs the following command on Site A:

```
ncli pd deactivate_and__destroy_vms name=<protection_domain_name>
```

What does this do to the customer environment?

- A. VMs get deleted from Site B. and the protection domain is now Active.
- B. VMs are powered off on Site A and must be manually powered on at Site B.
- C. VMs get deleted from Site A and the protection domain is no longer active.
- D. Customer must then manually power off VMs at Site A and power them on at Site B.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

[https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Web-Console-Guide-Prism-v5\\_10:wc-protection-domain-failback-disaster.html](https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Web-Console-Guide-Prism-v5_10:wc-protection-domain-failback-disaster.html)

```
<ncli> pd deactivate_and_destroy_vms name=DataProtection
Use this command only when you are preparing to do a failback from an unplanned
failover. Executing this command will delete the VMs from this site and might ca
use data loss when used incorrectly. Are you sure (y/N)? Error: Mode change for
protection domain DataProtection failed with error: Cannot
t deactivate protection domain DataProtection because 1 VM(s) (POC_DEMO) are Pow
ered ON
```

**QUESTION 15**

An administrator is deploying several new application VMs to a Nutanix cluster. The application is very transactional with a 28/72 random, read/write ratio.

What should the administrator do?

- A. Add a minimum of four SSDs to each node to ensure all writes go to the SSDs.
- B. Add a minimum of four virtual disks to each VM, and aggregate them on guest OS level.
- C. Add one large SSD to each node and enable Flash Mode for the VMs.
- D. Add one large virtual disk to each VM. and use it for all application data.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://next.nutanix.com/server-virtualization-27/iops-latency-issue-1168>

>Multiple vdisks should be attached (they can be unified with LVM for example) to get more performance from VM's, as Nutanix OS limiting oplog size per vdisk (to avoid "noisy neighbour" problem)

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