Nutanix

Exam Questions NCP-MCI-6.5

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

NEW QUESTION 1
An administrator manages a cluster and notices several failed components shown in the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:
 Prism Element and NCC are two ways to run all NCC checks manually on a Nutanix cluster. Prism Element is the web console that provides management and monitoring capabilities for a single Nutanix cluster. Prism Element has a Health dashboard that shows the status of various components and services in the cluster, such as disks, nodes, CVMs, NCC, and alerts. The Health dashboard also allows the administrator to run NCC checks manually by using the Actions drop-down menu on the right side of the screen. The administrator can choose to run all NCC checks or specific checks based on the category or severity. The NCC checks will run in the background and generate a report that can be viewed or downloaded from the Summary tab. This method is easier and faster than running NCC from the command line on the CVM.
NCC stands for Nutanix Cluster Check, which is a framework of scripts that performs system checks and validations on Nutanix clusters. NCC can detect issues related to hardware, software, configuration, hypervisor, networking, and more. NCC can be run from the command line interface (CLI) of any CVM in the cluster by using the ncc command. To run all NCC checks manually, the administrator can use the command ncc health_checks run_all, which will execute all available checks and display the results on the screen. This method is more comprehensive and detailed than running NCC from Prism Element. References: : [Health Dashboard - Prism Element Guide] : [Nutanix Cluster Check (NCC) - Nutanix Support & Insights : [Running NCC Checks - Nutanix Support & Insights]

NEW QUESTION 2
The administrator recently had a node fail in an AHV Nutanix cluster. All of the VMs restarted on other nodes in the cluster, but they discovered that the VMs that make up a SQL cluster were running on the failed host. The administrator has been asked to take measures to prevent a SQL outage in the future.
What affinity option will prevent the SQL VMs from running on the same hos?

A. VM-VM anti-Affinity policy
B. Create Affinity Category
C. VM-Most Affinity policy
D. Create Affinity Project

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Answer A. VM-VM anti-Affinity policy
A VM-VM anti-Affinity policy is a rule that ensures that two or more VMs don??t run on the same AHV host. It??s useful when an application provides HA and an AHV host can??t be an application??s single point of failure1. In this case, the SQL cluster VMs should have a VM- VM anti-Affinity policy configured to prevent them from running on the same host and causing an outage if that host fails. A VM-VM anti-Affinity policy can be created using the aCLI commands2. The other options are not relevant for this scenario.
References: 1: Affinity Policies - Nutanix Support & Insights 2: Affinity Policies Help | Nutanix Community

NEW QUESTION 3
An administrator migrates a VM onto a new Nutanix cluster- After the migration, the administrator observes the following conditions:
• Cluster memory utilization: 64%
• Cluster CPU utilization: 19%
• Cluster storage utilization. 32%
• Average VM CPU utilization: 25%
• Average VM CPU ready%: 24%
• Average VM memory utilization: 60%
Which two changes should the administrator make to improve VM performance? (Choose two.)

A. Reduce the number of vCPUs assigned to VMs.
B. Add more memory to the VMs.
C. Reduce the number of VMs on the hosts.
D. Replace high core count CPUs with high clock rate CPUs.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
According to the CPU (%) - VMware Docs web search result2, one of the possible causes of high CPU ready % is over-provisioning vCPUs for a VM or having too many VMs on a host. CPU ready % indicates the percentage of time that the VM was ready, but could not get scheduled to run on the physical CPU. High CPU ready % can lead to VM performance problems, such as slow response time or application latency. To improve VM performance, the administrator should reduce the number of vCPUs assigned to VMs or reduce the number of VMs on the hosts, so that there is less contention for CPU resources.

NEW QUESTION 4
How should an administrator enable secure access to Volumes using a password?

A. iSER
B. CHAP
C. SAML
D. LDAP

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details/?targetId=Web-Console- Guide-Prism-v50:wc-block-services-enabling-t.html
Provision storage on the Nutanix cluster by creating a volume group. Create a client whitelist to enable access to the volume group by using the IP addresses or client initiator IQNs in a whitelist (as part of the volume group configuration). Create a secret for the volume group if you are using CHAP authentication.

NEW QUESTION 5
What is Prism Central primarily used for?

A. Multi-cluster network configuration
B. Container creation
C. Multi-cluster Single Sign On
D. Data reduction configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the web search results, Prism Central is a multi-cluster manager that provides a single, centralized management interface for Nutanix environments12. One of the features of Prism Central is multi-cluster Single Sign On (SSO), which allows users to log in once and access multiple clusters without re-entering credentials3.

NEW QUESTION 6
An administrator is implementing a VDI solution. The workload will be a series of persistent desktops in a dedicated storage container within a four-node cluster Storage optimizations should be set on the dedicated storage container to give optimal performance including during a node failure event Which storage optimizations should the administrator set to meet the requirements?

A. Compression only
B. Deduplication and Erasure Coding
C. Compressoion and Deduplication
D. Compression Deduplication and Erasure Coding

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the web search results, three storage optimizations that should be set on a dedicated storage container for a VDI solution with persistent desktops are compression, deduplication and erasure coding. Compression is a technique that reduces the size of data by removing redundant information. Deduplication is a technique that eliminates duplicate copies of data blocks and stores only unique blocks. Erasure coding is a technique that increases usable capacity by reducing the replication factor of data blocks and using parity information instead7. These three optimizations can improve performance and save storage space for VDI workloads, especially during a node failure event when
data needs to be rebuilt from parity information8. The administrator can enable these optimizations by using Prism Element web console or ncli command-line interface9.

NEW QUESTION 7
The customer is seeing high memory utilization on a mission critical VM. Users report that the application is unavailable. The guest OS does not support hot add components.
How should the administrator fix this issue?

A. Access the CVM on the host that is running the VM:*Open acli*Run a command to increase the amount of RAM assigned to the VM
B. From the Prism web console:*Go to the VM dashboard*Select the VM from the VMs list*Choose Update*Adjust the amount of memory assigned to the VM
C. Go to Control Panel in the VM:*Select the Computer Properties*Increase the amount of RAM assigned
D. During the next maintenance window:*Select the VM from the VMs list*Perform a graceful shutdown

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way to fix this issue is to increase the amount of memory assigned to the VM from the Prism web console. This option allows the administrator to modify the VM configuration without accessing the CVM or shutting down the VM. The Prism web console provides a simple and intuitive interface for managing Nutanix clusters and VMs1. To change the memory allocation for a VM, the administrator can follow these steps2:
? Go to the VM dashboard
? Select the VM from the VMs list
? Choose Update

? Adjust the amount of memory assigned to the VM
? Click Save

NEW QUESTION 8
A vDisk is read by multiple VMs. The cluster creates immutable copies of the vDisk. What are these vDisk copies called?

A. Disk Clones
B. Golden Images
C. Volume Groups
D. Shadow Clones

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result3, shadow clones are vDisk copies that are created by the cluster when a vDisk is read by multiple VMs. Shadow clones are immutable copies of a vDisk that are stored in different nodes in the cluster, and are used to improve read performance and reduce network traffic. Shadow clones are automatically created and deleted by the cluster, based on the demand and availability of resources.

NEW QUESTION 9
An administrator would like to leverage the Reliable Event Logging Protocol (RELP) with their Remote Syslog Server. After completing the configuration, it is observed that RELP logging is not working as expected.
What is the likely cause of this issue?

A. The cluster does not have RELP installed.
B. The GENESIS was the only one chosen to forward log information.
C. The Remote Syslog Server was configure using TCP as the protocol.
D. The remote server does not have rsyslog-relp installed.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the Red Hat Customer Portal, to use RELP with Rsyslog, you need to install the rsyslog-relp package on both the server and the client. If the remote server does not have rsyslog-relp installed, RELP logging will not work as expected.

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to Exhibit:

Refer to the exhibit.

CPU Usage (%)   Actions ⌄

100 %
80 %
60 %
40 %
20 %

08/09   08/10   08/11   08/12   08/13   08/14   08/15

Why has an anomaly been triggered?

