

# PASSTCERT

QUESTION & ANSWER

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**Exam:**            **NCA-6.5**

**Title:**            Nutanix Certified Associate  
(NCA) v6.5 exam

**Version:**        DEMO

1.What does Replication Factor 2 (RF2) refer to?

- A. Number of blocks that can be lost without impact
- B. Number of nodes that can be lost without impact
- C. Number of disks that can be lost in the cluster
- D. Number of copies of data written in the cluster

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Replication Factor 2 (RF2) refers to the number of copies of data written in the cluster. When RF2 is enabled, the Nutanix Distributed File System (NDFS) will create two copies of the data, resulting in higher levels of data durability and availability.

Reference: [https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Advanced-Administration-v5\\_7:aa-ndfs-rf2-c.html](https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Advanced-Administration-v5_7:aa-ndfs-rf2-c.html)

2.Which directory should the LCM Framework Bundle be extracted to on a dark site web server in order to update the LCM Framework?

- A. release
- B. upgrade
- C. software
- D. install

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When updating the LCM Framework on a dark site web server, the LCM Framework Bundle should be extracted to the "release" directory. This directory is specifically designated for holding the updated LCM Framework files, and the update process will look for the files in this location. Extracting the bundle to a different directory, such as "upgrade", "software" or "install" would not be sufficient as the LCM Framework update process may not be able to find the files.

Reference: [https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=LCM-Guide-v2\\_11:lc-updating-the-lcm-framework\\_lc-updating-the-lcm-framework.html](https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=LCM-Guide-v2_11:lc-updating-the-lcm-framework_lc-updating-the-lcm-framework.html)

3.Refer to the exhibit.

| Data Resiliency Status  |                    |   |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| FAULT DOMAIN TYPE: HOST |                    |   |
| COMPONENT               | FAILURES TOLERABLE | MESSAGE   |
| Static Configuration    | 1                  |   |
| ZooKeeper               | 0                  | Desired fault tolerance for Zookeeper is 1 but we can tolerate only 0 node failure(s)                 |
| Stargate Health         | 0                  | Based on unhealthy node list (5,) the cluster can tolerate a maximum of 0 node failure(s)             |
| Oplog                   | 1                  |   |
| Metadata                | 0                  | Metadata ring partitions with nodes: 192.168.1.33, 192.168.1.31, 192.168.1.32 are not fault tolerant. |
| Extent Groups           | 1                  |   |
| Erasure Code            | 1                  |   |

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**

4.Which product or feature is most suitable for deploying a Microsoft SQL cluster in a Nutanix environment?

- A. Volumes
- B. Objects
- C. NFS shares
- D. Files

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

For deploying a Microsoft SQL Server cluster in a Nutanix environment, Nutanix Volumes are often the most suitable product. This is because Nutanix Volumes provide a high-performance, scalable, and

distributed iSCSI block storage solution that is ideal for enterprise applications such as Microsoft SQL Server.

Nutanix Volumes support features like snapshots, clones, and asynchronous data protection, and they integrate directly with Nutanix's native data path for high I/O performance. It also provides advanced features like Quality of Service (QoS) controls.

5.Which feature in Pulse helps secure a customer's private information?

- A. Security Central
- B. Cluster Lockdown
- C. Data-at-rest Encryption
- D. Data Obfuscation

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Data Obfuscation is a feature in Pulse that helps secure a customer's private information by obfuscating the data before it is sent to Nutanix. This ensures that any data sent to Nutanix is not visible to anyone other than the customer, and helps protect sensitive data from unauthorized access or malicious actors.

Reference: [https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Platform-Administrator-Guide-v5\\_7:pag-pulse-c.html](https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Platform-Administrator-Guide-v5_7:pag-pulse-c.html)