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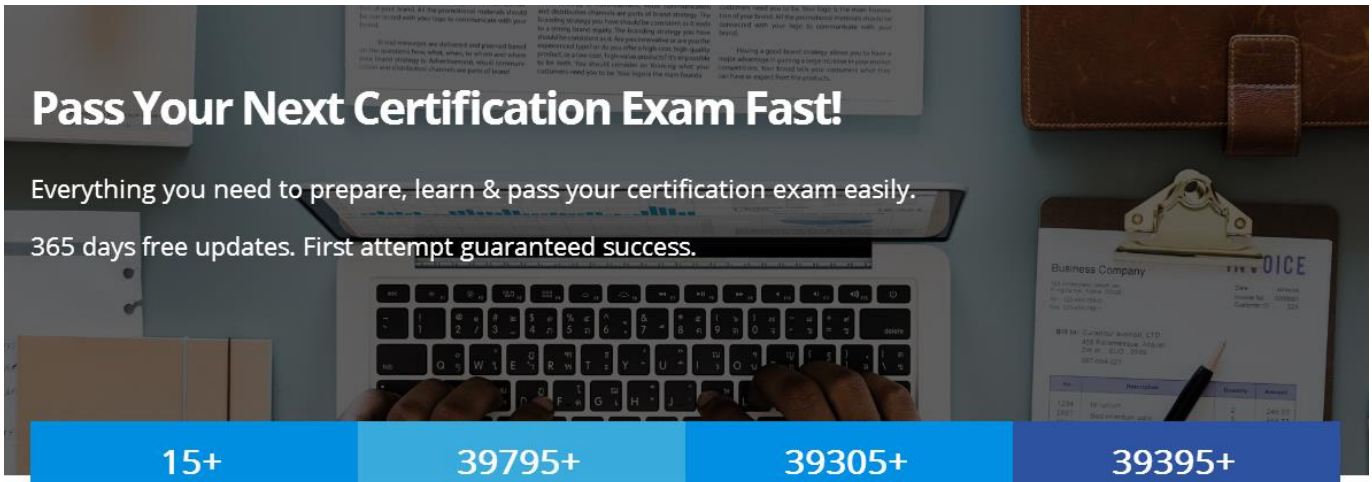

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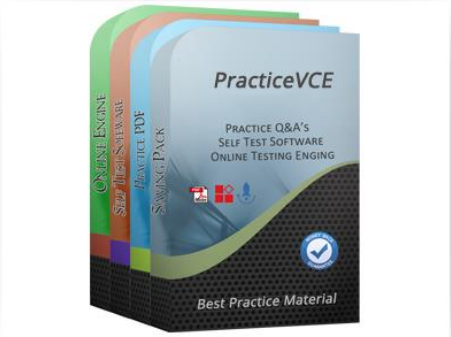

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Exam : **NCP-DB-6.5**

Title : Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5

Vendor : Nutanix

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
An administrator enables NDB Multi-Cluster on Cluster A. Cluster B is then registered with NDB.
What are the different NDB Service VMs present in each Nutanix cluster?
A. Cluster A: 1 NDB Server
Cluster B: 1 NDB Agent
B. Cluster A: 1 NDB Agent
Cluster B: 1 NDB Server, 1 NDB Agent
C. Cluster A: 1 NDB Server, 1 NDB Agent
Cluster B: 1 NDB Agent
D. Cluster A: 1 NDB Agent
Cluster B: 1 NDB Server
Answer: C
Explanation:
NDB Multi-Cluster is a feature that allows multiple Nutanix clusters to share a common NDB service for database management and automation. NDB service consists of two components: NDB Server and NDB Agent. NDB Server is the central component that provides the web UI, REST API, and database orchestration logic. NDB Agent is the component that runs on each Nutanix cluster and communicates with the NDB Server to perform database operations.
When NDB Multi-Cluster is enabled on Cluster A, it becomes the primary cluster that hosts the NDB Server VM. Cluster B, which is registered with NDB, becomes a secondary cluster that hosts only the NDB Agent VM. Therefore, Cluster A has both NDB Server and NDB Agent, while Cluster B has only NDB Agent. This configuration allows Cluster B to leverage the NDB service running on Cluster A for database management and automation.
Reference: Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) Course Details, Section 3.1: NDB Multi-Cluster Overview Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) Certification Details, Objective 3.1: Configure NDB Multi-Cluster Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) YouTube Playlist, Video 3.1: NDB Multi-Cluster Overview

