Nutanix Certified Associate Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here’s how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don’t just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There’s no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. **To resolve intermittent connectivity issues for Linux VMs while Windows VMs remain unaffected, what should be changed?**

   A. Utilize a separate subnet for the Linux VMs

   B. Set the SCSI timeout value to 60

   C. Add additional disks to the Volume Group

   D. Utilize Jumbo Frames

2. **Which container configuration maximizes data efficiency for the specified workloads in a Nutanix Cluster?**

   A. 1 container with deduplication enabled

   B. 2 containers with compression enabled

   C. 1 container with compression and 1 with deduplication

   D. 3 containers without any data efficiency features

3. **Which issue could explain lower performance on iSCSI attached virtual disks compared to directly attached disks?**

   A. The VM's iSCSI traffic is being routed to the data services IP subnet.

   B. The performance test is generating small block random I/O.

   C. Data Locality ensures that VM attached disks are always faster than iSCSI volumes.

   D. The cluster data services IP address is a bottleneck due to shared traffic.

4. **Which two product families are part of the Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Platform?**

   A. Acropolis

   B. Calm

   C. Prism

   D. Objects

5. **What may cause a storage access issue for a database server using a Nutanix Volume Group?**

   A. Port 9443 is blocked in the server firewall

   B. A CVM serving the Volume Group has gone offline

   C. Port 3260 has been blocked in the server firewall

   D. The Volume Group Load Balancer has been disabled

6. If a guest VM is experiencing poor storage performance with a high read ratio, what should be done to improve the situation?

A. Increase the OPLOG.

B. Increase the write cache.

C. Increase SSD capacity.

D. Use HDDs with higher RPM.

7. In the context of cluster management, what does the term 'CVM' stand for?

A. Cluster Virtual Machine

B. Centralized Virtual Management

C. Configuration Virtual Module

D. Core Virtual Motor

8. What is the licensing requirement for enabling VM Flash Mode?

A. Prism Pro

B. Prism Central

C. AOS Pro

D. AOS Ultimate

9. Which three drivers are included in the Nutanix virtio package?

A. NIC Driver, Video Driver, Memory Balloon Driver

B. SCSI Driver, NIC Driver, Memory Balloon Driver

C. Network Driver, SCSI Driver, USB Driver

D. Memory Balloon Driver, Video Driver, Disk Driver

10. What is the required configuration item to set up email alerts in a Nutanix environment?

A. SMTP

B. HTTP

C. FTP

D. POP3

Answers

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. A

Explanations

1. To resolve intermittent connectivity issues for Linux VMs while Windows VMs remain unaffected, what should be changed?

A. Utilize a separate subnet for the Linux VMs

B. Set the SCSI timeout value to 60

C. Add additional disks to the Volume Group

D. Utilize Jumbo Frames

The recommended action to address intermittent connectivity issues specifically for Linux VMs while not affecting Windows VMs is to set the SCSI timeout value to 60. This adjustment is crucial because Linux operating systems can be sensitive to SCSI timeout settings. When the SCSI timeout is set too low, it may cause the Linux VMs to drop connections or become unresponsive, especially if they are experiencing latency or temporary unavailability in the storage subsystem. In contrast, Windows VMs may gracefully handle such conditions differently, which is why they might remain unaffected. Increasing the SCSI timeout value allows Linux VMs more time to respond to I/O requests, thereby reducing the likelihood of disconnects and interruptions, ultimately stabilizing the connectivity issues they face. Other options, while they may have their own relevance in different scenarios, do not directly address the specific issues being faced by the Linux VMs in this case.

2. Which container configuration maximizes data efficiency for the specified workloads in a Nutanix Cluster?

A. 1 container with deduplication enabled

B. 2 containers with compression enabled

C. 1 container with compression and 1 with deduplication

D. 3 containers without any data efficiency features

Choosing to configure one container with compression and another with deduplication maximizes data efficiency for the specified workloads on a Nutanix Cluster because this approach leverages the strengths of both data efficiency techniques. Deduplication eliminates duplicate copies of data, ensuring that only unique data is stored, which can significantly reduce the amount of disk space used, especially in scenarios where many workloads share the same data. Compression, on the other hand, reduces the size of the stored data by encoding it more efficiently, making it smaller without losing any information. By using one container for each technique, you can optimize data storage depending on the nature of the workloads. Some workloads may benefit more from deduplication, while others might see greater benefits from compression. This configuration allows for more flexible and effective data management, catering to different workload requirements while maximizing overall storage efficiency. The other options fall short because they either rely solely on one technique, which could limit the potential savings, or do not utilize any data efficiency features, potentially leading to higher storage consumption and costs. A single container with either just deduplication or just compression might not fully exploit the storage savings that can be achieved with both techniques in tandem.

