Number: NCP-MCA
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120
File Version: 5.6

Exam Code: NCP-MCA

Exam A

QUESTION 1
Save Playbook
Given input is invalid. No existing secret params found. password cannot XXXXXXX have value.
An administrator is receiving the error shown in the exhibit while saving the Playbook.
What is causing this issue?

A. Password Policy does not match for the given password.
B. There are no saved credentials found in the Playbook.
C. The given credentials do not have the access for execution.
D. The Playbook is cloned from another playbook with a password.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The error message indicates that the password parameter is not a secret parameter, which means it is not encrypted and stored securely in the Calm database. This can happen when a Playbook is cloned from another Playbook that has a password parameter defined as a secret parameter. The cloned Playbook will inherit the password value from the original Playbook, but it will not be a secret parameter. To resolve this issue, the administrator needs to either delete the password parameter and create a new one as a secret parameter, or edit the password parameter and mark it as a secret parameter.Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 15, section 4.2.1
Nutanix Calm Playbooks
Nutanix Calm Parameters

QUESTION 2
When configuring Calm to use Kubernetes as a provider, what two options does an administrator have as Kubernetes types? (Choose two.)

A. Rancher
B. Karbon
C. OpenShift
D. Vanilla

Correct Answer: B, D
Section:
Explanation:
When configuring Calm to use Kubernetes as a provider, the administrator can choose between two Kubernetes types:KarbonandVanilla. Karbon is Nutanix's own Kubernetes distribution that is integrated with Prism and AHV. Vanilla is any other Kubernetes distribution that is not Karbon, such as OpenShift, Rancher, or EKS. The administrator needs to provide the Kubernetes API endpoint and credentials for the Vanilla type, while the Karbon type is automatically discovered by Calm.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 14;Nutanix NCP-MCA Questions, question 102.

QUESTION 3
An administrator wants to execute a post-create task that will trigger an API call to create a front end application.
Which task type should the administrator use?

A. HTTP
B. Predefined
C. eScript

D. Simple

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
A post-create task is a task that runs after a blueprint or runbook deployment is completed. A post-create task can be used to perform additional configuration or automation on the deployed resources. An HTTP task is a task that executes an HTTP request to a specified URL, with optional headers, body, and authentication. An HTTP task can be used to trigger an API call to another system or service, such as creating a front end application. A predefined task is a task that uses a predefined script or command to perform a common operation, such as installing a package or running a service. A predefined task cannot be used to trigger an API call to another system or service. An eScript task is a task that executes a custom script written in JavaScript or Python. An eScript task can be used to perform complex logic or operations that are not available in predefined tasks. However, an eScript task requires more coding skills and testing than an HTTP task. A simple task is a task that executes a simple command or script on the target VM or host. A simple task cannot be used to trigger an API call to another system or service.Reference:
https://www.nutanix.com/content/dam/nutanix/resources/support/ebg-ncp-mca-6.pdf
https://www.nutanix.com/support-services/training-certification/certifications/certification-details-nutanix-certified-professional-multicloud-automation-v6-5

QUESTION 4
In which two locations can an administrator look to view a list of executed playbooks? (Choose two.)

A. Executions
B. Plays
C. Lists
D. Dashboard

Correct Answer: A, B
Section:
Explanation:
An administrator can look to view a list of executed playbooks in two locations: Executions and Plays. The Executions page shows the status and details of all the playbooks that have been executed across all the projects. The Plays page shows the status and details of all the playbooks that have been executed within a specific project. The Lists page shows the predefined and custom lists that can be used as inputs for playbooks. The Dashboard page shows the overview and statistics of the X-Play service.Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5, Section 3 - Validate Blueprints, Runbooks, Playbooks, and Automation Settings, page 4
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Module 5 - X-Play, Lesson 5.3 - Playbook Management, page 2
Nutanix Calm User Guide, X-Play, Executions

QUESTION 5
A developer has created a variable type that should be used for all deployments. However, when an administrator is creating a blueprint, the variable is not available.
What must the developer do to make it visible?

A. Share the variable with the project.
B. Publish the variable to Marketplace.
C. Add the administrator to the Developer role.
D. Add the administrator to the Project Admin role.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
A variable is a placeholder for a value that can be used in a blueprint or a script. A variable can be defined at the global, project, or blueprint level. A global variable is available to all projects and blueprints, while a project variable is available to all blueprints within a project, and a blueprint variable is available only to the blueprint where it is defined. To make a variable visible to a blueprint, the developer needs to share the variable with the project that contains the blueprint. This can be done by going to the Variables page in the Calm UI and clicking on the Share button next to the variable name. Then, the developer needs to select the project from the drop-down list and click on Save.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 14; Nutanix Calm User Guide, section 3.2.

QUESTION 6
What are the two Calm SaaS API Key components? (Choose two.)

A. SaaS Token
B. Token
C. JSON file
D. Name

Correct Answer: B, D
Section:
Explanation:
The Calm SaaS API key consists of two components: name and token. The name component is analogous to the ID or username you provide when you configure your Calm tunnel client VM to establish the tunnel connection. The token component is analogous to the password portion of the HTTP basic authentication. The Calm SaaS API key is used along with the Calm APIs and Calm DSL to access Calm. The API key file that you download will have the name and token components in the JSON format.Reference:Nutanix Support & Insights

QUESTION 7
Where can an administrator view captured snapshot for a single VM blueprint running with Nutanix as the provider?

A. AMIS tab
B. Snapshot tab
C. Recovery point tab
D. Manage tab.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The Snapshot tab allows you to view the captured snapshots, restore applications from snapshots, and delete the snapshots for an application.Use this tab to create snapshots of single VM applications that are running with Nutanix as the provider1.You can also view the date and time, and the name of the snapshot, and perform actions like Delete, Clone, Restore2.The AMIS tab is for Amazon Machine Images, the Recovery point tab is for Calm applications, and the Manage tab is for day 2 actions3.Reference:Nutanix Support & Insights,List VMs with snapshots on Nutanix AHV,Nutanix Calm: Introducing Snapshot and Restore Actions

QUESTION 8
An administrator has been tasked with automating the optimization of plays with the autopilot feature.
What must the administrator be aware of before configuring autopilot?

A. Autopilot never waits for approvals.
B. Autopilot feature only applies to metric-based alerts as triggers.
C. Autopilot only applies to new playbooks.
D. Autopilot will only attempt to apply the playbook a single time

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Autopilot is a feature of Nutanix Calm that allows the administrator to automate the execution of playbooks based on predefined conditions or triggers. Autopilot can optimize the performance, availability, and cost of applications by applying the appropriate actions in response to events or metrics.Before configuring autopilot, the administrator must be aware of the following limitations12:
Autopilot never waits for approvals. This means that the administrator must ensure that the playbooks are tested and verified before enabling autopilot. Autopilot will execute the playbooks without any human intervention or confirmation.
Autopilot feature only applies to metric-based alerts as triggers. This means that the administrator can only use metrics from the Nutanix Prism Central or the Nutanix Karbon clusters as the conditions for triggering the playbooks. Autopilot does not support other types of triggers such as schedules, webhooks, or manual triggers.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 10;

Nutanix Calm SaaS User Guide, section 4.3.

QUESTION 9
An administrator needs to restore a snapshot from a VM running in AWS that was created with a single VM blueprint Within.
which Calm tab should the administrator perform this task?

A. Manage
B. Snapshots
C. Recovery

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Calm documentation1, the Snapshots tab allows the administrator to view, create, and restore snapshots of the VMs that are part of a blueprint.The Manage tab only shows the status and actions of the blueprint, and the Recovery tab is used for disaster recovery operations2.Reference:
1Nutanix Calm: Introducing Snapshot and Restore Actions3
2Nutanix Calm User Guide: Blueprint Operations

QUESTION 10
A new Blueprint has been created for the Marketing Department and published to the Marketplace but is not visible to the Marketing Project Developers/Consumers.
What needs to be done to allow the Marketing Project to consume to the Marketplace Blueprint?

A. The Blueprint needs to have the Published Category applied in the Marketplace Item.
B. The Blueprint needs to have e higher version number than previous Blueprints.
C. The Blueprint needs to be Approved and Published with the Marketing Project.
D. The Blueprint needs to have the Marketing Category assigned in the Marketplace Item.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
To make a Blueprint visible to a specific Project, it needs to be approved and published with that Project. This ensures that only authorized Blueprints are available for consumption by the Project members. Applying a Category or a version number to the Blueprint does not affect its visibility to the Project.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 14, section 3.1.2

QUESTION 11
In which two ways can Calm be deployed? (Choose two.)

A. Enabled inside of Prism Element
B. Deployed as a VM on ESXi
C. Deployed as a VM on Hyper-V
D. Deployed as a VM on AHV

Correct Answer: B, D
Section:
Explanation:
Calm can be deployed as a VM on ESXi or AHV hypervisors and leverage calm functionality without the Nutanix infrastructure. Calm can also be enabled inside of Prism Central, which is a VM that can run on any Nutanix supported hypervisor, including ESXi and AHV. However, Calm cannot be enabled inside of Prism Element, which is the management interface for each Nutanix cluster. Calm also cannot be deployed as a VM on Hyper-V, as this is not a supported hypervisor for Calm.Reference:Nutanix Calm Configuration and Training,Calm on ESXi Deployment | Nutanix Community,Nutanix Support & Insights

QUESTION 12
A company's NOC personnel have a custom Python script they run manually by logging into each VM to fix a common issue across all of the corporate VMs. Management has no audit history of who is running the script or when it is occurring. The company has recently implemented Calm and management has asked its administrators to accomplish these tasks:
Reduce the manual effort for the NOC personnel.
Ensure the process is repeatable across all applications.
Provide audit history for management of the actions.
Which two actions should the administrators take to accomplish these tasks? (Choose two.)

A. Create a new Action, Add an Execute task with a script type of EScript, paste the custom script into the action
B. View the Execution History tab under the Runbook page for audit purposes
C. Create a new Runbook Add an Execute task with a script type of EScript paste the custom script into the action
D. View the Audit tab under the Application view for audit purposes

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
Explanation:
To reduce the manual effort for the NOC personnel, the administrators can create a new Action that contains the custom Python script as an Execute task with a script type of EScript. This will allow the NOC personnel to run the script on any VM from the Calm UI or API without logging into each VM. To ensure the process is repeatable across all applications, the administrators can create a new Runbook that contains the same Action and assign it to the relevant Projects. This will enable the NOC personnel to run the script on multiple VMs across different applications in a single workflow. To provide audit history for management of the actions, the administrators can view the Execution History tab under the Runbook page for audit purposes. This will show the details of each Runbook execution, such as the status, duration, user, and logs. Alternatively, the administrators can also view the Audit tab under the Application view for audit purposes. This will show the history of all actions performed on the application, such as launch, update, delete, and run actions.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 18, section 4.2.1.

QUESTION 13
An administrator has been asked to review and clean up all existing categories within the Nutanix environment.
What information should the administrator filter on to organize the findings and eliminate unused categories?

A. Policies, Triggers, Categories, and Entities
B. Blueprint, Triggers, Categories, and Polices
C. Blueprint, Policies, Value, and Entities
D. Name, Value, Entities, and Policies

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Prism Central Guide1, categories are key-value pairs that can be assigned to entities such as VMs, images, blueprints, etc. Categories can be used to filter, group, and manage entities based on their attributes. To review and clean up all existing categories within the Nutanix environment, the administrator should filter on the name, value, entities, and policies of the categories. The name and value of the categories identify the category type and the category value respectively. The entities show how many and which entities are assigned to the category. The policies show how many and which policies are associated with the category. By filtering on these information, the administrator can organize the findings and eliminate unused categories.Reference:
1Nutanix Prism Central Guide: Categories2

QUESTION 14
Which Calm feature enables the ability to enforce project quotas for the ESXi hypervisor?

A. Project Environments
B. Project Quotas
C. Runbooks
D. Policy Engine

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The Policy Engine is a Calm feature that allows you to define and enforce policies for your projects, such as quotas, approvals, and actions. You can use the Policy Engine to set project quotas for the ESXi hypervisor, such as the number of VMs, CPU cores, memory, and storage that can be provisioned by the project. This helps you to control the resource consumption and allocation of your ESXi clusters.Reference:
Nutanix Support & Insights: This is the official Nutanix documentation for Calm on ESXi, where you can find information about the Policy Engine and how to configure it for your projects.
Nutanix Exam NCP-MCA Topic 2 Question 28 Discussion: This is a forum where you can find discussions and explanations for Nutanix certification exam questions, including question 28 from topic 2, which is similar to your question.
Calm on ESXi Deployment: This is a Nutanix community post where you can learn more about how to deploy and use Calm on ESXi.

QUESTION 15
An administrator needs to enable Showback in Calm to allow departments to see costs associated with their Projects.
Where in Calm would the administrator enable Showback?

A. Marketplace
B. Projects
C. Setting
D. LCM

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Showback is a feature in Calm that allows administrators to track and report the costs of running applications and projects on different cloud platforms. Showback can be enabled in theSettingmenu of Calm, under theShowbacktab. There, the administrator can configure the cost models, cloud accounts, and currency for Showback. Showback can also be accessed from theDashboardmenu, where the administrator can view the cost reports and charts for different applications and projects.Reference:
https://www.nutanix.com/support-services/training-certification/certifications/certification-details-nutanix-certified-professional-multicloud-automation-v6-5\
https://www.nutanix.com/content/dam/nutanix/resources/support/ebg-ncp-mca-6.pdf

QUESTION 16
What is the correct method to upgrade Calm?

A. Calm Marketplace
B. LCM via Prism Element
C. LCM via Prism Central
D. Calm Dashboard

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
You can upgrade Nutanix Calm or Epsilon (the orchestration engine used by Nutanix Calm) by using the Life Cycle Manager (LCM) from the Prism Central. LCM allows you to upgrade Calm or Epsilon independently or simultaneously. You can also select the version that you want to upgrade to and perform the update from the Options list.For more information, see the Nutanix Calm Upgrades section in the Nutanix Calm Admin and Operations Guide1and the Performing Inventory and Upgrading Calm with Life Cycle Manager article2.Reference:
Nutanix Calm Admin and Operations Guide1
Performing Inventory and Upgrading Calm with Life Cycle Manager2

QUESTION 17
An administrator creates a blueprint to deploy VMs to multiple clouds, so that business will remain functional in the event of a disaster.
What component describes this feature?