QUESTION NO: 2
What are two of the required steps to provision a new network in Clusters and extend it to Era?
(Choose two.)
A. Add a new.' subnet to the correct VPC.
B. Add the new VLAN in Ere Networks.
C. Add the new subnet end VLAN in Network Configuration in PE.
D. Add the new network in Era Multi-Clu5ter Management
Answer: B,C
Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) learning documents, to provision a new network in Clusters and extend it to Era, you need to:
B) Add the new subnet and VLAN in Network Configuration in PE1.
C) Add the new VLAN in Era Networks1.
These steps ensure that the new network is properly configured in both the Nutanix

environment and Era, allowing for seamless communication and operation. Please refer to the official Nutanix documentation and training materials for more detailed information1.

QUESTION NO: 3
What is required to cre110ate a network profile in Era?
A. The network must contain static IP addresses.
B. The network must be added to Era.
C. The network must be managed by Era.
D. The network must provide IP address management.
Answer: B
Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) learning documents, to create a network profile in Era, the network must be added to Era1. This is because Era needs to have control over the network in order to manage the databases effectively1. Once the network is added to Era, it can be used for various operations such as provisioning new databases, managing existing databases, and more1.

QUESTION NO: 4
What are two of the required steps to provision a new network in Clusters and extend it to Era?
(Choose two.)
A. Add a new.' subnet to the correct VPC.
B. Add the new subnet end VLAN in Network Configuration in PE.
C. Add the new VLAN in Ere Networks.
D. Add the new network in Era Multi-Clu5ter Management
Answer: B, C
Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) learning documents, to provision a new network in Clusters and extend it to Era, you need to:
B) Add the new subnet and VLAN in Network Configuration in PE1.
C) Add the new VLAN in Era Networks1.
These steps ensure that the new network is properly configured in both the Nutanix environment and Era, allowing for seamless communication and operation. Please refer to the official Nutanix documentation and training materials for more detailed information1.

QUESTION NO: 5
What does an NDB compute profile contain?
A. vCPUs, cores per vCPU, and the amount of memory for the database server VM.
B. Windows domain name (FQDN), domain user, and password.
C. VLAN that the new database server VM will use.
D. An image of the database and operating system generated from the registered database server VM.
Answer: A
Explanation:

An NDB compute profile defines the CPU and memory resources for the database server VMs that are provisioned using NDB. It does not include any information about the network, domain, or software of the database server VMs. Those are specified in separate profiles, such as network profile, domain profile, and software profile.
Reference: Nutanix Support & Insights, section "NDB Compute"

QUESTION NO: 6
What does the Era I-Click Provisioning service do?
A. Cloning with security inserting pre and post masking scripts
B. Customizable recovery SLAs for continuous RPOs
C. Create space-efficient database snapshots
D. Create space-efficient clones and zero-byte database clones
Answer: D
Explanation:
The Era One-Click Provisioning service in Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) simplifies and automates database administration. It brings one-click simplicity to database provisioning and life-cycle management. This service enables database administrators to provision, clone, and refresh the database clones to any point in time1. Specifically, it enables the creation of space-efficient clones and zero-byte database clones1. This is part of Era's copy data management service, which includes components like Time Machine, one-click cloning and refresh, and one-click backup21.

