Vendor: Nutanix

Exam Code: NCP-MCA

Exam Name: Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation

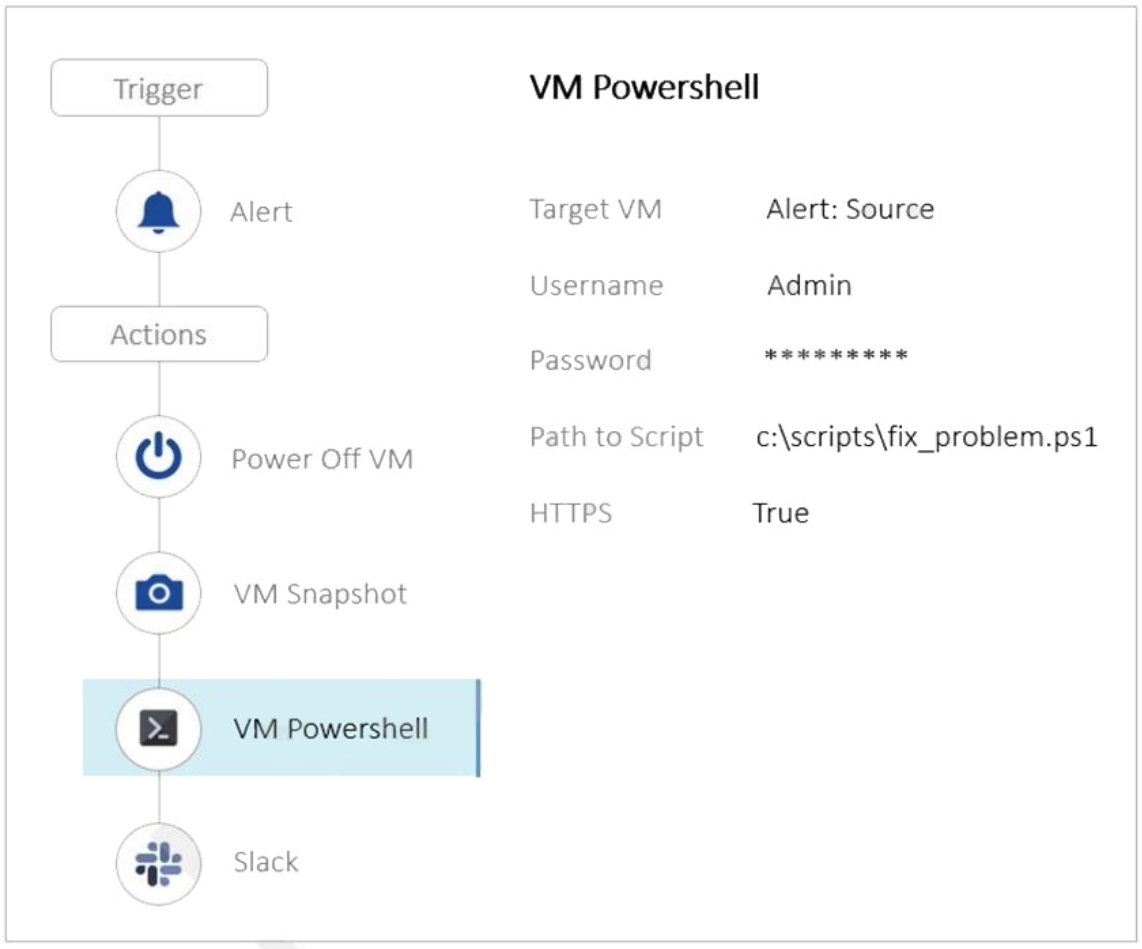
Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
In order to give Consumers the ability to modify attributes, what should the Blueprint creator implement in the design?

A. Custom actions
B. eScript task with custom macros
C. Runtime variables
D. HTTP task with built-in macros

Answer: C
Explanation:
Runtime variables are variables that can be modified by the Consumer during the deployment of a Blueprint or after the deployment is complete. They allow the Consumer to customize the attributes of the infrastructure and applications according to their needs. Runtime variables can be defined in the Blueprint settings or in the Blueprint YAML file. They can also be used in the Blueprint tasks to pass dynamic values to the scripts or commands. Runtime variables can be of different types, such as text, number, boolean, list, or password. They can also have default values, constraints, and descriptions to guide the Consumer.

QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibit.



The Playbook is designed to execute a script, in order to fix a known problem in the application. However, it keeps failing.
Why is this Playbook continuing to fail?

A. Slack configuration should be reviewed.
B. The script is incorrect.
C. The Playbook actions are in the wrong order.
D. Not enough storage space in order to take a snapshot.

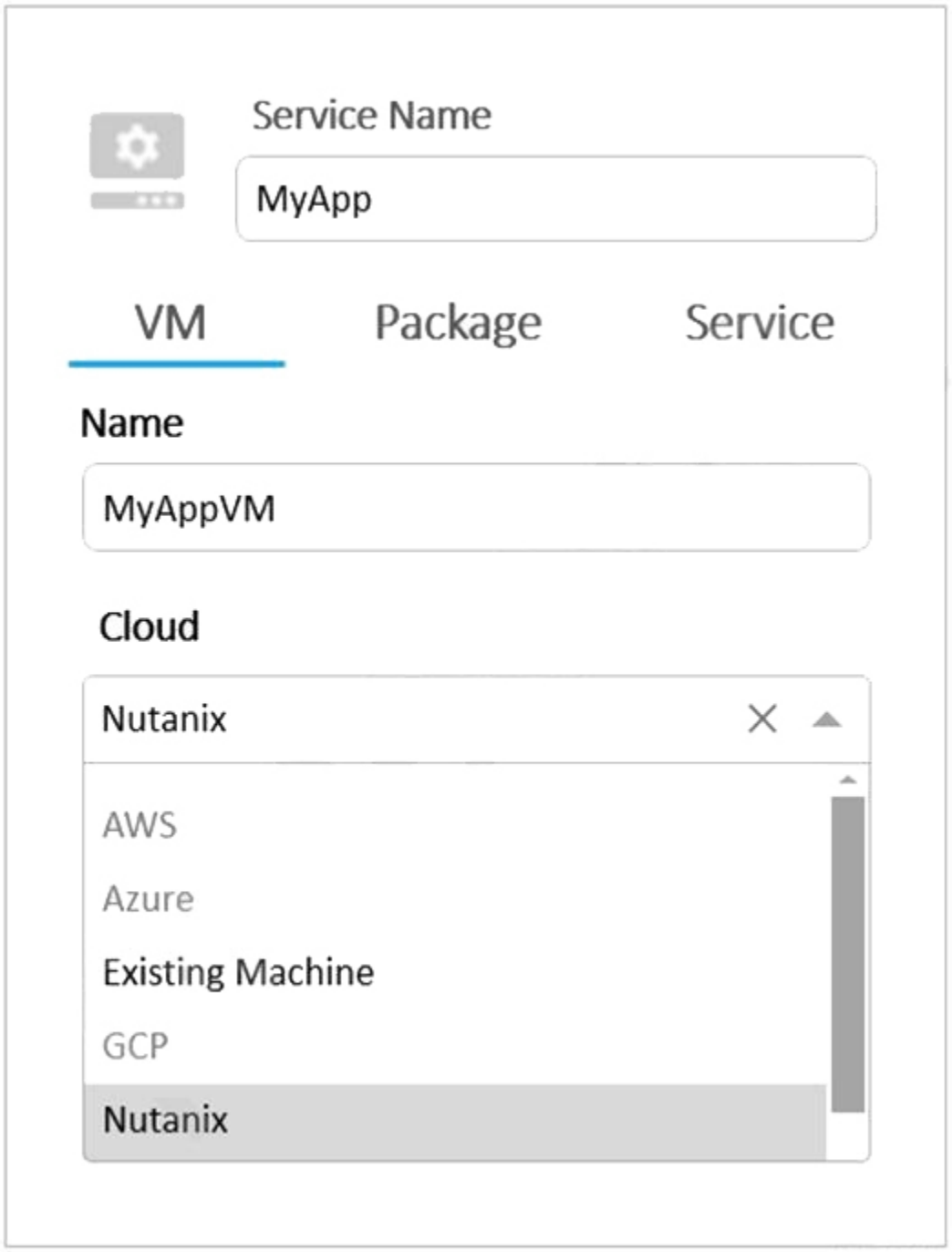
Answer: C
Explanation:
In the context of Nutanix Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA), the order of actions in a playbook is crucial for its successful execution. In this case, the playbook is designed to execute a script to fix a known problem in an application but keeps failing because it attempts to power off the VM and take a snapshot before executing the script. The correct order should be to execute the script first, then power off the VM if necessary, and finally take a snapshot.