3. Which issue could explain lower performance on iSCSI attached virtual disks compared to directly attached disks?

A. The VM's iSCSI traffic is being routed to the data services IP subnet.

B. The performance test is generating small block random I/O.

C. Data Locality ensures that VM attached disks are always faster than iSCSI volumes.

D. The cluster data services IP address is a bottleneck due to shared traffic.

The correct answer highlights a significant performance consideration when utilizing iSCSI attached virtual disks. In environments where iSCSI is used, data traffic typically traverses the network, and if the cluster data services IP address is experiencing high volumes of shared traffic, it can become a bottleneck. This congestion can lead to increased latency and reduced throughput for iSCSI communication, impacting overall performance negatively. In contrast, directly attached disks do not rely on network infrastructure for data transfer; thus, they typically offer lower latency and higher throughput. By understanding that shared traffic can lead to bottlenecks, one can recognize the challenges that iSCSI implementations may face under heavy load conditions. Attention to network architecture, data locality, and proper resource allocation is crucial in optimizing performance in scenarios where virtual machines rely on iSCSI for storage.

4. Which two product families are part of the Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Platform?

A. Acropolis

B. Calm

C. Prism

D. Objects

The Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Platform encompasses several product families that collectively provide a comprehensive cloud infrastructure solution. One of the core product families is Acropolis, which serves as the underlying hypervisor and provides essential functionalities such as virtualization, storage management, and integrated application services. This foundation allows for seamless deployment and management of both virtual machines and containerized applications. Furthermore, within the Nutanix ecosystem, other options like Calm and Prism also play significant roles. Calm is focused on application lifecycle management and automation, while Prism provides a unified management interface for monitoring and operating the Nutanix infrastructure. Objects, while a relevant offering, is not directly considered a core product family within the main Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Platform as it primarily deals with object storage solutions rather than the foundational services provided by Acropolis. Thus, selecting Acropolis as one of the product families is accurate because it represents a fundamental aspect of the Nutanix platform, facilitating virtualization and storage capabilities essential for operating enterprise applications effectively in a cloud environment.

5. What may cause a storage access issue for a database server using a Nutanix Volume Group?

A. Port 9443 is blocked in the server firewall

B. A CVM serving the Volume Group has gone offline

C. Port 3260 has been blocked in the server firewall

D. The Volume Group Load Balancer has been disabled

A storage access issue for a database server that utilizes a Nutanix Volume Group can occur when a Controller VM (CVM) serving the Volume Group has gone offline. Each Volume Group in Nutanix is managed by one or more CVMs, which handle the data access and management tasks. If a CVM goes offline, it disrupts the service availability of the Volume Group, leading to potential accessibility issues for the database server. The database relies on the CVMs to facilitate communication and access to the storage volumes, so any downtime in this infrastructure directly impacts the ability to read from or write to the storage. The other options, while they may pertain to networking and access configurations, do not directly relate to the core function of the Volume Group's availability as strongly as the CVM going offline. For instance, while blocked ports could lead to problems, the fundamental issue of storage access hinges more critically on the functionality of the CVM. Hence, when a critical CVM is down, it can cause immediate and tangible access issues for the resources that depend on it.

6. If a guest VM is experiencing poor storage performance with a high read ratio, what should be done to improve the situation?

A. Increase the OPLOG.

B. Increase the write cache.

C. Increase SSD capacity.

D. Use HDDs with higher RPM.

When a guest VM is experiencing poor storage performance alongside a high read ratio, increasing SSD capacity can significantly improve the overall storage performance. SSDs provide faster read and write speeds compared to HDDs due to their non-mechanical architecture, which is particularly beneficial in scenarios where read-heavy workloads are prevalent. By increasing the capacity of the SSDs, more data can be stored more efficiently in a higher-performing medium, which can help mitigate issues caused by I/O bottlenecks. This improved performance is especially important when applications are frequently accessing data, as it can reduce latency and increase throughput, leading to a better overall experience for the VM users. In this context, while other options might address different aspects of storage performance, increasing SSD capacity directly targets the benefits that high-read operations can gain from having more resources available, ultimately leading to enhanced performance for the guest VM.