QUESTION NO: 7
Which two methods can be used to upgrade Era? (Choose two.)
A. Nutanix LCM
B. Offline Upgrade
C. Rolling Upgrade
D. One-click U pgrade
Answer: B, D
Explanation:
Nutanix Era can be upgraded using the Offline Upgrade and One-click Upgrade methods.
The Offline Upgrade method involves manually downloading the software update and applying it to the Era instance.
The One-click Upgrade method allows you to upgrade Era directly from the Era management console with a single click, provided that the Era instance has internet connectivity and can reach the Nutanix software update portal1.

QUESTION NO: 8
When registering SAP HANA Database and Database Server VM there are several (Linux) OS configuration requirements that must be set before registering a database Or a database server VM.
Which system file should the entry, secure_pazh be configured in?
A. /ezc/sudores
B. 'etc/ profile

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 9
An administrator needs to work with databases and time machines, but not database parameter profiles.
Which role satisfies this requirement?
A. Database Administrator (DBA)
B. super Administrator
C. Database Infrastructure Administrator
D. Infrastructure Administrator
Answer: A
Explanation:
In the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) framework, the role that allows an administrator to work with databases and time machines, but not database parameter profiles, is the Database Administrator (DBA)123. This role provides the necessary permissions to manage databases and time machines, which are essential components of the Nutanix Era solution. However, it does not grant access to database parameter profiles, which are typically managed by other roles45.

QUESTION NO: 10
An administrator needs to maintain five days of time-travel capability to any second, plus an additional seven days of discrete recovery at a daily interval.
How should the administrator define the Frequency and retention on the SLA?
A. * Continuous log retention (days): 7
* Daily snapshot retention (days): 5
B. * Continuous log retention (days): 5
* Weekly snapshot retention (weeks): 1
C. * Weekly snapshot retention (weeks): 1
* Continuous log retention (days): 7
D. * Daily snapshot retention (days): 7
* Continuous log retention (days): 5
Answer: D
Explanation:
The correct answer is D because it meets the requirements of maintaining five days of time-travel capability to any second and an additional seven days of discrete recovery at a daily interval. Continuous log retention allows the administrator to restore the database to any point in time within the specified number of days, while snapshot retention allows the administrator to restore the database to a specific point in time at a fixed interval. Therefore, by setting the daily snapshot retention to 7 days, the administrator can ensure that there is a discrete recovery point for each day of the week. By setting the continuous log retention to 5 days, the administrator can ensure that there is a time-travel capability to any second within the last five days. The other options do not meet the requirements because they either have less than five days of continuous log retention or less than seven days of snapshot retention.
Reference: Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Nutanix Certified

Professional
- Database Automation (NCP-DB) certification, Nutanix NCP-DB Certification Exam Syllabus and Study Guide, Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) datasheet

QUESTION NO: 11
What is the minimum frequency in minutes configurable for NDB Log Catch-up operation?
A. 10
B. 15
C. 60
D. 120
Answer: B
Explanation:
The minimum frequency configurable for the NDB Log Catch-up operation is 15 minutes. This setting determines how frequently the log catch-up process runs, which is crucial for maintaining data integrity and ensuring up-to-date database states.
Reference: Nutanix Database Automation documentation, focusing on log management and catch-up operation settings.

QUESTION NO: 12
An administrator needs to protect a database with a Point In Time Recovery (PITR) SLA that provides a minimum of seven days of log recovery.
What is the minimum Default SLA that meets this requirement?
A. DEFAULT_008 GOLD SLA
B. DEFAULT_008 BRONZE SLA
C. DEFAULT_008 SILVER SLA
D. DEFAULT_008 BRASS SLA
Answer: C
Explanation:
Nutanix Era (NDB) utilizes DEFAULT_008 SLAs with varying frequencies for snapshots and log backups to achieve different recovery point objectives (RPOs). Here's how they compare:
DEFAULT_008 GOLD SLA: Typically has frequent log backups (e.g., every 15 minutes) and snapshots every few hours. This is designed for critical databases with very low RPOs.
DEFAULT_008 SILVER SLA: Offers a balance between protection and resource usage. Log backups might occur every hour with snapshots less frequently. This SLA is often suitable for databases requiring a good RPO without being overly resource-intensive.
DEFAULT_008 BRONZE SLA: Has less frequent log backups (e.g., every few hours) and less frequent snapshots. This is used for databases with less stringent RPO requirements.
DEFAULT_008 BRASS SLA: This has infrequent log backups and is usually considered the least protective SLA with the longest potential RPO Reasoning:
Since the requirement is to have at least a 7-day log recovery period, any SLA with more frequent log backups than daily is excessive. The DEFAULT_008 SILVER SLA, with its hourly log backups, easily satisfies this requirement, offering the ability to restore to a point in time within the last hour of the past seven days.
Reference: Nutanix Era User Guide/SLA
Management: https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Nutanix-NDB-

