



ExamsIndex
Practice Materials & Tests

DEMO VERSION

Nutanix

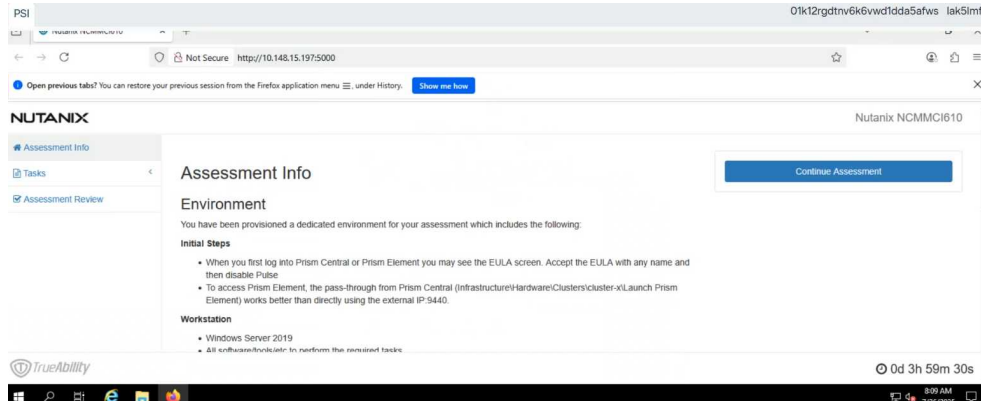
NCM-MCI Exam

Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure v6.5

Exam Latest Version: 6.1

Question 1. (Single Select)

Refer to the exhibit.



Environment

You have been provisioned a dedicated environment for your assessment which includes the following:

Initial Steps

- When you first log into Prism Central or Prism Element you may see the EULA screen. Accept the EULA with any name and then disable Pulse
- To access Prism Element, the pass-through from Prism Central (Infrastructure\Hardware\Clusters\cluster-x\Launch Prism Element) works better than directly using the external IP:9440.

Workstation

- Windows Server 2019
- All software/tools/etc to perform the required tasks
- Nutanix Documentation and whitepapers can be found in Desktop\Files\Documentation and Desktop\Files\Documentation 6.10
- Note that the Workstation is the system you are currently logged into

- Windows Server 2019
- All software/tools/etc to perform the required tasks
- Nutanix Documentation and whitepapers can be found in Desktop\Files\Documentation and Desktop\Files\Documentation 6.10
- Note that the Workstation is the system you are currently logged into

Nutanix Cluster

- There are two clusters provided, connected to one Prism Central. The connection information for the relevant cluster will be displayed to the right of the question. Please make sure you are working on the correct cluster for each item. Please ignore any licensing violations.

Important Notes

- If the text is too small and hard to read, or you cannot see all of the GUI, you can increase/decrease the zoom of the browser with **CTRL +** and **CTRL -** (the plus and minus keys)

← → ↻ Not Secure http://10.148.15.197:5000/assessment/1.1/

NUTANIX

Assessment Info

Tasks

Task 1

Task 2

Task 3

Task 4

Task 5

Task 6

Task 7

Task 8

Task 1

Instructions Notes Feedback ☐ Flag for review?

Perform the following task(s).

A newly created Windows VM "SQL02" is experiencing poor storage performance when compared to "SQL01" running within the same cluster, on the same storage container.

The cluster is in a healthy state.

Create a new session named Monitor SQL02 with meaningful metrics. Right click on the session page and click Select All then paste this into Notepad and save it as Task 1.txt on the desktop.

Also, save the analysis as a report named "MonitorSQL02" and send the report as a PDF on a daily basis to perf_group@ACE.org. Reports should not be retained. If any new objects need to be created, use `monitorvm2` in the name.

