NCP-US[Q&As]

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QUESTION 1

What is the most efficient way of enabling users to restore their files without administrator intervention in multiple Files shares?

A. Click Enable next to the name of the share in Manage Recovery Settings from Data Lens.

B. Click Enable Self Service Restore in the Edit wizard for each share in Shares tab from Files Console.

C. Assign the same Category to all FSVMs and adding that Category to a single Protection Policy in PC.

D. Add all FSVMs to a Consistency Group within a single asynchronous Protection Domain in PE.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Nutanix Files allows users to restore their files from the snapshots taken by the protection policy. A protection policy is a set of rules that defines how often snapshots are taken, how long they are retained, and where they are replicated. A protection policy can be applied to one or more file shares. To enable users to restore their files without administrator intervention, the administrator must enable the Self Service Restore option for each share in the Files Console. This option adds a hidden folder named .snapshot in each share, which contains all the snapshots taken by the protection policy. Users can access this folder and browse the snapshots to find and restore their files. The administrator can also configure the permissions and quota for the .snapshot folder. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 75; Nutanix Files Self-Service Restore Guide

QUESTION 2

Which metric is utilized when sizing a Files deployment based on performance requirements?

A. Quantity of SMB shares

B. SMB concurrent connections

C. NFS concurrent connections

D. Quantity of NFS exports

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: This metric indicates the number of active clients that are accessing the Files cluster via SMB protocol, which affects the performance of the Files cluster. NFS concurrent connections is also a relevant metric, but it is not the best answer, as it only applies to NFS protocol, not SMB. The quantity of SMB shares or NFS exports does not directly affect the performance of the Files cluster, as they are logical entities that do not consume resources. References: Nutanix Files Sizing Guide

QUESTION 3

An administrator has created a distributed share on the File cluster. The administrator connects to the share using Windows Explorer and starts creating folders in the share. The administrator observes that none of the created folder can be renamed as the company naming convention requires.

How should the administrator resolve this issue?

A. Use the Files MMC Snapln and rename the folders.

B. Use the Microsoft Shared Folder MMC Snapln.

C. Modify the read/write permissions on the created folders.

D. Modify the Files shares to use the NFS protocol.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The administrator should resolve this issue by using the Files MMC Snap-in and renaming the folders. The Files MMC Snap-in is a tool that allows administrators to manage Files shares and exports from a Windows machine. The administrator can use the Files MMC Snap-in to connect to a distributed share or export and rename the top-level directories that are hosted by different FSVMs. Renaming the directories from Windows Explorer will not work because Windows Explorer does not recognize the distributed nature of the share or export and will try to rename all directories on the same FSVM, which will fail. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 35; Nutanix Files MMC Snap-in User Guide

QUESTION 4

Which scenario is causing the alert and need to be addressed to allow the entities to be protected?

A. One or more VMs or Volume Groups belonging to the Consistency Group is part of multiple Recovery Plans configured with a Witness.

B. One or more VMs or Volume Groups belonging to the Consistency Group may have been deleted

C. The logical timestamp for one or more of the Volume Groups is not consistent between clusters

D. One or more VMs or Volume Groups belonging to the Consistency Group contains state metadata

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The scenario that is causing the alert and needs to be addressed to allow the entities to be protected is that one or more VMs or Volume Groups belonging to the Consistency Group may have been deleted. A Consistency Group is a logical grouping of VMs or Volume Groups that are protected together by a Protection Policy. A Protection Policy is a set of rules that defines how often snapshots are taken, how long they are retained, and where they are replicated for disaster recovery purposes. If one or more VMs or Volume Groups belonging to the Consistency Group are deleted, the Protection Policy will fail to protect them and generate an alert with the code AI303551 - VolumeGroupProtectionFailed. References: Nutanix Volumes Administration Guide, page 29; Nutanix Volumes Troubleshooting Guide

QUESTION 5

What are two network requirements for a four-node FSVM deployment? (Choose two.)

A. Four available IP addresses on the Storage network

B. Five available IP addresses on the Client network

C. Five available IP addresses on the Storage network

D. Four available IP addresses on the Client network

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: The two network requirements for a four-node FSVM deployment are five available IP addresses on the Client network and five available IP addresses on the Storage network. The Client network is used for communication between the FSVMs and the clients, while the Storage network is used for communication between the FSVMs and the CVMs. For each FSVM, one Client IP and one Storage IP are required. Additionally, one extra Client IP is required for the file server VIP (Virtual IP), which is used as a single point of access for all shares and exports on the file server. References: Nutanix Files Administration Guide, page 28; Nutanix Files Solution Guide, page 7

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