User-Guide- v2_5:top-sla-management-c.html]

QUESTION NO: 13
An administrator has applied an Oracle security patch to a database server VM registered in Era.
How do you make this change available to other existing database instances?
A. Register the VM as a have' database server VM and then create a software profile using this newly registered VIVI.
B. Create a n.. software profile version from the patched VM.
C. Merge the changes into an existing software profile.
D. Create a new software profile in Era from the patched VM.
Answer: D
Explanation:
Nutanix Database Service (NDB) uses software profiles for database patching to keep your databases secure and optimized1. When a new database is provisioned, it will be on your current environment's database version to maintain consistency and stop version sprawl1. Therefore, after an administrator has applied an Oracle security patch to a database server VM registered in Era, the change can be made available to other existing database instances by creating a new software profile in Era from the patched VM1.

QUESTION NO: 14
An administrator needs to provision a 3-node MSSQL Server AG with the following configuration:
* Two database server VMS including the primary replica on a local site
* A third database server VM on a remote site
How many IP addresses will the network at each site require?
A. 2 Cluster VIP and 1 listener IP on the local site
B. 1 Cluster VIP and 1 listener IP on the remote site
2 IPs in the local site and 1 on the remote site for the database server nodes
1 Cluster VIP on the local site
1 Cluster VIP and 1 Listener IP on the remote site
2 IPs in the local site and 1 on the remote site for the database server nodes
C. I Cluster VIP end I Listener IP on the local site
1 Listener IP on the local site
2 IPs in the local site and I on the remote site for the database server nodes
D. Cluster VIP end I Listener IP on the local site
1 Cluster VIP and 1 Listener IP on the remote site
2 IPs in the local site and 1 on the remote site for the database server nodes
Answer: D
Explanation:
The correct answer is D.
When setting up a 3-node MSSQL Server AG with two database server VMs on a local site and a third database server VM on a remote site, the network at each site will require the following IP addresses:
1 Cluster VIP and 1 Listener IP on the local site123.

1 Cluster VIP and 1 Listener IP on the remote site123.
2 IPs in the local site and 1 on the remote site for the database server nodes123.
This configuration ensures that each node in the cluster has a unique IP address, and each cluster and listener also has a unique IP address. This is necessary for the proper functioning of the cluster and to ensure that all nodes can communicate with each other and with clients123.

QUESTION NO: 15
What happens to the primary member in a MongoDB Server Cluster during the NDB patching process?
A. It is patched last and is restored to its original state.
B. It becomes a read-only member during the patching process.
C. It is skipped during the patching process to ensure no downtime.
D. It is patched first and then becomes a secondary member.
Answer: D
Explanation:
According to the NDB documentation, the NDB patching process for MongoDB Server Cluster follows these steps1:
NDB identifies the primary member of the MongoDB Server Cluster and patches it first.
NDB triggers a failover to elect a new primary member from the remaining secondary members.
NDB patches the former primary member, which becomes a secondary member after the failover.
NDB patches the remaining secondary members one by one.
NDB verifies the patching status and the cluster health.
This process ensures that the MongoDB Server Cluster always has a primary member available to handle write operations, while minimizing the downtime and the impact on the cluster performance.
Reference: Nutanix Support & Insights, section "Patching a MongoDB Server Cluster"