A. Because the CPU usage crossed the blue band.
B. Because the blue band range increased over the last 2 days
C. Because the CPU usage dropped belon' 20%
D. Because the CPU usage reached 100%

Answer: A

Explanation:
Nutanix leverages a method for determining the bands called ??Generalized Extreme Studentized Deviate Test??. A simple way to think about this is similar to a confidence interval where the values are between the lower and upper limits established by the algorithm.
Another web source3 shows an example of how anomaly detection works in Nutanix Prism Central. In the video, you can see that when the observed value of a

metric deviates significantly from the predicted value based on historical data, an anomaly event is triggered and displayed on a chart.
Therefore, by comparing the observed values with the predicted values based on historical data, Nutanix anomaly detection can identify abnormal behavior and alert you accordingly.

NEW QUESTION 10
An administrator is working with Nutanix Support and needs to provide logs for troubleshooting an issue. The cluster is located in a secure environment. Data such as IP addresses and VM names cannot be shared.
Which method should be used to anonymize the log data sent to Nutanix Support?
A)

Under the **User Profile** in Prism, select **Anonymize Log Output**, then run **Log Collector** from the **Health** dashboard.

B)

Run the `ncc log_collector` tool on a CVM, setting the `--enhanced_log_collector` flag to true.

C)

Run the `ncc log_collector` tool on a CVM, setting the `--anonymize_output` flag to true.

D)

On the **Health** dashboard in Prism, use the **Log Collector** option under **Actions** and choose **Anonymize Logs**.

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 11
Which two private key types are supported by the Nutanix SSL certificate implementation? (Choose two.)

A. ECDSA
B. ECDH
C. ED25519
D. RSA

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 15
An administrator is reviewing performance of a core banking system that routinely has 20,000 concurrent users. During, business hours, the CPU on the applications servers runs at close to 100%. The administrator needs to determine if there is a performance issue specific to the app servers, the database servers, or all servers on the cluster.
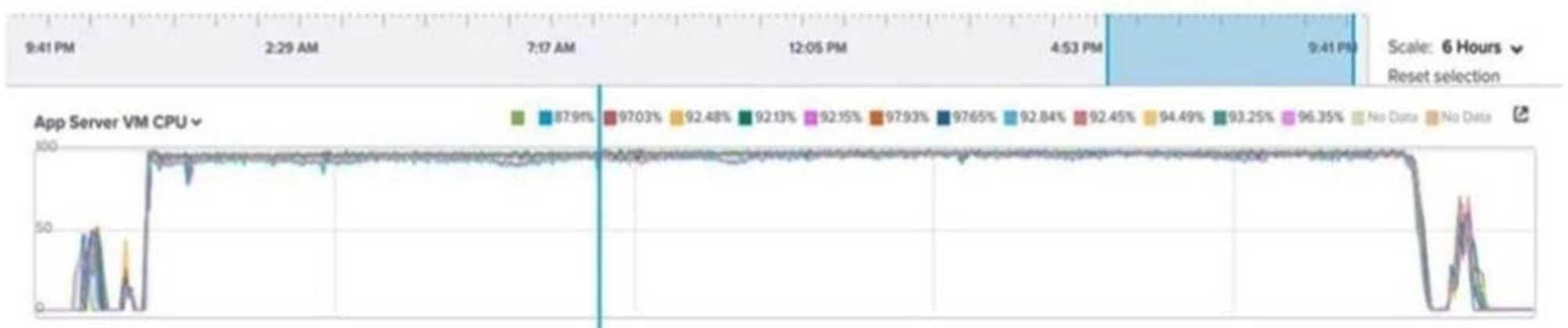
Which metrics should the administrator review in Prism Analysis Graphs?

A. Cluster IO, Network, Database and App Server CPU
B. Cluster CPU and Memory Only
C. Cluster IO, CPU, Memory and Database and App Server CPU
D. Cluster IO, CPU, Memory, Network, App Server CPU

Answer: D

Explanation:

In this case, the administrator wants to investigate the performance of a core banking system that consists of application servers and database servers. The application servers have high CPU utilization during business hours, which may indicate a bottleneck or a resource contention issue. The administrator needs to review multiple metrics in Prism Analysis Graphs to identify the root cause and determine if there is a problem with the app servers only, or with other components as well.

The metrics that are relevant for this analysis are:

? Cluster IO: This metric shows the input/output operations per second (IOPS) and throughput (MBps) of the cluster. It can help to understand if there is a high demand for disk IO from the VMs or if there is any latency or congestion in the storage layer.

? Cluster CPU: This metric shows the CPU utilization (%) and load average of the cluster. It can help to understand if there is enough CPU capacity in the cluster to handle the workload or if there is any imbalance or contention among hosts.

? Cluster Memory: This metric shows the memory utilization (%) and available memory (GB) of the cluster. It can help to understand if there is enough memory capacity in the cluster to support the VMs or if there is any pressure or swapping in the memory layer.
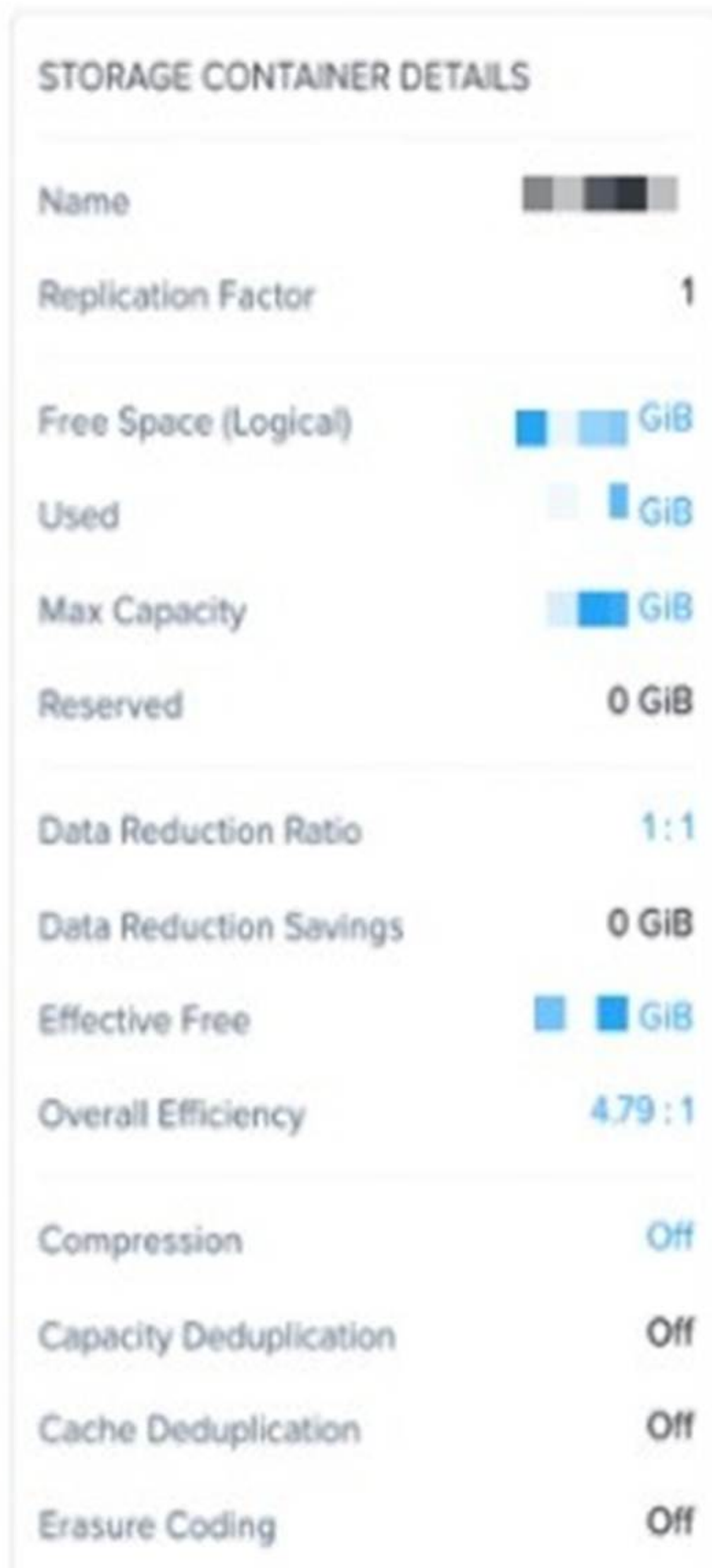
? Network: This metric shows the network throughput (MBps) and packets per second (pps) of the cluster. It can help to understand if there is enough network bandwidth in the cluster to transfer data between hosts and VMs or if there is any congestion or packet loss in the network layer.