A. Service
B. Profile Actions
C. Package
D. Substrates

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Substrates are the components of a blueprint that define the cloud resources and configurations for deploying VMs or applications. Substrates can be associated with different cloud accounts, such as AWS, Azure, GCP, or Nutanix, to enable multicloud deployments. By using substrates, an administrator can create a blueprint that can deploy VMs to multiple clouds, depending on the availability, cost, or performance requirements.
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, Module 3: Blueprints, Lesson 3.2: Substrates1
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 2.1: Create a blueprint to deploy infrastructure and applications using Nutanix Calm2

QUESTION 18
What two pieces of information can an administrator obtain from Plays? (Choose two.)

A. Host where the action runs
B. Start time and end time of each action
C. Execution result status
D. CVM IP where the alert was triggered

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
Explanation:
Plays are event-driven automation workflows that can be triggered by alerts, schedules, or manual actions. They consist of one or more actions that run on specified hosts or clusters. An administrator can obtain the following information from Plays:
Host where the action runs: Each action in a Play can be configured to run on a specific host or cluster, or on the host or cluster where the alert was triggered. The administrator can view the host or cluster name for each action in the Play details page.
Execution result status: Each action in a Play has an execution result status that indicates whether the action was successful, failed, skipped, or cancelled. The administrator can view the status for each action in the Play details page, as well as the overall status of the Play.
The other options are incorrect because:
Start time and end time of each action: Plays do not show the start time and end time of each action, only the duration of the action. The administrator can view the duration for each action in the Play details page, as well as the overall duration of the Play.
CVM IP where the alert was triggered: Plays do not show the CVM IP where the alert was triggered, only the host or cluster name where the alert was triggered. The administrator can view the host or cluster name for the alert in the Play details page.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 1.2
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) Course, Module 4: X-Play
Training Spotlight: Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Video 4: X-Play

QUESTION 19
An administrator is configuring Playbooks and is concerned about adding or reducing CPU and memory resources to VMs.
Which two prerequisites should an administrator take into consideration when configuring the Playbooks? (Choose two.)

A. CPU can be added to a powered on VM if the guest OS supports it
B. VM must be powered off to add CPU
C. VM must be powered off to reduce memory
D. Memory can be removed from a powered on VM if the guest OS supports it

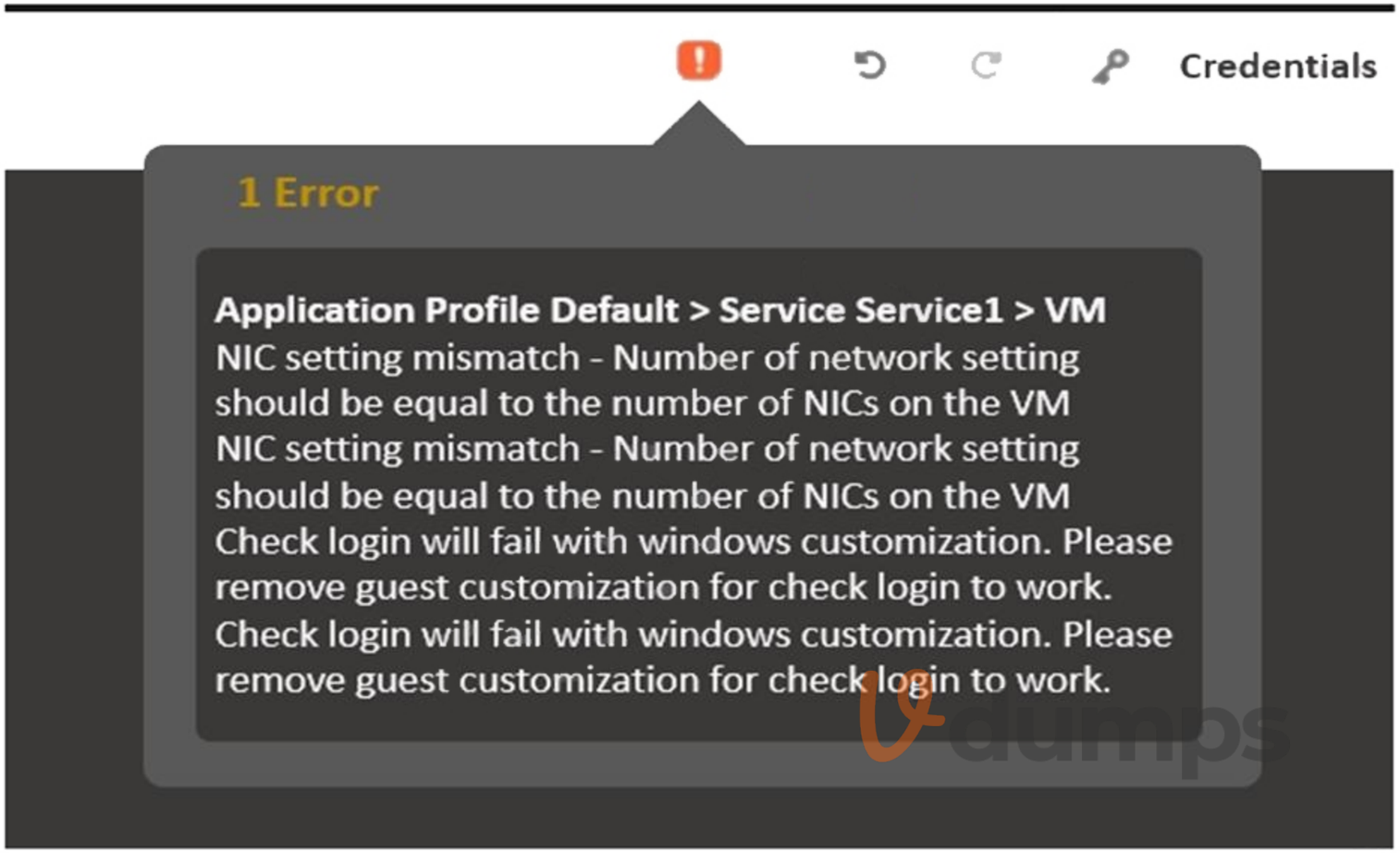
Correct Answer: A, D
Section:
Explanation:
When configuring Playbooks to automate the scaling of CPU and memory resources for VMs, the administrator should consider the following prerequisites:
CPU can be added to a powered on VM if the guest OS supports it. This is also known as hot-plug CPU. The administrator should check the compatibility of the guest OS and the hypervisor before enabling this feature.For example, Windows Server 2019 supports hot-plug CPU on AHV, ESXi, and Hyper-V, but not on XenServer1.
Memory can be removed from a powered on VM if the guest OS supports it. This is also known as hot-unplug memory. The administrator should check the compatibility of the guest OS and the hypervisor before enabling this feature.For example, Linux supports hot-unplug memory on AHV, ESXi, and XenServer, but not on Hyper-V2.
VM must be powered off to add CPU if the guest OS does not support hot-plug CPU. This is also known as cold-plug CPU. The administrator should plan for the downtime required to power off and power on the VM after adding CPU.
VM must be powered off to reduce memory if the guest OS does not support hot-unplug memory. This is also known as cold-unplug memory. The administrator should plan for the downtime required to power off and power on the VM after reducing memory.Reference:Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), page 10;Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA), section 3;Nutanix Support Portal - Guest OS Compatibility Matrix

QUESTION 20
An end user for an application that has been assigned the Consumer role within the project has noticed multiple issues with a blueprint that need to be addressed. The decision has been made to bring the end user onto the team to be able to modify the blueprints for this project.
Using the concept of least privilege, what role should the end user be assigned?

A. Developer
B. Project Admin
C. Consumer
D. Operator

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The Developer role is the most appropriate role for the end user who needs to modify the blueprints for the project. The Developer role allows the user to create, edit, and delete blueprints and runbooks within the project, as well as launch and manage applications from the Marketplace. The Developer role does not have the privileges to create or manage projects, users, roles, or categories, which are reserved for the Project Admin role. The Consumer role only allows the user to launch and manage applications from the Marketplace, but not to modify the blueprints or runbooks. The Operator role allows the user to monitor and manage the infrastructure and applications within the project, but not to create or edit the blueprints or runbooks.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5, Section 1 - Describe and Differentiate Automation Concepts and Principles, Objective 1.5 - Identify the capabilities of Projects
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Module 3 - Self-Service Projects, Lesson 3.1 - Project Roles and Permissions

QUESTION 21
Refer to the exhibit.



Saving the Calm Blueprint gives the validation error for VMware Blueprints shown in the exhibit.
What could be the cause of the error?

A. Number of Template vCPU components should be equal to the number of pCPU configured.
B. Number of Template NICs components should be equal to the number of Network Settings configured.
C. Number of Template devices components should be equal to the number of Devices configured.
D. Number of Template VMXNET3 components should be equal to the number of Virtual e1000 adapters configured.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The error message in the exhibit indicates a mismatch between the number of network settings and the number of NICs on the VM.This is a common validation error when saving Calm Blueprints for VMware, where it is essential to ensure that these configurations match to avoid issues with VM deployment and operation1.Reference:1: Nutanix NCP-MCA Certification Exam Sample Questions2

QUESTION 22
A company has a business-critical VM. The VM Utilization of CPU and memory differs from time to time, but can never be allowed to run out of resources. The administrator also wants to make sure that the VM is not over provisioned when not needed.
The administrator determines these requirements that have been validated and automated in a test environment should also apply for the production environment:
VCPU needs to be added when CPU Utilization been over 80% for 15 minutes.

Memory needs to be increased by 4 GB when utilization reaches 80%.
Return of over-allocated resources must not affect other business applications.
What can the administrator do with the least amount of effort to make sure the VM is always performant and returns resources when not required?

A. Clone and adjust the system-created playbooks
B. Import the playbook and adjust the values
C. Create a blueprint based on requirements
D. Create a task based on requirements

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The easiest way to automate the VM utilization and resource allocation is to use a playbook that has been already tested and validated in a test environment. A playbook is a collection of actions that can be triggered by events or schedules to perform various tasks on the Nutanix platform. By importing the playbook from the test environment to the production environment, the administrator can save time and effort in creating a new playbook from scratch. The administrator only needs to adjust the values of the playbook parameters, such as the VM name, the CPU and memory thresholds, the VCPU and memory increments, and the notification settings, to match the production environment. The playbook can then be executed manually or automatically based on the desired frequency and conditions.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5, Section 3 - Validate Blueprints, Runbooks, Playbooks, and Automation Settings, Objective 3.3 - Determine the correct method to validate required Playbook configurations
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Module 4 - X-Play, Lesson 4.2 - Playbooks
How to create and execute playbooks in Prism Central | Nutanix Community

QUESTION 23
How should an administrator enable Calm?

A. Prism Central -> Services -> Calm -> Enable
B. Prism Element -> LCM -> Calm -> Enable
C. Prism Central -> Settings -> Calm -> Enable
D. Prism Central -> Settings -> Upgrade Prism Central -> Calm -> Enable

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To enable Calm, the administrator needs to log on to Prism Central with a local ADMIN account and click Services -> Calm -> Enable. This will install the Calm service on Prism Central and allow the administrator to access the Calm UI and features. The other options are incorrect because they either refer to Prism Element, which is not the correct platform for Calm, or they involve unnecessary or incorrect steps.Reference: [Enabling and Accessing Calm | Nutanix Community] (https://next.nutanix.com/installation-configuration-23/enabling-and-accessing-calm-40191); [Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide] (https://www.nutanix.com/content/dam/nutanix/resources/support/ds-ncp-mca.pdf), section 2.1.

QUESTION 24
Where should an administrator check why a Playbook failed to grow the memory of a VM?

A. VM Details in Prism Element
B. Plays dashboard in Prism Central
C. VM Details in Prism Central
D. Plays dashboard in Prism Element

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:

The Plays dashboard in Prism Central provides a centralized view of all the Playbooks that have been executed across the clusters registered with Prism Central. It shows the status, duration, and output of each Playbook run, as well as the details of the triggers, targets, and actions involved. An administrator can use the Plays dashboard to troubleshoot why a Playbook failed to grow the memory of a VM by checking the error messages, logs, and output of the Playbook run. The other options are not the correct places to check for Playbook failures, as they do not provide the same level of information and visibility as the Plays dashboard.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5,Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6 Exam,Nutanix Exam NCP-MCA Topic 4 Question 20 Discussion

QUESTION 25
An administrator is trying to delete a category, but the option is greyed out.
Which two conditions could be causing this issue? (Choose two.)

A. The category is system defined.
B. The category is assigned to powered-on VMs.
C. The category is part of a flow policy.
D. The category is user defined.

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
Explanation:
Categories are key-value pairs that you can use to tag and filter entities in Nutanix. There are two types of categories: system defined and user defined. System defined categories are built-in and cannot be deleted. User defined categories are created by the administrator and can be deleted if they are not used in any policy. Policies are rules that apply actions or restrictions to entities based on their categories. Flow policies are policies that control the network security and visibility of VMs. If a category is part of a flow policy, it cannot be deleted unless the policy is removed or modified. Therefore, the two conditions that could prevent an administrator from deleting a category are: the category is system defined, or the category is part of a flow policy.Reference:
Nutanix Support & Insights: This is the official Nutanix documentation for categories, where you can find information about the types, usage, and deletion of categories.
Nutanix Exam NCP-MCA Topic 1 Question 12 Discussion: This is a forum where you can find discussions and explanations for Nutanix certification exam questions, including question 12 from topic 1, which is related to your question.
Nutanix Flow Overview: This is a Nutanix community post where you can learn more about Nutanix Flow and its policies.