QUESTION 3
Which action should an administrator use to request a static IP address from an IPAM solution?

A. Profile
B. Pre-create
C. Guest Customization
D. Create

Answer: B
Explanation:
When integrating with an IP Address Management (IPAM) solution within Nutanix Calm, an administrator would use a 'Pre-create' task to request a static IP address. This task is performed before the actual creation of the VM, ensuring that the IP address is allocated and can be assigned during the VM's creation process. Profiles (A) are used to define deployment environments, Guest Customization (C) is used for configuring the OS settings, and Create (D) is typically the task for provisioning the actual VM, not for requesting an IP.

QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit.



What needs to be done in order to enable the developer to complete this requested task? (Choose two.)

A. Create AWS and Azure Providers
B. Add the Providers to the Project
C. Enable Environment for AWS and Azure
D. Upgrade Calm to version 3.2.x

Answer: AB

Explanation:
In order to enable the developer to complete the requested task, AWS and Azure Providers need to be created (Option A). This is because, in the context of Nutanix Calm, providers are integrations with public and private cloud infrastructures. The developer is trying to deploy an application on AWS and Azure clouds but currently only has Nutanix as a configured provider. After creating the providers, they need to be added to the project (Option B) so that applications can be deployed on them.

QUESTION 5
A company is new to automation and has infrastructure they would like to automate with Calm to provide standardized automation. The company also wants to create a Hybrid Cloud environment with their existing infrastructure which includes AHV, Azure, AWS, and a small legacy vSphere environment.
In which two locations can Calm be deployed? (Choose two.)

A. vSphere Essential Edition
B. VMware ESXi
C. Nutanix AHV
D. Any Public Cloud

Answer: CD
Explanation:
Nutanix Calm is a cloud-agnostic automation and orchestration solution that can be deployed on Nutanix AHV or any public cloud platform, such as AWS, Azure, or GCP. Calm can also manage applications across multiple cloud environments, including hybrid clouds. Calm cannot be deployed on vSphere Essential Edition or VMware ESXi, as these are not supported hypervisors for Calm. However, Calm can manage existing VMs on vSphere or ESXi clusters through the VMware provider.

QUESTION 6
An administrator wants to be alerted when production VMs become idle. The VMs will be determined to be idle when CPU usage is lower than 5% for more than 5 minutes. All affected VMs are categorized as Environment:Production, since they have Flow microsegmentation rules. What should the administrator do to satisfy this requirement?

A. Create an alert for all VMs, create a Playbook with this alert as the trigger and send an email as the action.
B. Create an alert for VMs in the correct category, create a Playbook with this alert as the trigger > take a snapshot > send an email as the action.
C. Create an alert for all VMs, create a Playbook with this alert as the trigger > reduce 1 CPU > send an email as the action.
D. Create an alert for VMs in the correct category, create a Playbook with this alert as the trigger and send an email as the action.

Answer: D
Explanation:
To create an alert for idle VMs, the administrator needs to specify the following parameters:
Scope: Select the category value Environment:Production to filter the VMs that are affected by the alert.
Metric: Select CPU Usage (%) as the metric to monitor the VMs' CPU utilization.
Condition: Select Less Than as the operator and enter 5 as the threshold value to define the idle state.
Duration: Enter 5 as the duration value and select Minutes as the unit to set the time period for

the idle state.
To create a Playbook with the alert as the trigger, the administrator needs to do the following steps:
Name: Enter a descriptive name for the Playbook, such as Idle VM Alert.
Trigger: Select Alert as the trigger type and choose the alert that was created for idle VMs.
Action: Select Email as the action type and enter the recipient email address, subject, and message for the notification.
The Playbook will run whenever the alert is triggered and send an email to the administrator informing them about the idle VMs.