? App Server CPU: This metric shows the CPU utilization (%) and load average of each application server VM. It can help to understand if there is any variation or anomaly in the performance of each app server or if there is any correlation with other metrics.

? Database Server CPU: This metric shows the CPU utilization (%) and load average of each database server VM. It can help to understand if there is any variation or anomaly in the performance of each database server or if there is any correlation with other metrics.

NEW QUESTION 19
Refer to Exhibit:

STORAGE CONTAINER DETAILS

Name	
Replication Factor	1
Free Space (Logical)	GiB
Used	GiB
Max Capacity	GiB
Reserved	0 GiB
Data Reduction Ratio	1:1
Data Reduction Savings	0 GiB
Effective Free	GiB
Overall Efficiency	4.79 : 1
Compression	Off
Capacity Deduplication	Off
Cache Deduplication	Off
Erasure Coding	Off

An administrator needs to enable inline deduplication for a pre-existing storage container. When trying to enable deduplication on the storage container. this feature is grayed-out.
What is the reason for this behavior?

A. Replication Factor 1 is configured on the storage container.
B. The cluster has less than 5 nodes which is the minimum node-count to enable deduplication.
C. Capacity reservation is not enabled on the storage container.
D. The cluster has hybrid storage and deduplication is supported only on all-flash clusters.

Answer: D

Explanation:
 Nutanix supports two types of deduplication: post-process and inline. Post- process deduplication runs periodically on a schedule and can be enabled on any cluster. Inline deduplication runs in real time before data is written to disk and can be enabled only on all-flash clusters.

Therefore, by checking the type of storage and the type of deduplication, you can determine if you can enable inline deduplication on a storage container or not. Nutanix inline deduplication is a feature that reduces the stored size and avoids duplicate data on a storage container1. It is recommended only on some specific scenarios, such as when using Nutanix Files or virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) workloads12.

NEW QUESTION 23
A newly-hired Nutanix administrator was tasked by the CIO to create a single VM on a test network. The network administrator stated that a native VLAN was used on the Cisco TOR switches with the following parameters:
IP address:172,16.1.2 Network Mask: 255.255.255.0
Default gateway: 172.16.1.1 VLAN:1
The same parameters were used to create a network profile on Nutanix, but the when the VM was on ??
What should the Nutanix administrator do to fix this issue?

A. Nutanix removed support for native VLAN.
B. Change VLAN field from vla
C. 1 to vlan.0.
D. Enable IPv6 on the VM.
E. Use DHCP as opposed to static IP

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 25
An administrator needs to ensure logs, alerts and information is consistent across clusters that are located in different countries.
Which service needs to be configured?

A. SMTP
B. DNS
C. SNMP
D. NTP

Answer: D

Explanation:
 NTP service needs to be configured to ensure logs, alerts and information is consistent across clusters that are located in different countries. NTP stands for Network Time Protocol and it is used to synchronize the clocks of all the nodes in a cluster1. This helps to maintain accurate timestamps for logs, alerts and other information that are generated by Nutanix clusters1.

NEW QUESTION 30
A node with Erasure Coding fails. What is the impact?

A. The node stops utilizing Erasure Coding.
B. Potentially increased amount of data stored in the SSD tier.
C. Increased Controller VM CPU Load.
D. AQS unable to do deduplication during the Erasure Coding failure.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When a node with Erasure Coding fails, the cluster will automatically rebuild the missing data using replication factor (RF) 2 or 3, depending on the cluster configuration. This means that the data that was previously stored using Erasure Coding will now be stored using full copies, which may increase the amount of data stored in the SSD tier1.

NEW QUESTION 33
Refer to Exhibit:

Settings

Update Source

LCM currently fetches updates from the following source.

Source

| Nutanix Portal | ⇕ |

URL

Nutanix Portal URL

☑ Enable HTTPS

Allow LCM to access Nutanix Portal over HTTPS.

The Update Source for LCM has been configured as shown in the exhibit. Inventory is failing consistently.
What is the likely cause of this issue?

A. Port 433 Is blocked by a firewall.
B. Port 80 is blocked by a firewall.
C. The administrator does not have a valid portal account.
D. The license assigned to the cluster has expired.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 https://hyperhci.com/2019/07/22/nutanix-lcm-upgrade-process-failed-trouble- shooting/

NEW QUESTION 36
Which three upgrades should an administrator be able to perform using Lifecycle Management? (Choose Three)

A. AOS
B. BMC
C. BIOS
D. Hypervisor
E. HBA Firmware

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
 Reference: https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LMgICAW

NEW QUESTION 39
An administrator needs to create a new Linux image and will to do the following as part of the VM deployment:
* Set the OS hostname
* Add custom users
* Add keys
* Run custom scripts
What package needs to be installed in the Linux image to facilitate this automation?

A. CloudInit
B. Sysprep
C. Kickstart
D. NGT

Answer: A

Explanation:
 CloudInit is a package that contains utilities for early initialization of cloud instances. It allows you to customize virtual machines provided by a cloud vendor by modifying the generic OS configuration on boot. You can use CloudInit to set the OS hostname, add custom users, add keys, run custom scripts, and more2. CloudInit is supported by most major Linux and FreeBSD operating systems and works across different cloud platforms3. Sysprep is a tool for Windows operating systems that prepares an installation for cloning, auditing, and customer delivery4.
References: 1: Replacing Nodes in Nutanix Cluster - Nutanix Support & Insights 2: Customize a Linux VM with cloud-init in Azure - Azure Virtual Machines 3: Cloud-Init - The standard for customising cloud instances 4: Sysprep (Generalize) a Windows installation

NEW QUESTION 44
An administrator notices that most of the VMs in the cluster are on one host. Users report that an application seems to respond slowly. The application server VM has significantly more memory assigned to it than other VMs.
How should the administrator fix this issue?

A. Reduce the amount of memory assigned to the VM.

B. Migrate the VM to a different host.
C. Add more memory to the VM.
D. Increase the memory on the CVM.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Troubleshoot high memory issues on Azure virtual machines web search result2, one of the common factors in a low memory situation is over-provisioning memory for a VM. Over-provisioning memory can cause memory pressure, which leads to swapping and degraded performance. Therefore, to fix this issue, the administrator should reduce the amount of memory assigned to the VM, based on the average hardware requirements for that operating system and application load.

NEW QUESTION 48
An administrator has been alerted to a VM that has high I/O latency and wants to determine if there are any other factors, such as insufficient network or memory resources that correlate, as part of a troubleshooting process.
Which type of chart should the administrator create to allow all relevant data to be easily exported to CSV for later analysis?

A. A VM entity chart with each of the relevant metrics.
B. A cluster metric chart for each of the relevant metrics
C. A cluster entity chart with each of the relevant metrics
D. A VM metric chart for each of the relevant metrics

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53
An administrator is tasked with configuring networking on an AHV cluster and needs to optimize for maximum single VM throughput.
Which bond mode should the administrator select?

A. Active-Active with Mac pinning
B. Active-Active
C. Active-Backup
D. No Uplink Bond

Answer: B

Explanation:

Active-Active is a bond mode that allows all uplinks in the bond to be used simultaneously for traffic transmission and reception. This bond mode provides load balancing and increased bandwidth for the AHV host and its VMs. Active-Active bond mode uses a hashing algorithm based on source MAC addresses to distribute traffic across different uplinks in the bond. Each individual VM NIC uses only a single bond member interface at a time, but multiple VM NICs are spread across different bond member interfaces. As a result, it is possible for a Nutanix AHV node with two 10 Gb interfaces to use up to 20 Gbps of network throughput, while individual VMs have a maximum throughput of 10 Gbps6.
Therefore, if an administrator needs to optimize for maximum single VM throughput, they should select Active-Active bond mode for their AHV cluster. This bond mode can be configured using Prism Element UI or manage-ovs commands on each AHV host7. No additional configuration is required on the upstream switch side, as long as the switches are interconnected physically or virtually and both uplinks trunk the same VLANs8.
Reference: Configuring Load Balancing active-backup and balance-slb modes on AHV

