



# NCM-5.15<sup>Q&As</sup>

Nutanix Certified Master - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCM-MCI) 5.15

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### QUESTION 1

Microsegmentation was recently enabled in a Nutanix environment. The administrator wants to leverage Prism Central to create a policy that will block all traffic, regardless of direction, between two groups of Vms identified by their category. Which policy should be used to meet this requirement?

- A. A Quarantine Policy
- B. An Isolation Environment Policy
- C. An Application Security Policy
- D. A Whitelist-Based Policy

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 2

A VM is exhibiting one or more of the following baseline values based on the past 30 days:

CPU usage

CPU ready time

Memory usage

Memory swap rate = 0 Kbps

Which type of VM is being described?

- A. Constrained VM
- B. Inactive VM
- C. Bully VM
- D. Over-Provisioned VM

Correct Answer: D



### Over-provisioned VM

**Over-provisioned VM** is the opposite of a constrained VM, meaning it is a VM that is over-sized and wasting resources which are not needed. A VM is considered over-provisioned when it exhibits one or more of the following baseline values, based on the past 30 days:

- CPU usage < 20% and CPU ready time < 5%
- Memory usage < 50% (moderately) or < 20% (severely) and memory swap rate = 0 Kbps

To prevent host resource wastage, resize (decrease) the over-provisioned VMs.

### Constrained VM

**Constrained VM** is one that does not have enough resources for the demand and can lead to performance bottlenecks. A VM is considered constrained when it exhibits one or more of the following baseline values, based on the past 30 days:

- CPU usage > 90% (moderate), 95% (high)
- CPU ready time > 5% , 10%
- Memory usage > 90%, 95%
- Memory swap rate > 0 Kbps (no moderate value)

One or more constrained VMs might cause a performance bottleneck. To provide adequate host resources, resize (increase) the constrained VMs.

### Bully VM

**Bully VM** is one that consumes too many resources and causes other VMs to starve. A VM is considered a bully when it exhibits one or more of the following conditions for over an hour:

- CPU ready time > 5%
- Memory swap rate > 0 Kbps
- Host I/O Stargate CPU usage > 85%

One or more bully VMs might cause cluster performance to degrade. Identifying bully VMs can help in analyzing whether one or more of those VMs are misbehaving or need additional resources.

### Inactive VM

**Inactive VM** is in either of the following states:

- **Dead VM** : A VM is considered dead when it has been powered off for at least 30 days.
- **Zombie VM** : A VM is considered a zombie when it is powered on but does fewer than 30 read or write I/Os (total) and receives or transfers fewer than 1000 bytes per day for the past 30 days.

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## QUESTION 3

A customer recently set up Async Replication between Site A and Site B. The customer wants to conduct a planned failover and clicks Activate on Site B. The customer then runs the following command on Site A: `ncli pd`

`deactivate_and__destroy_vms name=.`



What does this do to the customer environment?

- A. VMs get deleted from Site B and the protection domain is now Active.
- B. VMs are powered off on Site A and must be manually powered on at Site B.
- C. VMs get deleted from Site A and the protection domain is no longer active.
- D. Customer must then manually power off VMs at Site A and power them on at Site B.

Correct Answer: C

```
<ncli> pd deactivate_and_destroy_vms name=DataProtection
Use this command only when you are preparing to do a failback from an unplanned
failover. Executing this command will delete the VMs from this site and might ca
use data loss when used incorrectly. Are you sure (y/N)? Error: Mode change for
protection domain DataProtection failed with error: Canno
t deactivate protection domain DataProtection because 1 VM(s) (POC_DEMO) are Pow
ered ON
```

#### QUESTION 4

An administrator manages the following two Nutanix AOS 5.15 cluster environment: Corp-cluster-01 Corp-cluster-02

The VM images must be available only on Corp-cluster-01, but cannot be checked out to cluster Corp-cluster-02. The images also cannot be checked out to any other clusters that are registered with Prism Central in the future.

Which two configuration settings must the administrator choose when creating the image placement policy that satisfies the stated requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an image placement policy that identifies cluster Corp-cluster-01 as the target cluster
- B. Set the policy enforcement to Soft.
- C. Set the policy enforcement to Hard.
- D. Create an image placement policy that identifies cluster Corp-cluster-02 as the target cluster.

Correct Answer: AC

#### QUESTION 5

An administrator needs to make sure an RF3 cluster can survive a failure of two complete racks without negatively affecting performance. The current cluster configuration consists of the following: 30 All Flash Nodes: distributed 10 nodes per rack across three 42U racks Each node is configured with 20TB usable storage all flash (Cluster Total 600TB Usable) Current cluster utilization is 500TB storage Storage containers have Erasure Coding enabled

Which configuration changes should be made to make sure the cluster meets the requirements?



- A. Expand the cluster to 50 nodes distributed evenly across 5 racks
- B. Expand the cluster to 48 nodes distributed evenly across 6 racks
- C. Expand the cluster to 60 nodes distributed evenly across 6 racks
- D. Expand the cluster to 40 nodes distributed evenly across 5 racks

Correct Answer: C

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