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Nutanix Certified Associate (NCA) 5.20 Exam

Nutanix NCA-5.20

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 13

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two Prism Central features can use Categories to scope or organize workloads? (Choose two.)

A. Projects

B. Flow security policies

C. Storage Containers

D. Image file formats

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Projects and **Flow security policies** can use Categories to organize and scope workloads. Projects use categories to define the virtual machines and resources associated with a tenant or team. Flow Network Security can use category-based rules to apply microsegmentation policies consistently to groups of workloads, rather than requiring individual VM IP addresses.

Categories are centrally managed key-value metadata in Prism Central. They are intended for policy and governance use cases. Labels provide lightweight descriptive metadata, while a storage container stores VM data and is not scoped through a Prism Central category assignment. Nutanix documents categories and centralized management capabilities at Nutanix Prism.

QUESTION NO: 2

Protection Domains enable administrators to replicate which two items for Disaster Recovery? (Choose two-)

A. Volume Groups

B. Virtual Machines

C. File Shares

D. Disk Images

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

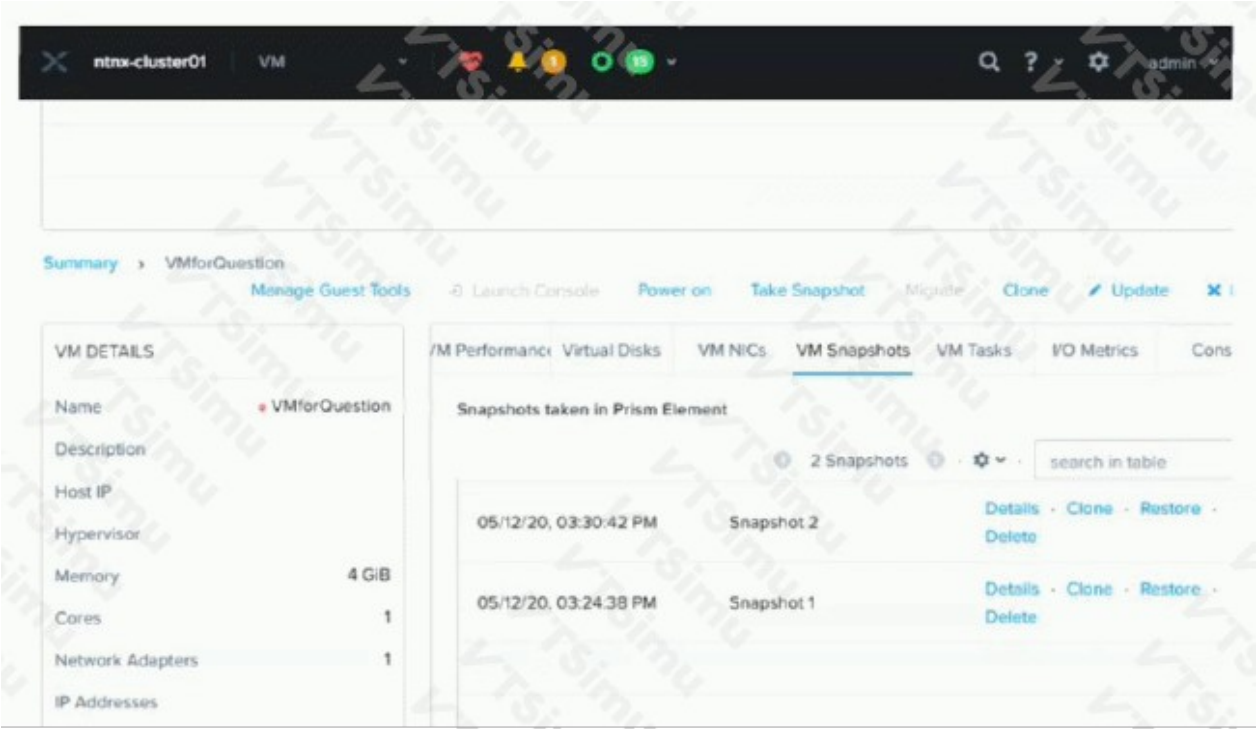
Protection Domains replicate **Volume Groups** and **Virtual Machines** for disaster recovery. A Protection Domain is a Nutanix data-protection container that creates point-in-time snapshots of its protected entities and can replicate those snapshots asynchronously to a configured remote site. This provides recoverable copies that administrators can activate during a site outage or use during planned migration and recovery operations.

For virtual-machine protection, the Protection Domain includes the VM configuration and its associated virtual disks. Administrators can place related VMs into the same Protection Domain and organize them into consistency groups when the workload requires coordinated snapshots, such as an application tier and its dependent database tier.

