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Question 1

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

Options:

A. Custom actions

B. eScript task with custom macros

C. Runtime variables

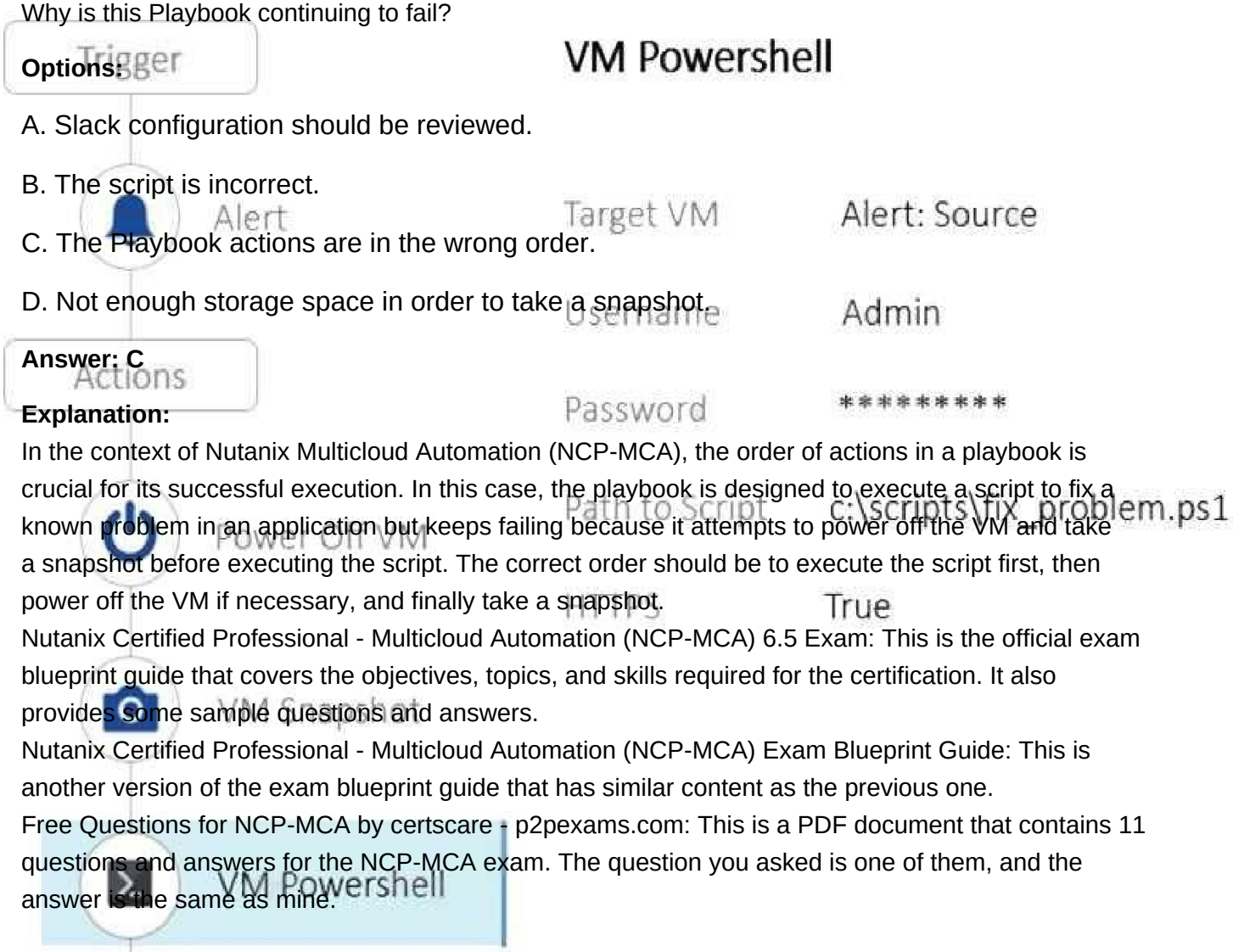
D. HTTP task with built-in macros

Answer: C

Explanation:
Runtime variables are variables that can be modified by the Consumer during the deployment of a Blueprint or after the deployment is complete. They allow the Consumer to customize the attributes of the infrastructure and applications according to their needs. Runtime variables can be defined in the Blueprint settings or in the Blueprint YAML file. They can also be used in the Blueprint tasks to pass dynamic values to the scripts or commands. Runtime variables can be of different types, such as text, number, boolean, list, or password. They can also have default values, constraints, and descriptions to guide the Consumer.
Reference:
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
Reference: https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Nutanix-Calm-Admin-Operations-Guide-v3_2_7:nuc-nucalm-blueprint-management-c.html

Question 2

Refer to the exhibit.