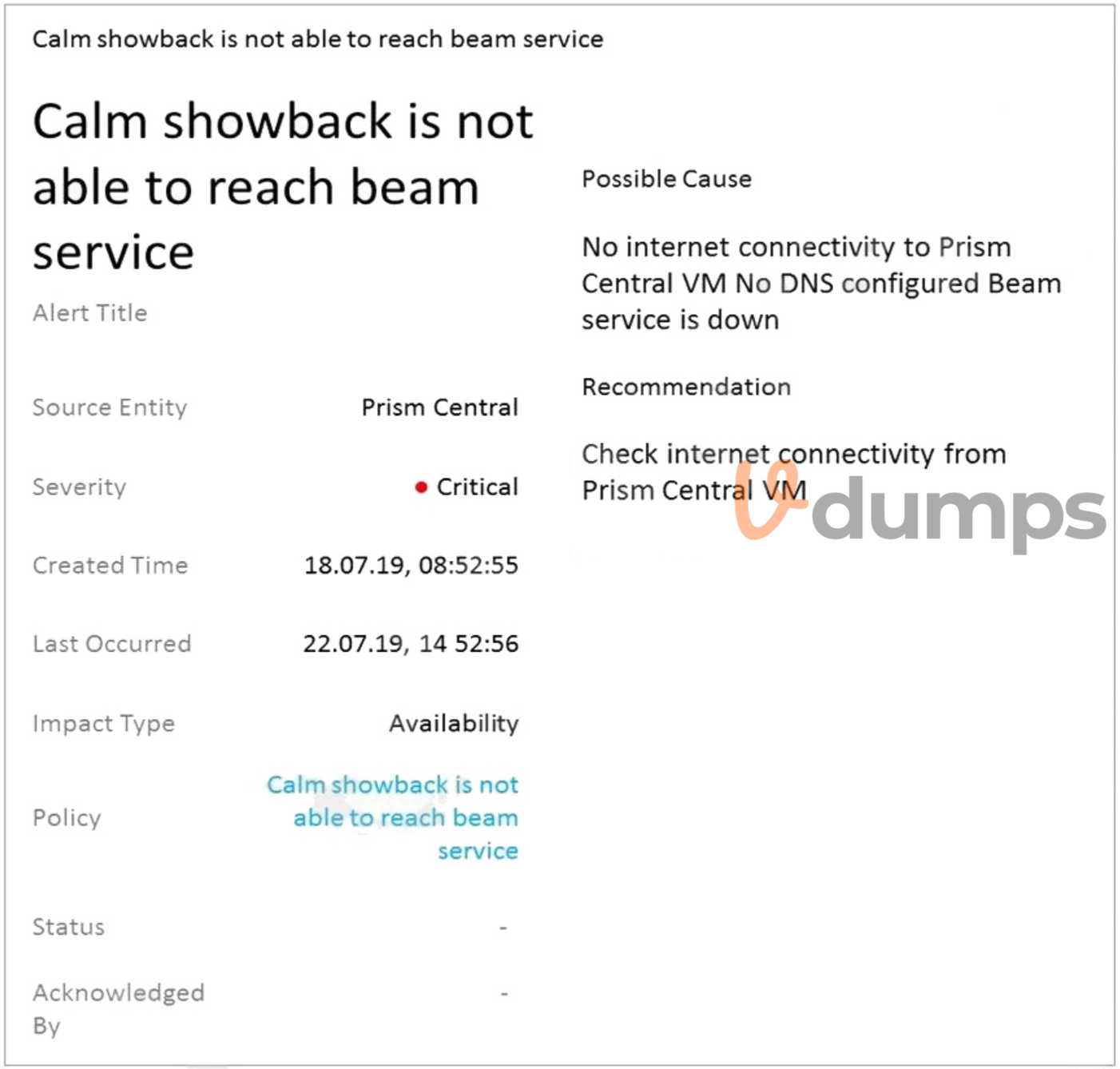
QUESTION 26
An application team wants faster releases and starts an initiative to automate the entire database and application deployments.
The current manual process involves:
Creating virtual machines to host the databases and applications
Allocate right amount of storage for the database and applications
Deploy database software and create database
Schedule backup and recovery process for the database
Deploy applications
How can application releases be repeatedly deployed in the least amount of time?

A. Create a Calm blueprint calling Calm APIs for both database and applications deployments
B. Deploy databases manually and create a Calm blueprint to automate application deployment
C. Deploy databases through Era and create a Calm blueprint to automate application deployment
D. Create a Calm blueprint deploying applications and calling Era APIs to automate database deployments

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The best way to automate the entire database and application deployments is to use a combination of Nutanix Calm and Nutanix Era. Nutanix Calm is a multicloud automation platform that allows you to create blueprints to deploy and manage infrastructure and applications across different cloud environments. Nutanix Era is a database management platform that allows you to provision, clone, patch, refresh, and restore databases in a simplified and automated way. By creating a Calm blueprint that deploys applications and calls Era APIs to automate database deployments, you can achieve faster and consistent releases, as well as reduce the manual effort and complexity involved in the process. You can also leverage the features of Calm and Era, such as self-service, governance, showback, backup, and recovery, to enhance the efficiency and security of your deployments.Reference:

https://www.nutanix.com/support-services/training-certification/certifications/certification-details-nutanix-certified-professional-multicloud-automation-v6-5
https://www.nutanix.com/content/dam/nutanix/resources/support/ds-ncp-mca.pdf

QUESTION 27
Refer to the exhibit.



A customer has decided to enable Calm Showback feature but started to receive an alert in Prism Central stating that Calm showback is not able to reach beam service.
Which two configuration items should the administrator check to ensure Calm can communicate with Beam? (Choose two.)

A. DNS configuration in Prism Central
B. Ensure Pulse is enabled
C. Prism Element is configured with Proxy settings
D. Flow is enabled in the same Prism Central

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
Explanation:
The alert in Prism Central indicates that Calm showback is not able to reach the beam service. This could be due to network connectivity issues or incorrect configurations. The administrator should check the DNS configuration in Prism Central (Option A) to ensure that it is correctly configured to allow communication with the Beam service. Additionally, checking if Prism Element is configured with Proxy settings (Option C) is essential as it can also affect the communication between Calm and Beam. Pulse (Option B) and Flow (Option D) are not related to the Calm showback feature and do not impact its functionality.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5, Section 2 - Deploy and Configure Nutanix Calm and Related Components, Objective 2.4 - Identify required configuration settings for a Nutanix Calm deployment
Enabling and Disabling Showback in Calm | Nutanix Community

QUESTION 28
A director would like to have an up to date Cluster Efficiency Summary report emailed on the first of every month to keep management up to date on how the cluster is being utilized.
How could a playbook be configured to satisfy this request with the least human interaction?

A. Manual Trigger > Wait Until Day of Month > Generate Report > Email
B. Manual Trigger > Generate Report > Email
C. Report Trigger > Wait Until Day of Month > Email
D. Time Trigger > Generate Report > Email

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
A time trigger is a type of playbook trigger that allows the user to specify a schedule for running a playbook. This trigger is useful for automating tasks that need to be performed periodically or at a specific time. A manual trigger requires the user to initiate the playbook execution manually, which is not ideal for a recurring task. A report trigger is a type of playbook trigger that allows the user to run a playbook when a specific report is generated. However, this trigger does not guarantee that the report will be generated on the first of every month, as it depends on the report settings. A wait until day of month action is a type of playbook action that pauses the playbook execution until a specified day of the month. This action is unnecessary if the playbook already has a time trigger that specifies the desired schedule.
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, Module 4: Playbooks, Lesson 4.1: Playbook Triggers
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6.5 Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 3.1: Create a playbook to automate IT operations using X-Play

QUESTION 29
An Application team has provided an administrator the following high level requirements for infrastructure they require:
5 Application VMs
2 Database VMs
2 Web VMs
Which two pieces of information are needed, at a minimum, to effectively automate the scaling of the environment? (Choose two.)

A. SLA uptime of the application
B. Steady state resource utilization
C. Expected resource utilization under load
D. If the application needs to be highly available

Correct Answer: B, C

Section:
Explanation:
To effectively automate the scaling of the environment, the administrator needs to know the steady state resource utilization and the expected resource utilization under load of the application, database, and web VMs. These two pieces of information will help the administrator to define the scaling policies, thresholds, and actions for the blueprint service that deploys the infrastructure. The administrator can use the Self-Service feature of Nutanix Multicloud Automation to create a blueprint service that can scale up or down based on the resource utilization metrics. The administrator can also use the Runbook feature to automate the scaling actions using scripts or APIs.
The other options are incorrect because:
SLA uptime of the application: This is not a piece of information that is needed to automate the scaling of the environment. The SLA uptime of the application is a performance indicator that measures the availability and reliability of the application. The administrator can use the X-Play feature of Nutanix Multicloud Automation to create event-driven playbooks that can trigger actions based on alerts or schedules to ensure the SLA uptime of the application.
If the application needs to be highly available: This is not a piece of information that is needed to automate the scaling of the environment. The high availability of the application is a design consideration that affects the architecture and configuration of the infrastructure and the application. The administrator can use the Projects feature of Nutanix Multicloud Automation to create projects that can define the availability domains, networks, and storage for the infrastructure and the application.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) Course, Module 2: Self-Service, Module 3: Runbook, Module 5: Projects
Training Spotlight: Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Video 2: Self-Service, Video 3: Runbook, Video 5: Projects

QUESTION 30
An administrator manages a Nutanix cluster with 630 VMs, all of which are in production.
The Accounting department wants to be notified when any of their production VMs exceed 90% CPU usage or 90% memory usage. Their VMs are categorized as LOB:Accounting.
How should the administrator satisfy this request from the Accounting department?

A. Direct the VM users to generate alerts within the affected VMs.
B. Create a dashboard in Prism Central with the CPU Usage.
C. Create a category named Department with the value Accounting.
D. Create an Alert with the Accounting category assigned.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Alerts are a way of monitoring the health and performance of the Nutanix cluster and the VMs running on it. Alerts can be triggered by various metrics, such as CPU usage, memory usage, disk space, network traffic, etc. Alerts can also be configured to send notifications to the administrator or other recipients via email, Slack, PagerDuty, etc. To satisfy the request from the Accounting department, the administrator should create an Alert with the following settings:
Trigger: CPU Usage (%) > 90 OR Memory Usage (%) > 90
Scope: VM
Category: LOB:Accounting
Notification: Email to accounting@company.com This way, the Alert will only apply to the VMs that belong to the Accounting department, and will send an email notification to the Accounting department when any of their VMs exceed the specified thresholds.Reference:Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), page 9;Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA), section 1; [Nutanix Prism Central Guide - Alerts]

QUESTION 31
Which Calm feature provides the ability for administrators to approve Single or Multi-VM Blueprints for assignment to Projects?

A. Application Manager
B. Marketplace
C. Projects
D. Marketplace Manager

Correct Answer: D

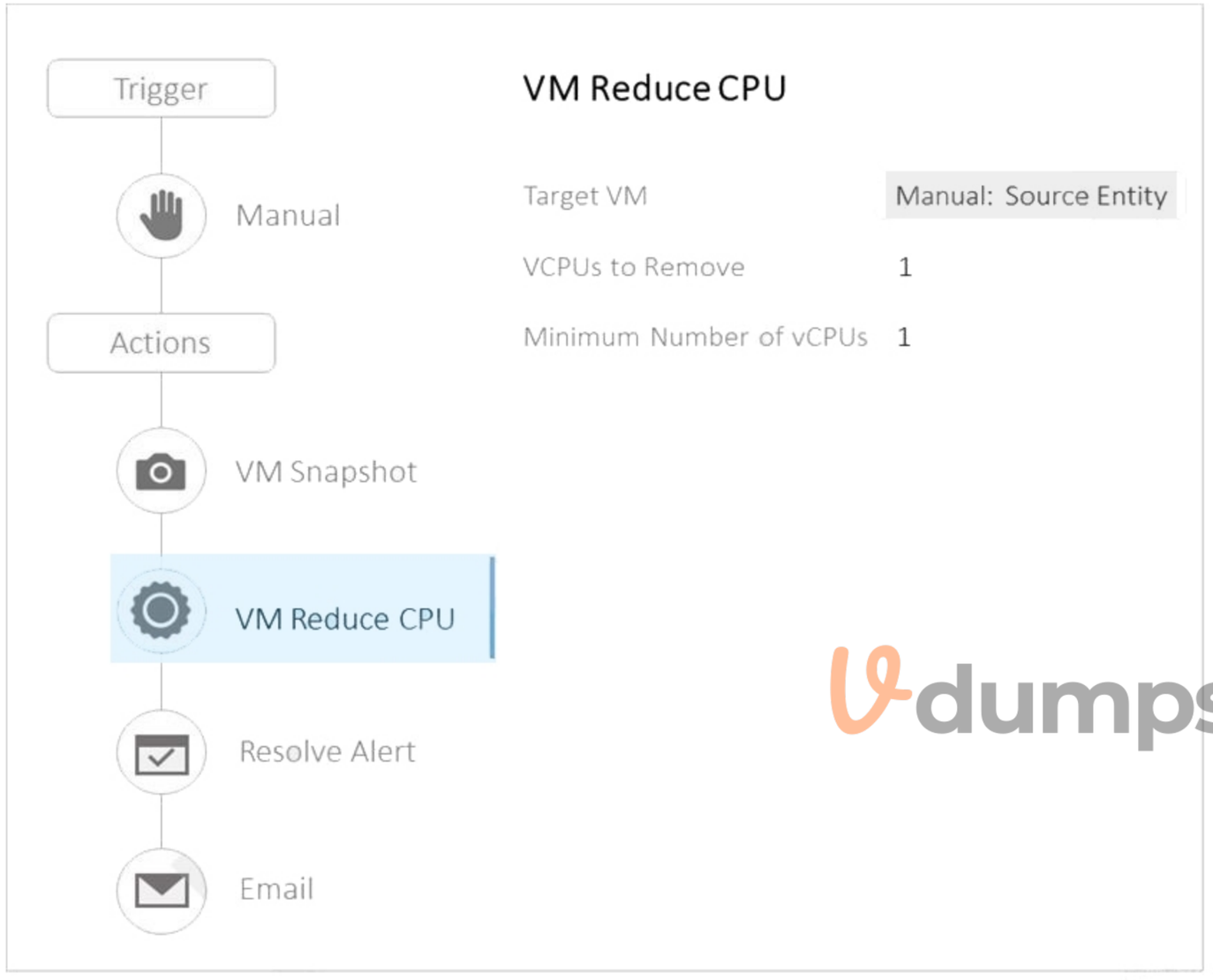
Section:
Explanation:
The alert in Prism Central indicates that Calm showback is not able to reach the beam service. This could be due to network connectivity issues or incorrect configurations. The administrator should check the DNS configuration in Prism Central (Option A) to ensure that it is correctly configured to allow communication with the Beam service. Additionally, checking if Prism Element is configured with Proxy settings (Option C) is essential as it can also affect the communication between Calm and Beam. Pulse (Option B) and Flow (Option D) are not related to the Calm showback feature and do not impact its functionality.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5, Section 2 - Deploy and Configure Nutanix Calm and Related Components, Objective 2.4 - Identify required configuration settings for a Nutanix Calm deployment
Enabling and Disabling Showback in Calm | Nutanix Community

QUESTION 32
Prism Central reporting indicates that there are multiple memory-constrained VMs in multiple clusters. The target VMs have Memory Hot Add enabled.
Using X-Play, in what order should the Playbook actions be added to ensure the VMs are properly remediated?