Volume Groups are also supported Protection Domain entities. A Volume Group presents block storage to guest operating systems or external clients through Nutanix Volumes; protecting it through a Protection Domain snapshots and replicates its data on the same recovery workflow. This lets block-based application data be recovered at the remote site alongside the organization's broader DR plan. Nutanix documents Protection Domains, snapshots, consistency groups, and remote-site replication in the Prism Web Console Guide and its AOS data protection overview.

QUESTION NO: 3

Refer to the exhibit.



Management has tasked an administrator to restore the VM, VMforQuestion to a previous point in time (3:20pm), to recover from a corrupted set of files.

Which snapshot should the administrator choose, and which action(s) should be executed?

A. Snapshot 2 Details review restore points. then Clone

B. Snapshot 2 Restore

C. Snapshot 1, Restore

D. Snapshot 1 Details, review restore points. then Clone

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Snapshot 1 Details, review restore points. then Clone is correct because Snapshot 1 contains the applicable recovery point for the requested 3:20 p.m. point in time. In Prism, a protection-domain snapshot can include multiple restore points. Opening the snapshot details lets the administrator identify the specific restore point with the required timestamp before taking action. Creating a clone from that restore point produces a separate VM based on the selected point-in-time state. The administrator can then safely power on or inspect the cloned VM and recover only the files that were corrupted, without replacing the current VM configuration, disks, or any newer valid data on VMforQuestion. This is the appropriate recovery workflow when the stated goal is to retrieve a corrupted set of files rather than perform a full rollback of the production VM. Nutanix describes snapshots as point-in-time copies used for recovery and supports restoring or cloning VMs from available recovery points through Prism. See the Nutanix Prism documentation for VM snapshot operations and the Nutanix documentation portal's guidance on managing protection domains and recovery points.

QUESTION NO: 4

An administrator has a physical server that provides Actr/e Directory service?. IT has been hesitant to virtualize it due to its mission critical nature.

What can the administrator do to ensure that Active Directory experiences the least downtime when hosted on Nutanix?

A. Mark the VM as an Agent VM.

B. Configure Runbook to power on the VM first.

C. Turn off IPAM for the VM's VLAN.

D. Turn off Live Migration for the VM.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Mark the VM as an Agent VM. Nutanix Agent VM designation is intended for infrastructure workloads that require preferential handling during an AHV host failure or planned host maintenance event. Active Directory is a foundational service: authentication, name resolution when DNS is integrated with AD, policy processing, and application access can all depend on its continued availability. Designating its virtual machine as an Agent VM instructs the Nutanix platform to prioritize that VM's restart and availability treatment relative to ordinary workload VMs. This helps reduce the interruption window when a host becomes unavailable and the VM must be recovered elsewhere in the cluster.

The designation complements Nutanix high-availability capabilities; it does not replace good Active Directory design. A production environment should still use multiple domain controllers, preferably distributed across hosts or failure domains, so directory services remain available even while an individual VM is restarting. For the platform behavior and administration guidance, consult the Nutanix Documentation Portal and Nutanix's AHV product documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 5

An administrator needs to expand a Nutanix cluster that is tagging the network traffic at the CVM and AHV level. However, the administrator doesn't remember the configured VLAN ID.

Which command can the administrator run to find the correct VLAN ID from the CVM?

A. ifconfig

B. manage-ovs

C. acli

D. ovs-vsctl

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

`ovs-vsctl` is the correct command because Nutanix AHV uses Open vSwitch (OVS) for virtual networking, including the VLAN configuration applied to CVM and AHV traffic. From a CVM, an administrator can use OVS inspection commands such as `ovs-vsctl show` or `ovs-vsctl list port` to examine bridge and port configuration. The output identifies ports and their configured VLAN tag values, allowing the administrator to determine the VLAN ID that must be available and correctly configured for a new node joining the cluster.

This is particularly useful when the CVM and hypervisor management interfaces use tagged traffic rather than an untagged native network. Confirming the existing tag before expansion helps ensure that the new CVM and AHV host are connected to the same management VLAN and can communicate with the cluster services. Nutanix documents AHV networking as being based on Open vSwitch, and its administrative documentation describes reviewing and managing virtual-switch configuration from the CVM. See the Nutanix Support Portal for AHV administration documentation and the Open vSwitch ovs-vsctl manual page for command syntax and output details.

QUESTION NO: 6

An administrator plans to use a Protection Domain to protect a multi-tier application.

Which two configuration tasks help ensure that the application VMs are protected together? (Choose two.)