Environment Info

Prism Central Web Console

- admin / yKZUJCME7V*
- nutanix / UJ2x0!DEXGY

Cluster 1

CVM external IP : 34.53.118.63

CVM DR IP: 172.30.0.6

- admin / 9Fw08!3QW4XJ
- nutanix / GNP*FE2504XWZ
- root / KR*6HY00z5E8

TrueAbility

Prism Central Web Console

- admin / yKZUJCME7V*
- nutanix / UJ2x0!DEXGY

Cluster 1

CVM external IP : 34.53.118.63

CVM DR IP: 172.30.0.6

- admin / 9Fw08!3QW4XJ
- nutanix / GNP*FE2504XWZ
- root / KR*6HY00z5E8

Cluster 2

CVM external IP : 34.82.155.5

CVM DR IP : 172.30.0.4

- admin / 5*K30fA76X
- nutanix / N*3F*M1E7ZT9

Task1 A newly created Windows VM “SQL02” is experiencing poor storage performance when compared to “SQL01” running within the same cluster, on the same storage container. The cluster is in a healthy state. Create a new session named Monitor SQL02 with meaningful metrics. Right click on the session page and click Select All then paste this into Notepad and save it as Task 1.txt on the desktop. Also, save the analysis as a report named “MonitorSQL02” and send the report as a PDF on a daily basis to perf_group@ACME.org. Reports should not be retained. If any new objects need to be created, use monitorvm2 in the name. Finally, correct the issue within “SQL02” Notes: Do not power on the VMs. While you will be creating a session, you will need to examine the VM configurations to determine the issue. Do not delete the VM to resolve the issue, any other destructive change is acceptable

A: See the Explanation

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

This is a classic Nutanix performance troubleshooting scenario. The issue is almost certainly that the VM was created using the wrong Disk Bus Type (IDE or SATA instead of SCSI).

Here is the step-by-step solution to complete Task 1.

Part 1: Analysis and Reporting

Create the Session

Log in to Prism Central (or Prism Element, depending on the exam environment, but Analysis is

usually a PC feature).

Navigate to Operations -> Analysis.

Click New Session.

Name: Monitor SQL02

Entity: Search for and select the VM named SQL02.

Metrics: Since the issue is storage performance, search for and add these specific metrics:

Hypervisor IOPS (or Controller IOPS)

Hypervisor IO Latency (or Controller IO Latency)

Hypervisor IO Bandwidth

Click Save.

Save Session Data (Task 1.txt)

Open the "Monitor SQL02" session you just created.

(Per instructions): Right-click anywhere on the chart/data area -> Click Select All.

Copy the selected text (Ctrl+C).

Open Notepad on the provided desktop.

Paste the data.

Save the file as Task 1.txt on the Desktop.

Create and Schedule the Report

While still in the Analysis session, click the Create Report (or "Add to Report") button.

Report Name: MonitorSQL02

Report Settings:

Format: PDF

Frequency: Daily

Email Recipient: perf_group@ACME.org

Retention: 0 (or "Do not retain", as requested).

Note: If the system forces you to create a new Report object and MonitorSQL02 is rejected, use monitorvm2 as the name per the instructions.

Save/Schedule the report.

Part 2: Diagnose and Fix the Issue

The Issue:

VM SQL02 was likely created with its data disks set to IDE or SATA.

Why this causes poor performance: IDE/SATA are emulated hardware with high CPU overhead and low queue depths (single-threaded).

The Standard: SQL01 (the healthy VM) is using SCSI, which is multithreaded and optimized for virtualization.

The Fix (Steps):

Navigate to the VM list in Prism.

Select SQL02 and click Update (or Edit).

Scroll down to the Disks section.

Identify the data disk(s). You will see the Bus Type listed as IDE or SATA.

Do not delete the VM. instead, perform a disk conversion (destructive change to the disk is allowed, but we want to keep the data).

Method to Convert (Clone to SCSI):

Hover over the IDE/SATA disk to see the path/filename of the vDisk (or write it down).

Click Add New Disk.

Operation: select Clone from ADSF file.

Path: Browse to the storage container and select the file associated with the current IDE disk.

Bus Type: Select SCSI (This is the critical fix).

Index: Ensure it doesn't conflict with existing disks (usually index 1 or higher for data).

Click Add.

Once the new SCSI disk is added, find the original IDE/SATA disk and click the X to remove it.

Click Save.

Note: You do not need to power on the VM to verify. The change from IDE to SCSI allows the VM to use the Nutanix VirtIO drivers for maximum storage performance.

Question 2. (Single Select)

Task4

An administrator will be deploying Flow Networking and needs to validate that the environment, specifically switch vs1, is appropriately configured. Only VPC traffic should be carried by the switch.

