

# Terminologies V1

## A

<p><b>Authentication</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The process of verifying who the user is before granting access. It checks identity.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “When you log in with your username and password, Prism Central authenticates your identity.”</p> <p><b>Tone:</b> Secure, procedural, identity-focused.</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Describing login, credentials, or identity verification.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Authentication vs <a href="#">Authorization</a></p>
<p><b>Authorization</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The process of <b>deciding what the authenticated user can do</b> once verified. It checks permissions.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “After authentication, authorization (<i>Scenario when a user needs permission from the admin to access a cluster</i>) determines whether the user can create VMs or only view them.”</p> <p><b>Tone:</b> Rule-based, permission-focused.</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Describing <b>roles, policies, or access control</b>.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Authorization vs <a href="#">Authentication</a></p>
<p><b>Alert</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A notification or warning that draws attention but doesn’t always stop progress. An alert is something that needs attention.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Alert: Storage nearing capacity.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The system detects a <b>condition that needs attention</b>, but the task can continue</li> <li>• The issue is <b>informational, warning-level, or preventive</b></li> <li>• You want to <b>notify or warn</b> the user before it becomes a failure</li> </ul> <p>Typical cases include thresholds, capacity nearing limits, expiring certificates, performance degradation, etc.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Alert vs <a href="#">Error</a></p>

# C

<p><b>Create</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Instantiate a new object/record and its settings. It may exist before resources are allocated.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Create a protection policy.”</p> <p><b>Tone:</b> Intent-setting, action-oriented</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing a <b>new object, record, or entity</b> for the first time</li> <li>• The user is <b>defining intent or structure</b> before resources are allocated</li> <li>• The action represents the <b>start of a lifecycle</b>, not execution or activation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Create vs <a href="#">Provision</a> vs <a href="#">Configure/Configured</a> vs <a href="#">Deploy</a></p>
<p><b>Configure/ Configured</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Set or change an object’s parameters; Configured typically means <b>settings are applied</b>. It is 1 task in a bigger activity.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Configure the snapshot schedule to proceed”.</p> <p><b>Tone:</b> Instructional; providing the user parameters to carry out tasks going forward.</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing settings on something that already exists</li> <li>• Describing a <b>task-level step</b>, not an end-to-end process</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Configure/Configured vs <a href="#">Create</a> vs <a href="#">Provision</a> vs <a href="#">Deploy</a></p>
<p><b>Control Plane</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The “brain” that manages and decides how traffic or resources should flow (routing tables, policies, metadata). In simpler words control plane decides.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Prism Central acts as the control plane to manage multiple clusters.”</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Control plane vs <a href="#">Management plane</a> vs <a href="#">Data plane</a></p>
<p><b>Control</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> It is a mechanism to manage or enforce with the view of getting a specific outcome. So control is a mechanism. It can involve rules, policies, guidelines, checks, and prechecks or other such entities that can be applied in specific sequences to corresponding outcomes.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “A control checks if all critical VMs follow the backup policy.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Referring to <b>monitoring, enforcement, or verification mechanisms</b>.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Control vs <a href="#">Policy</a> vs <a href="#">Rule</a></p>

<p><b>Created</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The object or entity is brought into existence; it now exists in the system, but may not yet be ready for use.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “VM created successfully.” The VM exists but may still need settings (such as network or storage) before it can run.</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Referring to the initial creation or provisioning of a resource.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Created vs <a href="#">Configured</a></p>
<p><b>Configured</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The object has been set up or customized with the required parameters to make it functional.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Network configured with IP ranges and VLANs. It is now ready for workloads.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Referring to settings, tuning, or readiness after creation.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Configured vs <a href="#">Create</a></p>
<p><b>Container (Kubernetes)</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Containers are a lightweight way to isolate applications using the operating system.</p> <p>A container packages an application together with its required files, libraries, and dependencies, so it runs the same way across different environments.</p> <p><b>Kubernetes manages these containers</b>, handling deployment, scaling, and reliability across multiple machines. Use “<b>Kubernetes container</b>” for runtime contexts</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Each microservice in your app runs inside its own Kubernetes container, managed automatically by Kubernetes.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referring to <b>application execution</b></li> <li>• Talking about <b>microservices, pods, or app runtime behavior</b></li> </ul> <p><i>Note: Always qualify the word <b>container</b> in UI and docs. Never use “<b>container</b>” alone when both concepts exist in the same product area.</i></p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Container (Kubernetes) vs <a href="#">Storage Container</a></p>

