

Nutanix NCP-MCI-7.5

Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 7.5

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Questions**

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Question: 1

A golden image must be available only on clusters assigned to the Production category. Which feature should the administrator configure?

- A. A VM-host affinity rule
- B. An image placement policy
- C. A remote-site container mapping
- D. A storage QoS limit

Answer: B

Explanation:

Image placement policies map images to target clusters by using categories associated with the images and clusters. This provides consistent image distribution without manually copying the image to every cluster.

Question: 2

The administrator expanded a Nutanix cluster repurposed nodes from a decommissioned cluster. The administrator has validated the following: Same number of cores, amount of memory and storage The nodes are on the same subnet The nodes are running the same version of AOS and AHV After the nodes were added the administrator discovered that VMs cannot be migrated to the recently added nodes. What would be the reason for this issue?

- A. The nodes firmware needs to be updated using LCM before the VMs will be able to migrate.
- B. An Acropolis Dynamic Scheduler (ADS) task is running and the VMs will migrate when it completes.
- C. The VMs were created on new generation of CPU and must be power-cycled to renegotiate new features.
- D. The VMs have VM-VM affinity rules and cannot migrate until affinity rules are updated.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This question is about CPU feature compatibility, not storage or networking uniformity. Nutanix documentation and KB guidance explain that VM migration can fail when clusters contain nodes with different CPU generations or different exposed CPU features. A VM that is already running with features negotiated on a newer-generation CPU may not live-migrate successfully to an older or feature-different node until it is power-cycled or configured with advanced processor compatibility. That makes C the correct answer. The important subtlety is that “same core count, memory, storage, subnet, and software version” does not guarantee CPU-feature equivalency. Firmware or ADS activity is not the primary issue described. Affinity rules can restrict placement, but the classic symptom after mixing repurposed nodes is CPU compatibility. Nutanix also documents that advanced processor compatibility settings persist across migrations and power cycles, reinforcing that CPU exposure is the real gating factor here.

Question: 3

A database server has a corrupt database after a VM was restored from a recovery point. The database VM is part of the VIP_VMS category that is protected by a Protection Policy with asynchronous schedule. After checking the state of NCT tools, an administrator is investigating the Protection Policy

looking for the root cause of the database corruption. What is the most probably cause?

- A. Set RPO is too high for protecting database VMs.
- B. Roll-up schedule is used in Protection Policy instead of Linear.
- C. The VM should have been added to the Applications category.
- D. Take App-Consistent Recovery Point option is not selected.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For database workloads, Nutanix documentation distinguishes between crash-consistent and application-consistent recovery points. If the Take App-Consistent Recovery Points option is not selected, the recovery point may capture storage in a crash-consistent state only. For transactional databases, that can lead to corruption, incomplete writes, or recovery issues after restore. Nutanix specifically documents that selecting the app-consistent option creates application-consistent recovery points; if you do not select it, the recovery points are crash-consistent. That makes D the most likely root cause. The mention that NGT was checked is important because NGT participation is commonly part of quiesced and app-consistent protection workflows. A high RPO can increase data loss, but it does not by itself explain logical corruption inside the restored database. Category choice and roll-up schedule are also not the primary issue. Nutanix best practice for databases is to ensure application-consistent protection is enabled wherever supported. Therefore D is the correct answer.

Question: 4

An automation platform needs non-interactive, auditable access to Prism Central APIs without sharing a human administrator's credentials. What should be configured?

- A. A dedicated system or service account with least-privilege access
- B. The root account on every CVM
- C. A local browser session kept permanently open
- D. A VM snapshot used as an authentication token

Answer: A

Explanation:

A dedicated non-human account provides controlled access that can be scoped, rotated, and audited independently of individual users. Assigning only the required role and scope follows least-privilege principles and avoids shared human credentials.

Question: 5

A node failure has occurred and the cluster remains online. What should the administrator validate before deploying additional workloads?

- A. Only the Prism UI language
- B. Only the number of browser sessions
- C. Only the VM naming convention
- D. Resilient capacity and the resources required to restore protection

Answer: D

Explanation:

A failure consumes fault-tolerance headroom and can trigger data rebuilds or VM restarts. The administrator should confirm resilient storage and compute capacity before adding load that might prevent the cluster from reestablishing protection.

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