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

Options:

A. Slack configuration should be reviewed.

B. The script is incorrect.

C. The Playbook actions are in the wrong order.

D. Not enough storage space in order to take a snapshot.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of Nutanix Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA), the order of actions in a playbook is crucial for its successful execution. In this case, the playbook is designed to execute a script to fix a known problem in an application but keeps failing because it attempts to power off the VM and take a snapshot before executing the script. The correct order should be to execute the script first, then power off the VM if necessary, and finally take a snapshot.
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.
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Question 3

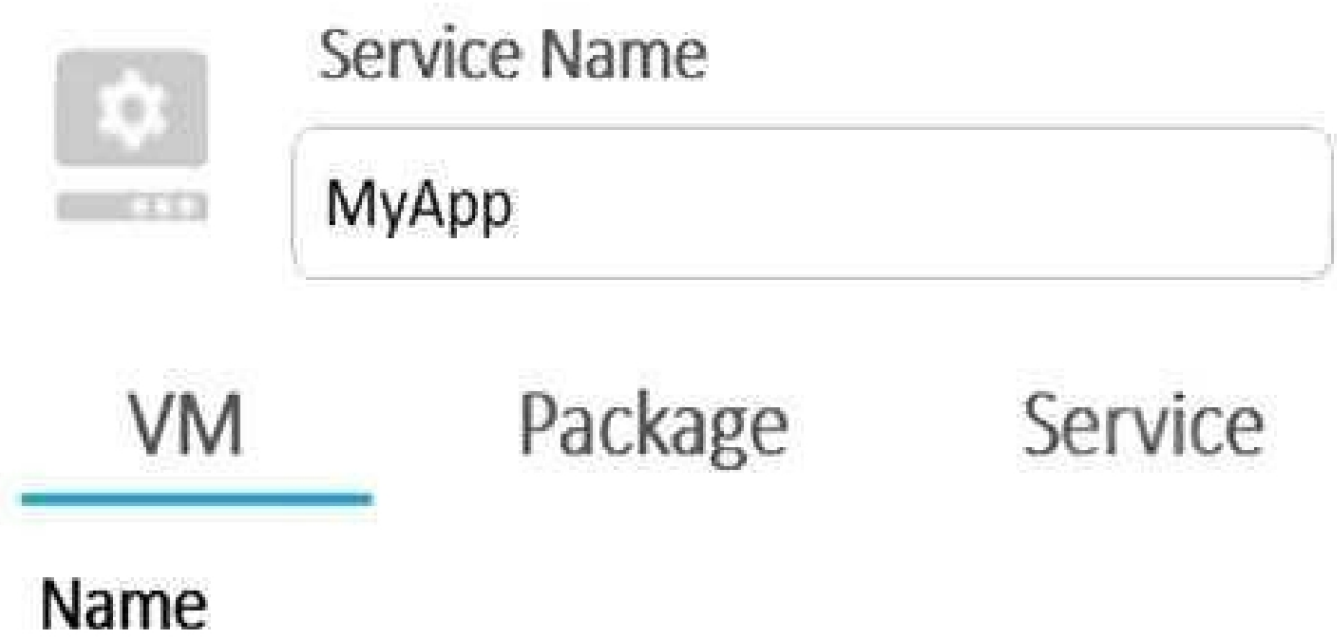
Which action should an administrator use to request a static IP address from an IPAM solution?

Options:

A. Profile

B. Pre-create

C. Guest Customization



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

Options:

A. Create AWS and Azure Providers

B. Add the Providers to the Project

C. Enable Environment for AWS and Azure

D. Upgrade Calm to version 3.2.x

Answer: A, B

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.

Reference: The information can be verified from Nutanix official training and certification documents available at Nutanix Training & Certification. You can also check out the Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6.5 Exam guide for more details on the exam objectives and format. Additionally, you can watch the Nutanix Calm - Multicloud Automation playlist on YouTube for some video tutorials on Nutanix Calm features and functionalities.

Reference: https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Nutanix-Calm-Admin-Operations-Guide-v3_3_0:Projects%20and%20Environments

Question 5

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

Options:

A. vSphere Essential Edition

B. VMware ESXi

C. Nutanix AHV

D. Any Public Cloud

Answer: C, D

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
Reference: https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=RA-2093-Nutanix-Calm:top-nutanix-calm-overview.html

Question 6

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

Options:

A. Create an alert for all VMs, create a Playbook with this alert as the trigger and send an email as the action.

B. Create an alert for VMs in the correct category, create a Playbook with this alert as the trigger > take a snapshot > send an email as the action.

C. Create an alert for all VMs, create a Playbook with this alert as the trigger > reduce 1 CPU > send an email as the action.