# D

<p><b>Define</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> To set or specify something clearly.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Define the configuration settings.” You are explicitly stating what the settings are.</p> <p><b>Tone:</b> Instructional, like establishing a rule. Use when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You are explicitly specifying values, rules, or settings</li> <li>• The system needs clear inputs from the user</li> <li>• The action is about setting up or declaring a configuration, not deciding outcomes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Define vs <a href="#">Determine</a></p>
<p><b>Determine</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> To decide or control the outcome of something.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Protection policy Recovery Point Objective (RPO) determines your maximum data loss during failover.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describing <b>how one setting affects or controls an outcome</b></li> <li>• Explaining <b>cause-and-effect relationships</b></li> <li>• The result is <b>derived or influenced</b>, not directly set by the user</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Determine vs <a href="#">Define</a></p>
<p><b>Data Plane</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The “conduit or tubes” that actually move the traffic or data as instructed by the control plane. In simpler words, data plane does</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “The data plane transfers VM traffic across nodes.” For example, for the Network Controller in Flow Virtual Networking, the Network Controller is the control plane, the PC is the Management plane, and the OVS bridges or cluster Virtual Switches are the data plane.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Data plane vs <a href="#">Control Plane</a> vs <a href="#">Management Plane</a></p>
<p><b>Dashboard</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A dashboard is the primary control surface for a product. All controls, all settings, widgets, and an overview of the stats within that product. It is the control room with all the information for a specific product, so users can monitor and act quickly.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “The Prism Central dashboard shows cluster health, alerts, capacity, and key actions.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is the main landing area for a product or module</li> <li>• Users need both visibility and actions</li> <li>• Multiple widgets or sections coexist</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Dashboard vs <a href="#">Overview</a> vs <a href="#">Details</a></p>

<p><b>Deploy</b></p>	<p>Definition: To set up and install a feature, service, or component so it becomes available for use.</p> <p>Example: “Deploy Prism Central on the management cluster.”</p> <p>Use when: Something is being installed, instantiated, or made ready in an environment.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Deploy vs <a href="#">Create</a> vs <a href="#">Provision</a> vs <a href="#">Configure/Configured</a></p>
<p><b>Disable</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Disable means to intentionally turn off a feature, capability, or control so it cannot operate until it’s enabled again. It does not delete anything, and does not power down a system.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Disable alerts for this cluster during maintenance.”</p> <p><b>Tone:</b> Neutral, controlled, administrative. Implies a reversible, intentional restriction, often for safety or maintenance.</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stopping a feature, rule, or capability The system or resource should still exist and remain powered on</li> <li>• The action is reversible</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Disable vs <a href="#">Turn on</a> vs <a href="#">Turn off</a> vs <a href="#">Enable</a></p>
<p><b>Delete</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Permanently erase an object and all associated data. It cannot be recovered (unless backed up).</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Delete the snapshot to free up storage space.</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> The object and its data are <b>completely removed</b> from the system.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Delete vs <a href="#">Remove</a> vs <a href="#">Unregister</a></p>
<p><b>Details</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Details provide the complete, in-depth information about a specific entity. This view focuses on attributes, configuration, state, and metadata, rather than summaries or KPIs.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Open VM details to view CPU, memory, disks, network settings, and events.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Users need to inspect or troubleshoot</li> <li>• Showing full configuration or properties</li> <li>• Supporting advanced or admin-level tasks</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Details vs <a href="#">Dashboard</a> vs <a href="#">Overview</a></p>