QUESTION 7
A developer has a Development Blueprint that performs the following high level items:

```
- Creates a Windows and Ubuntu Server.
- Installs IIS on Windows
- Installs MySQL on Ubuntu
```

As part of Development, there is a need for an Operator to restart IIS Services for troubleshooting purposes.
How should the developer add this functionality to the Blueprint?

A. Add an Execute Task in the Restart Action of the Application Profile.
B. Add an Execute Task in the Restart Action of the Windows/IIS Service.
C. Add a Delay Task in the Restart Action of the Windows/IIS Service.
D. Create an Endpoint for the IIS server and a Runbook that restarts the service.

Answer: B
Explanation:
The Restart Action of a Service allows the developer to define custom tasks that will be executed when the service is restarted. An Execute Task can run any script or command on the target VM, such as restarting the IIS service. This way, the Operator can use the Self-Service Portal to restart the service without logging into the VM or using another tool.

QUESTION 8
An administrator receives the following error while running a script through Calm on VM:

Which two conditions could cause this issue? (Choose two.)

A. The VM port is not allowed by the firewall.
B. The credentials have insufficient permissions.
C. The VM is still in the boot process.
D. There is an error in the script.

Answer: AB
Explanation:
The error "Connection refused" can occur due to several reasons but in the context of running a script through Calm on VM, it is most likely caused by firewall restrictions or insufficient permissions. Option A suggests that the VM port is not allowed by the firewall, meaning that the firewall settings are preventing the connection. This could be because specific ports needed for the script to run are being blocked. Option B indicates that the credentials have insufficient permissions, meaning that the user or system trying to execute the script does not have the necessary permissions to establish a connection.

QUESTION 9
When creating a blueprint, which Pre-create and Post-delete tasks are valid?

A. Create, Start, Stop, Delete
B. Execute, Set variable, HTTP, Delay
C. Create, Start, Stop, Soft Delete
D. Execute, Set variable, API, Delay

Answer: B
Explanation:
Pre-create and Post-delete tasks are actions that can be performed before creating or after deleting a blueprint deployment. They can be used to integrate with external systems, set variables, or add delays. The valid tasks are Execute, Set variable, HTTP, and Delay. Create, Start, Stop, and Delete are not valid tasks, as they are part of the deployment lifecycle, not the pre-create or post-delete actions.

QUESTION 10
Which two groups of operations can a Prism Admin or Super Admin role perform? (Choose two.)

A. Create, read, automate, or delete an action template in the action gallery
B. Create, read, update, or delete an action template in the action gallery
C. Create, read, automate, delete, enable, and run playbooks
D. Create, read, update, delete, enable, and run playbooks

Answer: BD
Explanation:
A Prism Admin or Super Admin role can perform the following operations related to X-Play and Nutanix Calm:
Create, read, update, or delete an action template in the action gallery Create, read, update, delete, enable, and run playbooks
Create, read, update, delete, enable, and run blueprints and runbooks Manage applications and projects
Configure endpoints and plug-ins
Access the library and categories Option A is incorrect because the action gallery does not support automation of action templates. Option C is incorrect because only a Prism Admin or Super Admin role can enable and run playbooks, not a Prism User role.

QUESTION 11
A blueprint was developed for deploying a standard 3-tier hosting environment for a company's applications. The blueprint includes a load balancer, multiple web servers, a database server, and a small test application.
During testing of the blueprint, the application fails to connect to the database. The cause is found to be the database software is still installing when the application starts. Which method most efficiently prevents the application from starting before the database?

A. Use a local install instead of downloading
B. Create a loop to retry connection
C. Create a service dependency
D. Use a sleep statement in a start script

Answer: C

Explanation:
A service dependency is a feature of Nutanix Calm that allows you to define the order of execution and the conditions for starting and stopping services in a blueprint. By creating a service dependency between the application and the database, you can ensure that the application will not start until the database is fully installed and ready. This avoids the need for manual intervention or inefficient workarounds like loops or sleep statements.