A. VM add Memory, Take a VM Snapshot, Resolve Alert
B. Take a VM Snapshot, Power Off VM, VM Add Memory, Resolve Alert, Power on VM
C. Take a VM Snapshot, VM add Memory, Resolve Alert
D. Power off VM, Take a VM Snapshot, VM add Memory, Resolve Alert

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
To ensure the VMs are properly remediated, the Playbook actions should be added in the following order: Take a VM Snapshot, VM add Memory, Resolve Alert. This is because Memory Hot Add allows the administrator to increase the memory allocation of a running VM without powering it off. Taking a VM snapshot before adding memory provides a backup point in case of any issues. Resolving the alert after adding memory clears the notification and updates the status of the VM. Powering off the VM is not necessary and may cause downtime or disruption to the applications running on the VM.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 11; Nutanix Calm SaaS User Guide, section 4.2.3.

QUESTION 33
Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator created the Playbook shown in the exhibit to allow for manual reduction of vCPU count on any selected VM within their environment. During a test run of the play on one of the VMs running in development, the administrator ran into an error that the Playbook cannot be completed against the selected VM.
Here are the details of the affected VM:
VM Name: VM2
vCPU: 4
RAM: 8 GB
OS: Windows 2016
Hypervisor: AHV
What caused this Playbook to fail?

A. This play cannot be executed against a VM on AHV.
B. The VM needs to be powered off before vCPU can be reduced.
C. Reduction of vCPU cannot be done on a VM with a running snapshot.
D. The play will cause the VM to go below the minimum vCPU.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The Playbook is designed to manually reduce the vCPU count on any selected VM within the environment. However, it failed during a test run on VM2 because there was a running snapshot of the VM.According to Nutanix Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) principles, you cannot reduce the vCPU count on a VM that has an active snapshot1.This is because the snapshot captures the state of the VM configuration and data, and reverting to a snapshot will restore both the guest OS and the virtual hardware2. Therefore, changing the vCPU count while a snapshot is running will cause inconsistency and error. The other options are incorrect because:
A)The Playbook can be executed against a VM on AHV, as long as there is no snapshot running3.
B)The VM does not need to be powered off before vCPU can be reduced, as this can be done using hot-plug CPU feature4.
D) The play will not cause the VM to go below the minimum vCPU, as the minimum number of vCPUs is set to 1 in the Playbook, and the VM has 4 vCPUs initially.Reference:Nutanix Support & Insights,Solved: Snapshot query !! - VMware Technology Network VMTN,Calm on ESXi Deployment | Nutanix Community,Virtual CPU Configuration and Limitations - VMware Docs

QUESTION 34
A developer updated a blueprint to ensure that the IP address of the VM is reserved in IPAM as part of the deployment process. The developer noticed that when new VMs are created, they still get a DHCP IP address and not a reserved IP address.
What is the most likely reason for this behavior?

A. Developer created a pre-create task for reserving the IP address
B. Developer created a post-create task for reserving the IP address
C. Developer forgot to save the updated blueprint
D. Developer forgot to publish the updated blueprint

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The most likely reason for this behavior is that the developer created a post-create task for reserving the IP address. A post-create task is executed after the VM is created and powered on, which means that the VM already obtained a DHCP IP address before the task is run. To reserve the IP address in IPAM as part of the deployment process, the developer should create a pre-create task instead. A pre-create task is executed before the VM is created and powered on, which allows the task to reserve the IP address in IPAM and assign it to the VM.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 15;Nutanix NCP-MCA Questions, question 57.

QUESTION 35
What role must a user have in order to create or update a Playbook?

A. Calm Developer
B. Prism Admin
C. Calm Admin
D. Project Admin

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
A Calm Developer is a role that allows a user to create, update, and execute Playbooks in Calm. A Playbook is a collection of Tasks that can be executed on one or more Targets, such as VMs, applications, or services. A Calm Developer can also create and use Runbooks, Blueprints, and Library items in Calm. A Prism Admin is a role that allows a user to manage the Prism Central instance and its features, such as users, roles, alerts, policies, etc. A Calm Admin is a role that allows a user to manage the Calm service and its settings, such as endpoints, credentials, projects, etc. A Project Admin is a role that allows a user to manage a specific project and its resources, such as applications, Blueprints, Runbooks, etc.Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 14, section 4.1.1
Nutanix Calm Roles and Permissions
Nutanix Calm Playbooks

QUESTION 36

Which feature of Calm allows for the creation of task-based automation against dynamic lists of Windows or Linux VMs?

A. Projects
B. Blueprints
C. Playbooks
D. Runbooks

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Runbooks are a feature of Calm that allows for the creation of task-based automation against dynamic lists of Windows or Linux VMs. A runbook is a collection of tasks that can be executed on one or more VMs or services. A task is a unit of automation that can perform actions such as executing commands, running scripts, invoking APIs, or sending notifications. A runbook can be triggered manually, on a schedule, or based on an event. Runbooks can be used to automate common operations such as backup, restore, patching, scaling, or troubleshooting.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 16; Nutanix Calm User Guide, section 3.4.

QUESTION 37
Within a Calm blueprint, which two actions can an administrator apply to a Service under the Guest Customization section? (Choose two.)

A. Apply a Cloudinit Script
B. Apply a Sysprep file
C. Modify the base OS image
D. Choose UEFI or Legacy BIOS

Correct Answer: A, B
Section:
Explanation:
Within a Calm blueprint, an administrator can apply two actions to a Service under the Guest Customization section: Apply a Cloudinit Script and Apply a Sysprep file. These actions allow the administrator to customize the configuration and behavior of the virtual machines that are provisioned from the blueprint. A Cloudinit Script is a set of commands or scripts that run on Linux-based virtual machines during the boot process. A Sysprep file is a configuration file that specifies the Windows settings and options for the virtual machines. These actions can be used to perform tasks such as setting the hostname, network configuration, user accounts, software installation, and more.Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5, Section 2 - Deploy and Configure Nutanix Calm and Related Components, page 3
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Module 2 - Nutanix Calm, Lesson 2.2 - Blueprint Management, page 9
Nutanix Calm User Guide, Blueprint, Guest Customization

QUESTION 38
An administrator has a Linux VM that does batch processing out of a queue. Currently, a technician connects to the VM console and runs a command on the VM to initiate or terminate the batch processing application, as there is no programmatic interface for the application.
The application is processor intensive, so it should only run outside of business hours. The VM has the ability to send REST API calls to Prism.
How should the administrator configure a Playbook to satisfy the needs of this process with minimal external interaction?

A. Manual Trigger > Power On > VM SSH > Wait for Some Time > Power Off VM
B. Time Trigger > VM SSH > Wait for Some Time > VM SSH
C. Webhook Trigger > REST API > Wait for Some Time > REST API
D. Manual Trigger > VM SSH > Wait for Some Time > VM SSH

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:

A Playbook is a collection of tasks that can be executed based on a trigger, such as a time, a webhook, or a manual action. A Playbook can be used to automate workflows across different systems and services, such as Nutanix Prism, VMs, hosts, and external APIs. A Playbook can also use variables, conditions, and loops to customize the execution logic and data.
In this scenario, the administrator wants to automate the batch processing application on the Linux VM, which can only be controlled by a command on the VM console. The application should run only outside of business hours, and the VM should send REST API calls to Prism to report its status.
The best way to configure a Playbook for this process is to use a Time Trigger, which allows the administrator to specify a schedule for the Playbook execution, such as daily, weekly, or monthly. The Time Trigger can also be configured to run only on certain days or hours, such as weekdays or nights. This way, the administrator can ensure that the Playbook runs only outside of business hours, without requiring any manual intervention.
The Playbook should then have two VM SSH tasks, one to initiate the batch processing application, and one to terminate it. A VM SSH task is a task that executes a command or script on a target VM using SSH. A VM SSH task can be used to control applications or services that do not have a programmatic interface, such as the batch processing application in this scenario. The VM SSH task can also use variables to pass data to or from the command or script, such as the VM name, IP address, or output.
The Playbook should also have a Wait for Some Time task, which is a task that pauses the Playbook execution for a specified duration or until a condition is met. A Wait for Some Time task can be used to ensure that the batch processing application has enough time to complete its work, or to wait for a certain event or state to occur, such as a file creation, a service status, or a VM power state.
The Playbook should also have two REST API tasks, one before and one after the Wait for Some Time task. A REST API task is a task that executes an HTTP request to a specified URL, with optional headers, body, and authentication. A REST API task can be used to interact with external systems or services that expose an API, such as Nutanix Prism in this scenario. The REST API task can also use variables to pass data to or from the HTTP request, such as the VM name, IP address, or response.
The REST API tasks should be configured to send the VM status to Prism, such as the start and end time of the batch processing, the CPU and memory usage, or the output of the application. This way, the administrator can monitor and manage the VM and the application from Prism, without having to connect to the VM console.
The Playbook configuration should look something like this:
Time Trigger: Set the schedule to run daily, only on weekdays, and only at night (e.g., 10 PM to 6 AM).
VM SSH: Set the target VM to the Linux VM, and set the command or script to initiate the batch processing application (e.g.,./batch.sh start).
REST API: Set the URL to the Prism API endpoint, and set the HTTP method, headers, body, and authentication as required. Use variables to pass the VM name, IP address, and start time of the batch processing to the HTTP request (e.g.,{'vm_name': '{{vm_name}}', 'vm_ip': '{{vm_ip}}', 'start_time': '{{start_time}}'}).
Wait for Some Time: Set the duration to the expected time for the batch processing to finish, or set a condition to wait until a certain event or state occurs (e.g.,wait until file /tmp/batch.done exists).
REST API: Set the URL to the Prism API endpoint, and set the HTTP method, headers, body, and authentication as required. Use variables to pass the VM name, IP address, end time, and output of the batch processing to the HTTP request (e.g.,{'vm_name': '{{vm_name}}', 'vm_ip': '{{vm_ip}}', 'end_time': '{{end_time}}', 'output': '{{output}}'}).
VM SSH: Set the target VM to the Linux VM, and set the command or script to terminate the batch processing application (e.g.,./batch.sh stop).
https://www.nutanix.com/content/dam/nutanix/resources/datasheets/ds-ncp-mca-6-5.pdf
https://www.nutanix.com/content/dam/nutanix/resources/support/ds-ncp-mca.pdf

QUESTION 39
Which are valid entity types to be associated with a playbook using a manual trigger?

A. VM, Host, Prism Central
B. VM, Host, Cluster
C. VM, Category, Prism Element
D. VM, Category, Cluster

Correct Answer: B
Section:

QUESTION 40
Where would a Calm Developer find logging related to blueprint package failures?

A. In Calm select Application icon > select application name > Audit Tab
B. In Calm select Application icon > select application name > Services Tab
C. SSH to Prism Central > /home/calm/log/styx.log
D. In Prism Central go to Activities > Audits and get the audits filter by date

Correct Answer: C
Section:

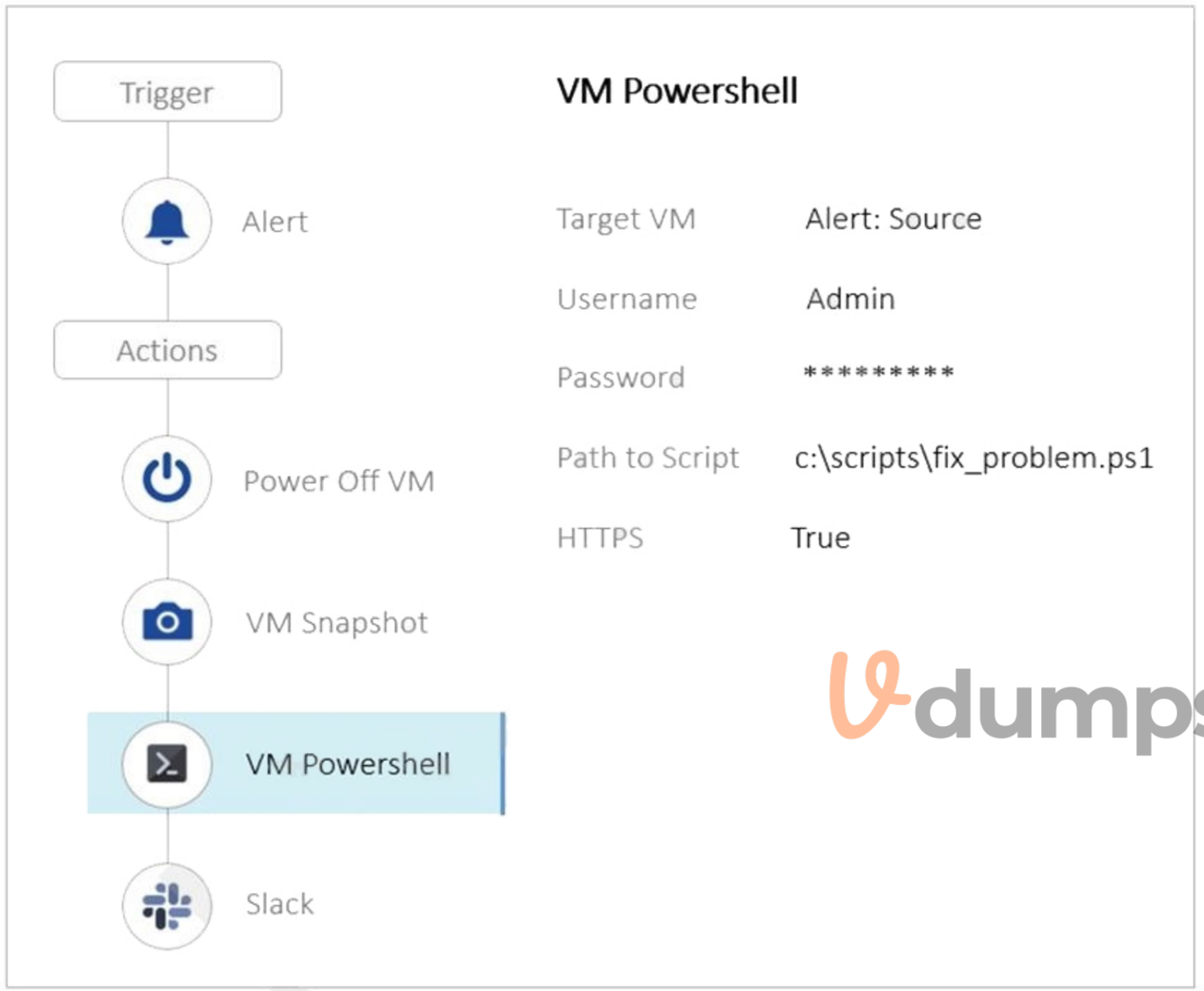
Explanation:
The styx.log file contains the logs related to blueprint packaging and deployment. It can be accessed by SSHing to Prism Central and navigating to the /home/calm/log directory. The other options are not relevant for blueprint package failures, as they show the application status, audit events, or service logs.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6.5 Exam Blueprint Guide, page 9;Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA), section 3;NCP-MCA Exam Dumps - Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud ..., question 63.