# E

<p><b>Enable</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> To turn on or activate a deployed or existing feature so it starts functioning. In simpler words, enable is to activate and make operational.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Enable microsegmentation after deploying the security service.” Use when the feature is already deployed and needs to be switched on or configured for use.</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The feature is present but inactive</li> <li>• You want to make it operational without deploying anything new</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Enable vs <a href="#">Turn on</a> vs <a href="#">Turn off</a> vs <a href="#">Disable</a></p>
<p><b>Ephemeral Storage</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> <b>Ephemeral storage</b> is <b>temporary storage</b> that exists only while a workload (VM, container, or pod) is running. When the workload stops, restarts, or is deleted, <b>the data is lost.</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Use ephemeral storage for caching during jobs.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data is short-lived</li> <li>• When data can be recreated</li> <li>• When performance matters more than durability</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Ephemeral Storage vs <a href="#">Persistent Storage</a></p>
<p><b>Error</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A problem that <i>blocks an action</i> and needs fixing before proceeding. An error is something that went wrong.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Error: Invalid password.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An action cannot be completed as requested</li> <li>• The system hits a blocking condition or failure</li> <li>• User intervention is required to proceed</li> </ul> <p>Typical cases include failed operations, invalid inputs, unreachable services, and permission issues.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Error vs <a href="#">Alert</a></p>

## H

<p><b>Host</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A host is a hypervisor-enabled node that runs one or more virtual machines (VMs). It provides compute, memory, and network connectivity to workloads. In simpler words, <b>host is the hypervisor running on that server.</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Each host runs multiple VMs using the AHV hypervisor.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> While referring to virtualization context. For example, the node’s role in running VMs or containers under a hypervisor.</p>	<p><b>Conflated terms:</b></p> <p>Host vs <a href="#">Node</a></p>
<p><b>Help</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Provides <b>instructional or problem-solving information</b> to guide the user when they’re stuck, uncertain, or need step-by-step direction.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Need help setting up a Protection Policy? See the setup guide.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offering <b>clarification, how-to steps, or links to documentation.</b></li> <li>• Helps users complete or understand a task.</li> <li>• <b>Help</b> appears in tooltips, side panels, or “Learn more” links for setup or error resolution.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated terms:</b></p> <p>Help vs <a href="#">Tip</a></p>

## I

<p><b>Image</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> It is a <b>disk file</b> (such as a virtual hard disk or ISO) that contains an operating system or application. It’s used to create or boot virtual machines. An image <b>does not define VM sizing or network settings.</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Upload a Nutanix AOS image to the Image Service, then use it to deploy Prism Central or create a new VM.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referring to the <b>OS or software media</b></li> <li>• Talking about <b>what the VM boots from</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Image vs <a href="#">Template</a> vs <a href="#">Profile</a></p>
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## M

<p><b>Management Plane</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The management plane is where administrators control, configure, and monitor the system. It's responsible for managing infrastructure, not running workloads. In simpler words, <b>management plane</b> is where one manages and controls the system.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> "Prism Central operates in the management plane, handling configuration, upgrades, and policies for clusters."</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Management plane vs <a href="#">Control plane</a> vs <a href="#">Data plane</a></p>
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## N

<p><b>Node</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A node is a physical server in a Nutanix cluster that contributes compute, storage, and networking resources. Multiple nodes work together to form a cluster. In simpler words, a <b>node is the physical server</b>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> "Add two more nodes to increase the cluster's capacity and resilience."</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Use Node when referring to hardware components, the actual servers running AHV (or other hypervisors) that participate in the cluster.</p>	<p><b>Conflated terms:</b></p> <p>Node vs <a href="#">Host</a></p>
<p><b>Network</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A broader collection of connected devices and systems that can communicate with each other. In Nutanix, a network often refers to the logical or physical setup that VMs or clusters use to connect. In simple words, a <b>network</b> is the <i>overall communication space</i>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> "Create a network for all VMs that need access to the corporate datacenter."</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referring to the <b>entire connectivity environment</b></li> <li>Talking at a <b>high level</b> about communication or isolation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated terms:</b></p> <p>Network vs <a href="#">Subnet</a></p>

## O

<p><b>Overlay</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Overlay is a logical (virtual) network built on top of the underlay.</p> <p>It enables features such as network isolation, segmentation, and multi-tenancy without requiring changes to the physical hardware.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “VMs communicate securely across datacenters using an Overlay network.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Talking about virtual networking, segmentation, or software-defined networks.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Overlay vs <a href="#">Underlay</a></p>
<p><b>Overview</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> An overview is a high-level snapshot that highlights the most important information at a glance. It usually appears within a dashboard and focuses on KPIs or critical status indicators.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “The Overview widget shows cluster health, alerts, and resource usage.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Users need to be given a quick understanding without deep detail</li> <li>• Showing KPIs, health, or status</li> <li>• As an entry point before deeper exploration</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Overview vs <a href="#">Dashboard</a> vs <a href="#">Details</a></p>

