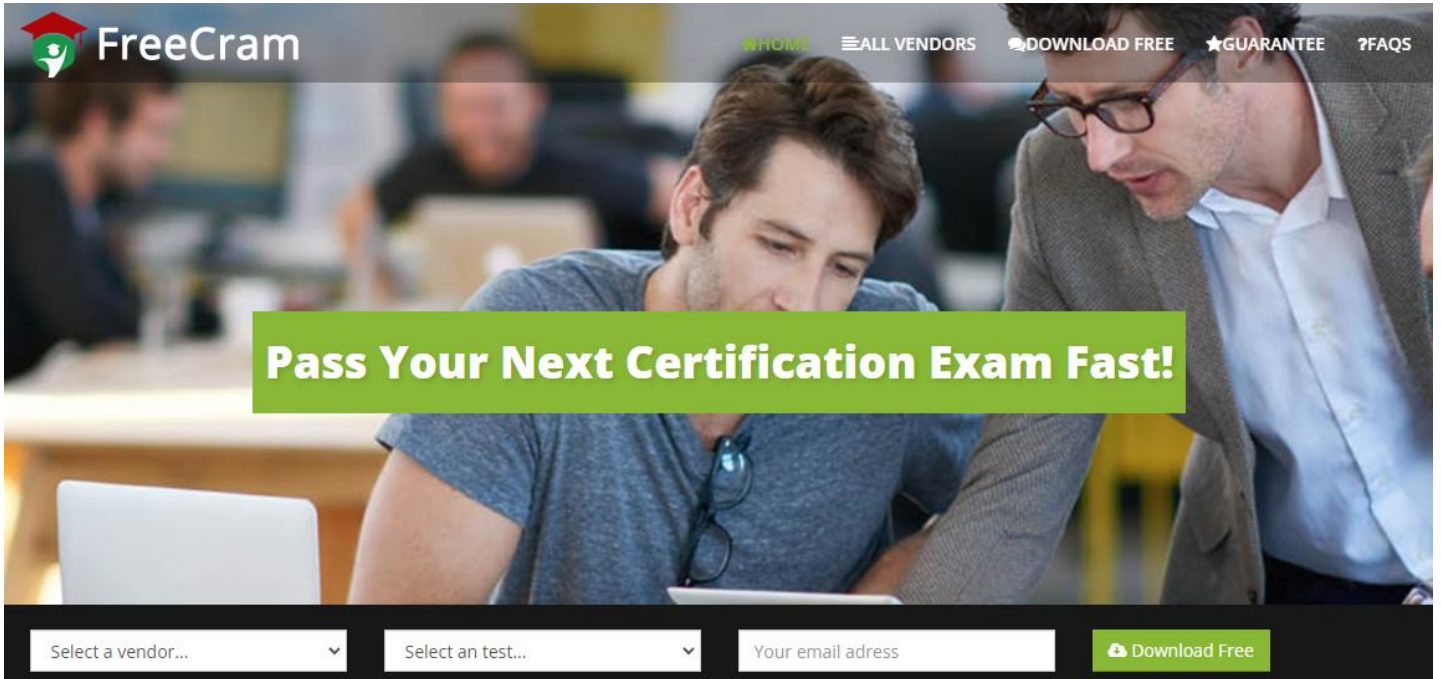


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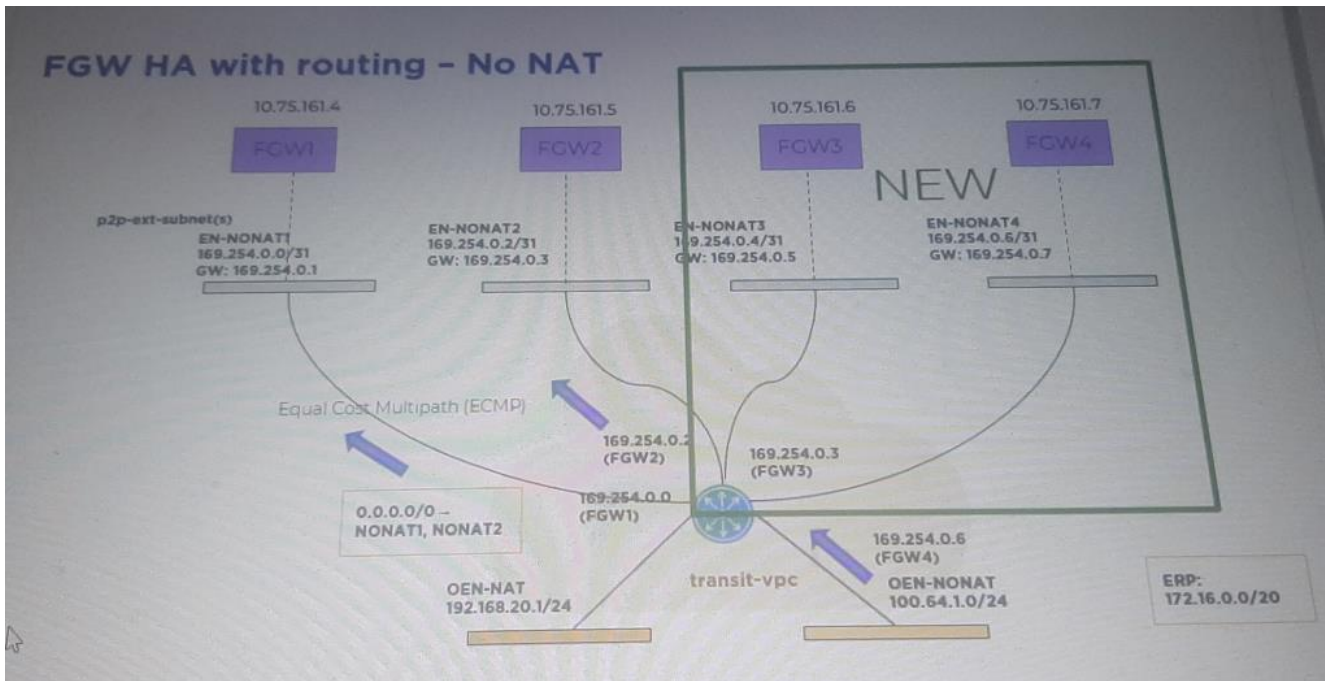
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Exam : **NCP-CI-Azure**