NEW QUESTION 55
Refer to Exhibit:
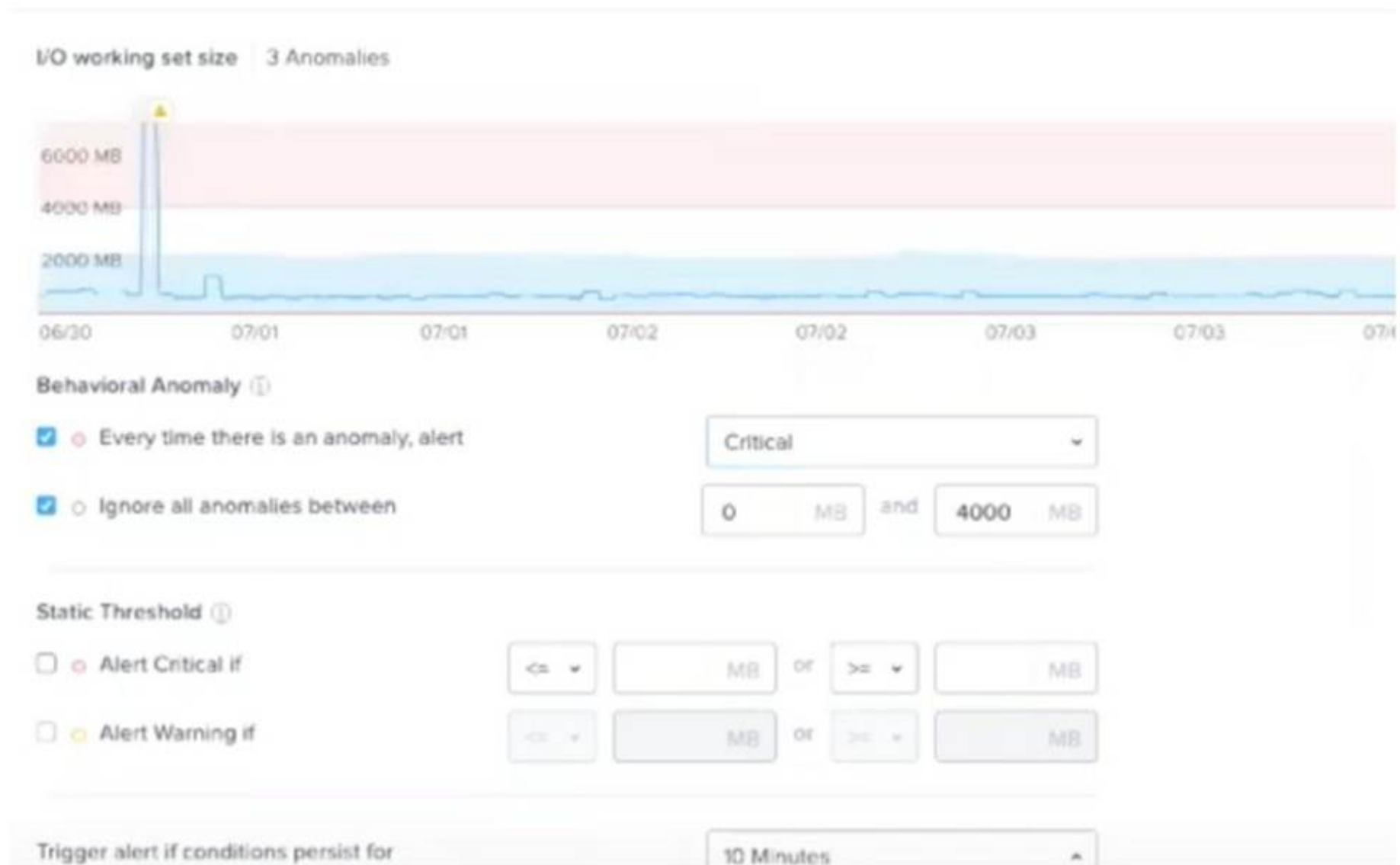
Which statement is true?

A. A critical alert will be triggered if I/O working set size goes over 6000 MB.
B. A critical alert will be triggered when there is an anomaly above 4000 MB.
C. A warning alert will be triggered after 3 anomalies have been catch.
D. A warning alert will be triggered if I/O working set size goes over the blue band.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* A. This statement is incorrect because there is no static threshold set to trigger a critical alert at 6000 MB. The graph shows a peak that goes above 6000 MB, but the alert configuration below does not specify a static threshold at this value.
* B. This is the correct statement. The configuration under "Behavioral Anomaly" is set to alert every time there is an anomaly, with a critical level alert set to trigger when the I/O working set size is between 0 MB and 4000 MB. The graph illustrates that the anomalies (highlighted in pink) occur when the working set size exceeds the normal range (blue band). Therefore, any anomaly detected above 4000 MB would trigger a critical alert.
* C. This statement is incorrect because there is no indication that a warning alert is configured to trigger after 3 anomalies. The exhibit does not show any configuration that specifies an alert based on the number of anomalies.
* D. This statement is incorrect as there's no indication that a warning alert will be triggered based on the I/O working set size exceeding the blue band. The alert settings are configured to ignore anomalies below 4000 MB and to trigger a critical alert for anomalies above this threshold.
The settings displayed in the exhibit are typically part of Nutanix's Prism infrastructure management platform, which can set various thresholds for performance metrics and trigger alerts based on those thresholds. The behavior is defined in the Prism documentation where the alert configuration is outlined.

NEW QUESTION 56
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: A

Explanation:
According to the Nutanix AHV Networking Guide, active-active bond mode provides load balancing and fault tolerance for network traffic by distributing packets across multiple interfaces using a hashing algorithm based on source and destination MAC addresses, IP addresses, and TCP/UDP ports. This mode does not require any special configuration on the network switch and can improve throughput for hosts with many small VMs.

NEW QUESTION 58
Refer to the exhibit.
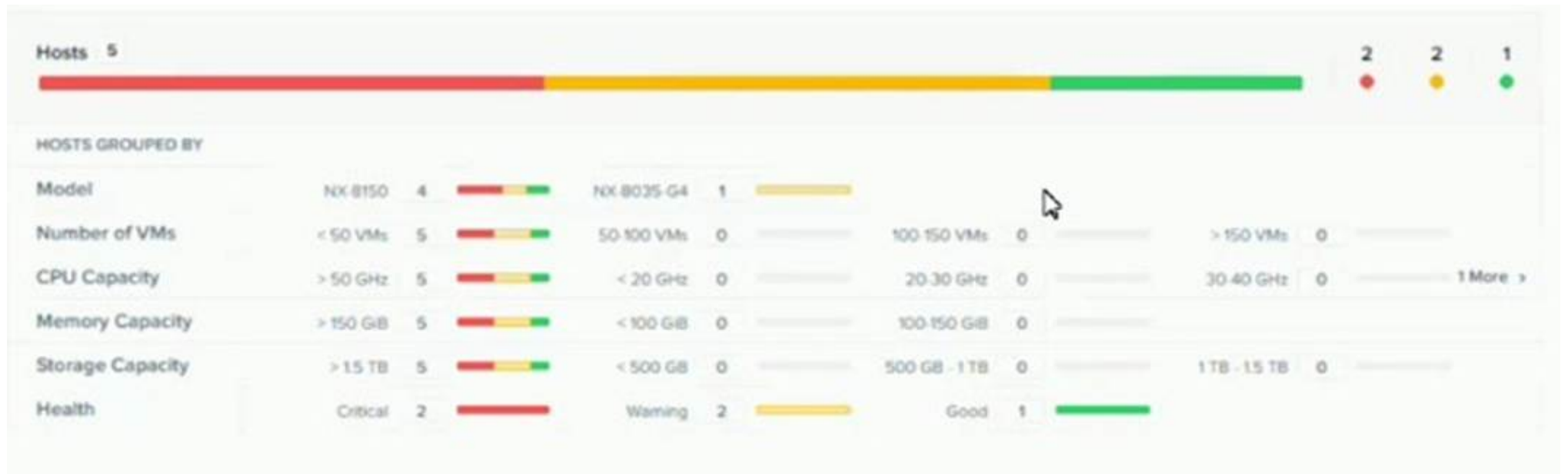
System Non-Root Partition Usage shows a warning or critical alert The administrator needs to change the frequency of checks and alerts to respond more quickly. Where in Prism Element should the administrator change the frequency of checks and alerts?