Four versions each of two possible commands have been placed in Desktop\Files\Network\flow.txt. Remove the hash mark (#) from the front of correct First command and correct Second command and save the file.

Only one hash mark should be removed from each section. Do not delete or copy lines, do not add additional lines. Any changes other than removing two hash marks (#) will result in no credit.

Also, SSH directly to any AHV node (not a CVM) in the cluster and from the command line display an overview of the Open vSwitch configuration. Copy and paste this to a new text file named Desktop\Files\Network\AHVswitch.txt.

Note: You will not be able to use the 192.168.5.0 network in this environment.

First command

```
#net.update_vpc_traffic_config virtual_switch=vs0
```

```
net.update_vpc_traffic_config virtual_switch=vs1
```

```
#net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config virtual_switch=vs0
```

```
#net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config virtual_switch=vs1
```

Second command

```
#net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config permit_all_traffic=true
```

```
net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config permit_vpc_traffic=true
```

```
#net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config permit_all_traffic=false
```

```
#net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config permit_vpc_traffic=false
```

A: See the Explanation for step by step solution

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

First, you need to open the Prism Central CLI from the Windows Server 2019 workstation. You can do this by clicking on the Start menu and typing "Prism Central CLI". Then, you need to log in with the credentials provided to you.

Second, you need to run the two commands that I have already given you in Desktop\Files\Network\flow.txt. These commands are:

```
net.update_vpc_traffic_config virtual_switch=vs1 net.update_vpc_east_west_traffic_config  
permit_vpc_traffic=true
```

These commands will update the virtual switch that carries the VPC traffic to vs1, and update the VPC east-west traffic configuration to allow only VPC traffic. You can verify that these commands have been executed successfully by running the command:

```
net.get_vpc_traffic_config
```

This command will show you the current settings of the virtual switch and the VPC east-west traffic configuration.

Third, you need to SSH directly to any AHV node (not a CVM) in the cluster and run the command:

```
ovs-vsctl show
```

This command will display an overview of the Open vSwitch configuration on the AHV node. You can copy and paste the output of this command to a new text file named Desktop\Files\Network\AHVswitch.txt.

You can use any SSH client such as PuTTY or Windows PowerShell to connect to the AHV node. You will need the IP address and the credentials of the AHV node, which you can find in Prism Element or Prism Central.

remove # from greens

On AHV execute:

```
sudo ovs-vsctl show
```

CVM access	AHV access	command
------------	------------	---------

nutanix@NTNX-A-CVM:192.168.10.5:~\$	ssh root@192.168.10.2	"ovs-vsctl show"
-------------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------

Open AHVswitch.txt and copy paste output

Question 3. (Single Select)

Task 5

An administrator has been informed that a new workload requires a logically segmented network to meet security requirements.

Network configuration:

VLAN: 667

Network: 192.168.0.0

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

DNS server: 34.82.231.220

Default Gateway: 192.168.0.1

Domain: cyberdyne.net

IP Pool: 192.168.9.100-200

DHCP Server IP: 192.168.0.2

Configure the cluster to meet the requirements for the new workload if new objects are required, start the name with 667.

A: See the Explanation for step by step solution

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

To configure the cluster to meet the requirements for the new workload, you need to do the following steps:

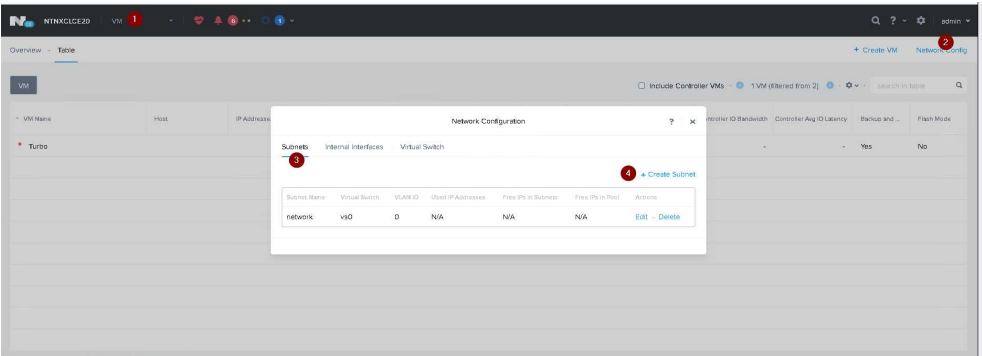
Create a new VLAN with ID 667 on the cluster. You can do this by logging in to Prism Element and going to Network Configuration > VLANs > Create VLAN. Enter 667 as the VLAN ID and a name for the VLAN, such as 667_VLAN.