A. Add the VMs to the Protection Domain

B. Place the related VMs in a Consistency Group

C. Configure Host Affinity

D. Move the VMs to the same storage container

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Add the VMs to the Protection Domain and **place the related VMs in a Consistency Group** are correct. The Protection Domain defines the virtual machines included in the snapshot and replication policy. A Consistency Group coordinates snapshots for related VMs so their recovery points align for a multi-tier workload.

Host affinity controls placement of VMs on AHV hosts and does not define snapshot membership. A storage container defines a logical storage boundary, but it does not establish coordinated data-protection behavior for application VMs. Nutanix documents Protection Domains and consistency groups in the Prism Web Console Guide.

QUESTION NO: 7

After adding a remote site cluster, an administrator must map which two entities? (Choose two.)

A. Networks

B. Virtual Machines

C. Consistency Groups

D. VStores

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Virtual Machines and **Consistency Groups** are the entities that must be mapped when configuring replication with a remote site. Virtual machines are the workload objects selected for protection and replication between the local and remote clusters. Mapping them establishes which workloads are included in the disaster-recovery configuration and enables their protected data to be replicated to the designated remote location.

Consistency groups must also be mapped because they define a coordinated set of protected virtual machines. Nutanix uses a consistency group to preserve application-consistent recovery behavior for related workloads by grouping their replication and recovery operations together. This is particularly important for multi-tier applications whose components must be recovered in a known, coordinated state. After the remote site relationship is available, associating the protected virtual machines and their consistency groups with that site provides the configuration required for orderly replication and recovery.

Nutanix describes remote-site-based replication and protection-domain workflows in its Prism Web Console Guide. Additional product-level information about Nutanix disaster recovery capabilities is available at Nutanix Disaster Recovery.

QUESTION NO: 8

An administrator needs to upgrade AOS for an air gapped cluster by using Prism Element.

Which two actions allow the administrator to perform the upgrade? Choose Two

A. Extract the AOS binaries to the CVM

B. Manually Upload Binaries to a local http server

C. Manually Upload AOS binaries and metadata

D. Use the LCM dark site Option Providing AOS Binaries

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

For an air-gapped cluster, Prism Element cannot retrieve the AOS release package and its associated metadata from Nutanix-hosted services. Manually uploading the AOS binaries and metadata provides Prism Element with both required components locally: the AOS package contains the software to install, and the metadata enables Prism Element to identify, validate, and present the release for the one-click upgrade workflow. The administrator downloads these files from the Nutanix Support Portal using a system that has Internet access, transfers them securely into the isolated environment, and uploads them through Prism Element.

Using the LCM dark site option while providing the AOS binaries is also appropriate where Lifecycle Manager is configured to use an internal repository. A dark site makes approved update content available from infrastructure inside the isolated network, allowing the cluster to obtain the AOS content without direct Internet access. This supports controlled update distribution while retaining Prism Element-based upgrade orchestration. Nutanix documents Prism software upgrade procedures in the Prism Web Console Guide and dark-site update concepts in the Lifecycle Manager Guide.

QUESTION NO: 9

Refer to the exhibit.

An administrator has configured Prism Central to email daily digests of alerts on a cluster. After a week, the administrator notices that digests are not being received.

What is the most likely cause of the issue?

A. The recipient address is no" registered with Nutanix.

B. Nutanix support is not enabled as a recipient.

C. The tunnel connection has not been enabled.

D. The SMTP server is not configured properly.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The SMTP server is not configured properly. Prism Central uses the configured SMTP service as the outbound mail transport for alert notifications and scheduled alert digests. Creating a daily-digest recipient only defines who should receive the message; Prism Central must also be able to connect to an SMTP host and successfully relay the message. A missing SMTP host, incorrect server name or port, unreachable server, invalid authentication credentials, or an SMTP TLS/security mismatch can all prevent the digest from leaving Prism Central. The issue can remain unnoticed until a scheduled digest is expected because the recipient configuration itself may save successfully even though the mail-delivery path is unusable. The administrator should review Prism Central email or SMTP settings, verify the server address and port, confirm any required authentication and encryption settings, and ensure that Prism Central has network and DNS reachability to the SMTP server. Nutanix documents alert notification configuration in the Prism Central Guide; Nutanix support resources and product documentation are available through the Nutanix Support Portal.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two advanced features requires you to install Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT)? (Choose two.)

