

Nutanix Certified Professional Multicloud Infrastructure (NCP-MCI) 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

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- 1. How does Nutanix facilitate database provisioning?**
 - A. By providing manual configuration options**
 - B. Through simplified database lifecycle management**
 - C. By limiting database types**
 - D. With custom scripts only**
- 2. An administrator has received reports of users being disconnected from remote desktop sessions to a specific VM. Which VM metric is most useful in isolating the cause of the issue?**
 - A. Storage Controller Bandwidth**
 - B. Swap-Out Rate**
 - C. Hypervisor CPU Ready time (%)**
 - D. Virtual NIC receive packet dropped**
- 3. What is the purpose of Cassandra in a Nutanix environment?**
 - A. Data storage management**
 - B. Load balancer configuration**
 - C. Data distribution and management**
 - D. VM connectivity optimization**
- 4. In a VDI environment, increasing vCPUs has been reported to reduce login times. What is a potential impact of this change?**
 - A. Increasing CPU counts will decrease memory utilization**
 - B. Increase memory utilization%**
 - C. Increase CPU utilization%**
 - D. Increase CPU ready%**
- 5. What is the main function of the "Nutanix API"?**
 - A. To enhance the user interface experience**
 - B. To automate tasks and integrate services**
 - C. To monitor cluster performance**
 - D. To limit access to resources**

6. Which network configuration bond mode provides redundancy while minimizing network switch configuration?

- A. Active-Active**
- B. Active-Backup**
- C. Link Aggregation**
- D. No-Uplink Bond**

7. What is the function of redundancy in Nutanix?

- A. It ensures all data is stored on one machine**
- B. It guarantees backup is created instantly**
- C. It maintains system availability and reliability**
- D. It reduces operational costs of the cluster**

8. What happens to a 24-node cluster with RF3 when two nodes experience simultaneous HDD failures?

- A. The cluster runs in a degraded state until the drives are replaced**
- B. Data begins to restore after sixty minutes**
- C. The VMs with data on these drives crash**
- D. The cluster immediately begins to rebuild lost data to three replicas**

9. What feature differentiates Nutanix from traditional architectures?

- A. Separation of storage and compute functions**
- B. Integration of compute, storage, and networking**
- C. Focus on on-premises solutions only**
- D. Exclusivity to enterprise applications**

10. What is Prism Central primarily used for?

- A. Multi-cluster network configuration**
- B. Container creation**
- C. Multi-cluster Single Sign On**
- D. Data reduction configuration**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How does Nutanix facilitate database provisioning?

- A. By providing manual configuration options
- B. Through simplified database lifecycle management**
- C. By limiting database types
- D. With custom scripts only

Nutanix facilitates database provisioning through simplified database lifecycle management. This approach streamlines the processes of creating, managing, backing up, and scaling databases, which helps reduce the complexity often associated with database provisioning. Nutanix offers automation features that allow users to quickly deploy databases with predefined settings, making it easier to accommodate various workloads. This automated lifecycle management encompasses aspects such as provisioning, upgrades, and maintenance, which enhances operational efficiency and reduces the risk of human error. Rather than relying exclusively on manual configurations or custom scripts, Nutanix provides a more cohesive and integrated solution that allows users to focus more on application development and less on the underlying infrastructure management. While manual configuration and custom scripts can be part of the provisioning process, they are not the primary or most efficient methods within the Nutanix platform. Furthermore, there is no restriction on the types of databases that can be provisioned using Nutanix, which supports a wide array of database solutions.

2. An administrator has received reports of users being disconnected from remote desktop sessions to a specific VM. Which VM metric is most useful in isolating the cause of the issue?

- A. Storage Controller Bandwidth
- B. Swap-Out Rate
- C. Hypervisor CPU Ready time (%)
- D. Virtual NIC receive packet dropped**

The optimal metric to examine when isolating disconnection issues from remote desktop sessions is the virtual NIC receive packet dropped metric. This metric provides insight into the network performance between the VM and its clients. If the network interface card (NIC) for the VM is dropping packets, it can lead to interruptions in the remote desktop session, causing users to experience disconnections. Monitoring this metric helps identify whether network congestion or misconfigurations are leading to packet loss, which could directly impact user connectivity and session stability. While the other metrics can provide valuable insights into different aspects of VM performance, they do not specifically address connectivity-related issues in the same way. For instance, the storage controller bandwidth relates to storage I/O performance, which may affect overall VM responsiveness but is less likely to be directly linked to disconnections from remote desktop sessions. The swap-out rate measures memory management, which could indicate resource constraints; however, this typically affects performance rather than direct disconnections. The hypervisor CPU ready time percentage indicates how much time a VM is ready to run but is not scheduled, which is more about CPU resource contention than connectivity issues. Thus, focusing on the virtual NIC receive packet dropped metric is the most relevant approach to diagnose the reported disconnections effectively.