7. In the context of cluster management, what does the term 'CVM' stand for?

A. Cluster Virtual Machine

B. Centralized Virtual Management

C. Configuration Virtual Module

D. Core Virtual Motor

The term 'CVM' in the context of cluster management stands for Cluster Virtual Machine. This is a critical component in a Nutanix environment, as it refers to the virtual machines that are responsible for various management tasks within the cluster. Each node in a Nutanix cluster runs a CVM, which provides essential functions such as storage and data services, including accessing and managing storage resources, data replication, and overall cluster health monitoring. The architecture of Nutanix leverages these CVMs to enhance performance and scalability because they allow for distributed processing across the cluster. Each CVM can manage local data, interact with other CVMs, and contribute to the efficiency of storage and computational tasks. Other terms presented in the choices do not accurately reflect the definition or role of CVMs within the Nutanix ecosystem, focusing instead on descriptions that are not relevant or recognized within the context of Nutanix cluster management. Thus, understanding that CVM stands for Cluster Virtual Machine is crucial for anyone working with or studying Nutanix solutions.

8. What is the licensing requirement for enabling VM Flash Mode?

A. Prism Pro

B. Prism Central

C. AOS Pro

D. AOS Ultimate

To enable VM Flash Mode in a Nutanix environment, the licensing requirement is AOS Ultimate. VM Flash Mode is a feature aimed at enhancing performance by utilizing NVMe devices for storage, thereby allowing virtual machines to achieve lower latency and faster response times. AOS Ultimate provides the comprehensive capabilities and features necessary for advanced data management and optimized performance, making it the appropriate choice for leveraging such specialized features like VM Flash Mode. This licensing level encompasses all the capabilities offered by the lower tiers and includes additional functionalities that contribute to maximizing infrastructure performance. Other licensing options might offer standard features suitable for general usage but do not include the advanced performance optimizations and enhancements associated with VM Flash Mode, which are only available in the Ultimate tier.

9. Which three drivers are included in the Nutanix virtio package?

A. NIC Driver, Video Driver, Memory Balloon Driver

B. SCSI Driver, NIC Driver, Memory Balloon Driver

C. Network Driver, SCSI Driver, USB Driver

D. Memory Balloon Driver, Video Driver, Disk Driver

The components of the Nutanix virtio package are designed to enhance performance and efficiency of virtual machines in a Nutanix environment. One of the key elements is the SCSI Driver, which improves disk I/O performance by providing an efficient way for the virtual machines to communicate with virtual storage devices, thus enabling faster data processing. In this set of drivers, the NIC Driver plays a crucial role in managing network communications effectively, allowing VMs to connect and communicate over the network with optimal throughput and minimal latency. The Memory Balloon Driver is also an important component as it helps in reclaiming memory from virtual machines when it's needed elsewhere, thereby improving resource utilization. These three drivers together ensure that virtual machines run efficiently, making them essential in a virtualized environment like that of Nutanix. This selection not only supports optimal system performance but also offers flexibility in resource management for dynamic workloads, making the virtio package a vital component in virtualization strategies.

10. What is the required configuration item to set up email alerts in a Nutanix environment?

A. SMTP

B. HTTP

C. FTP

D. POP3

To set up email alerts in a Nutanix environment, the required configuration item is SMTP, which stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. SMTP is the standard protocol used for sending emails across the Internet. When configuring email alerts, Nutanix uses SMTP to communicate with the mail server to send notifications regarding cluster status, alerts, and other significant events. In this context, other protocols such as HTTP, FTP, and POP3 serve different purposes. HTTP is primarily used for transmitting web pages over the Internet, FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is used for transferring files between systems, and POP3 (Post Office Protocol) is used for retrieving email from a server. They do not facilitate the sending of alerts or notifications in the way that SMTP is designed to do. Hence, SMTP stands as the essential choice for enabling email alerts within a Nutanix environment.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://nutanixcertifiedassociate.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!