QUESTION 12
Which Prism Central setting must first be configured in order to add users to a Project?

A. HTTP Proxy
B. Authentication Directory
C. Pulse
D. Local User Role Mapping

Answer: B
Explanation:
In order to add users to a Project, the Prism Central administrator must first configure an Authentication Directory. This is a service that provides user authentication and authorization for Prism Central, such as Active Directory or OpenLDAP. By configuring an Authentication Directory, the administrator can enable users to log in to Prism Central using their existing credentials and assign them roles and permissions based on their group membership. The administrator can also create local user accounts for users who do not belong to any Authentication Directory.

QUESTION 13
A customer is trying to deploy an application with Calm and receives this error for a Linux VM:

What is the cause of this error within the blueprint?

A. Connection section has a network adapter selected for the Address box in Connection section.
B. Connection section has no network adapters selected for the Address box in Connection section.
C. Connection Type has a protocol selected.
D. Connection Type has no protocol selected.

Answer: B
Explanation:
In the context of deploying an application with Calm, if a customer receives an error for a Linux VM, it could be due to the absence of network adapters selected for the Address box in the Connection section within the blueprint. This means that there is no specified network connection for the VM, leading to a failure in script execution.

QUESTION 14
Which method will result in unique names per VM when scaling out a Service in a Calm Blueprint?

A. Guest OS customization using sysprep contains <ComputerName>@@{name}@@</ComputerName>.
B. Service VM Name field contains the macro variable @@{calm_array_index}@@.
C. Call an external Python eScript that uses an IPAM API to register the VM name in DNS.
D. Set the VM Name field to allow user edits at launch so the user can enter a custom value at

launch.

Answer: B
Explanation:
The correct method to result in unique names per VM when scaling out a Service in a Calm Blueprint is to use the macro variable @@{calm_array_index}@@ in the Service VM Name field (Option B). This variable will append a unique index number to each VM name based on the scale-out count. For example, if the Service VM Name is MyAppVM-@@{calm_array_index}@@ and the scale-out count is 3, the resulting VM names will be MyAppVM-0, MyAppVM-1, and MyAppVM-. Option A is incorrect because the <ComputerName> tag in the sysprep file will only affect the hostname of the guest OS, not the VM name in the cloud provider. Option C is incorrect because calling an external Python eScript to register the VM name in DNS will not change the VM name in the cloud provider either. Option D is incorrect because setting the VM Name field to allow user edits at launch will require manual input from the user for each VM, which is not scalable or automated.

QUESTION 15
Which two providers are supported in Calm? (Choose two.)

A. Oracle Cloud
B. Kubernetes
C. GCP
D. IBM Cloud

Answer: BC
Explanation:
Nutanix Calm supports various providers to manage and orchestrate applications across different cloud environments. Providers are the cloud platforms or services that host the VMs or containers that run the application components. Calm supports the following providers:

Nutanix AHV
VMware vSphere
AWS
Azure
GCP
Kubernetes
Bare Metal
OpenStack
Cloud-Init
Terraform

Among the options given, only Kubernetes and GCP are supported providers in Calm. Oracle Cloud and IBM Cloud are not supported providers in Calm.

QUESTION 16
An administrator has created a task for a blueprint that could be applied to another blueprint. The administrator wants to reuse the task with the least amount of effort.
How can the administrator accomplish this?

A. Publish the task to Github select the task from the Github Repository from the other blueprint.
B. Publish the task to the Marketplace, select the task from the Marketplace from the other blueprint.
C. Publish the task to the Task Repository, select the task from the Task Repository from the other blueprint.

D. Publish the task to the Task Library select the task from the Task Library from the other blueprint.

Answer: D
Explanation:
The Task Library is a centralized repository of tasks that can be reused across multiple blueprints. The administrator can publish a task to the Task Library by clicking on the Publish icon in the task editor. The task will then be available in the Task Library tab under the Tasks section in the Calm UI. The administrator can select the task from the Task Library and drag and drop it into another blueprint.
This way, the administrator can reuse the task with the least amount of effort.

QUESTION 17
During the deployment of a multi-step Blueprint, a failure is encountered. The administrator corrected the failed step and saved the Blueprint.
What should the administrator do next?