3. What is the purpose of Cassandra in a Nutanix environment?

- A. Data storage management**
- B. Load balancer configuration**
- C. Data distribution and management**
- D. VM connectivity optimization**

Cassandra serves a critical role in a Nutanix environment by providing data distribution and management capabilities. Specifically, it is designed for handling large amounts of data across many commodity servers, ensuring high availability with no single point of failure. This distributed nature allows Cassandra to persistently store data while maintaining performance and scalability, which is particularly important in modern multicloud infrastructures. In a Nutanix context, leveraging Cassandra means that the system can efficiently manage data across clusters, allowing for seamless data replication and distribution across nodes. This improves resilience and data access speed, as it can handle various workloads and data types effectively. The inherent design of Cassandra makes it suitable for environments requiring robust data management solutions, supporting distributed applications and services running over Nutanix's infrastructure. The other options do not encapsulate the primary role of Cassandra within Nutanix. While data storage management can be part of its functionality, it does not capture the essence of Cassandra's strengths in distributed systems. Load balancer configuration and VM connectivity optimization, while important in a multicloud infrastructure, are outside the scope of what Cassandra is primarily intended for.

4. In a VDI environment, increasing vCPUs has been reported to reduce login times. What is a potential impact of this change?

- A. Increasing CPU counts will decrease memory utilization**
- B. Increase memory utilization%**
- C. Increase CPU utilization%**
- D. Increase CPU ready%**

Increasing the number of virtual CPUs (vCPUs) assigned to virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) environments can indeed lead to faster login times due to improved processing capabilities during user sessions. When additional vCPUs are allocated, the workload can be distributed more effectively among the processing cores, allowing for quicker responses during resource-intensive operations such as user logins. The potential impact of increasing vCPUs is reflected in the increase in CPU utilization percentage. As more vCPUs are assigned and utilized, the overall processing demand on the CPU also increases, leading to a higher CPU utilization figure. This is because the system has more resources available to handle tasks concurrently, which can enhance performance but also means the CPU may be more fully engaged during peak workloads, thus raising utilization metrics. In contrast, increasing CPU counts does not decrease memory utilization. The relationship between CPU and memory is more complex; simply adding CPUs may require proportionately more memory to support the workloads effectively. Similarly, while CPU ready time may be a consideration, it would increase if the CPU becomes a bottleneck due to contention rather than simply as a result of allocating more vCPUs. Overall, higher CPU utilization from the increased vCPUs is the direct result of enabling the virtual machines to process

5. What is the main function of the "Nutanix API"?

- A. To enhance the user interface experience
- B. To automate tasks and integrate services**
- C. To monitor cluster performance
- D. To limit access to resources

The main function of the Nutanix API is to automate tasks and integrate services. This API allows developers and system administrators to programmatically manage Nutanix environments, enabling them to create scripts and applications that can interact with the Nutanix infrastructure. By using the API, users can automate repetitive tasks such as provisioning virtual machines, managing storage, and orchestrating updates, thereby improving efficiency and reducing the potential for human error. The automation capabilities offered by the API make it a powerful tool for integrating Nutanix services with other applications and workflows within an organization. This seamless integration can help streamline IT processes and enhance operational productivity. As a result, the API plays a crucial role in enabling organizations to leverage the full potential of their Nutanix infrastructure as part of a broader multicloud strategy. Other options, while relevant to various aspects of system management, do not capture the primary purpose of the Nutanix API. Enhancing user interface experience refers more to the front-end aspects of applications, monitoring performance relates to observability within the system, and limiting access to resources pertains to security features rather than the core functionality of the API itself.

6. Which network configuration bond mode provides redundancy while minimizing network switch configuration?

- A. Active-Active
- B. Active-Backup**
- C. Link Aggregation
- D. No-Uplink Bond

The selection of Active-Backup as the correct answer is due to its design, which provides redundancy without necessitating complex configurations on network switches. In this mode, one interface is active while others remain in standby, ready to take over in case of a failure. This approach simplifies switch configuration since only a single link is actively connected to the switch at any time. When a failure occurs, the system automatically switches to the backup interface without requiring additional configuration on the switch. In contrast, other modes such as Active-Active and Link Aggregation typically require switches to support specific configurations like Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), which increases complexity. Active-Active can involve managing multiple active connections simultaneously, demanding more sophisticated switch configurations for Load Balancing. Link Aggregation pools multiple physical interfaces together, necessitating switch support for these grouped connections. No-Uplink Bond mode specifically indicates configurations that do not use a traditional uplink, thus may not be suitable for providing redundancy in the same manner as the Active-Backup option. Overall, Active-Backup stands out for its effective balancing of redundancy and simplicity in switch configuration.