## P

<p><b>Provision</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Allocate and configure the resources needed for use (E.g., compute, storage, network, identity). Makes the object runnable. In other words, it is a set of configuration tasks.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Provision a VM with 4 vCPUs, 8 GiB RAM, and VLAN 120.” OR “Provision a Database using a particular software.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> You imply a larger entity, like a cluster, which includes setting up the resources.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Provision vs <a href="#">Create</a> vs <a href="#">Configure/Configured</a> vs <a href="#">Deploy</a></p>
<p><b>Power Off</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> An immediate stop that cuts power to the VM, like pulling a plug. It doesn’t give the OS time to close processes. It can cause data loss or corruption.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Power off this VM if it’s unresponsive and shutdown is not working.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Power Off is triggered as an emergency or admin override action.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Power Off vs <a href="#">Shutdown</a></p>

<p><b>Persistent Storage</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Persistent storage is durable storage that keeps data even after a workload stops, restarts, or moves. It's used for data that must be saved long-term. In simpler words, with the help of persistent storage, data stays even when the workload stops</p> <p><b>Example:</b> "Attach persistent storage to ensure DB data remains intact and is retained."</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Persistent Storage vs <a href="#">Ephemeral Storage</a></p>
<p><b>Policy</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A <b>set of rules or guidelines</b> defined by the user or admin, describing <i>what should happen</i>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> "Create a data protection policy to take VM backups every 6 hours."</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Referring to a <b>user-defined objective or set of conditions</b> that guide automation or compliance. It is <i>the rulebook</i>.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Policy vs <a href="#">Rule</a> vs <a href="#">Control</a></p>
<p><b>Profile</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> It represents a specific configuration. So when a master profile changes, all child entities inherited from it update automatically. It's dynamic and live.</p> <p>Remember: if you change settings in the parent profile, child profiles gets changed as well (dynamic).</p> <p>It's a reusable set of configuration settings that's present and helps standardize how resources are configured (for example, VM sizing, network rules, or environment settings). It focuses on consistency and governance.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> "Apply the VM profile to ensure all database VMs use the same CPU and memory settings."</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Enforcing standard configurations</li> <li>● Applying policies or presets across multiple resources</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>Often mistaken for a template. A profile <b>defines settings</b>.</i></p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Profile vs <a href="#">Image</a> vs <a href="#">Template</a></p>

# R

<p><b>Resize</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> <b>Resize</b> means <b>changing the size of an existing resource</b> (CPU, memory, or disk) without creating new ones, which can mean up <b>or</b> down.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Resize the disk to 1 TB to handle more data.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjusting the <b>capacity or performance</b> of an existing resource</li> <li>• The <b>resource remains the same</b>, only its size changes</li> <li>• Scaling <b>up or down within the same object</b> (not adding more objects)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Resize vs <a href="#">Scale out</a></p>
<p><b>Remove</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Detach or take something out of its current context <b>without destroying it</b>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Remove a node from the cluster; it stays intact, and can be added again later.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> The object <b>still exists</b>, but no longer belongs to the group or configuration.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Remove Vs <a href="#">Delete</a> vs <a href="#">Unregister</a></p>
<p><b>Review</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A review is a confirmation step that asks the user to pause and verify their inputs before completing an action. It emphasizes intent and correctness, not just information.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Review these settings before creating the VM.”</p> <p><b>Tone:</b> Cautious, intentional</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The action is <b>high-impact or hard to undo</b>, and errors would be costly</li> <li>• You want to encourage <b>deliberate checking</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>Preview is sometimes used instead of Review, but for consistency, use Review. Also, review is a more widely understood and commonly used term.</i></p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Review vs <a href="#">Summary</a></p>
<p><b>Rule</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A <b>specific condition or statement</b> inside a policy that dictates how it should behave.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Rule</p>