Title : Nutanix Certified Professional
- Cloud Integration - Azure
(NCP-CI-Azure v6.7)

Vendor : Nutanix

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Exhibit.

AN NC2 on Azure Cluster was deployed with two Flow gateways in HA (FGW1 and FGW2). After a week of use. Four bare-metal nodes, were added to the NC2 cluster and additional workloads were added.

It was determined that additional bandwidth for north/South traffic would be needed. Two additional Flow gateways were added (FGW3 and FGW4) from the NC2 portal configuration menu. The existing workloads prior to expansion on the NC2 cluster will be able to use which Flow Gateways using the No-Nat (routed) traffic path?

- A. Only the Flow Gateway that each workload was originally using.
- B. All Flow Gateways can be used.
- C. All Flow Gateways can be used after the existing workloads reboot.
- D. FGW1 & FGW2 only, new workloads can use FGW3 & FGW4.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the scenario presented, the NC2 cluster was initially deployed with two Flow Gateways (FGW1 and FGW2) in HA. After adding four bare-metal nodes and additional workloads, two more Flow Gateways (FGW3 and FGW4) were added to handle the increased bandwidth for north/south traffic. Given the configuration, the existing workloads can utilize all available Flow Gateways (FGW1, FGW2, FGW3, and FGW4) for No-NAT (routed) traffic paths. This setup allows for Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) routing, distributing traffic load across all Flow Gateways.

Reference

Nutanix Flow Networking

NO.2 A company wants NC2 networking components to be created manually with the correct naming conversation. To achieve this the administrator manually creates the PC and Host VNets in Azure.

What additional Azure Network components must the administrator manually create?

- A. NAT Gateways, Delegated Subnets, Flow Gateway Subnets, Transit VPC
- B. NAT Gateways, Delegated Subnets, Flow Gateway Subnets, VNet Peers

C. Internet Gateways, Private Endpoints, Flow Gateway Subnets, VNet Peers

D. Internet Gateways, Delegated Subnets, Flow Gateway Subnets, VNet Peers

Answer: B

Explanation:

NAT Gateways: Necessary for providing outbound internet access to resources in the private subnet. It ensures that the virtual network can communicate with external services securely.

Delegated Subnets: Required for deploying specific Azure services within the virtual network, allowing controlled access and management of the resources within these subnets.

Flow Gateway Subnets: These subnets are used for managing traffic flow within the network, ensuring efficient routing and connectivity between different parts of the NC2 infrastructure.

VNet Peers: Establish connections between different virtual networks within Azure, enabling seamless communication and resource sharing across various parts of the NC2 deployment.

Reference:

Azure Virtual Network Documentation

Nutanix NC2 Networking Setup Guide

NO.3 The cluster has the following configuration:

A Transit VPC exists as Default, but is additionally configured with a overlay-external-subnet-nonat overlay subnet The ERP for the Transit VPC is 10.1.1.0/25 A User VPC exists named User_VPC_Prod The ERP for the User VPC is 10.1.1.0/24 Outbound and inbound routes have been configured A User VM NO-NAT subnet has been configured in the User VPC The administrator has successfully created a VM and added the NIC associated with the NO-NAT subnet, but is not able to communication with other resources.

Which option will resolve this issue?

A. The ERP in the User VPC must be from a different CIDR range than the ERP in the transit VPC.

B. Ensure that the security groups associated with the VM allow traffic to and from the desired resources.

C. Verify that the route table associated with the User VPC has appropriate routes to the Transit VPC.

D. Check that the network ACLs for the NO-NAT subnet are not blocking the necessary traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In this scenario, the issue arises from overlapping IP address ranges between the Transit VPC and the User VPC. Here's a detailed breakdown:

Understanding ERPs (Elastic Routing Prefixes):

The ERP for the Transit VPC is 10.1.1.0/25, which covers IP addresses from 10.1.1.0 to 10.1.1.127.