A. Health Dashboard > Manage Crocks > Frequency
B. Alerts Dashboard > Manage Checks > Schedule
C. Health Dashboard > Manage Checks > Schedule
D. Alerts Dashboard > Manage Checks > Frequency

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Support & Insights web search result1, the administrator can change the frequency of checks and alerts for the System Non-Root Partition Usage in Prism Element by going to the Health Dashboard > Manage Checks > Schedule. The administrator can select the check name, such as disk_usage_check, and click on Edit Schedule. The administrator can then choose the desired frequency, such as every 15 minutes, every hour, or every day, and click on Save. This will change how often the check runs and alerts are generated.

NEW QUESTION 62
Which two types of granular RBAC does Nutanix provide for AHV hosts? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Nutanix provides two types of granular RBAC for AHV hosts: category based and cluster based3. Category based RBAC allows administrators to assign roles to users or groups based on categories, which are key-value pairs that can be applied to various entities in Prism Central, such as clusters, hosts, VMs, images, and networks. Categories can be used to group entities by different criteria, such as department, project, environment, or location. For example, an administrator can create a category key named Department and assign different values to it, such as Finance, Marketing, or Engineering. Then, the administrator can apply this category to different clusters or hosts and assign roles to users or groups based on this category. This way, users or groups can have different levels of access to different clusters or hosts depending on their department4. Cluster based RBAC allows administrators to assign roles to users or groups based on specific clusters registered in Prism Central. For example, an administrator can create a role named Cluster Admin and assign it to a user or group for a particular cluster. This way, the user or group can have full access to that cluster and its hosts and VMs, but not to other clusters5.
Reference: Role-Based Access Control
https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Nutanix-Security-Guide-v6_7:sec-cluster-rbac-pc-c.html

NEW QUESTION 67
An administrator has a Custom backup application that requires a 2TB disk and runs m Windows. Throughput is considerably lower than expected.
The application was installed on a VM with the following configuration:
• FOU vCPUs with one core/vCPU
• 4GB of Memory
• One 50GB vDisk for the Windows installation
• One 2TB vDisk for the application
What is the recommended configuration change to improve throughput?

A. Add 4GB of memory to the VM
B. Increase the vCPUs assigned to the VM
C. Span the 2TB disk across four vDisks
D. Increase the number of cores per vCPU

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the web search results, one recommended configuration change to improve throughput for a custom backup application that requires a 2TB disk and runs on Windows is to span the 2TB disk across four vDisks. Spanning is a technique that allows you to create a single logical disk from multiple physical disks. Spanning can improve throughput by distributing I/O requests across multiple disks and reducing contention5. To span a disk across four vDisks, the administrator should create four vDisks of equal size (500 GB each) and attach them to the VM. Then, in Windows Disk Management, create a spanned volume from the four vDisks and format it as NTFS6.

NEW QUESTION 70

A customer has a 24-node cluster with all containers configured with RF3. Two different nodes have incurred a simultaneous HDD failure.
What is the result?

A. The cluster runs in a degraded state until the failed drives are replaced and the data has been restored to three replicas.
B. Sixty minutes after the failures a rebuild of the lost data can remaining HDDs begins torestore to three replicas.
C. The VMs with data on those drives crash, and an HA event occurs, restarting them on a remaining healthy node.
D. The Nutanix cluster recognizes the failures and immediately begins to rebuild lost data to three replicas.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is because Nutanix uses a distributed storage fabric (DSF) that replicates data across multiple nodes and drives to ensure data resiliency. When a drive fails, the cluster detects the failure and initiates a data rebuild process to restore the replication factor (RF) of the affected containers. The data rebuild process does not affect the availability or performance of the VMs, as they can still access their data from other replicas on other nodes or drives. Therefore, there is no need to wait for 60 minutes, use a shared volume group, or trigger an HA event.

NEW QUESTION 71
What is he recommended approach for a constrained VM?

A. Reboot the VM
B. Delete the VM.
C. Increase the VM resources.
D. Decrease the VM resources

Answer: C

Explanation:
A 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 21 days: CPU usage > 90% (moderate), 95% (severe) CPU ready time > 5%, 10% Memory usage > 90%, 95% Memory swap rate > 0 Kbps1. To provide adequate host resources, resize (increase) the constrained VMs1.

NEW QUESTION 73
An administrator has been notified by a user that a Microsoft SQL Server instance is not performing well.
When reviewing the utilization metrics, the following concerns are noted: Memory consumption has been above 95% for several months
Memory consumption has been spiking to 100% for the last five days Storage latency is 2ms.
When logging into Prism Central, how could the administrator quickly verify if this VM has performance bottlenecks?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
This will allow the administrator to quickly identify VMs that are overprovisioned or underutilized based on their performance metrics.
https://www.nutanix.com/support-services/training-certification/certifications/certification- details-nutanix-certified-professional-multicloud-infrastructure-6_5

NEW QUESTION 77
An administrator needs to deploy an application with a large amount of data connected via Nutanix volumes.
Which two actions should the administrator take when designing the Volume Group? (Choose two.)

A. Distribute workload across multiple virtual disks
B. Enable RSS (Receive Side Scaling)
C. Use multiple subnets for iSCSI traffic
D. Enable thick provisioning on the Volume Group(s)

Answer: AB

Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Volumes - Recommendations And Best Practices web search result3, two actions that the administrator should take when designing the Volume Group are:
? Distribute workload across multiple virtual disks: Use multiple disks rather than a
single large disk for an application. Consider using a minimum of one disk per Nutanix node to distribute the workload across all nodes in a cluster. Multiple disks per Nutanix node may also improve an application??s performance. For performance-intensive environments, we recommend using between four and eight disks per CVM for a given workload.
? Enable RSS (Receive Side Scaling): Receive-side scaling (RSS) allows the system to use multiple CPUs for network activity. With RSS enabled, multiple CPU cores process network traffic, preventing a single CPU core from becoming a bottleneck. Enabling RSS within hosts can be beneficial for heavy iSCSI workloads. For VMs running in ESXi environments, RSS requires VMXNET3 VNICs. For Hyper-V environments, enable VMQ to take full advantage of Virtual RSS.

NEW QUESTION 82
An administrator is preparing to deploy a new application on an AHV cluster, Security requirements dictate that all virtual servers supporting this application must be prevented from communicating with unauthorized hosts.
Which option would achieve this goal?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 87
Which two predefined views can be added to a report to identify inefficient VMs?

A. Underprovisioned VMs List
B. Zombie VMs List
C. Constrained VMs List
D. Overprovisioned VMs List

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Zombie VMs and overprovisioned VMs are two types of inefficient VMs that can waste resources and increase costs in a Nutanix environment. Zombie VMs are VMs that are powered on but have no activity or utilization for a long period of time. Overprovisioned VMs are VMs that have more resources allocated than they actually need or use. Both types of VMs can be identified by adding predefined views to a report in Prism Central.
A predefined view is a template that defines what data is displayed and how that data is represented in a report. Prism Central provides several predefined views for different purposes, such as capacity planning, performance analysis, anomaly detection, and efficiency optimization. To add a predefined view to a report, go to Operations > Reports > New Report and select the desired view from the list1.
The Zombie VMs List view shows the list of zombie VMs in the environment based on the CPU usage, memory usage, disk IOPS, and network throughput metrics. The view also shows the amount of resources wasted by these VMs and the potential savings that can be achieved by deleting or resizing them2.
The Overprovisioned VMs List view shows the list of overprovisioned VMs in the environment based on the CPU usage, memory usage, disk IOPS, and network throughput metrics. The view also shows the amount of resources wasted by these VMs and the potential savings that can be achieved by resizing them3.
By adding these two views to a report, an administrator can identify inefficient VMs and take appropriate actions to optimize resource utilization and reduce costs.
References: 1: Reports Management - Prism Central Guide 2: Zombie VMs List - Prism Central Guide 3: Overprovisioned VMs List - Prism Central Guide

NEW QUESTION 90
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: BC

Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Support & Insights, IPAM enables AHV to assign IP addresses automatically to VMs using DHCP. You can configure each virtual network and associated VLAN with a specific IP subnet, associated domain settings, and group of IP address pools available for assignment.

NEW QUESTION 93
Which algorithm do snapshots and clones leverage to maximize efficiency and effectiveness?

A. Continuous Data Protection
B. Copy-on-Write
C. Split-mirror
D. Redirect-On-Write

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the Dell Unity: Data Reduction Technical White Paper1, snapshots and clones on Dell Unity use the Copy-on-Write (CoW) algorithm to maximize efficiency and effectiveness. CoW is a technique that defers the copying of data until it is modified. This means that snapshots and clones only consume space when changes are made to the source or the clone, respectively. CoW also preserves the original data in case of a rollback or recovery operation.