	<p><b>Example:</b> “Rule: Take snapshots every 6 hours and retain for 7 days.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Describing <b>individual directives within a policy</b>. It is the specific instruction inside the rulebook.</p>	<p>vs  <a href="#">Policy</a>  vs  <a href="#">Control</a></p>
<b>Reset</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Reset means to return something to a default or known state.  This may clear settings, data, or user-defined values.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Reset network settings to default.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixing misconfiguration</li> <li>• Undoing user changes</li> <li>• Recovering from errors</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Reset  vs  <a href="#">Restart</a></p>
<b>Restart</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Restart means to stop and start something again (a VM, service, node, or app) without changing its configuration.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Restart the VM to apply the configuration changes.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You want changes to take effect</li> <li>• The system is running, but needs a fresh start</li> <li>• No data or settings should be lost</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Restart  vs  <a href="#">Reset</a></p>

## S

<b>Shutdown</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A controlled process where the guest OS safely closes applications and services before turning off. Data is saved, and integrity is maintained.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Shutdown this VM to stop it gracefully and preserve application state.”</p> <p><b>Tone:</b> Safe, recommended, system-friendly.</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Shutdown is an <b>operational</b> and safe management action.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Shutdown  vs  <a href="#">Power off</a></p>
<b>Scale out</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Add more VMs to expand capacity horizontally by increasing the number of resources.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Scale out the cluster by adding two more nodes.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Scale out  vs  <a href="#">Resize</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You need more capacity or throughput</li> <li>The system supports horizontal expansion</li> <li>Adding more VMs, pods, or nodes, not changing existing ones</li> </ul> <p><b>More info:</b></p> <p>a) Scale-out (hyphenated) Use the <b>hyphenated version</b> when the term is used as an <b>adjective or noun</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Scale-out architecture”</li> <li>“This feature supports scale-out growth.”</li> </ul> <p>b) Scale out (two words) Use the unhyphenated, two-word version when it functions as a verb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“You can scale out the cluster.”</li> <li>“The system will scale out automatically.”</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>There is no term as Scale Down, it’s always resize. Scale out is always used for VMs.</i></p>	
<p><b>State</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Describes the <b>current condition or phase</b> an object is in. It’s often tied to its <b>lifecycle</b>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “VM state: Powered On / Powered Off / Suspended.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Referring to <b>operational or lifecycle stages</b> (running, paused, deleted, active).</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>State vs <a href="#">Status</a></p>
<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Indicates the <b>health, result, or quality</b> of that object or process.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Cluster status: Healthy / Warning / Critical.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Referring to <b>health or outcome</b> (healthy, failed, pending).</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Status vs <a href="#">State</a></p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A summary is a concise recap of the most important information or changes. It focuses on what has been selected or configured, without asking the user to think deeply or double-check.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “VM Summary: 4 vCPUs, 16 GB memory, 2 disks.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information can be compressed and scanned quickly</li> <li>The action is low to medium risk</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Summary Vs <a href="#">Review</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You want to inform, not slow the user down</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Summary is used mostly as headers or tab names</p>	
<b>Subnet</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A smaller, defined segment of a network with its own IP address range. Subnets are used to organize, isolate, and manage traffic. In simple words, a subnet is a <i>slice of a network</i>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Create a subnet to separate database and application VM traffic.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You need <b>traffic separation, IP management,</b> or <b>security boundaries</b></li> <li>Designing network layouts within the same network</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Subnet vs <a href="#">Network</a></p>
<b>Storage Container</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A <b>storage container</b> is a logical storage space within a Nutanix cluster that stores <b>VM disks, snapshots, and volume data</b>. It organizes how data is stored and managed on the cluster.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Create a storage container for production VM disks.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referring to <b>where data is stored</b></li> <li>Talking about <b>storage organization, capacity,</b> or <b>replication</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Storage Container vs <a href="#">Container (Kubernetes)</a></p>

## T

<b>Turn on</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Start or activate something so it begins working or becomes available.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Turn on replication to start protecting your workloads.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A feature, setting, or service is <b>currently inactive</b> and needs to be <b>enabled</b>.</li> <li>The action is <b>reversible</b> (users can turn it off later).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Turn on vs <a href="#">Turn off</a> vs <a href="#">Enable</a> vs <a href="#">Disable</a></p>
<b>Turn Off</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Stop or deactivate something so it no longer</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p>

