



NCP-US^{Q&As}

Nutanix Certified Professional – Unified Storage (NCP-US) v6 exam

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QUESTION 1

Which two prerequisites are needed when deploying Objects to a Nutanix cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. Microsegmentation is enabled.
- B. Data Services IP is configured on the PI
- C. DNS is configured on the PE.
- D. AHV IPAM is disabled on the VLAN used for Objects.

Correct Answer: AB

References: Nutanix Objects Administration Guide1

QUESTION 2

Which two platform are currently supported for Smart Tiering? (Choose two.)

- A. Google Cloud Storage
- B. AWS Standard
- C. Wasabi
- D. Azure Blob

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: The two platforms that are currently supported for Smart Tiering are AWS Standard and Azure Blob. Smart Tiering is a feature that allows administrators to tier data from Files to cloud storage based on file age, file size, and file type. Smart Tiering can help reduce the storage cost and optimize the performance of Files. Smart Tiering currently supports AWS Standard and Azure Blob as the cloud storage platforms, and more platforms will be added in the future. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 99; Nutanix Files Solution Guide, page 11

QUESTION 3

An administrator is tasked with creating an Objects store with the following settings:

Medium Performance (around 10,000 requests per second) 10 TiB capacity Versioning disabled Hosted on an AHV cluster

immediately after creation, the administrator is asked to change the name of Objects store

Who will the administrator achieve this request?

- A. Enable versioning and then rename the Object store, disable versioning
- B. The Objects store can only be renamed if hosted on ESXI.



C. Delete and recreate a new Objects store with the updated name

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The administrator can achieve this request by deleting and recreating a new Objects store with the updated name. Objects is a feature that allows users to create and manage object storage clusters on a Nutanix cluster. Objects clusters can provide S3- compatible access to buckets and objects for various applications and users. Objects clusters can be created and configured in Prism Central. However, once an Objects cluster is created, its name cannot be changed or edited. Therefore, the only way to change the name of an Objects cluster is to delete the existing cluster and create a new cluster with the updated name. References: Nutanix Objects User Guide, page 9; Nutanix Objects Solution Guide, page 8

QUESTION 4

A healthcare administrator configure a Nutanix cluster with the following requirements:

Enable for long-term data retention of large files Data should be kept for two years Deletion or overwrite of the data must not be allowed

Which Nutanix-enabled technology should the administrator employ to satisfy these requirements?

- A. Files-Connected share
- B. Files-Read-only share
- C. Objects-WORM with versioning
- D. Objects-Life Cycle Policy

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Nutanix-enabled technology that meets these requirements is Objects -WORM with versioning. WORM (Write-Once Read-Many) is a feature that prevents anyone from modifying or deleting data in a bucket while the policy is active. WORM policies help comply with strict data retention regulations that mandate how long specific data must be stored. Versioning is a feature that keeps multiple versions of an object in a bucket whenever it is overwritten or deleted. Versioning policies help preserve previous versions of an object for backup or recovery purposes. By enabling WORM and versioning for an Objects bucket, the administrator can ensure that data is kept for two years without being deleted or overwritten. References: Nutanix Objects User Guide, page 17; Nutanix Objects Solution Guide, page 9

QUESTION 5

An existing Object bucket was created for backups with these requirements:

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WORM policy of one year

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Versioning policy of one year

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Lifecycle policy of three years

A recent audit has reported a compliance failure. Data that should be retained for three years has been deleted prematurely.

How should the administrator resolve the compliance failure within Objects?

- A. Modify the existing bucket versioning policy from one year to three years.
- B. Recreate a new bucket with the retention policy of three years.
- C. Modify the existing bucket WORM policy from one year to three years.
- D. Create a tiering policy to store deleted data on cold storage for three years.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The administrator should resolve the compliance failure within Objects by modifying the existing bucket WORM (Write-Once Read-Many) policy from one year to three years. WORM is a feature that prevents anyone from modifying or deleting data in a bucket while the policy is active. WORM policies help comply with strict data retention regulations that mandate how long specific data must be stored. The administrator can extend the WORM retention period for a bucket at any time, but cannot reduce it or delete it. By extending the WORM policy from one year to three years, the administrator can ensure that data in the bucket is retained for the required duration and not deleted prematurely. References: Nutanix Objects User Guide, page 17; Nutanix Objects Solution Guide, page 9

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