NEW QUESTION 96
A customer has a newly-deployed AHV cluster with nodes that have 2.x 10 GBE and 2.x interface. The customer wants to use all available network interfaces to provide connectivity to the VMs.
Which option should the administrator use to achieve this while remaining consistent with Nutanix recommendations?

A. Create separate VLANs that map 10GbE and 1GbE interfaces.
B. Createbond1 on virbr0 and add the 1GbE interfaces to it for VM use.
C. Create a second bond on br0 on each host and assign the 1 GbE interfaces to it.
D. Create a second bridge on each host and assign the 1GbE interfaces to it.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the web search results, one of the best practices for Nutanix AHV networking is to create a second bridge on each host and assign the 1GbE interfaces to it3. This way, the customer can use both 10GbE and 1GbE interfaces for VM traffic, and also benefit from network isolation and redundancy.

NEW QUESTION 101
An administrator is configuring data protection and DR for a multi-tier application. All VMs must be protected at the same time.
What must the administrator do to meet this requirement?

A. Create a consistency group for each VM with identical schedules
B. Create a consistency group for the application and place all VMs in it
C. Create a protection domain for the application and select auto-protect related entities
D. Create a protection domain for each VM with identical schedules

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the web search results, a consistency group is a group of related applications or services that must be recovered together in order to work properly, and this means more than being recovered at the same time67. They also typically need to be recovered to the same point in time6. Therefore, to meet the requirement of protecting all VMs of a multi-tier application at the same time, the administrator must create a consistency group for the application and place all VMs in it8. This way, the administrator can apply data protection policies and schedules to the entire consistency group as a single unit8.

NEW QUESTION 103
Refer to the Exhibit:

An administrator receives complaints of poor performance in a particular VM.
Based on the VM performance metric, what is the most likely cause of this behavior?

A. Oplog is full cannot serve IO request from this VM.
B. The host??s CPU is severely overloaded.
C. SSD tier is not big enough to serve workloads?? IOPS demand.
D. The VM needs more vCPUs

Answer: B

Explanation:
Based on the VM performance metrics shown in the exhibit, the most likely cause of the poor performance in the particular VM is that the host??s CPU is severely overloaded. This is indicated by the high percentage of Hypervisor CPU Ready Time, which is shown as 96% in the CPU ready chart. CPU Ready Time is a metric that shows the amount of time a VM is ready to run but is unable to run because the host CPU resources are not available. In a healthy environment, this value is typically low. A high percentage indicates that the VMs are waiting for available CPU cycles, which means the CPU is not able to schedule the VM effectively, often due to overcommitment or heavy CPU load.
When the CPU ready time is consistently high, it is a clear indicator that the VM is frequently waiting for CPU resources, which can lead to performance issues such as sluggishness or delays in processing. It is not related to the storage subsystem (Oplog fullness or SSD tier size), nor directly to the number of vCPUs assigned to the VM. While adding more vCPUs might seem like a solution, it could actually exacerbate the issue if the host is already CPU constrained.
To resolve this issue, an administrator should consider balancing the load across the hosts more effectively, possibly by using Nutanix's built-in automation and balancing features, or by scaling out the cluster to add more CPU resources. It is also advisable to check for any VMs with unusually high CPU demand and to adjust resource allocation as needed. Nutanix provides extensive documentation and guidelines in their Resource Management Guide to help administrators identify and resolve such performance issues.

NEW QUESTION 106
A two-node ROBO cluster is configured with a witness VM.
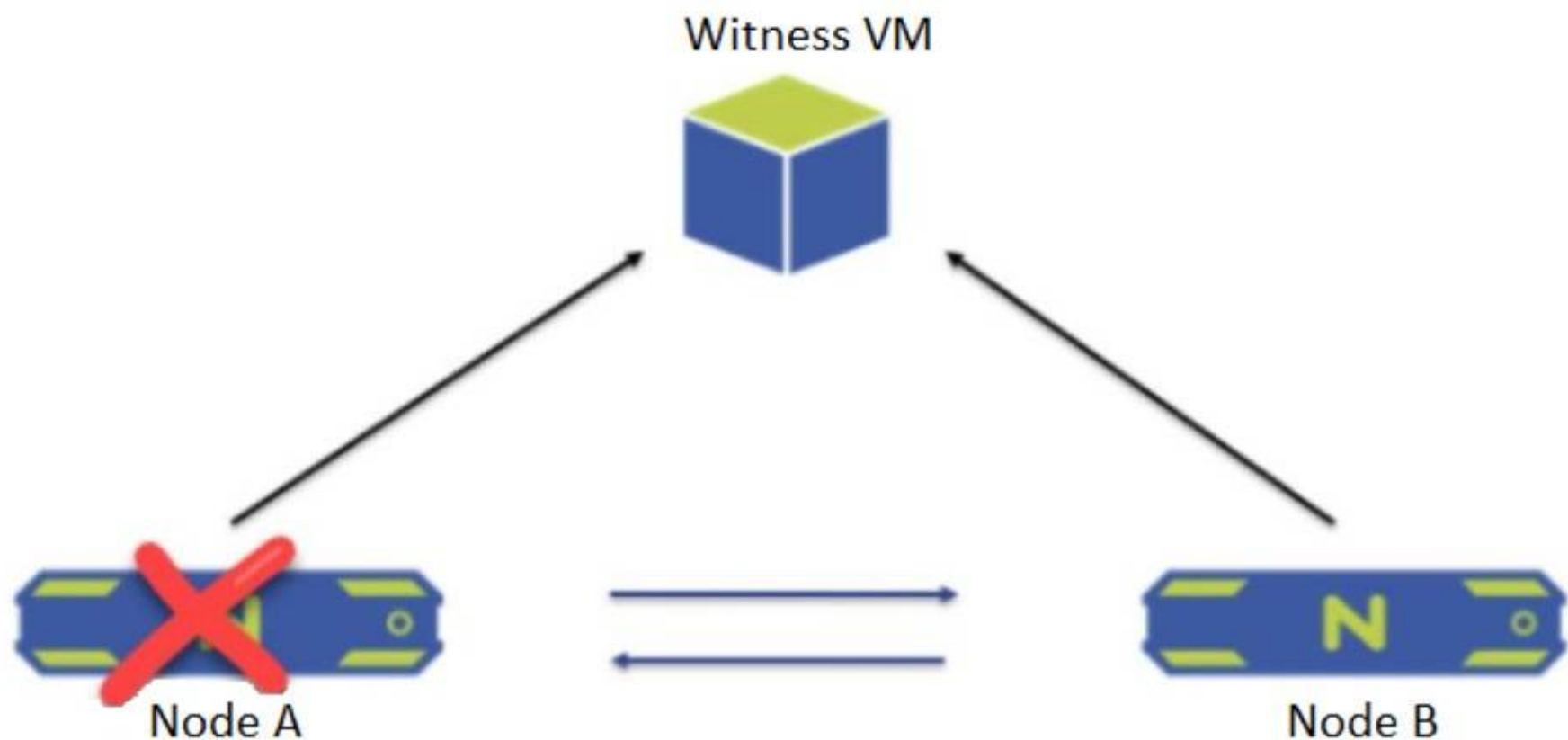
What happens when Node A goes down?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 110
An administrator has set up a local web server accessible to the Nutanix clusters.
Which two steps are required to set up LCM for an environment without Internet access? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 111
Microsegmentation was recently enabled in a Nutanix environment. The administrator wants to leverage Prism Central to create a policy that will block all traffic regardless of direction, between two groups of VMs identified by their category.
Which policy should be used to meet this requirement?

A. An Application Security Policy
B. A Quarantine Policy
C. A Whitelist-Based Policy
D. An Isolation Environment Policy

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the web search results, the policy that should be used to meet this requirement is an Isolation Environment Policy. An Isolation Environment Policy is a type of security policy that can be created in Prism Central using Flow Network Security, which is a feature that provides microsegmentation and network security for Nutanix environments1. An Isolation Environment Policy allows the administrator to isolate a group of VMs from another group of VMs based on their categories, and block all traffic between them regardless of direction2. This policy can be useful for creating isolated environments for testing, development, or compliance purposes2.

NEW QUESTION 116
Refer to Exhibit.