QUESTION 41
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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
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.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 2, Objective 2.1
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) Course, Module 4, Lesson 4.3
Nutanix Calm User Guide, Chapter 4, Section 4.2

QUESTION 42
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.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
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

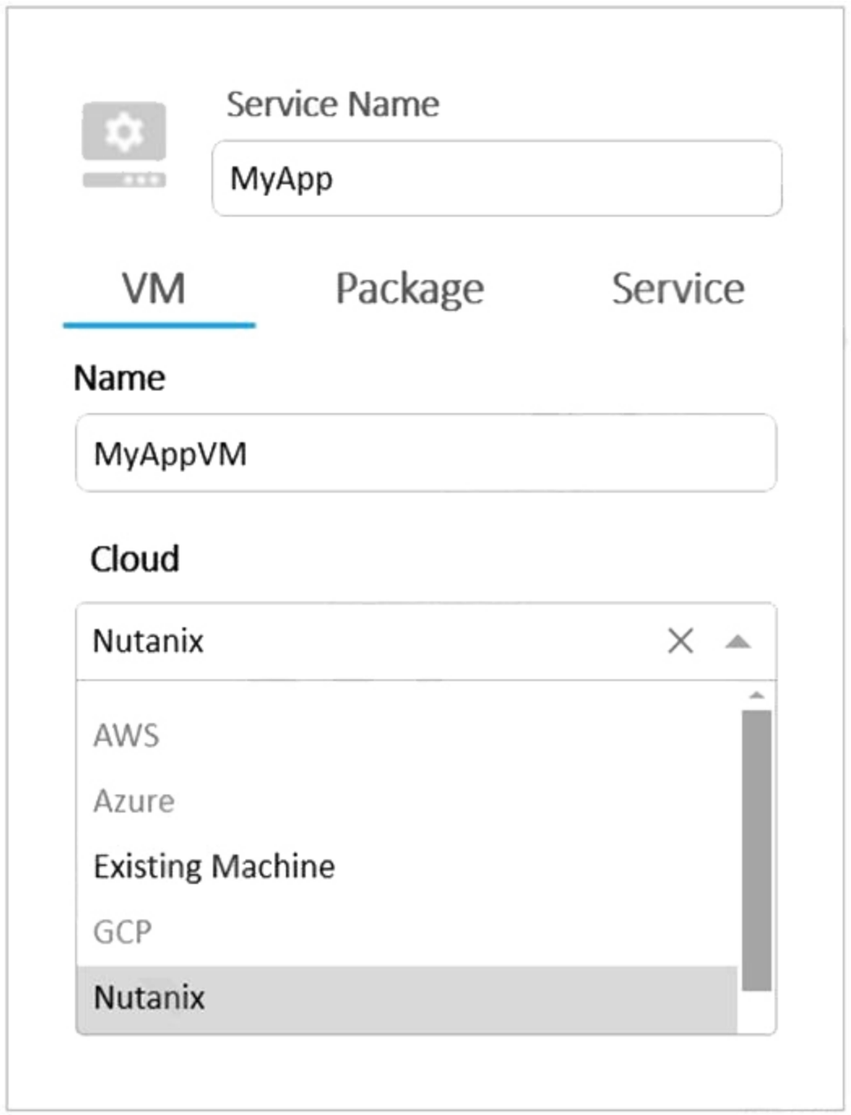
a snapshot.Reference: I found some references from Nutanix Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Learning documents or resources that might be helpful for you:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6.5 Exam: This is the official exam blueprint guide that covers the objectives, topics, and skills required for the certification. It also provides some sample questions and answers.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide: This is another version of the exam blueprint guide that has similar content as the previous one.
Free Questions for NCP-MCA by certscare - p2pexams.com: This is a PDF document that contains 11 questions and answers for the NCP-MCA exam. The question you asked is one of them, and the answer is the same as mine.

QUESTION 43
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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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 44
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

Correct Answer: A, B
Section:
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. Option C is incorrect because environments are not required for multicloud deployments. Option D is also incorrect because Calm version 3.2.x is not relevant to the question.

QUESTION 45
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

Correct Answer: C, D
Section:
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.Reference:
Nutanix Calm Configuration and Training1
Nutanix Calm Admin and Operations Guide2

QUESTION 46
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.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
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.
Nutanix Certified Professional Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6 Exam, page 9
Nutanix University - NCP-MCA 6 Exam Prep - Alerts and Playbooks

QUESTION 47
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.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5, Section 2, Objective 2.1: Given a scenario, create a blueprint to deploy infrastructure and applications using Self-Service.
Nutanix Certified Professional Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6 Exam, Page 11, Section 2, Objective 2.1: Given a scenario, create a blueprint to deploy infrastructure and applications using Self-Service.

QUESTION 48
Which two features does the Calm Marketplace provide? (Choose two.)

A. Published and versioned Blueprints
B. Library of executable tasks
C. Store of all Blueprints created in Calm
D. Set of pre-seeded application Blueprints

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:
Explanation:
The Calm Marketplace acts as an application store, providing end users with a catalog of available applications. By default, Calm comes pre-seeded with validated Blueprints for multiple open source and enterprise applications. These are the set of pre-seeded application Blueprints. Additionally, Marketplace Manager acts as a staging area for publishing default and user-created Blueprints to your local Marketplace. These are the published and versioned Blueprints. The other two options, library of executable tasks and store of all Blueprints created in Calm, are not features of the Calm Marketplace.Reference:Calm: Marketplace - Read the DocsandCalm: Marketplace - Read the Docs

QUESTION 49
Which two statements are true regarding the Nutanix public Github repository? (Choose two.)

A. Nutanix provides a documented process to seed Github based scripts into the Calm Task Library.
B. Calm's public repository contains Nutanix-vetted custom scripts created and published by community members.
C. Nutanix publishes official vetted blueprints and tasks to Nutanix's public Github Calm repository.
D. Nutanix provides documented processes to seed scripts from any source repository.

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
Explanation:
Nutanix provides a documented process to seed Github based scripts into the Calm Task Library, which allows users to import and use custom tasks from the Nutanix public Github repository or any other Github repository. This process is described in theNutanix Calm DSL User Guideand theNutanix Calm DSL Tutorial.
Nutanix also publishes official vetted blueprints and tasks to Nutanix's public Github Calm repository, which is located athttps://github.com/nutanix/blueprints. These blueprints and tasks are created and maintained by Nutanix engineers and can be used as reference or templates for building Calm applications. Some examples of these blueprints and tasks are:

Kubernetes Cluster: A blueprint that deploys a Kubernetes cluster on Nutanix AHV using Calm.
MySQL HA: A blueprint that deploys a MySQL cluster with high availability on Nutanix AHV using Calm.
Windows Server: A blueprint that deploys a Windows Server 2019 VM on Nutanix AHV using Calm.
[Install Python]: A task that installs Python on a Linux VM using Calm.
Calm's public repository does not contain Nutanix-vetted custom scripts created and published by community members. These scripts are hosted in a separate repository called [Automation], which is a centralized repo for community driven Nutanix automation. These scripts are not officially supported or endorsed by Nutanix and may not be compatible with the latest versions of Calm or Nutanix products.
Nutanix does not provide documented processes to seed scripts from any source repository. Users can only import scripts from Github repositories using the Calm Task Library. Other source repositories are not supported by Calm.
Nutanix Calm DSL User Guide
Nutanix Calm DSL Tutorial
Nutanix Calm Blueprints
Kubernetes Cluster
MySQL HA
Windows Server
[Install Python]
[Automation]

QUESTION 50
An administrator has an existing set of VMs that were deployed before the company started using Calm. The administrator would like to now use Calm to manage those existing VMs.
What should the administrator do to manage the existing VMs?

A. Create a Greenfield Application, select the snapshots of the VMs to manage and redeploy the VMs from the latest snapshot.
B. Create a Brownfield Application, select the VMs that are needed for each deployment from the drop down list.
C. Create a Greenfield Application, select the VMs that are needed for each deployment from the drop down list.
D. Create a Brownfield Application, select the snapshots of the VMs to manage and redeploy the VMs from the latest snapshot.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
A Brownfield Application is a type of application that allows you to import and manage existing VMs that were not deployed by Calm. You can use a Brownfield Application to perform actions such as start, stop, restart, delete, or execute scripts on the imported VMs. You can also add services, credentials, variables, and policies to the Brownfield Application blueprint. To create a Brownfield Application, you need to select a multi-VM blueprint and then choose the VMs that you want to include in the application from the drop down list. You can also filter the VMs by name, cluster, or power state.
A Greenfield Application is a type of application that allows you to deploy new VMs from scratch using Calm. You can use a Greenfield Application to provision and configure VMs on different cloud platforms, such as Nutanix AHV, VMware ESXi, AWS, Azure, or GCP. You can also add services, credentials, variables, and policies to the Greenfield Application blueprint. To create a Greenfield Application, you need to select a single-VM or a multi-VM blueprint and then specify the VM properties, such as name, image, flavor, network, storage, etc.
Nutanix Calm DSL -- Brownfield Apps the Easy Way
Nutanix Support & Insights
Getting started with Nutanix Calm

QUESTION 51
An administrator at a busy software development company is looking to roll out Calm for automation and estimates they will be creating 200 Projects, 500 Runbooks, 1500 Blueprints and automating the deployment of 7500 VMs for their development teams.
What size of Prism Central VM(s) is recommended to host the Calm environment?

A. 3 nodes Large - 10vCPU and 52GB Memory per node.
B. 1 node Small - 6vCPU and 30GB Memory per node.
C. 3 nodes Small - 6vCPU and 30GB Memory per node.
D. 1 node Large - 10vCPU and 52GB Memory per node.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, the recommended Prism Central VM size depends on the number of VMs that are managed by Calm and the number of concurrent users.For a large-scale environment with more than 5000 VMs and more than 100 concurrent users, the recommended size is 3 nodes Large - 10vCPU and 52GB Memory per node1. This size provides enough resources for the Prism Central cluster to handle the workload and performance requirements of Calm.
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, Module 2: Nutanix Calm Installation and Configuration, Lesson 2: Nutanix Calm Installation and Configuration2
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5 Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 2: Deploy and Configure Self-service and Related Components, Objective 2.2: Identify required configuration settings for a Self-Service deployment3
Scaling out Prism Central | Nutanix Community1

QUESTION 52
An administrator has built a Playbook to run a Powershell script in a VM when a specific alert is generated. Several days later, the alert is generated, but the script does not execute and there are no Plays recorded for the Playbook.
What is causing this issue?

A. The Playbook was never enabled.
B. The version of Playbooks is not correct for the version of Prism Central.
C. The script executed, but closed with an error code.
D. The path to the script was not correct.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
A Playbook is a set of actions that are triggered by an event or a schedule. To run a Playbook, it must be enabled first. If a Playbook is not enabled, it will not respond to any events or schedules, and no Plays will be recorded for it. Therefore, the most likely cause of the issue is that the administrator forgot to enable the Playbook after building it.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 13, section 3.2.Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, module 4, lesson 2.

QUESTION 53
A blueprint service needs to use scaling. The requirements are:
Windows 2019 VM (12 vCPU, 24 GB memory, 500 GB volume)
Minimum VMs needed at any time and at time of deployment is 2 VMs
VMs should not exceed the project quota of 100 vCPUs or 300 GB of memory
There are no other services in use within the project
Which scaling VM replica settings meet all requirements?

A. MIN: 2, MAX: 11, Default: 2
B. MIN: 2, MAX: 7, Default: 2
C. MIN: 2, MAX: 10, Default: 1
D. MIN: 2, MAX: 8, Default: 1

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Scaling VM replica settings allow you to specify the minimum, maximum, and default number of VMs that can be created from a blueprint service. The minimum and default values must be equal to or greater than the number of VMs needed at any time and at time of deployment, which is 2 in this case. The maximum value must be equal to or less than the project quota divided by the VM resources, which is 100/12 = 8 for vCPUs and 300/24 = 12 for memory. The lowest of these two values is the limit for the maximum value, which is 8. Therefore, the only option that meets all the requirements is B. MIN: 2, MAX: 7, Default: 2.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 10, Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, create a blueprint to deploy infrastructure and applications using Self-Service
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Module 5: Self-Service, Lesson 5.2: Blueprint Design, slide 23: Scaling VM Replica Settings

Nutanix Certified Professional Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6 Exam, page 10, Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, create a blueprint to deploy infrastructure and applications using Self-Service

QUESTION 54
A company wants to ensure that all developers are able to request new development environments on demand by using ServiceNow.
The administrator notices that even though developers create new environments, they rarely remove these environments when moving on to new assignments. Today, the administrator has gone into Prism Central to check when the VM was created, in order to reach out to the developer and ask if it can be deleted. The administrator has accidentally deleted the wrong VM in the past.
Which two methods can the administrator use to automate this task to avoid deleting the incorrect VMs? (Choose two.)

A. Create a playbook REST API action to delete the VM from a ServiceNow approval flow.
B. Create a playbook webhook action to delete the VM from a ServiceNow approval flow.
C. Create a playbook webhook trigger to delete the VM from a ServiceNow approval flow.
D. Create a playbook REST API trigger to delete the VM from a ServiceNow approval flow.

Correct Answer: A, B
Section:
Explanation:
A playbook REST API action allows the administrator to send an HTTP request to a specified endpoint, such as the Prism Central API, to perform an operation, such as deleting a VM. A playbook webhook action allows the administrator to send a payload to a specified URL, such as a ServiceNow webhook, to trigger an event, such as an approval flow. Both of these actions can be used to automate the deletion of VMs from a ServiceNow approval flow, where the developers can request and confirm the removal of their environments. A playbook webhook trigger and a playbook REST API trigger are not valid options, as they are used to initiate a playbook based on an external event, not to perform an action within a playbook.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6.5 Exam Blueprint Guide, page 10;Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA), section 4;NCP-MCA Exam Dumps - Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud ..., question 70.

