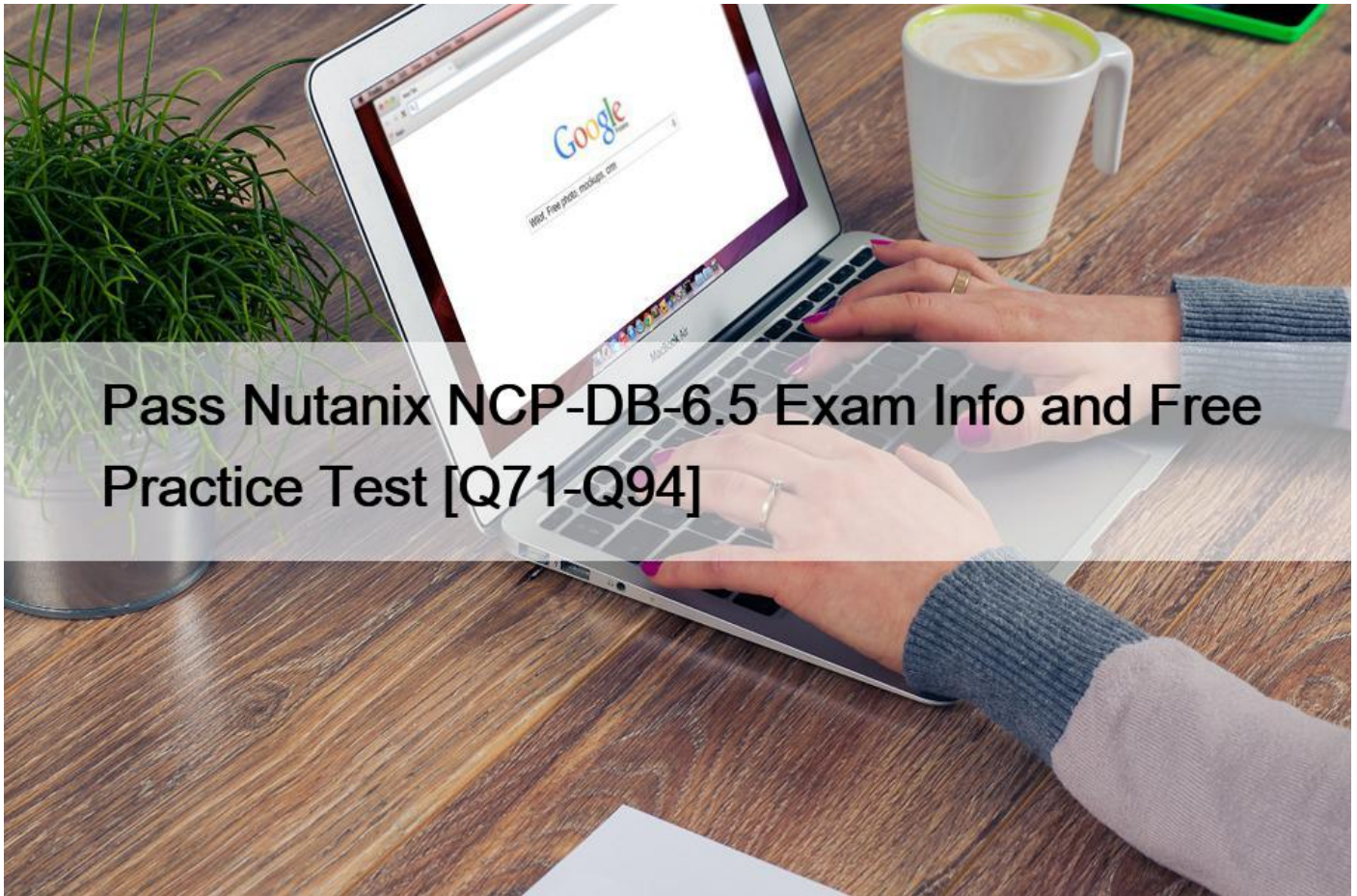# Pass Nutanix NCP-DB-6.5 Exam Info and Free Practice Test [Q71-Q94

Pass Nutanix NCP-DB-6.5 Exam Info and Free Practice Test

New 2025 Latest Questions NCP-DB-6.5 Dumps - Use Updated Nutanix Exam

NEW QUESTION 71

A customer has NDB configured to create snapshots of their production databases every 4 hours.

