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QUESTION 1

An administrator is able to review and modify objects in a registered ESXI cluster from a PE instance, but when the administrator attempts to deploy an Objects cluster to the same ESXi cluster, the error that is shown in the exhibit is shown. What is the appropriate configuration to verify to allow successful Objects cluster deployment to this ESXi cluster?

A. Ensure that vCenter in PE cluster is registered using FQDN and that vCenter details in Objects UI are using FQDN.

B. Replace the expired self-signed SSL certificate for the Object Store with a non-expired \\' signed by a valid Certificate Authority.

C. Replace the expired self-signed SSL certificate for the Object Store with a non-expired self signed SSL certificate.

D. Ensure that vCenter in PE cluster is registered using FQDN and that vCenter details in Objects UI are using IP address.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The appropriate configuration to verify to allow successful Objects cluster deployment to this ESXi cluster is to ensure that vCenter in PE cluster is registered using FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) and that vCenter details in Objects UI are using FQDN. FQDN is a domain name that specifies the exact location of a host in the domain hierarchy. For example, esxi01.nutanix.com is an FQDN for an ESXi host. Using FQDN instead of IP addresses can avoid certificate validation errors when deploying Objects clusters to ESXi clusters. References: Nutanix Objects User Guide, page 9; Nutanix Objects Troubleshooting Guide, page 5

QUESTION 2

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

*

 WORM policy of one year

*

 Versioning policy of one year

*

 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

QUESTION 3

Which protocols are supported by Files?

A. SMBv2 SMBv3, NFSv2, NFSv3

B. SMBv1. SMBv2, NFSv2, NFSv3

C. SMBv1. SMBv2, NFSv3, NFSv4

D. SMBv2 SMBv3, NFSv3, NFSv4

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The protocols that are supported by Files are SMBv2, SMBv3, NFSv3, and NFSv4. SMB (Server Message Block) is a protocol that allows clients to access files, printers, and other resources on a network. NFS (Network File System) is a protocol that allows clients to access files on a remote server as if they were local. Files supports both SMB and NFS protocols for creating shares and exports that can be accessed by different types of clients. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 31; Nutanix Files Solution Guide, page 6

QUESTION 4

An administrator is tasked with deploying a Microsoft Server Failover Cluster for a critical application that uses shared storage.

The failover cluster instance will consist of VMs running on an AHV-hosted cluster and bare metal servers for maximum resiliency.

What should the administrator do to satisfy this requirement?

A. Create a Bucket with Objects.

B. Provision a Volume Group with Volume.

C. Create an SMB Share with Files.

D. Provision a new Storage Container.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Nutanix Volumes allows administrators to provision a volume group with one or more volumes that can be

attached to multiple VMs or physical servers via iSCSI. This enables the creation of a Microsoft Server Failover Cluster that uses shared storage for a critical application. The volume group can be attached to VMs running on an AHV-hosted cluster and bare metal servers for maximum resiliency1. References: Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide1

QUESTION 5

An administrator successfully installed Objects and was able to create a bucket.

When using the reference URL to access this Objects store, the administrator is unable to write data in the bucket when using an Action Directory account.

Which action should the administrator take to resolve this issue?

A. Verify sharing policies at the bucket level.

B. Reset the Active Directory user password.

C. Replace SSL Certificates at the Object store level.

D. Verify Access Keys for the user.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The action that the administrator should take to resolve this issue is to verify Access Keys for the user. Access Keys are credentials that allow users to access Objects buckets using S3-compatible APIs or tools. Access Keys consist of an Access Key ID and a Secret Access Key, which are used to authenticate and authorize requests to Objects. If the user is unable to write data in the bucket using an Active Directory account, it may be because the user does not have valid Access Keys or the Access Keys do not have sufficient permissions. The administrator can verify and manage Access Keys for the user in Prism Central. References: Nutanix Objects User Guide, page 13; Nutanix Objects Solution Guide, page 8

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