A. Delete the failed application and Launch a new application.
B. Soft Delete the failed application and Launch a new application.
C. Use Continue in the failed application to retry.
D. Upon clicking Save the Blueprint task will be retried automatically.

Answer: D
Explanation:
If a Blueprint deployment fails, the administrator can use the Continue option in the Self-Service Portal to resume the deployment from the point of failure. This option will retry the failed task and continue with the remaining tasks in the Blueprint. The administrator does not need to delete the application or launch a new one, as this would waste time and resources. Saving the Blueprint will not automatically retry the task, as the Blueprint is only a template for the deployment.

QUESTION 18
An administrator has a vendor-provided script that must be run at 9 am every Saturday on a Linux application VM.
The administrator currently has a playbook that has a Time trigger and a VM SSH action to execute the script. However, the administrator has received a request to have the output of the script emailed to the application team when it is executed.
What is the easiest way to satisfy this request?

A. Modify the script to include a function to format the output of the script and email the output to the desired address.
B. Add an Email action to the end of the existing playbook and use the {{action [index].response_body}} parameter in the Message field.
C. Direct the output of the script to a file and use the Send Email with Payload action at the end of your existing playbook.
D. Add an Email action to the end of the existing playbook and use the {{action[index] .stdout}} parameter in the Message field.

Answer: D
Explanation:
The easiest way to satisfy the request is to add an Email action to the end of the existing playbook and use the {{action[index] .stdout}} parameter in the Message field. This way, the administrator does not need to modify the script or create a file to store the output. The {{action[index] .stdout}} parameter will capture the standard output of the previous action, which is

the VM SSH action that executes the script. The Email action will then send the output as the message body to the specified recipients.

QUESTION 19
An administrator has been tasked with creating a multicloud, three-tier application using Calm. The application needs to consist of:

```
- A MongoDB backend database
- A NodeJS Javascript runtime environment
- An NGINX webserver
```

The administrator has access to an AWS account, as well as a locally hosted Nutanix cluster. The three parts of the application should be fully redundant, and be able to tolerate either a cloud provider outage, or a local Nutanix cluster outage.
What is the most appropriate solution the administrator should choose in order to meet the requirements?

A. Create a Calm blueprint with MongoDB, Node/S, and NGINX VMs running on Nutanix, as well as an NGINX server running in AWS on US-WEST-1 and US-EAST-1.
B. Create a Calm blueprint with MongoDB, Node/S and NGINX VMs running on Nutanix, and a separate blueprint for MongoDB, NodeJS, and NGINX running in AWS on US-WEST-1 and US-EAST-1.
C. Create a Calm blueprint with MongoDB, NodelS, and NGINX VMs running on Nutanix, as well as MongoDB, NodeJS, and NGINX servers running in AWS on US-WEST-1 and US-EAST-1.
D. Create a Calm blueprint with MongoDB, NodelS, and NGINX VMs running on Nutanix, then manually create three EC2 instances for MongoDB, NodeJS and NGINX in AWS running on US-WEST-1 and US-EAST-1.

Answer: C
Explanation:
This solution meets the requirements of creating a multicloud, three-tier application using Calm. It ensures that each tier of the application has a redundant copy running on both Nutanix and AWS, and that the application can tolerate either a cloud provider outage or a local Nutanix cluster outage. The other options do not provide full redundancy for each tier, or require manual intervention to create the AWS instances.

Thank You for Trying Our Product

Braindump2go Certification Exam Features:

★ More than **99,900** Satisfied Customers Worldwide.

★ Average **99.9%** Success Rate.

★ **Free Update** to match latest and real exam scenarios.

★ **Instant Download** Access! No Setup required.

★ Questions & Answers are downloadable in **PDF** format and **VCE** test engine format.

★ Multi-Platform capabilities - **Windows, Laptop, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad**.

★ **100%** Guaranteed Success or **100%** Money Back Guarantee.

★ **Fast**, helpful support **24x7**.

View list of all certification exams: http://www.braindump2go.com/all-products.html

10% Discount Coupon Code: **ASTR14**