D. Create an alert for VMs in the correct category, create a Playbook with this alert as the trigger and send an email as the action.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To create an alert for idle VMs, the administrator needs to specify the following parameters:
Scope: Select the category value Environment:Production to filter the VMs that are affected by the alert.
Metric: Select CPU Usage (%) as the metric to monitor the VMs' CPU utilization.
Condition: Select Less Than as the operator and enter 5 as the threshold value to define the idle state.
Duration: Enter 5 as the duration value and select Minutes as the unit to set the time period for the idle state.
To create a Playbook with the alert as the trigger, the administrator needs to do the following steps:
Name: Enter a descriptive name for the Playbook, such as Idle VM Alert.
Trigger: Select Alert as the trigger type and choose the alert that was created for idle VMs.
Action: Select Email as the action type and enter the recipient email address, subject, and message for the notification.
The Playbook will run whenever the alert is triggered and send an email to the administrator informing them about the idle VMs.
Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) 6 Exam, page 9
Nutanix University - NCP-MCA 6 Exam Prep - Alerts and Playbooks

Question 7

A developer has a Development Blueprint that performs the following high level items:
Creates a Windows and Ubuntu Server.
Installs IIS on Windows
Installs MySQL on Ubuntu
As part of Development, there is a need for an Operator to restart IIS Services for troubleshooting purposes.
How should the developer add this functionality to the Blueprint?

Options:

A. Add an Execute Task in the Restart Action of the Application Profile.

B. Add an Execute Task in the Restart Action of the Windows/IIS Service.

C. Add a Delay Task in the Restart Action of the Windows/IIS Service.

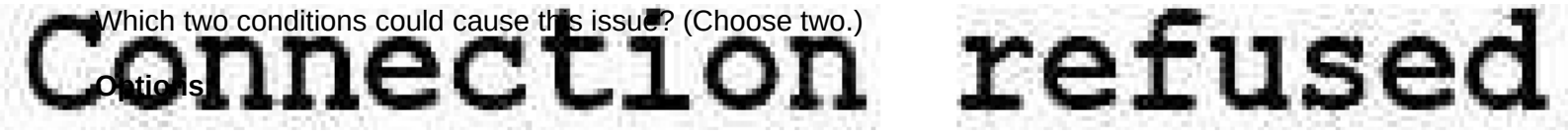
D. Create an Endpoint for the IIS server and a Runbook that restarts the service.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Restart Action of a Service allows the developer to define custom tasks that will be executed when the service is restarted. An Execute Task can run any script or command on the target VM, such as restarting the IIS service. This way, the Operator can use the Self-Service Portal to restart the service without logging into the VM or using another tool.
Reference:
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 8

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



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

Options:

A. The VM port is not allowed by the firewall.

B. The credentials have insufficient permissions.

C. The VM is still in the boot process.

D. There is an error in the script.

Answer: A, B

Explanation:
The error “Connection refused” can occur due to several reasons but in the context of running a script through Calm on VM, it is most likely caused by firewall restrictions or insufficient permissions. Option A suggests that the VM port is not allowed by the firewall, meaning that the firewall settings are preventing the connection. This could be because specific ports needed for the script to run are being blocked. Option B indicates that the credentials have insufficient permissions, meaning that the user or system trying to execute the script does not have the necessary permissions to establish a connection. Option C is unlikely because the VM should be ready before the script is executed. Option D is possible but not specific enough to explain the connection issue. Reference: You can find more information about this topic in the following sources:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, Section 3 -

Validate Blueprints, Runbooks, Playbooks, and Automation Settings, page 9
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA), Module 5 - Troubleshooting, Lesson 1 - Troubleshooting Calm, page 5-4

Question 9

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

Options:

A. Create, Start, Stop, Delete

B. Execute, Set variable, HTTP, Delay

C. Create, Start, Stop, Soft Delete

D. Execute, Set variable, API, Delay

Answer: B

Explanation:
Pre-create and Post-delete tasks are actions that can be performed before creating or after deleting a blueprint deployment. They can be used to integrate with external systems, set variables, or add delays. The valid tasks are Execute, Set variable, HTTP, and Delay. Create, Start, Stop, and Delete are not valid tasks, as they are part of the deployment lifecycle, not the pre-create or post-delete actions. Reference: Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) Exam Blueprint Guide, page 10; Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA) Course, Module 5: Blueprints.
Reference: https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Nutanix-Calm-Admin-Operations-Guide-v3_2_7:nuc-pre-create-task-overview-c.html

Question 10

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

Options:

A. Create, read, automate, or delete an action template in the action gallery

B. Create, read, update, or delete an action template in the action gallery

C. Create, read, automate, delete, enable, and run playbooks

D. Create, read, update, delete, enable, and run playbooks

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

A Prism Admin or Super Admin role can perform the following operations related to X-Play and Nutanix Calm12:
Create, read, update, or delete an action template in the action gallery
Create, read, update, delete, enable, and run playbooks
Create, read, update, delete, enable, and run blueprints and runbooks
Manage applications and projects
Configure endpoints and plug-ins
Access the library and categories Option A is incorrect because the action gallery does not support automation of action templates. Option C is incorrect because only a Prism Admin or Super Admin role can enable and run playbooks, not a Prism User role3. Reference:
Nutanix Certified Professional - Multicloud Automation (NCP-MCA) v6.5
Nutanix Multicloud Automation Administration (NMCAA)
Prism user permissions – what are the options?
Reference: https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Nutanix-Security-Guide-v5_16:wc-user-management-using-pe-topichead.html

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