QUESTION 55
Refer to the exhibit.

```
    Directory: C:\


Mode      LastWriteTime         Length  Name
----      -------------         ------  ----
d----   8/31/2019  3:40 AM             MSSQLSVR_Essentials
A specified logon session does not exist. It may already have been terminated
At C:\Users\Administrator\AppData\Local\Temp\karan\2745f3c9-330a-4583-a26d-4fa8079d4012\2745f3c9-330a-4583-a26d-
4fa8079d4012-503653a3-6879-4bfa-b209-286d052c362d.ps1:15 char:1
+ New PSDrive   -Name   "T"   -PSProvider   "FileSystem"   -Root   "\\anitafileserv ...
+ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
    + CategoryInfo          : InvalidOperation:   (T:PSDriveInfo)  [New-PSDrive], Win32Exception
    + FullyQualifiedErrorId : CouldNotMapNetworkDrive,Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.NewPSDriveCommand
```

Calm encountered the error shown in the exhibit when importing a script that maps a network drive.

Upon further investigation, the Calm administrator was unable to run the script manually on a VM and discovered that elevated permissions were needed.
Which command should the administrator add to the script?

A. Enable-WSManCredSSP -Role Server -Force
B. Enable-WSManCredSSP -Role Client
C. Enable-WSManCredSSP -Role Server
D. Disable-WSManCredSSP -Role Server -Force

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The error message indicates that the script failed to authenticate to the remote server using CredSSP. CredSSP is a security mechanism that allows a client to delegate its credentials to a remote server for authentication. To use CredSSP, both the client and the server need to enable it and configure the role and the trusted hosts. The command Enable-WSManCredSSP -Role Client enables CredSSP on the client side and specifies the remote server as a trusted host. This command should be added to the script before invoking the Invoke-Command cmdlet that runs the script block on the remote server. The other commands are either irrelevant or incorrect for this scenario.Reference:Nutanix Calm: PowerShell Scripts - Read the DocsandEnable-WSManCredSSP (Microsoft.PowerShell.Management) - PowerShell | Microsoft Docs.

QUESTION 56
An administrator is providing users with access to the company's LOB applications through a VDI solution. The administrator received information that the company are going to hire 200 new employees who will be using these applications.
The environment is monitored by a third-party tool that notifies the administrator when the VDI solution is about to run out of capacity. This gives the administrator time to create additional resources and add them to the VDI solution.
What should the administrator use when creating a playbook to automate this?

A. A trigger based on a REST API
B. A trigger based on an email
C. A trigger based on an event
D. A trigger based on an alert

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The administrator should use a trigger based on an event when creating a playbook to automate the scaling of the VDI solution. An event trigger is a type of trigger that executes a playbook when a specific event occurs in the Nutanix environment or in a third-party system. An event trigger can be configured to listen to events from various sources, such as Prism alerts, Calm actions, or external webhooks. In this scenario, the administrator can use an event trigger to listen to the webhook from the third-party monitoring tool and execute a playbook that creates additional resources and adds them to the VDI solution.
A trigger based on a REST API is not the best option, because it requires the administrator to manually invoke the playbook using an API call. This is not as efficient or reliable as using an event trigger that automatically executes the playbook when the capacity threshold is reached.
A trigger based on an email is also not the best option, because it requires the administrator to configure an email server and a mailbox to receive the notification from the third-party tool. This adds complexity and overhead to the automation process and may not be as secure or timely as using an event trigger.
A trigger based on an alert is a valid option, but it depends on the availability and compatibility of the Prism alert system with the third-party tool. If the third-party tool can send alerts to Prism, then the administrator can use an alert trigger to execute the playbook. However, if the third-party tool does not integrate with Prism, then the administrator cannot use an alert trigger and has to use an event trigger instead.
Nutanix Calm User Guide: Chapter 8: X-Play
Nutanix Calm DSL User Guide: Chapter 5: Playbooks
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide: Section 1: Describe and Differentiate Automation Concepts and Principles

QUESTION 57
Where can an administrator view the last two actions taken by a single VM blueprint?

A. AMIS tab

B. service tab
C. Metrics tab
D. History Tab

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
To view the last two actions taken by a single VM blueprint, the administrator should go to theHistory Tab. This tab shows the history of all the actions performed on the blueprint, such as launch, update, delete, etc. The administrator can filter the history by date, action, status, and user. The history tab also provides details of each action, such as the start time, end time, duration, and logs.
The other three options are not correct because:
The AMIS tab shows the list of Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) that are available for the blueprint. The administrator can use this tab to select an AMI for the blueprint or create a custom AMI.
The service tab shows the list of services that are part of the blueprint. The administrator can use this tab to add, edit, or delete services, as well as configure the dependencies, tasks, and variables for each service.
The Metrics tab shows the performance metrics of the blueprint, such as CPU, memory, disk, and network usage. The administrator can use this tab to monitor the health and performance of the blueprint and its services.Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6.5 Exam, page 18
Nutanix Calm User Guide, section ''Blueprint History''

QUESTION 58
Which Providers are supported in Multi-VM Blueprints? (Choose two.)

A. IBM Cloud
B. Oracle Cloud
C. Nutanix
D. Microsoft Azure
E. Amazon AWS

Correct Answer: C, E
Section:
Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course1, you can create and configure multi-VM blueprints for the Nutanix, AWS, VMware, GCP, and Azure providers.However, according to the Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide2, the exam objectives only cover Nutanix and AWS as the providers for multi-VM blueprints. Therefore, the correct answer is C. Nutanix and E. Amazon AWS.Reference:Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) courseandNutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide

QUESTION 59
What is included in the PagerDuty Integration service during configuration?

A. Plays
B. Alert Grouping
C. reports
D. Manual Parameter

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The PagerDuty Integration service allows you to create and manage incidents in PagerDuty based on events in Nutanix X-Play. To configure the PagerDuty Integration service, you need to provide the following information:
Service Name: The name of the PagerDuty service that you want to integrate with X-Play.
API Key: The API key generated from the PagerDuty service settings.
Plays: The plays that you want to trigger incidents in PagerDuty. You can select one or more plays from the list of available plays in X-Play. You can also specify the incident priority, escalation policy, and alert details for each

play.
Alert Grouping: (Optional) The alert grouping strategy that you want to use for the PagerDuty incidents. You can choose from the following options:
Intelligent: PagerDuty will group alerts based on their content and context.
Time: PagerDuty will group alerts based on the time they are received.
None: PagerDuty will not group alerts and create a new incident for each alert.Reference:Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course,Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6.5 Exam Guide,Process Automation | PagerDuty

QUESTION 60
When creating a Playbook using alerts, which types of actions can be executed?

A. Task alert end communication actions
B. VM, alert and communication actions
C. VM, notification, and report actions
D. Task notification. and report actions

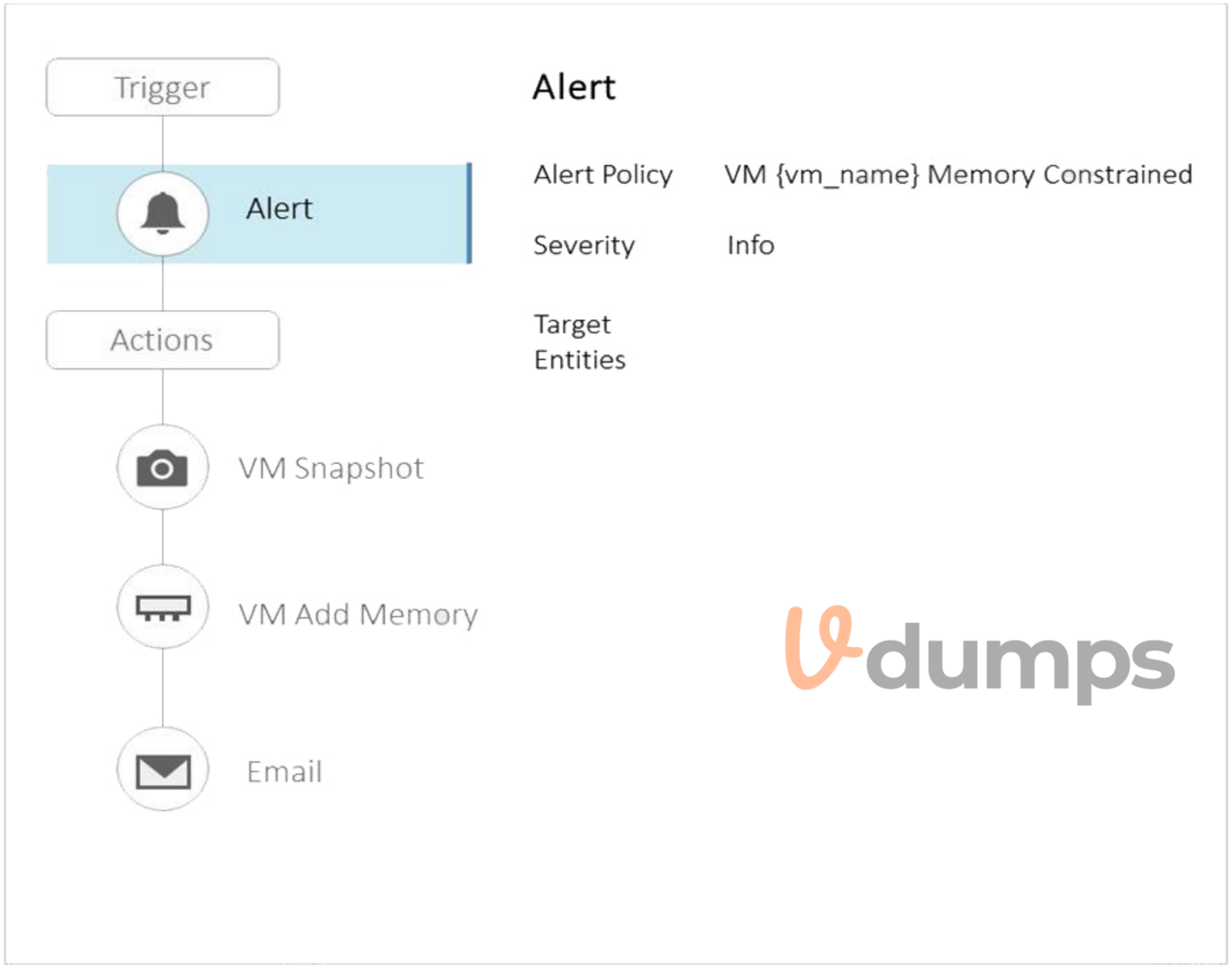
Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Playbooks are a feature of X-Play that allow you to automate tasks based on events or alerts. You can use the actions gallery to select from a variety of actions that can be executed by a playbook.These actions are categorized into three types: VM, alert, and communication1. VM actions allow you to perform operations on virtual machines, such as power on, power off, snapshot, clone, etc. Alert actions allow you to create, update, or close alerts in Prism Central.Communication actions allow you to send messages to various channels, such as email, Slack, or Microsoft Teams2. Therefore, the correct answer is B.Reference:
1: Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide
2: Playbooks -- Nutanix.dev

QUESTION 61
An administrator had provided Linux VM console access to the OS Team. However, the team is unable to access one of the newly-created Linux VMs.
How can the administrator resolve this issue?

A. Create a local user in Linux OS and provide access to the OS Team.
B. Provide Prism Admin access to the OS Team Active Directory Group.
C. Create a role for the OS Team Active Directory Group and add the VMs to it.
D. Assign new VMs to a category and provide category access to the OS Team.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Categories are a way of organizing and managing resources in Nutanix Calm. Categories can be used to define access policies, filter resources, and group applications. By assigning new VMs to a category, the administrator can grant access to the OS Team based on their Active Directory Group membership. The OS Team can then use the web SSH console to access the Linux VMs from the Calm UI.
Nutanix Support & Insights, section ''Categories''
Nutanix Support & Insights, section ''Accessing the Web SSH Console''
Nutanix Command Line Interface | Nutanix Community, section ''SSH to any CVM as a nutanix user and type ncli and hit return to enter the ncli command shell and will be the same process for acli.''
Nutanix Support & Insights, section ''Customizing a Linux VM with Cloud-Init''

QUESTION 62
Refer to the exhibit.



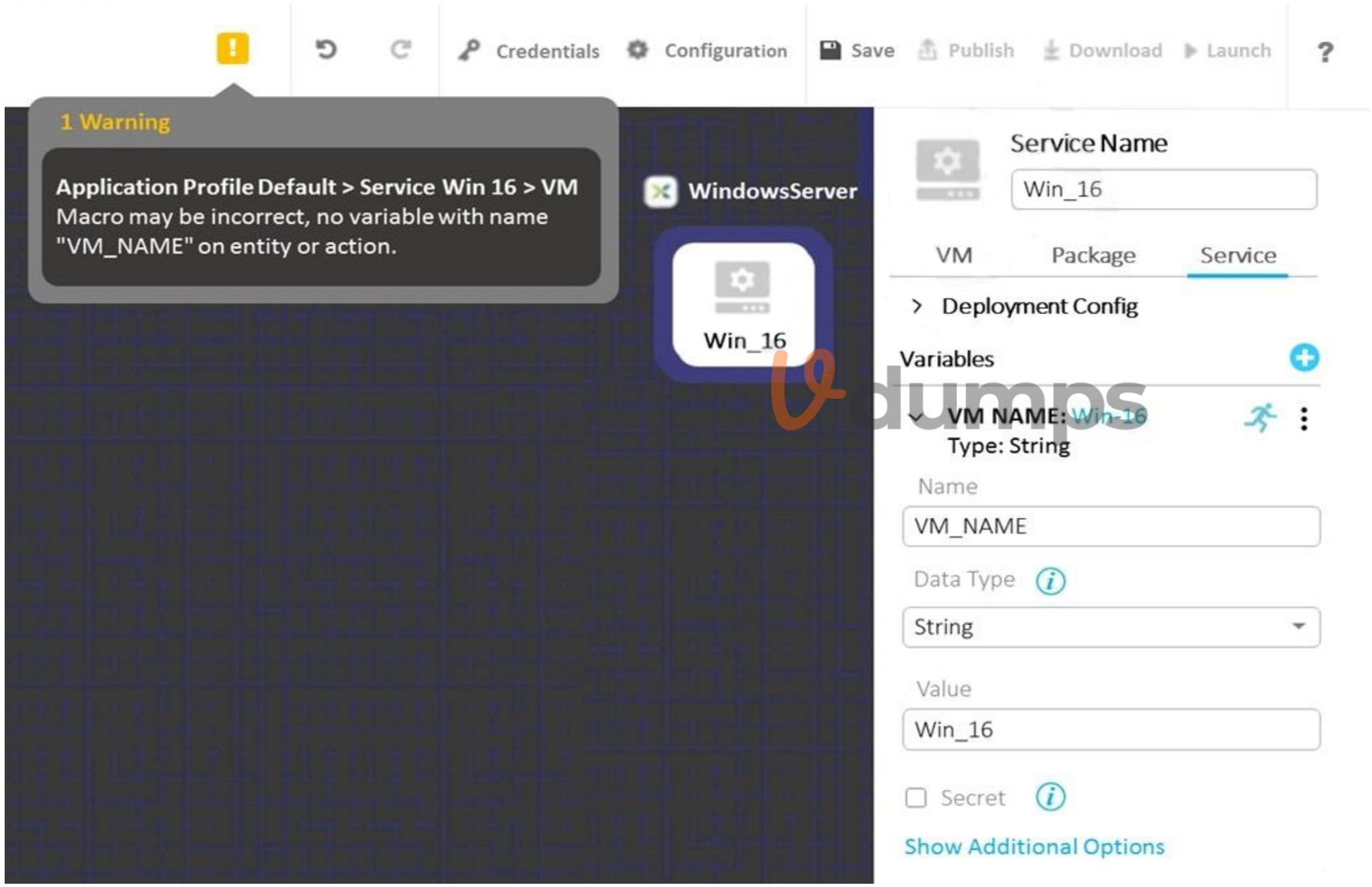
The VM appSAP01dev is a SAP development environment application and it is common to have memory constrained alerts on this VM, but the administrator wants to avoid adding memory to development VMs like this one, since this is normally done for only production VMs.
Which two actions should the administrator take to avoid adding memory to the development VMs? (Choose two.)

