NCP-US Q&As

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

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QUESTION 1

An organization currently has a Files cluster for their office data including all department shares. Most of the data is considered cold Data and they are looking to migrate to free up space for future growth or newer data.

The organization has recently added an additional node with more storage. In addition, the organization is using the Public Cloud for .. storage needs.

What will be the best way to achieve this requirement?

A. Migrate cold data from the Files to tape storage.

B. Backup the data using a third-party software and replicate to the cloud.

C. Setup another cluster and replicate the data with Protection Domain.

D. Enable Smart Tiering in Files within the File Console.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

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

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 ha having difficulty enabling Data Lens for a file server.

What is the most likely cause of this issue?

A. The file server has blacklisted file types.

B. SSR is enabled on the file server.

C. The file server has been cloned.

D. The file server is in a Protection Domain.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The most likely cause of this issue is that the file server has been cloned. Cloning a file server is not a supported operation and can cause various problems, such as Data Lens not being able to enable or disable for the cloned file server. To avoid this issue, the administrator should use the scale-out feature to add more FSVMs to an existing file server, or create a new file server from scratch. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 28; Nutanix Files Troubleshooting Guide, page 11

QUESTION 5

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