Create a new network segment with the network details provided. You can do this by logging in to Prism Central and going to Network > Network Segments > Create Network Segment. Enter a name for the network segment, such as 667_Network_Segment, and select 667_VLAN as the VLAN. Enter 192.168.0.0 as the Network Address and 255.255.255.0 as the Subnet Mask. Enter 192.168.0.1 as the Default Gateway and 34.82.231.220 as the DNS Server. Enter cyberdyne.net as the Domain Name.

Create a new IP pool with the IP range provided. You can do this by logging in to Prism Central and going to Network > IP Pools > Create IP Pool. Enter a name for the IP pool, such as 667_IP_Pool, and select 667_Network_Segment as the Network Segment. Enter 192.168.9.100 as the Starting IP Address and 192.168.9.200 as the Ending IP Address.

Configure the DHCP server with the IP address provided. You can do this by logging in to Prism Central and going to Network > DHCP Servers > Create DHCP Server. Enter a name for the

DHCP server, such as 667_DHCP_Server, and select 667_Network_Segment as the Network Segment. Enter 192.168.0.2 as the IP Address and select 667_IP_Pool as the IP Pool.



Create Subnet

☒ DHCP Settings

Domain Name Servers (Comma Separated)

34.82.231.22010

Domain Search (Comma Separated)

cyberdyne.net11

Domain Name

cyberdyne12

TFTP Server Name

Boot File Name

IP Address Pool

Cancel

Save

Create Subnet

cyberdyne.net

Domain Name

cyberdyne

TFTP Server Name

Boot File Name

IP Address Pools ?

+ Create Pool 13

No pools added.

☐ Override DHCP server ?

Cancel Save

Create Subnet

Boot File Name

IP Address Pools ?

+ Create Pool

Start Address	End Address
192.168.9.100 14	192.168.9.200

☒ Override DHCP server ? 15

DHCP Server IP Address

192.168.0.2 16

Cancel Save 17

Question 4. (Single Select)

Task 6

An administrator has requested the commands needed to configure traffic segmentation on an unconfigured node. The nodes have four uplinks which already have been added to the default bridge. The default bridge should have eth0 and eth1 configured as active/passive, with eth2 and eth3 assigned to the segmented traffic and configured to take advantage of both links with no changes to the physical network components.

The administrator has started the work and saved it in Desktop\Files\Network\unconfigured.txt

Replacle any x in the file with the appropriate character or string Do not delete existing lines or add new lines.

Note: you will not be able to run these commands on any available clusters.

Unconfigured.txt

```
manage_ovs --bond_name brX-up --bond_mode xxxxxxxxxxxx --interfaces ethX,ethX
update_uplinks
```

```
manage_ovs --bridge_name brX-up --interfaces ethX,ethX --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode
xxxxxxxxxxxx update_uplinks
```

A: See the Explanation for step by step solution

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

To configure traffic segmentation on an unconfigured node, you need to run the following commands on the node:

```
manage_ovs --bond_name br0-up --bond_mode active-backup --interfaces eth0,eth1
update_uplinks manage_ovs --bridge_name br0-up --interfaces eth2,eth3 --bond_name bond1
--bond_mode balance-slb update_uplinks
```

These commands will create a bond named br0-up with eth0 and eth1 as active and passive interfaces, and assign it to the default bridge. Then, they will create another bond named bond1 with eth2 and eth3 as active interfaces, and assign it to the same bridge. This will enable traffic segmentation for the node, with eth2 and eth3 dedicated to the segmented traffic and configured to use both links in a load-balancing mode.

