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Exam : NCA-7.5

**Title : The Nutanix Certified
Associate (NCA) 7.5**

Version : DEMO

1. An admin needs to physically remove a failing disk from a Nutanix node, what step must be completed in Prism Element?

- A. Click Remove Disk then wait for the status indicator to turn red.
- B. Power off the CVM running on the node containing the failing disk.
- C. Run the cluster destroy command from the nCLI.
- D. Reboot the AHV host to safely unmount the drive.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nutanix uses a software-defined approach to hardware maintenance. By selecting "Remove" in Prism, you are telling the Nutanix cluster to evacuate any unique data from that failing drive and re-replicate it to other healthy drives in the cluster. This ensures that the system remains in a "Healthy" state with full data redundancy before the physical hardware is actually touched.

2. ABC Company has determined a specific NCC check can be disregarded and does not want to see the alert.

Where would an admin turn off the relevant NCC check?

- A. Prism Central
- B. CLI command on a CVM
- C. CLI command on a PCVM
- D. Prism Element

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix allows for "Alert Silencing" or "Disabling Checks" within Prism Element to prevent "alarm fatigue." If a specific check is reporting on a condition that the organization has accepted as a known risk or that doesn't apply to their specific setup, disabling it in Prism Element ensures that the cluster health status remains "Green" and relevant for real issues.

3. Refer to the below exhibit.

The screenshot displays the Nutanix Prism Element Alerts interface. At the top, there's a blue button for 'Email Configuration'. Below it, filters are set to 'Severity = Warning' and 'Resolved = No'. A 'View by' dropdown is set to '20 per page'. The main area shows 'Viewing all 1 Alerts'. A table lists the alert details:

Alert ID	Title	Impact Type	Status	Severity	Source Entity	Acknowledged	Date/Time
☐	Disk space usage high for /home on Controller VM 10.42.156.1	System Indicator	Active	Warning	PHX-POC156.1	No	02/25/24, 08:06:37 AM

At the bottom right, it indicates '1 - 1 of 1 Alerts'.

A Nutanix cluster is showing the alert in the attached image.

What is the recommended method to quickly determine possible causes and corrective actions for this alert?

- A. Click on the Source Entity of the alert to access the alert details page.
- B. Click the select box next to the alert and then the blue Email Configuration button.
- C. Copy the text of the alert and use it for a google search.
- D. Click on the Title of the alert to access the alert details page.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Prism is designed to be self-documenting. By clicking the Alert Title, administrators gain access to a "knowledge base" entry specifically tailored to that event. This saves time by providing immediate, Nutanix-vetted corrective actions right within the management console.

4. An admin wants to ensure that business-critical VMs maintain normal CPU performance. Which action can the admin take to generate alerts when VMs are oversubscribed during peak hours?
- A. Create a custom alert based on VM CPU Ready time.
 - B. Increase the number vCPU Cores of the critical VMs.
 - C. Enable Pulse monitoring across the Nutanix cluster.
 - D. Check the average CPU usage for the VM in Prism.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To proactively manage performance, administrators use CPU Ready as a trigger. Unlike standard CPU usage, which only shows how much work a VM is doing, CPU Ready shows how much work a VM wants to do but can't because the host is too busy. Setting an alert on this metric allows the administrator to identify and resolve resource contention before users complain about slowness.

5. On a one-node Nutanix cluster, which updates are supported with LCM?
- A. AOS Only
 - B. Software Only
 - C. Inventory Only
 - D. Firmware Only

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a 1-node cluster, the primary limitation is the lack of redundancy; if the node reboots, the entire cluster and its storage go offline. Because firmware updates always require a hardware reboot, LCM restricts updates on 1-node clusters to software only. This allows the administrator to update essential management tools and services that do not necessitate a full system restart, ensuring the single node's storage services remain active.