NCP-US Q&As

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

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QUESTION 1

Before upgrading Files or creating a file server, which component must first be upgraded to a compatible version?

A. FSM

B. File Analytics

C. Prism Central

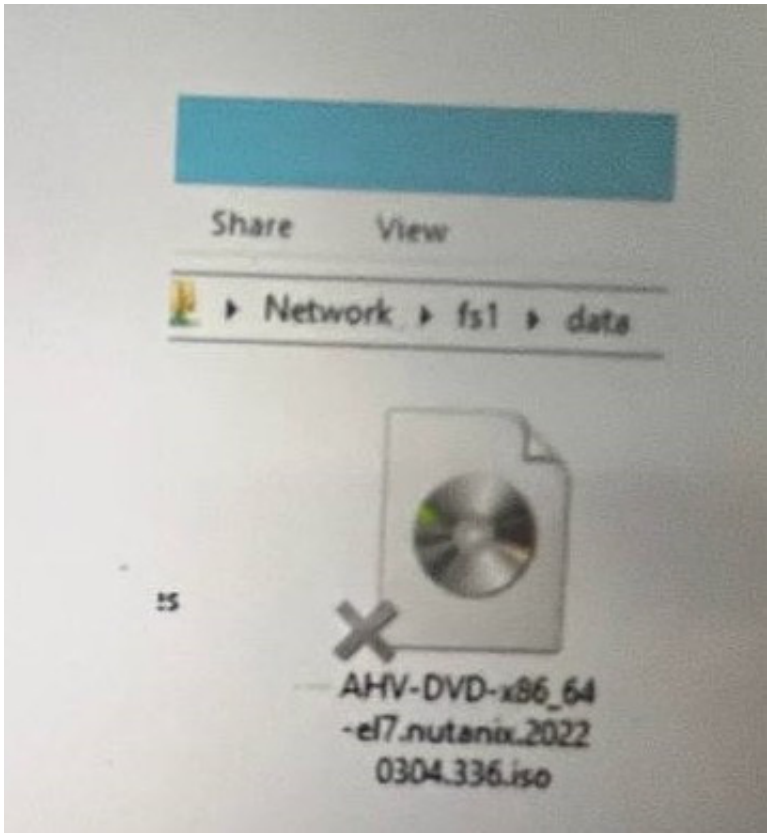
D. FSVM

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The component that must first be upgraded to a compatible version before upgrading Files or creating a file server is Prism Central. Prism Central is a web-based user interface that allows administrators to manage multiple Nutanix clusters and services, including Files. Prism Central must be upgraded to a compatible version with Files before upgrading an existing file server or creating a new file server. Otherwise, the upgrade or creation process may fail or cause unexpected errors. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 21; Nutanix Files Upgrade Guide

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



What does the `\\'X\\'\\' represent on the icon?

A. Share Disconnected File

B. Corrupt ISO

C. Distributed shared file

D. Tiered File

Correct Answer: C

The "X" on the icon represents a distributed shared file, which is a file that belongs to a distributed share or export. A distributed share or export is a type of SMB share or NFS export that distributes the hosting of top-level directories across multiple FSVMs. The "X" indicates that the file is not hosted by the current FSVM, but by another FSVM in the cluster. The "X" also helps to identify which files are eligible for migration when using the Nutanix Files Migration Tool. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 34; Nutanix Files Migration Tool User Guide, page 10

QUESTION 3

Which two steps are required for enabling Data Lens? (Choose two.)

A. In Prism, enable Pulse health monitoring.

B. Configure a MyNutanix account to access the Data Lens console-

C. Add File Services VM admin credentials to a MyNutanix account.

D. Configure the Data Services IP in Prism Central.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: The two steps that are required for enabling Data Lens are: In Prism, enable Pulse health monitoring: Pulse is a feature that collects diagnostic and usage information from Nutanix clusters and services and sends it to Nutanix for analysis and support purposes. Pulse health monitoring is a feature that monitors the health status of Nutanix clusters and services and sends alerts to Nutanix if any issues are detected. To enable Data Lens, Pulse health monitoring must be enabled in Prism Element or Prism Central. Configure the Data Services IP in Prism Central: Data Services IP is an IP address that is used for communication between Prism Central and Data Lens. Data Services IP must be configured in Prism Central before enabling Data Lens for any file server. Data Services IP must be routable from both Prism Central and Data Lens. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 93; Nutanix Data Lens Deployment Guide

QUESTION 4

What is the minimum and maximum file size limitations for Smart Tiering?

A. 64 KiB minimum and 15 TiB maximum

B. 128 IOB minimum and 5 TiB maximum

C. 64 KiB minimum and 5 TiB maximum

D. 128 KiB minimum and 13 TiB maximum

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Smart Tiering is a feature that allows Files to tier data across different storage tiers based on the file size and access frequency. Smart Tiering supports files with a minimum size of 64 KiB and a maximum size of 5 TiB2.
References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide2

QUESTION 5

What is the primary criteria that should be considered for performance-sensitive application shares with sequential.1/O?

A. IOPS

B. Connections

C. Block Size

D. Throughput

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The primary criteria that should be considered for performance-sensitive application shares with sequential I/O is throughput. Throughput is a measure of how much data can be transferred or processed in a given time period.

Throughput is usually expressed in megabytes per second (MB/s) or gigabytes per second (GB/s). Sequential I/O is a type of I/O pattern where data is read or written in a sequential order, such as streaming media, backup, or archive applications. Sequential I/O typically requires high throughput to transfer large amounts of data quickly and efficiently.
References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 25; Nutanix Files Solution Guide, page 10