Data Resiliency Status

FAULT DOMAIN TYPE: HOST

COMPONENT	FAILURES TOLERABLE	MESSAGE
Static Configuration	1	
Erasure Code Strip Size	1	
Stargate Health	1	
Metadata	1	
Oplog	1	
ZooKeeper	1	
Extent Groups	1	

An administrator increases the cluster RF to 3. The containers are not modified.
What will the new values in the data resiliency dashboard be for FAILURES TOLERABLE for the Zookeeper and Extent Groups components?

A. Zookeeper = 1 and Extent Groups = 1
B. Zookeeper = 2 and Extent Groups = 2
C. Zookeeper = 2 and Extent Groups = 1
D. Zookeeper = 1 and Extent Groups = 2

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the web search results, the cluster redundancy factor (RF) determines how many copies of the cluster metadata and configuration data are stored on different nodes. By default, the cluster RF is 2, which means that there are three copies of the Zookeeper and Cassandra data on the cluster. If the cluster RF is increased to 3, then there will be five copies of the Zookeeper and Cassandra data on the cluster12. This means that the Zookeeper component can tolerate two failures, as it can still operate with a quorum of three nodes out of five3.
However, the container replication factor (RF) determines how many copies of the VM data and oplog are stored on different nodes. The container RF can be set independently for each container, and it can be different from the cluster RF. For example, a container can have RF 2 even if the cluster has RF 34. In this case, the container will only have two copies of the VM data and oplog on the cluster, regardless of the cluster RF. This means that the Extent Groups component can only tolerate one failure, as it needs at least one copy of the VM data and oplog to be available5.
Therefore, if the administrator increases the cluster RF to 3, but does not modify the containers, then the new values in the data resiliency dashboard will be Zookeeper = 2 and Extent Groups = 1.

NEW QUESTION 117
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. This is because the VMs that are isolated need to communicate with the firewall VM through a private network, and the firewall VM needs to communicate with the external network through a public network. The internal VLAN is a logical network that can be created and managed by AHV1. If the firewall VM does not have a NIC on the internal VLAN, it will not be able to route traffic between the isolated VMs and the outside world.

NEW QUESTION 122
Which best practice should be followed when creating a bond in a Nutanix cluster?

A. Place NICs of different speeds within the same bond
B. Configure the bond to use LACP
C. Only utilize NICs of the same speed within the same bond
D. Use the default bond configuration after installation

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: https://next.nutanix.com/blog-40/maximum-performance-from-acropolis- hypervisor-and-openvswitch-6312

NEW QUESTION 127
When VM HA Reservation is enabled, what is the expected behavior for all failed VMs in the event of a host failure?

A. Restart on a best-effort basis if resources are available
B. Perform a live migration to other hosts in the AHV cluster
C. Restart on other hosts in the AHV cluster
D. Perform a live migration on a best-effort basis if resources are available

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: http://www.nutanixpedia.com/p/configuring-ha.html

NEW QUESTION 132
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:
According to section 6 of the exam blueprint guide1, one of the topics covered is VM placement options. When creating a new VM on an AHV cluster, there are two ways to determine its initial placement:
? Automatic placement: The Acropolis Dynamic Scheduler (ADS) selects a host that provides adequate resources for the VM??s configuration, such as CPU, memory, disk space, and network bandwidth. ADS also considers factors such as host load, power state, availability domains, and affinity rules.
? Manual placement: The administrator can specify a host or a host group where
they want to place the VM.

NEW QUESTION 134
An administrator has an AHV cluster that is comprised of 4 nodes with the following configuration in each node:
CPU:2 each 2.4GHz, 12 core Memory: 256GB
Disk: 6 each 1.92 SSD
A VM with 16 vCPUs and 96GB of RAM is being created on the cluster.
How should the administrator configure the VM to assure optimal performance?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 135
After the initial configuration and upgrade of NCC, the administrator notices these critical alerts:
. IPMI 10.7.133.33 is using default password
. Host 10.7.133.25 is using default password
. CVM 10.7.133.31 is using default password
Which two initial cluster configuration tasks were missed during the deployment process? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The critical alerts listed are indicating that the default passwords are still in use for IPMI, the host, and the Controller Virtual Machine (CVM). This suggests that the passwords for these components were not changed from the default during the initial cluster configuration and deployment process, which is a critical security practice.
* A. CVM password changes: The alert for the CVM using the default password indicates that the CVM password has not been changed. It is a standard security measure to change
default passwords to prevent unauthorized access.
* C. Host password changes: Similarly, the alert for the host using the default password indicates that the default password for the host has not been updated. This applies to the passwords used to access the hypervisor host directly.
Changing default passwords is a critical step in securing the Nutanix environment. This is highlighted in Nutanix's best practices and security guidelines, which recommend changing default passwords as part of the initial configuration to ensure that the environment is not left vulnerable to unauthorized access due to known default credentials. This process is typically part of the initial setup procedures outlined in the Nutanix documentation for cluster deployment and security configuration.
The IPMI alert also points to the need for changing default passwords, but since IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) is not specifically mentioned in the provided options, it falls under the broader category of host-level password changes, which would be covered by option C.
BIOS password changes (Option B) and Password policy changes (Option D) are also important but were not directly flagged by the alerts mentioned. BIOS password changes are usually a separate task and not indicated by the alerts given, while password policy changes are related to the policies governing password complexity and rotation rather than the initial password setup.

NEW QUESTION 140
An Administrator is working on a one-node ROBO cluster configurations Which statement is true for this configuration?

A. Witness vm required to break cluster quoram
B. Supported hardware is NX-1175-G5 and G6
C. witness vm should be 8vcp and 20gb ram
D. the minimum RPO 8 hours required

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://www.nutanix.com/blog/unlocking-the-roboedge-it-landscape-with-the- launch-of-nutanix-1-node-cluster

NEW QUESTION 141
An Administrator has been asked to deploy VMs using a specific image. The image has been configured with settings and applications that will be used by engineering to develop a new product by the company.
The image is not available on the desired cluster, but it is available in other cluster associated with Prism Central.
Why isno??t the image available?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144
What is the minimum time a newly created Deduplication storage policy takes to apply to the VMs in the container?
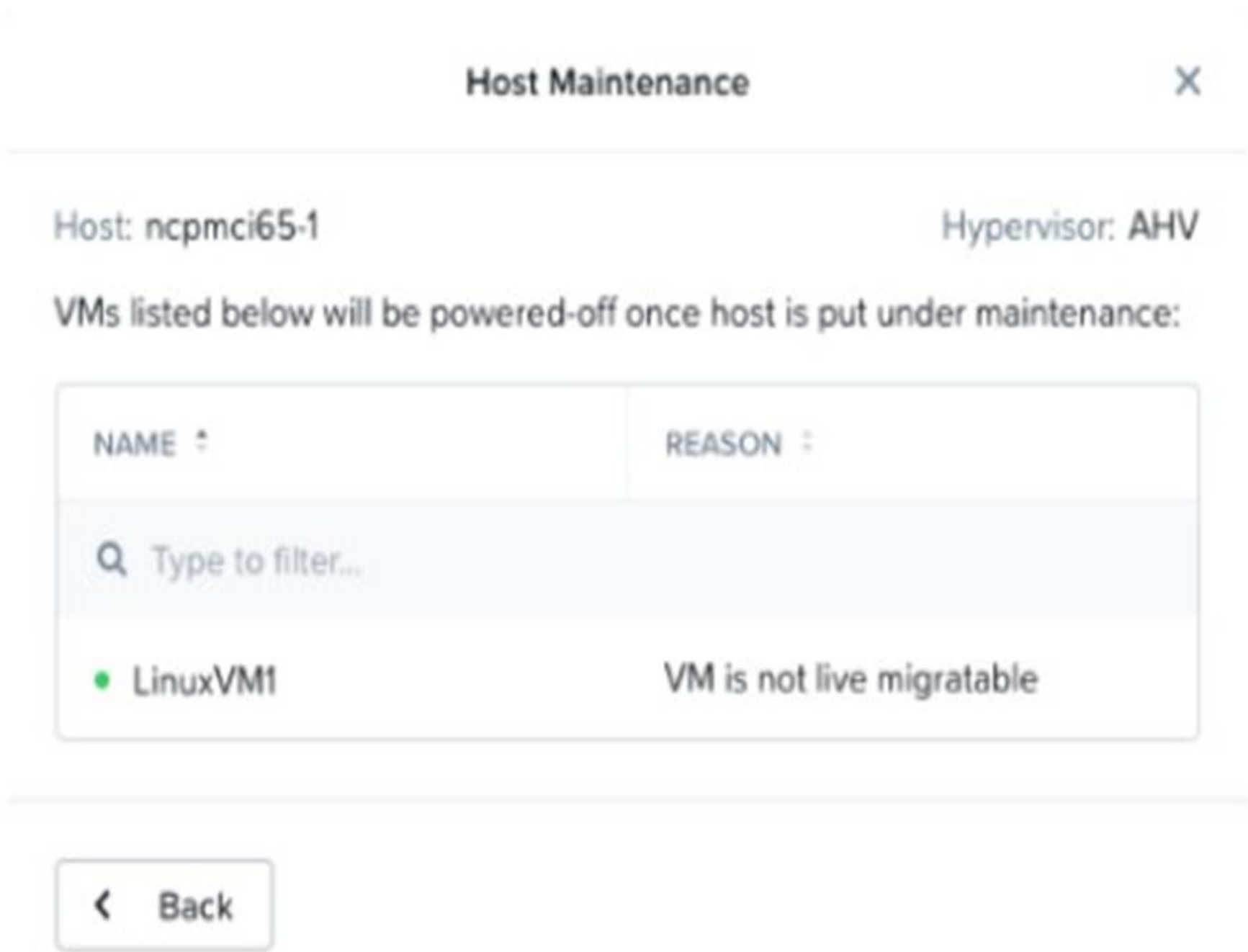
A. 5 Minutes
B. 10 minutes
C. 30 minutes
D. 60 minutes