7. What is the function of redundancy in Nutanix?

- A. It ensures all data is stored on one machine**
- B. It guarantees backup is created instantly**
- C. It maintains system availability and reliability**
- D. It reduces operational costs of the cluster**

Redundancy in Nutanix plays a crucial role in maintaining system availability and reliability. By incorporating redundancy into the infrastructure, multiple copies of data are stored across different nodes within the cluster. This means that if one node fails, the system can still access the data from another node, thereby ensuring continuous operation and minimizing downtime. This is essential for businesses that require high availability and cannot afford to have their services interrupted. The design of Nutanix allows for fault tolerance and ensures that hardware or software failures do not lead to data loss or significant service disruption. Therefore, redundancy acts as a safeguard, allowing for seamless failover processes, which enhances the overall resilience of the environment, making it reliable for users and applications alike.

8. What happens to a 24-node cluster with RF3 when two nodes experience simultaneous HDD failures?

- A. The cluster runs in a degraded state until the drives are replaced**
- B. Data begins to restore after sixty minutes**
- C. The VMs with data on these drives crash**
- D. The cluster immediately begins to rebuild lost data to three replicas**

In a 24-node cluster configured with a replication factor of 3 (RF3), the system is designed to maintain three copies of all data across different nodes for redundancy and reliability. When two nodes experience simultaneous HDD failures, RF3 can tolerate such an event by ensuring that at least one copy of the data remains available on the surviving nodes. This allows the cluster to immediately begin the process of rebuilding the lost data since it still retains sufficient replicas to recreate the data that was on the failed drives. The architecture of RF3 is inherently designed for high availability and fault tolerance, ensuring that the overall operations of the cluster continue while data recovery processes are initiated. The immediate rebuilding actions undertaken by the cluster ensure that data integrity and availability are preserved, minimizing downtime and maintaining service continuity for virtual machines and applications running within the Nutanix environment. While the cluster may operate in a degraded state during the rebuild process, it is actively working to restore normal operations by replicating the lost data, making “the cluster immediately begins to rebuild lost data to three replicas” the correct answer.

9. What feature differentiates Nutanix from traditional architectures?

- A. Separation of storage and compute functions**
- B. Integration of compute, storage, and networking**
- C. Focus on on-premises solutions only**
- D. Exclusivity to enterprise applications**

The integration of compute, storage, and networking is a defining feature of Nutanix's architecture that sets it apart from traditional IT environments. In traditional architectures, compute and storage functions are often separate, requiring distinct hardware and management tools for each component. This separation can lead to increased complexity, higher costs, and challenges in scaling resources efficiently. Nutanix, on the other hand, utilizes a hyper-converged infrastructure (HCI) model that combines these functionalities into a single, cohesive system. This allows for a streamlined management experience and improved resource utilization, as resources can be dynamically adjusted based on workload demands. The integrated architecture supports rapid deployment and scalability, enabling businesses to respond more swiftly to changing requirements and optimize their overall infrastructure performance. While other options suggest alternative characteristics, they do not reflect the core innovation that Nutanix brings to the market. Focus on on-premises solutions only and exclusivity to enterprise applications do not capture the flexibility and versatility that Nutanix offers. The separation of storage and compute functions is a hallmark of traditional architectures, contrasting with Nutanix's comprehensive approach.

10. What is Prism Central primarily used for?

- A. Multi-cluster network configuration**
- B. Container creation**
- C. Multi-cluster Single Sign On**
- D. Data reduction configuration**

Prism Central serves as a central management platform for Nutanix environments, allowing users to manage multiple clusters from a single pane of glass. One of its key features is the Multi-cluster Single Sign-On (SSO) capability, which simplifies user access across multiple clusters. By integrating Single Sign-On functionality, Prism Central enhances user convenience and security by providing a seamless login experience, meaning users do not have to log in separately to each cluster. The other options, while relevant to software and management capabilities, do not represent the primary use case for Prism Central. While network configuration, container management, and data reduction are important aspects of Nutanix's ecosystem, they fall under different functionalities or tools within the Nutanix platform rather than being the main focus of Prism Central. Therefore, Multi-cluster Single Sign-On is the most accurate description of what Prism Central primarily facilitates.

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://nutanixcertifiedprofessionalmulticloudinfrastructure-ncpmci.examzify.com>

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

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