I have replaced the x in the file Desktop\Files\Network\unconfigured.txt with the appropriate character or string for you. You can find the updated file in Desktop\Files\Network\configured.txt.

```
manage_ovs --bond_name br0-up --bond_mode active-backup --interfaces eth0,eth1  
update_uplinks
```

```
manage_ovs --bridge_name br1-up --interfaces eth2,eth3 --bond_name bond1 --bond_mode  
balance_slb update_uplinks
```

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=BP-2071-AHV-Networking:ovs-command-line-configuration.html>

Question 5. (Single Select)

Task 7

An administrator has environment that will soon be upgraded to 6.5. In the meantime, they need to implement log and apply a security policy named Staging_Production, such that not VM in the Staging Environment can communicate with any VM in the production Environment,

Configure the environment to satisfy this requirement.

Note: All other configurations not indicated must be left at their default values.

A: See the Explanation for step by step solution

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

To configure the environment to satisfy the requirement of implementing a security policy named Staging_Production, such that no VM in the Staging Environment can communicate with any VM in the production Environment, you need to do the following steps:

Log in to Prism Central and go to Network > Security Policies > Create Security Policy. Enter Staging_Production as the name of the security policy and select Cluster A as the cluster.

In the Scope section, select VMs as the entity type and add the VMs that belong to the Staging Environment and the Production Environment as the entities. You can use tags or categories to filter the VMs based on their environment.

In the Rules section, create a new rule with the following settings:

Direction: Bidirectional

Protocol: Any

Source: Staging Environment

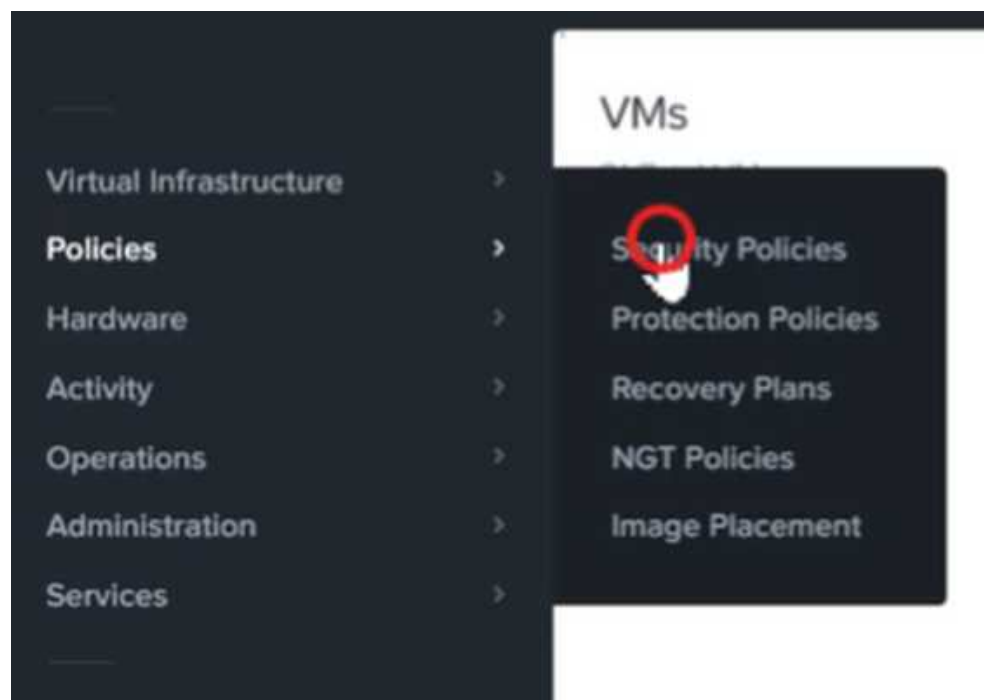
Destination: Production Environment

Action: Deny

Save the security policy and apply it to the cluster.

This will create a security policy that will block any traffic between the VMs in the Staging Environment and the VMs in the Production Environment. You can verify that the security policy is working by trying to ping or access any VM in the Production Environment from any VM in the Staging Environment, or vice versa

a. You should not be able to do so.



☐ ▼

Create Security Policy

Type name to filter by

Name

Staging_Production

Purpose

Isolate Staging_Production

Isolate This Category

Environment: Staging

From This Category

Environment: Production

☐ Apply the Isolation only within a subset of the data center

Advanced Configuration

Policy Hit Logs ⓘ ☐ Disabled

Cancel

Apply Now

Save and Monitor



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