A. Assign the category Environment:Production to the production VMs
B. Modify the Alert by adding the correct category
C. Disable the Alert in Prism Central
D. Assign the category Environment:Development to development VMs

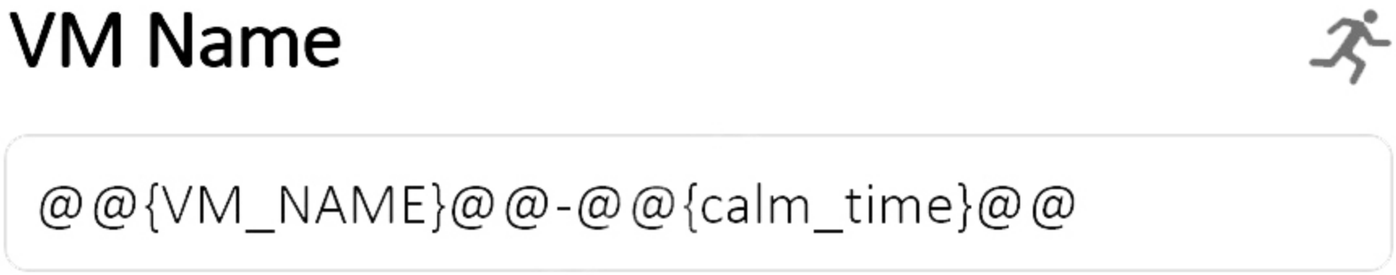
Correct Answer: B, D
Section:
Explanation:

The administrator should modify the alert by adding the correct category and assign the category Environment:Development to development VMs. By doing this, they can filter out alerts for development VMs that are expected to have memory constrained alerts and focus on those that are critical, such as production VMs. This is based on the general practices in managing alerts in a multicloud environment, as well as the specific features and requirements of Nutanix Calm and Prism Central.Reference:
How to create custom alert policies | Prism central | Nutanix Community
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5 Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 3: Validate Blueprints, Runbooks, Playbooks, and Automation Settings, Objective 3.1: Determine the causes of a Blueprint or Runbook deployment failure
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, Module 4: Nutanix Calm Governance, Lesson 1: Nutanix Calm Governance

QUESTION 63
Refer to exhibits.



The variable VM_NAME is giving a warning that indicates that the variable is not found. When checking the Service tab, the variable is found to match the VM_NAME field entry as shown in the exhibit below:



What is causing this warning message?

A. VM_NAME variable must be defined under Application Profile
B. Service Name matches the variable name
C. @@{calm_time}@@ output is longer than allowed for a Service Name
D. User modifiable variable for VM_NAME is not allowed

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Nutanix-Calm-Admin-Operations-Guide-v3_6_2:nuc-macros-variables-overview-c.html

QUESTION 64
A developer created blueprints in a development environment, and everything worked as expected. The developer then moved the blueprints to the production environment but noticed that the deployment is noticeable slower in production compared to the development environment.
What is the most likely issue causing this behavior?

A. The production Prism Central is not compatible with Calm.
B. The production Prism Element Data service IP address is incorrect.
C. The production Prism Central only has 26 RAM allocated.
D. Prism Central is not able to reach the DNS server.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Calm Administration Guide1, the minimum system requirements for Prism Central are 32 GB of RAM and 8 vCPUs. If the production Prism Central has less than the minimum RAM, it may affect the performance of Calm and other services running on Prism Cen

QUESTION 65
An administrator wants to create two database VMS using replicas and needs to access the same mount_path for hosting the backup files during the deployment on both VMs,
What should the administrator do on the Blueprint to achieve this requirement?

A. Set mount_path = u01/app/backup as a runtime variable
B. Set mount_path = u01/app/backup as a runtime replica
C. Set mount_path = u01/app/backup as a runtime task

D. Set mount_path = u01/app/backup as a runtime service

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Runtime variables are used to pass information between different components of a Blueprint, such as VMs, services, tasks, and replicas. They can be defined in the Blueprint YAML file or in the UI. By setting the mount_path as a runtime variable, the administrator can ensure that both database VMs use the same value for the mount_path during the deployment. This way, the backup files can be hosted on the same location for both VMs.Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6.5 Exam, page 25, section 2.1.1: ''Runtime Variables''
[Nutanix University: NCP-MCA 6.5 Exam Prep - Runtime Variables], video 2: ''Runtime Variables''

QUESTION 66
A developer has been asked to ensure that when a Blueprint is executed. an IP address is reserved in the IPAM system before the execution can continue. The developer must achieve this with the least amount of work. How should the developer satisfy this requirement?

A. Use an application profile.
B. Use Service dependency.
C. Use a Pre-create task.
D. Use an HTTP task.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
An HTTP task is a type of task that can be added to a blueprint or a runbook to perform REST API calls to external systems. An HTTP task can be used to reserve an IP address in the IPAM system before deploying a VM or an application, by sending a POST request with the required parameters and headers. The HTTP task can also capture the response from the IPAM system and store it as a variable for later use. This is the simplest and most efficient way to integrate with an IPAM system, as it does not require any additional configuration or scripting.
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) Course, Module 2: Self-Service, Lesson 2.4: Creating and Managing Blueprints, Slide 23: HTTP Task
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 2: Deploy and Configure Self-service and Related Components, Objective 2.1: Given a scenario, create a blueprint to deploy infrastructure and applications using Self-Service

QUESTION 67
An administrator notices a Blueprint fails with the following error for Windows machines:
script execution has failed with error Process creation failed with error:1314
What is causing this issue?

A. The firewall ports 5985 and 5986 are blocked.
B. The Service is running with incorrect privileges to create a process.
C. The credentials provided in the Calm Blueprint does not have sufficient privileges.
D. The Windows machine is in hung state.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The error code 1314 indicates that the user does not have the required privilege to perform the requested operation. This means that the credentials provided in the Calm Blueprint are not valid or do not have enough permissions to run the script on the Windows machine. To fix this issue, the administrator should verify the credentials and ensure that they have the appropriate rights to execute the script, such as local administrator or domain administrator privileges.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 15, section 3.3.Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, module 5, lesson 2.Nutanix NCP-MCA Certification Exam Sample Questions, question 25.
Learn more

QUESTION 68
Which two platforms does Calm support for Cost Showback? (Choose two.)

A. SCVMM
B. vCenter
C. AHV
D. AWS Account

Correct Answer: B, C
Section:
Explanation:
Scaling VM replica settings allow you to specify the minimum, maximum, and default number of VMs that can be created from a blueprint service. The minimum and default values must be equal to or greater than the number of VMs needed at any time and at time of deployment, which is 2 in this case. The maximum value must be equal to or less than the project quota divided by the VM resources, which is 100/12 = 8 for vCPUs and 300/24 = 12 for memory. The lowest of these two values is the limit for the maximum value, which is 8. Therefore, the only option that meets all the requirements is B. MIN: 2, MAX: 7, Default: 2.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 10, Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, create a blueprint to deploy infrastructure and applications using Self-Service
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Module 5: Self-Service, Lesson 5.2: Blueprint Design, slide 23: Scaling VM Replica Settings
Nutanix Certified Professional Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6 Exam, page 10, Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, create a blueprint to deploy infrastructure and applications using Self-Service

QUESTION 69
An administrator is deploying a Windows VM from a Blueprint. As a step in the Blueprint, a PowerShell script needs to run on the target. VM. The communication between Calm and the VM is secured.
Which inbound port need to be opened for the PowerShell script to run on the VM?

A. 1433
B. 3389
C. 5986
D. 5985

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The port 5986 is used for PowerShell Remoting over HTTPS, which is a secure way of executing PowerShell commands on a remote Windows VM. Calm uses PowerShell Remoting to run scripts on Windows VMs as part of the blueprint actions. Therefore, the port 5986 needs to be opened on the VM firewall to allow the communication between Calm and the VM. The other ports are not related to PowerShell Remoting, as they are used for SQL Server (1433), Remote Desktop Protocol (3389), and PowerShell Remoting over HTTP (5985).Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6.5 Exam Blueprint Guide, page 10;Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA), section 3;Nutanix Calm User Guide, page 93.

QUESTION 70
What is the minimum number of actions required in the Branch Condition for X-Play?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
A Branch Condition is a type of action in X-Play that allows you to create conditional logic based on the output of a previous action or a custom expression. A Branch Condition can have multiple branches, each with a different condition and a different set of actions to execute if the condition is met. The minimum number of actions required in a Branch Condition is two: one for the condition itself, and one for the action to perform if the condition is

true. If the condition is false, the Branch Condition will skip to the next action in the Playbook. You can add more branches to a Branch Condition, but you cannot have less than two.Reference:Nutanix Calm: Playbooks - Read the DocsandNutanix Calm: Branch Condition - Read the Docs.

QUESTION 71
A Consumer has been tasked with deleting a running Calm managed application. How can the Consumer ensure all underlying VMS are deleted with the removal of the application?

A. Go to the Manage tab of the application and select the Hard Delete action.
B. From the Applications page, select the checkbox next to the application and select Delete from the action's menu.
C. From the Marketplace page, select the checkbox next to the application and select Delete from the actions menu.
D. Go to the Manage tab of the application and select the Delete action.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The Consumer can ensure all underlying VMs are deleted with the removal of the application by going to the Manage tab of the application and selecting the Hard Delete action. This option will delete the application and all its associated resources from the Nutanix platform, without leaving any traces or backups. This option is useful when the application is no longer needed or has to be removed for compliance reasons.
From the Applications page, selecting the checkbox next to the application and selecting Delete from the action's menu will not delete all underlying VMs. This option will only delete the application from the Calm UI, but not from the Nutanix platform. The application and its resources will still be available in the Nutanix cluster and can be restored from the Calm UI using the Restore action.
From the Marketplace page, selecting the checkbox next to the application and selecting Delete from the actions menu will not delete the application or its underlying VMs. This option will only delete the application from the Marketplace, but not from the Calm UI or the Nutanix platform. The application and its resources will still be available in the Calm UI and the Nutanix cluster.
Going to the Manage tab of the application and selecting the Delete action will also not delete all underlying VMs. This option will only delete the application from the Calm UI, but not from the Nutanix platform. The application and its resources will still be available in the Nutanix cluster and can be restored from the Calm UI using the Restore action.
Nutanix Calm User Guide: Chapter 6: Managing Applications
Nutanix Calm DSL User Guide: Chapter 4: Blueprints
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide: Section 2: Deploy and Configure Self-service and Related Components

QUESTION 72
An administrator had provided Linux VM console access to the OS Team. However, the team is unable to access one of the newly-created Linux VMS within Prism Central.
How can the administrator resolve this issue?