The ERP for the User VPC is 10.1.1.0/24, which covers IP addresses from 10.1.1.0 to 10.1.1.255.

IP Address Overlap:

Since 10.1.1.0/25 is a subset of 10.1.1.0/24, there is a significant overlap in the IP address ranges of these two ERPs.

This overlap can cause routing issues because the same IP address range is being used in both VPCs, leading to ambiguity in routing and communication.

Communication Issue:

When a VM in the User VPC tries to communicate with other resources, the network cannot accurately determine the correct route due to the overlapping IP address ranges.

This overlap prevents proper routing and results in the VM being unable to communicate with other

resources as intended.

Resolution:

To resolve this issue, the ERPs must be in different CIDR ranges. This means the IP address ranges for the Transit VPC and the User VPC should not overlap.

For example, if the Transit VPC uses 10.1.1.0/25, the User VPC could use a different range such as 10.1.2.0/24 or any other range that does not overlap with 10.1.1.0/25.

By ensuring that the ERPs are in different CIDR ranges, the network can properly route traffic between the VPCs without any conflicts or ambiguities, thereby enabling the VM in the User VPC to communicate with other resources effectively.

NO.4 An administrator has been tasked with deploying a new production NC2 cluster on Azure and is studying the deployment requirements.

How many Azure Ready Nodes, at a minimum, must the administrator ensure are deployed within the cluster?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: B

Explanation:

Minimum Node Requirement: For production deployments, Nutanix typically requires a minimum of three nodes to ensure high availability and fault tolerance within the cluster.

Azure Ready Nodes: Deploying at least three Azure Ready Nodes allows the cluster to provide redundancy, ensuring that the failure of a single node does not affect the overall availability and performance of the cluster.

Reference:

Nutanix NC2 on Azure Deployment Guide
High Availability and Redundancy Best Practices

NO.5 An administrator must ensure that certain NC2 VMs can access Azure resources. The NC2 VM traffic must not traverse the internet.

How would the administrator achieve this?

- A. By creating an Azure Private Endpoint for VMs in a Delegated Subnet
- B. By creating an Azure Private Endpoint for VMs in a NAT network via vWAN.
- C. By creating an Azure Private Endpoint for VMs in a No-NAT network via vWAN.
- D. By creating an Azure Private Endpoint for VMs in the host-mgmt subnet.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Private Endpoint: A Private Endpoint provides secure connectivity to Azure resources by enabling private access through the Azure backbone network. This ensures that the traffic does not traverse the internet, providing enhanced security and performance.

Delegated Subnet: By creating an Azure Private Endpoint for VMs in a delegated subnet, the administrator ensures that the VMs can access Azure resources directly and securely without using the public internet.

Reference:

Azure Private Endpoint Documentation
Nutanix NC2 Networking Configuration Guide

NO.6 An organization want to use existing Azure resources to deploy NC2.

What is a valid requirement to use existing Azure resources for this task?

- A.** A new Azure resource group must be created where all resources, such as VNets must be created.
- B.** The fastpathenabled tag must be added after creating a NAT gateway.
- C.** Azure NAT gateway must be attached to the cluster management, Prism Central, and external Flow Gateway subnets.
- D.** More than two DNS servers must be used.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Resource Group Requirement: When deploying NC2 on Azure, it is essential to organize resources such as VNets, subnets, and other components in a dedicated resource group. This helps in managing and maintaining the resources efficiently.

New Resource Group: Creating a new Azure resource group ensures that all the necessary NC2 resources are isolated and managed together, avoiding conflicts with existing resources and providing a clear separation for administration and billing purposes.

Reference:

Azure Resource Group Documentation
Nutanix NC2 Deployment Guide

NO.7 What is the minimum number of nodes needed to deploy an RF3 NC2 cluster?

- A.** 1
- B.** 3
- C.** 5
- D.** 7

Answer: C

Explanation:

Replication Factor (RF3): RF3 requires that data is replicated across three different nodes to ensure data durability and fault tolerance. This replication scheme allows the system to tolerate the failure of two nodes simultaneously.

Minimum Node Requirement for RF3: To meet the RF3 requirements while maintaining operational capability, a minimum of five nodes is necessary. This configuration ensures that there are enough nodes to distribute the data and provide the necessary redundancy.

Reference:

Nutanix Replication Factor Documentation
Nutanix NC2 on Azure Deployment Guide

NO.8 An administrator is tasked with configuring connectivity between an on-premises datacenter and Azure.

Which two connectivity options are supported? (Choose two.)

- A.** VPN
- B.** Direct Connect
- C.** ExpressRoute

D. Leased Line

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

For configuring connectivity between an on-premises datacenter and Azure, the two supported options are:

VPN (Virtual Private Network): Site-to-Site VPN allows you to create a secure connection from your on-premises network to Azure over the public internet using IPsec/IKE protocols.

ExpressRoute: Provides a private connection between your on-premises infrastructure and Azure, ensuring traffic does not traverse the public internet.

Both options provide secure and reliable connectivity, with ExpressRoute offering enhanced performance and security due to its private connection. Reference Azure VPN Gateway Azure ExpressRoute Overview