	<p>runs or consumes resources.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Turn off alerts to stop receiving notifications.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> A feature, service, or toggle is <b>active</b> and should be <b>disabled</b></p>	<p>Turn off vs <a href="#">Turn on</a> vs <a href="#">Enable</a> vs <a href="#">Disable</a></p>
<b>Tip</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Offers <b>useful, optional advice or optimization</b>. Not required to complete the task, but helps users do it better or faster.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Tip: Group VMs by category to simplify reporting.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing <b>best practices or shortcuts</b>, not troubleshooting.</li> <li>• Tip enhances user success, not fixes confusion.</li> <li>• Tip appears in info banners or carousels offering admin-friendly best practices (e.g. “<i>Tip: Schedule snapshots during off-peak hours.</i>”).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Tip vs <a href="#">Help</a></p>
<b>Template</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A template is a blueprint that, for example, combines an image with predefined configuration (CPU, memory, disks, network) and is used to create an entity. Subsequent changes to the template do not affect the already created entity. <b>Templates are static and initial.</b></p> <p>Remember: if you change anything in the parent template, other templates do not change (static)</p> <p><b>Example:</b> A template is like a 'replica' of the VM itself. It contains everything required to create another VM. A template includes image and configuration, plus it's ready to deploy.</p> <p>“Create a VM from the web-server template.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referring to <b>reusable configuration profiles</b>.</li> <li>• Creating <b>new VMs repeatedly</b></li> <li>• The aim is <b>speed + consistency</b> in deployment</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Template vs <a href="#">Image</a> vs <a href="#">Profile</a></p>

# U

<p><b>Underlay</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The physical network that carries switches, routers, and cabling that provide IP connectivity. Underlay is a physical foundation</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “The underlay provides physical connectivity between all cluster nodes.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Talking about <b>physical networking, like IP</b> addressing, routing, MTU, cabling, and switches.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Underlay vs <a href="#">Overlay</a></p>
<p><b>Unregister</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> To <b>remove an object from a list, registry, or association</b> so it’s no longer tracked or referenced. In simple words, unregistering is simply disconnecting or removing a relationship.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Unregister a cluster from Prism Central. It will no longer be managed, but continues to run independently.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The object remains <b>active elsewhere</b>, just not managed by this system.</li> <li>• The action feels <b>reversible or low-risk</b></li> </ul> <p><i><b>Note:</b> Always use <code>unregister</code> and not <code>deregister</code>, as it’s more common in the industry, and also within Nutanix documentation. <code>Unregister</code> also works better in correlation with <code>register</code>.</i></p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Unregister vs <a href="#">Remove</a> vs <a href="#">Delete</a></p>
<p><b>Update</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Apply <b>minor changes or patches</b> to improve stability, security, or performance, without changing the product version. Update is a small fix.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Update Prism Central to the latest patch for bug fixes.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Describing <b>small, incremental improvements</b> within the same release.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Update vs <a href="#">Upgrade</a></p>
<p><b>Upgrade</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Move to a <b>newer version</b> of a product or component that adds features or major improvements.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p>

	<p>Upgrade is a major version change.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Upgrade Prism Central from version 2023.3 to 2024.1.”</p> <p><b>Use when:</b> Describing <b>major version changes</b> that can alter functionality or UI.</p>	<p>Upgrade vs <a href="#">Update</a></p>
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## V

<p><b>View</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A saved way of looking at data, often combining filters, sorts, or layouts. In simple words. A <b>view</b> is about how data is presented. <b>Views</b> help <b>determine what data one wants to see</b>, such as filtering or grouping of information.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Create a view to track only production VMs with high CPU usage.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>View vs <a href="#">Widget</a></p>
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## W

<p><b>Widget</b></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> A rectangular object that provides dynamically updated information at a glance, often includes a data visualization, and may offer an option to interact with the data, for example, by adjusting the data time period or moving the widget around a dashboard. <b>Widgets</b> are the <b>visual blocks</b> (charts, tables, or tiles) that <b>show data</b> on a dashboard.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Add a widget showing cluster storage usage over time.</p>	<p><b>Conflated Terms:</b></p> <p>Widget vs <a href="#">View</a></p>
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