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Prism-Central- Guide-vpc_2023_3:mul-cluster-storage-policy-pc-c.html

NEW QUESTION 147
Refer to Exhibit:

Host Maintenance ✕

Host: ncpmci65-1   Hypervisor: **AHV**

VMs listed below will be powered-off once host is put under maintenance:

NAME ⌄	REASON ⋮
🔍 Type to filter...	
● LinuxVM1	VM is not live migratable

‹ Back

An administrator is trying to put a node into maintenance mode but receives the message shown in the exhibit.
What is a potential reason for this dialog?

A. LinuxVM1 uses a vDisks stored in a RF1 Datastore
B. LinuxVM1 uses a Volume Group
C. LinuxVM1 uses a virtual GPU.
D. LinuxVM1 uses e vDisks stored in a RF3 Datastore

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Community1, host maintenance mode is used to safely migrate all the user virtual machines (VMs) in the host and make sure no VMs are running on the node. If a VM can??t be migrated to another host, you need to shut down the VM for the host to enter into maintenance mode.
According to The Virtualist2, a storage container is a logical segmentation of a storage pool that can be mounted as an NFS datastore on ESXi hosts. You can choose a replication factor (RF) for each storage container, which determines how many copies of data are stored across different nodes.

NEW QUESTION 148
Refer to Exhibit:

An administrator is trying to create a custom alert policy for all VMs. Why is the Alert warning if field greyed cut?

A. The Alert critical if threshold is set.
B. The Behavioral Anomaly threshold is set.
C. The Enable Policy option checked.
D. The Auto resolve alerts option is checked.

Answer: B

Explanation:
 when you create a custom alert policy, you can choose between two types of thresholds: Static Threshold and Behavioral Anomaly. Static Threshold allows you to set a fixed value for the metric that triggers the alert. Behavioral Anomaly allows you to use machine learning to detect abnormal behavior based on historical data. If you select Behavioral Anomaly as the threshold type, you cannot set a warning level for the alert. You can only set a critical level that indicates how much deviation from normal behavior is considered an anomaly3. Therefore, the Alert warning if field is greyed out when you select Behavioral Anomaly.

NEW QUESTION 149
Refer to exhibit:

Refer to the exhibit.
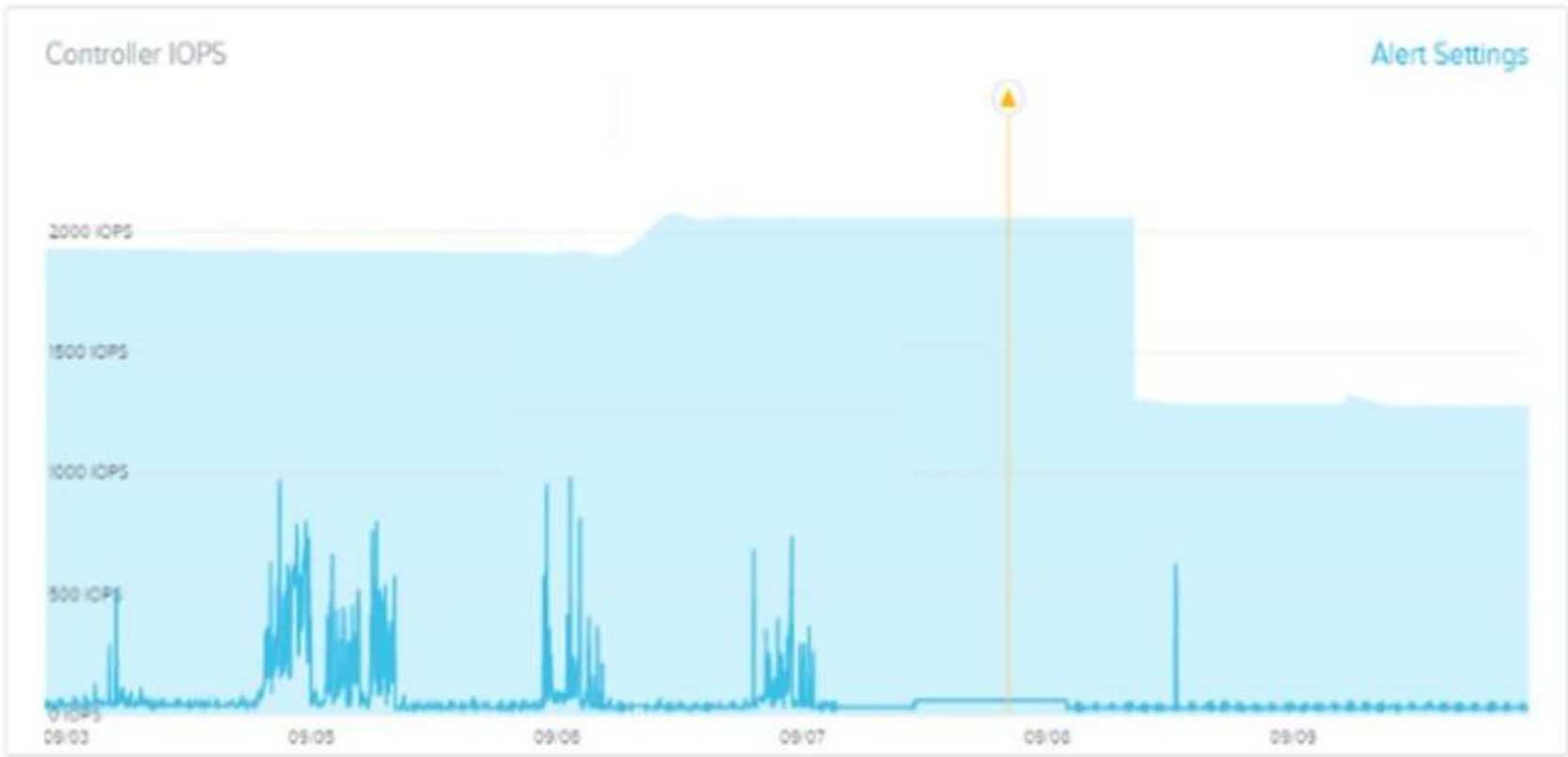
Why has an anomaly been triggered?

A. Controller reached 2500 IOPS.
B. Observed IOPS exceed normal values.
C. Normal Controller behavior has increased.
D. Observed values do not match predicted values.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 153
Upon logging into Prism Central, an administrator notices high cluster latency. How can the administrator analyze data with the least number of steps or actions?

A. Modify Data Density in the main Prism Central dashboard.
B. Click on the chart in the widget to expand the data elements.
C. Take note of the duster name and create a new Analysis chart.
D. Click the cluster name in the cluster quick access widget.

Answer: B

Explanation:
 According to the Nutanix Prism Central Guide, you can click on any chart in a widget to expand it and view more details about the data elements.

NEW QUESTION 156
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