# NCP-US Q&As

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

## Pass Nutanix NCP-US Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

**https://www.geekcert.com/ncp-us.html**

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Nutanix Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

**QUESTION 1**

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 2**

A team of developers are working on a new processing application and requires a solution where they can upload the ... code for testing API calls. Older iterations should be retained as newer code is developer and tested.

A. Create an SMB Share with Files and enable Previous Version

B. Provision a Volume Group and connect via iSCSI with MPIO.

C. Create an NFS Share, mounted on a Linux Server with Files.

D. Create a bucket in Objects with Versioning enabled.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Nutanix Objects supports versioning, which is a feature that allows multiple versions of an object to be preserved in the same bucket. Versioning can be useful for developers who need to upload their code for testing API calls and retain older iterations as newer code is developed and tested. Versioning can also provide protection against accidental deletion or overwrite of objects. References: Nutanix Objects Administration Guide

**QUESTION 3**

Which action is required to allow the deletion of file server audit data in Data Lens?

A. Enable the File Server.

B. Disable the File Server.

C. Update the data retention period.

D. Configure the audit trail target.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The action that is required to allow the deletion of file server audit data in Data Lens is to update the data retention period. Data retention period is a setting that defines how long Data Lens keeps the file server audit data in its database. Data Lens collects and stores various metadata and statistics from file servers, such as file name, file type, file size, file owner, file operation, file access time, etc. Data Lens uses this data to generate reports and dashboards for file analytics and anomaly detection. The administrator can update the data retention period for each file server in Data Lens to control how long the audit data is kept before being deleted. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 98; Nutanix Data Lens User Guide

**QUESTION 4**

An administrator is trying to create a Distributed Share, but the Use Distributed Share/Export type instead of Standard option is not present when creating the share.

What is most likely the cause for this?

A. The file server does not have the correct license

B. The cluster only has three nodes.

C. The file server resides on a single node cluster.

D. The cluster is configured with hybrid storage

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The most likely cause for this issue is that the file server resides on a single node cluster. A distributed share is a type of SMB share or NFS export that distributes the hosting of top-level directories across multiple FSVMs, which improves load balancing and performance. A distributed share cannot be created on a single node cluster, because there is only one FSVM available. A distributed share requires at least two nodes in the cluster to distribute the directories. Therefore, the option to use distributed share/export type instead of standard is not present when creating a share on a single node cluster. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 33; Nutanix Files Solution Guide, page 8

**QUESTION 5**

An organization currently has two Objects instances deployed between two sites. Both instances are managed via manage the same Prism Central to simplify management.

The organization has a critical application with all data in a bucket that needs to be replicated to the secondary site for DR purposes. The replication needs to be asynchronous, including al delete the marker versions.

A. Create a Bucket replication rule, set the destination Objects instances.

B. With Object Browser, upload the data at the destination site.

C. Leverage the Objects Baseline Replication Tool from a Linus VM

D. Use a protection Domain to replicate the objects Volume Group.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The administrator can achieve this requirement by creating a bucket replication rule and setting the destination Objects instance. Bucket replication is a feature that allows administrators to replicate data from one bucket

to another bucket on a different Objects instance for disaster recovery or data migration purposes. Bucket replication can be configured with various parameters, such as replication mode, replication frequency, replication status, etc. Bucket replication can also replicate all versions of objects, including delete markers, which are special versions that indicate that an object has been deleted. By creating a bucket replication rule and setting the destination Objects instance, the administrator can replicate data from one Objects instance to another asynchronously, including all delete markers and versions. References: Nutanix Objects User Guide, page 19; Nutanix Objects Solution Guide, page 9