A. Disaster Recovery of a VM between AHV and ESXi Hypervisors

B. Live Migration of a VM between AHV & other Hypervisors

C. File recovery from a third-party backup

D. Self-service file-level recovery from VM snapshots

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) provides guest-aware capabilities that require software running inside the virtual machine operating system. **Disaster Recovery of a VM between AHV and ESXi Hypervisors** requires NGT for Nutanix cross-hypervisor disaster recovery workflows. NGT supplies the guest-side services required for preparing and supporting protected Windows and Linux workloads when recovery operations involve AHV and ESXi environments.

Self-service file-level recovery from VM snapshots also requires NGT. This capability allows an authorized VM user to browse files exposed from a selected recovery point and restore individual files without restoring the entire VM. The NGT component in the guest provides the integration needed to mount and access snapshot-based recovery data safely from the VM. Nutanix documents NGT as the required guest component for self-service restore and other guest-aware data-protection functions. For implementation and feature details, see the Nutanix Prism Web Console Guide: Nutanix Guest Tools and the Nutanix Prism Web Console Guide: Self-Service Restore.

QUESTION NO: 11

An administrator has been asked to investigate performance issues for a business critical application. The application runs on a single VM. What is easiest way for the administrator to begin troubleshooting this issue?

A. On the Analysis page, create an entity chart with all metrics included

B. On the Health page, look for Critical or Warning alerts for the VM.

C. Review the metrics charts on the Prism Element Home page

D. Review the VM Performance tab for the VM in Prism Element

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

On the Analysis page, create an entity chart with all metrics included is the best starting point because Prism Element Analysis provides a focused, time-correlated view of the affected VM's performance. Selecting the VM as the entity and displaying its available metrics lets the administrator quickly examine CPU usage, memory activity, disk I/O, latency, network

throughput, and related resource behavior over the same time range. This makes it practical to identify when the application slowdown began and whether it aligns with a resource-saturation or latency pattern. Analysis charts can also be adjusted to the relevant historical period and drilled into as needed, so the initial investigation remains centered on the single workload rather than requiring a broad cluster-level review. Nutanix documents Prism Analysis as the interface for creating metric charts for selected entities and using those charts to investigate infrastructure behavior. This gives the administrator the fastest broad technical baseline for a VM-specific application-performance issue before pursuing a narrower root-cause investigation. See the Nutanix Prism Analysis documentation and the Nutanix Prism product overview.

QUESTION NO: 12

Nutanix Support Asked an administrator to provide AHV logs to help solve a support request .Which task should be performed to provide log files to the support team?

A. Run NCC Check from the command line

B. Upload log files from /home/nutanix/data/logs folder

C. collect logs from the health Page

D. Enable Pulse to include additional support information

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The appropriate task is **collect logs from the health Page**. In Prism, the Health page provides the supported workflow for generating a consolidated log bundle for a cluster. An administrator can start log collection from this interface, select the relevant nodes when necessary, and obtain a package containing the diagnostic information Nutanix Support needs for investigation. This bundle is designed to gather logs from the Nutanix software stack and AHV hosts in a consistent, supportable format, rather than requiring an administrator to manually locate individual files. After collection completes, the administrator can download the generated archive and attach it to the active support case, or follow the case instructions for transferring it to Nutanix Support. Using the Health-page collection workflow also helps ensure that the gathered data is appropriately scoped for troubleshooting and that the collection process is tracked through the cluster management interface. Nutanix documents health monitoring and support-oriented cluster administration features in its Prism documentation at Nutanix Documentation. For support-case procedures and log-upload guidance, administrators can use the Nutanix Support Portal.

QUESTION NO: 13

Refer to the exhibit.

An administrator notices that the Data Resiliency Statue of some components has been reduced to 0. making it impossible to support a

node failure in the cluster.

What type of failure is most likely the cause of this issue?

A. Block

B. Disk

C. CVM

D. Nods

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

CVM is correct. In Nutanix, each Controller VM provides the storage-controller services for its local node and participates in the distributed storage fabric. When a CVM is unavailable, the node's locally attached storage cannot participate normally in serving its data replicas. For data protected with the standard replication factor, this can leave affected data with only its remaining replica available until the CVM is restored or the cluster completes the appropriate recovery and re-protection activity.

The Data Resiliency value represents the number of additional node failures that the affected data can tolerate without risking data availability. A value of zero means the cluster currently has no remaining node-failure tolerance for one or more affected data components. Thus, a CVM outage can reduce the reported resiliency to zero even though the physical node itself may still be powered on and reachable through the hypervisor management network. Administrators should investigate

the unavailable CVM and restore its service promptly so Nutanix can re-establish normal distributed-storage availability and resiliency.

For background on the distributed CVM-based architecture and how Nutanix distributes and protects data across nodes, see Nutanix AHV and HCI architecture and Nutanix Prism data resiliency documentation.