A. Create and assign the Linux OS Category to the newly-created VM,
B. Create and assign the Linux OS Category to the OS Team Active Directory Group,
C. Create a role for the OS Team Active Directory Group and add the VMS to it.
D. Create a local user in Linux OS and provide access to the OS Team.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Categories are a way of organizing and managing resources in Nutanix Calm. Categories can be used to define access policies, filter resources, and group applications. By creating and assigning the Linux OS Category to the newly-created VM, the administrator can grant access to the OS Team based on their Active Directory Group membership. The OS Team can then use the web SSH console to access the Linux VM from the Calm UI.
Nutanix Support & Insights, section ''Categories''
Nutanix Support & Insights, section ''Accessing the Web SSH Console''

QUESTION 73
An administrator needs to send a notification to the on-call administrator if a specific mission-critical VM is rebooted after hours, as well as send an email to the Operations team for any other VMS that reboot.
What two actions should the administrator take to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

A. use Conditional Playbook

B. Create Playbook using Manual Trigger
C. Create Playbook using Alert.
D. Use Branch Action

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
Explanation:
The administrator should use a conditional playbook and create a playbook using alert to accomplish this task.A conditional playbook is a type of playbook that allows the administrator to define different actions based on certain conditions or criteria1.A playbook using alert is a type of playbook that is triggered by an alert policy that monitors the VM status2. By using these two features, the administrator can create a playbook that checks if the rebooted VM is the mission-critical VM and sends a notification to the on-call administrator, or else sends an email to the Operations team.
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, Module 3: Nutanix X-Play, Lesson 2: Nutanix X-Play Playbooks, Topic: Conditional Playbooks
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, Module 4: Nutanix Calm Governance, Lesson 2: Nutanix Calm Alerts, Topic: Alert Policies and Playbooks
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5 Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 1: Describe and Differentiate Automation Concepts and Principles, Objective 1.3: Define the components of X-Play

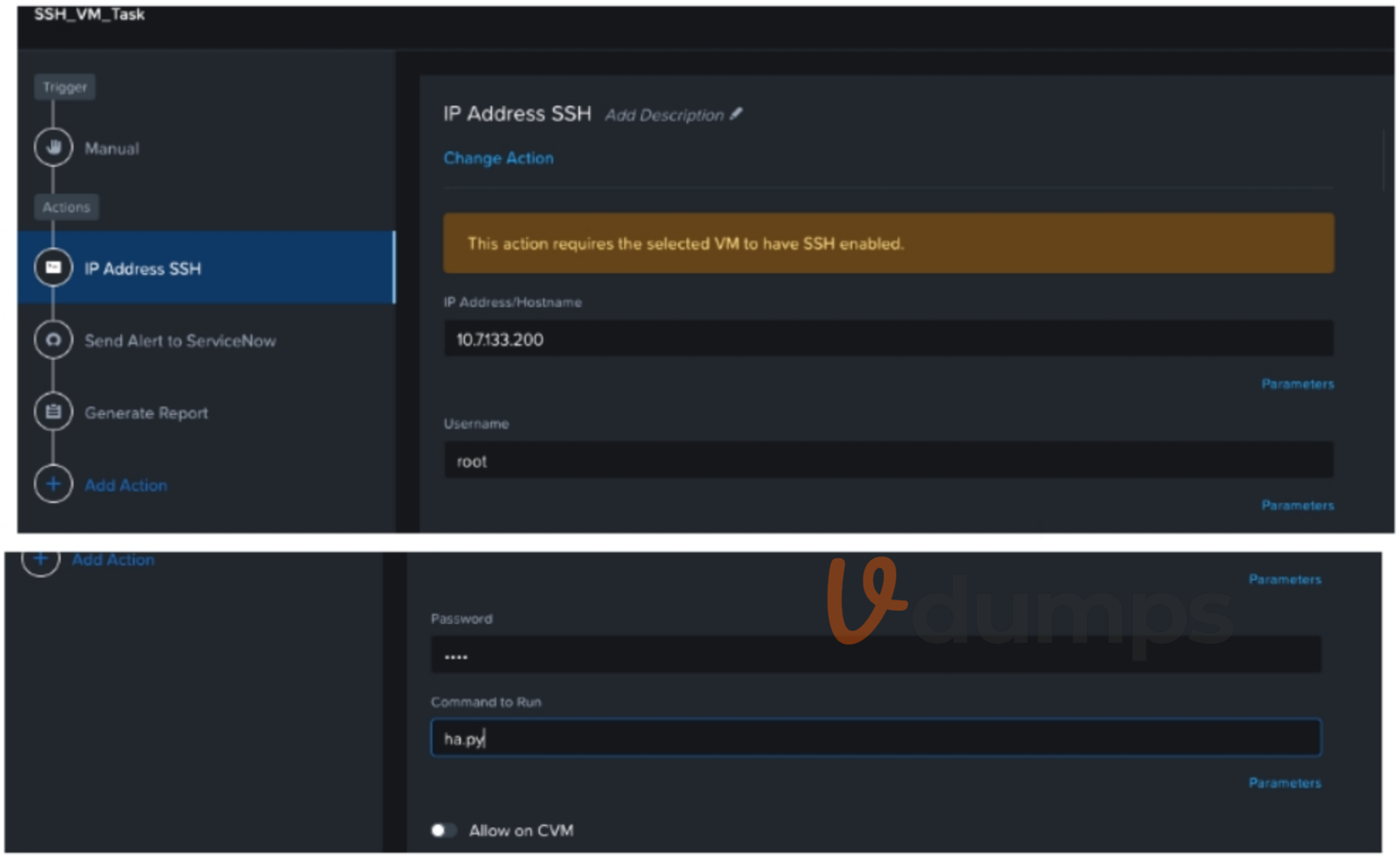
QUESTION 74
What is the most optimal way to transfer Playbooks between different Nutanix Cloud Managers (NCM)?

A. NCM Disaster Recovery
B. Export and Import
C. Use Date Lens to migrate.
D. Recreate the Playbook According to the Nutanix Support & Insights1, the most optimal way to transfer Playbooks between different Nutanix Cloud Managers (NCM) is to use the Export and Import function. This function allows you to save a copy of your Playbook as a JSON file and then upload it to another NCM instance.This way, you can easily reuse your Playbooks across different environments without having to recreate them from scratch or use other methods that may not be compatible or efficient.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:1: Nutanix Support & Insights, Playbooks Summary View1

QUESTION 75
Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit.



Playbook Name	Trigger	Status
SSH_VM_Task	Manual	Failed

An administrator has run a multi-step Playbook. but sees the Failed status, as shown in the exhibit.
What could be causing the playbook to fail?

A. VM action has a timeout of 5 minutes.
B. puppet action has a timeout of 5 minutes.
C. IP Address SSH action has a timeout of 5 minutes.
D. PowerShell action has a timeout of 5 minutes.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The image shows a failed status for an SSH_VM_Task, which is manually triggered. Since the task involves SSH, it's likely that the IP Address SSH action has a timeout of 5 minutes, causing the playbook to fail if it cannot complete within this time frame. The IP Address SSH action is used to execute commands on a remote VM using SSH. It requires the IP address, username, password, and command to run as inputs. The timeout parameter specifies how long the action will wait for the command to finish before aborting. If the timeout is too short, the action may fail due to network latency, slow execution, or other factors.Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6.5 Exam, page 16, section 1.3.2.2: ''Playbooks''
[Nutanix University: NCP-MCA 6.5 Exam Prep - Playbooks], video 4: ''Playbooks''

QUESTION 76
An administrator would like to be notified each time a subset of VMS within the Environment:Dev category is restored from snapshot.
Which trigger should the administrator use to satisfy this requirement?

A. Event, where event type is Restored VM from Snapshot and Target VM is the specific VMS.
B. Event, where the event is Snapshot Restoration, and the Target VM is VMS in Environment: Dev
C. Alerts Matching Criteria. where alert type is Snapshot Restoration, and the criteria is the VM names.
D. Alert. where alert type is Restored VM from Snapshot and target VM Category is Environment: Dev

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
An event trigger is a type of trigger that can be used to execute a playbook when a specific event occurs in the Nutanix platform. An event trigger can be configured with various parameters, such as the event type, the target VM, the target VM category, the target project, and the target user. In this scenario, the administrator wants to be notified when a subset of VMs within the Environment:Dev category is restored from snapshot. Therefore, the event trigger should have the following parameters:
Event type: Snapshot Restoration. This is the event that indicates a VM has been restored from a snapshot.
Target VM: VMS in Environment: Dev. This is the filter that specifies which VMs are relevant for the trigger. By selecting VMS in Environment: Dev, the trigger will only apply to the VMs that belong to the Environment:Dev category.
Other parameters: These can be left as default or customized as needed.
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) Course, Module 3: X-Play, Lesson 3.2: Creating and Managing Playbooks, Slide 13: Event Trigger
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 3: Validate Blueprints, Playbooks, and Automation Settings, Objective 3.1: Determine the causes of a Playbook execution failure

QUESTION 77
Which products or features are dependencies of Calm? (Choose two.)

A. Prism Central
B. Data Service IP
C. Prism Element
D. Block Storage IP

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
Explanation:
Nutanix Calm is a feature of Prism Central that enables you to automate the deployment and management of infrastructure and applications across multiple clouds. Prism Central is a centralized management plane that provides unified visibility and control over Nutanix clusters and services. Prism Element is the local management plane for each Nutanix cluster that runs the Acropolis Operating System (AOS). Both Prism Central and Prism Element are required for Nutanix Calm to function properly and access the resources and services of the Nutanix platform.Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5, Section 2 - Deploy and Configure Nutanix Calm and Related Components, page 1
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Module 1 - Introduction to Nutanix Multicloud Automation, Lesson 1.1 - Nutanix Multicloud Automation Overview, page 4
Nutanix Calm User Guide, Introduction to Nutanix Calm, Nutanix Calm Architecture

QUESTION 78
Which two providers does Calm integrate natively with? (Choose two.)

A. AWS
B. Alibaba
C. AHV

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
Explanation:
Calm integrates natively with AWS and AHV as providers. A provider is a cloud platform or infrastructure that hosts the application VMs or services. Calm supports various providers such as Nutanix, AWS, Azure, GCP, VMware, and Kubernetes. AWS and AHV are two of the most commonly used providers in Calm, as they offer scalability, flexibility, and cost-efficiency for deploying applications.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 11; Nutanix Calm User Guide, section 3.1.

QUESTION 79
An administrator is tasked with creating a blueprint that can scale an application using Calm.
Which two actions should the administrator take to create and execute a scaling action? (Choose two.)

A. Execute the scaling action in the Manage tab of the application.
B. Execute the scaling action in the Services tab of the application.
C. Create the action under the service profile section of the blueprint.
D. Create the action under the application profile section of the blueprint.

Correct Answer: C, D
Section:
Explanation:
To create and execute a scaling action using Calm, the administrator should create the action under the service profile section of the blueprint and the application profile section of the blueprint. The service profile section defines the properties and actions of each service in the blueprint, such as the VM configuration, the scripts to run, and the scaling parameters. The application profile section defines the properties and actions of the entire application, such as the number of instances, the dependencies, and the scaling triggers. The administrator can then execute the scaling action in the Overview tab or the Services tab of the application, depending on the scope of the scaling action.Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation, Page 18
Nutanix Calm User Guide
Nutanix Calm User Guide
Nutanix Calm User Guide
Nutanix Calm User Guide

QUESTION 80
An administrator needs to notify the on-call pager after hours using their PagerDuty incident management platform.
How should the administrator integrate notifications via PagerDuty in a Playbook using the least number of configurations possible?

A. Create an action to notify PagerDuty via IP address.
B. Create an action to send an alert to PagerDuty'.
C. Send Alert to Webhook which will use APIs to send notification to PagerDuty.
D. Send Alert to Nutanix v3 API which will use APIs to send notification to PagerDuty.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:

The Send Alert to Webhook action allows the administrator to send an HTTP request to a specified URL, which can be used to trigger a PagerDuty incident via its REST API1. This action requires the least number of configurations compared to the other options, as it only needs the webhook URL, the HTTP method, and the payload. The other options would require additional steps, such as creating a custom action, configuring the IP address, or using the Nutanix v3 API, which is not designed for integrating with third-party services.
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5, Section 3, Objective 3.3
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Module 5, Lesson 5.2
Training Spotlight: Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Video 5.2
Process Automation | PagerDuty

QUESTION 81
An administrator has Playbook that continues to fail with this error:
failed to execute action with error: Internal Error, Maximum Memory size limit reached.
What action are required to resolve the issue?

A. update the Playbook action to increase the memory limit.
B. VM is already running with maximum allowed configuration,
C. VM average memory utilization is less than 50%
D. Migrate the VM to host with Sufficient free memory.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
A Playbook action has a default memory limit of 256 MB, which can be increased up to 1024 MB in the advanced settings of the action. If the action requires more memory than the limit, it will fail with the error message ''Internal Error, Maximum Memory size limit reached''. To resolve this issue, the administrator can edit the action and increase the memory limit to a suitable value, depending on the complexity and requirements of the action.
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) Course, Module 3: X-Play, Lesson 3.3: Creating and Managing Playbooks, Slide 19: Action Settings
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 3: Validate Blueprints, Playbooks, and Automation Settings, Objective 3.3: Determine the correct method to validate required Playbook configurations

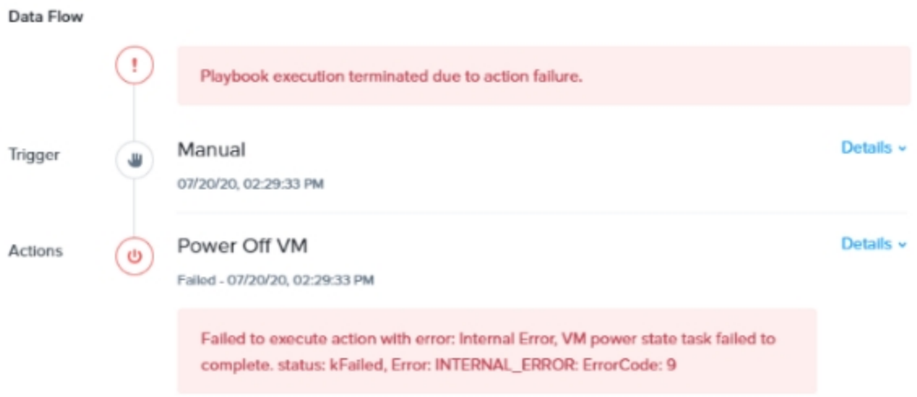
QUESTION 82
Which option is used to test or validate scripts before deployment?

A. Test Script
B. EScript
C. PowerShell
D. Shell

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Test Script is a feature of Nutanix Cloud Manager (NCM) Self-Service that allows users to test or validate scripts before deployment. Test Script enables users to run scripts on a VM without creating a blueprint or a runbook. Users can select a VM, choose a script type, enter the script content, and execute the script. The output of the script is displayed in the Test Script window. Test Script can be used to troubleshoot errors, verify functionality, or preview the results of a script before using it in a blueprint or a runbook.Reference:Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 14, section 3.1.Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) course, module 3, lesson 4.Validate Your Nutanix Cloud Manager Self-Service Skills + Access Special Offer.

QUESTION 83
Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit.



A subset of Linux VMS is required to be gracefully shutdown each evening. A Playbook is created to shut down the targeted VMs, however, the error message shown in the error message when the Playbook is executed.
Data flow
Playbook execution terminated due to action failure.
Trigger
Manual
Action
Power of vm
Error message Failed to with Internal Error. VM power state task failed to complete. status: Error: INTERNAL_ERROR: Errorcode: 9
What is causing the error message?

A. The VM is missing Nutanix Guest Tool.
B. executing the not have privileges.
C. The VM is Off.
D. The SSH Service is not running on the VMs.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The error message ''INTERNAL_ERROR: ErrorCode: 9'' typically indicates an issue with the SSH service on the VMs. In this context, where a playbook is being executed to shut down Linux VMs, it's essential that the SSH service is running to allow for remote management and execution of commands. If the SSH service isn't running, the playbook won't be able to execute commands on the VMs, leading to an internal error.
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) Course, Module 3: X-Play, Lesson 3.3: Creating and Managing Playbooks, Slide 19: Action Settings
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 3: Validate Blueprints, Playbooks, and Automation Settings, Objective 3.3: Determine the correct method to validate required Playbook configurations