A developer requires a copy of the current production data at 7:00am of each day.

What is the most efficient way to meet this requirement?
* Authorize the developer in RBAC to create clones as required.
* Run a script which creates a clone from the latest snapshot at 7:00am.
* Configure Time Machine to create a clone from a daily snapshot at 7:00am.
* Configure a done with a daily Data Refresh Schedule at 7:00am.

NEW QUESTION 72

What does a Time Machine frozen status indicate?

* The database is paused on the database VM.
* The database was de-registered from NDB without removing the associated time machine.
* The NDB agent is stopped on the database VM.
* The Time Machine is paused and all automatic snapshot and log catch-up activities are halted.

A Time Machine frozen status indicates that the database that was associated with the Time Machine has been de-registered from NDB, but the Time Machine itself has not been deleted. This means that the Time Machine still contains the snapshots and logs of the de-registered database, but it cannot perform any further operations on it. To resume the normal functioning of the Time Machine, the administrator can either re-register the database with NDB, or delete the Time Machine and free up the storage space.

Reference: Nutanix Support & Insights, section “Resolving All Alerts for a Time Machine”

NEW QUESTION 73

Which two processes should an administrator take to create a software profile version for a newly- released Oracle ISc patch? (Choose two.)
* 1. Download the required patch from Microsoft Support.

2. Apply the patch to the Oracle Home/Grid Home one cloned VM of the gold image using OPatchAuto utiliv.

3. Ensure success of patch application.
* 1. Create new software profile version from the original software profile using the cloned VM where OPatchAuto was run successfully using Era Gul.

2. Mark the original patch profile as deprecated.
* 1. Download the required patch from MyOracle Support

2. Apply the patch to the Oracle Home Grid Home on a cloned VM of the gold image using O PatchAuto

3. Ensure success of patch application
* 1. Create new software profile version from the original software profile using the cloned VM where OPatchAuto was run successfully using Era Gul.

2. Mark the original patch profile as hidden.

To create a software profile version for a newly-released Oracle ISc patch, an administrator should follow these steps:

Download the required patch from MyOracle Support1. This is because Oracle patches are typically available from MyOracle Support, not Microsoft Support.

Apply the patch to the Oracle Home/Grid Home on a cloned VM of the gold image using OPatchAuto1.

OPatchAuto is a utility provided by Oracle that automates the process of applying patches to a database.

Ensure success of patch application1. It’s important to verify that the patch has been applied successfully to avoid any issues down the line.

Create a new software profile version from the original software profile using the cloned VM where OPatchAuto was run successfully using Era GUI1. This step is necessary to ensure that the new patch is included in the software profile.

Mark the original patch profile as hidden1. This step is optional but can be useful for keeping the software profile clean and organized.

Please note that these answers are based on the information available as of my last update in 2021 and may need to be verified with the most recent Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) documentation or resources.

NEW QUESTION 74

An administrator needs to add a stretched VLAN across two clusters in NDB Which two prerequisites should be met prior to completing this action? (Choose two.)
* VLAN must be IPAM.
* VLAN must be static.
* Both clusters must be registered in NDB.
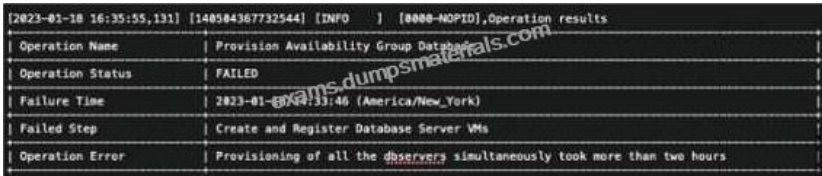* Nutanix Cluster Management must be enabled.

A stretched VLAN is a virtual network that spans across multiple Nutanix clusters and allows the communication between VMs on different clusters using the same subnet. A stretched VLAN can be used to provide high availability and load balancing for NDB components, such as HAProxy VMs, that require a virtual IP address (VIP) to be accessible from any cluster. To add a stretched VLAN across two clusters in NDB, the administrator needs to meet two prerequisites: the VLAN must be static and both clusters must be registered in NDB. A static VLAN is a VLAN that is manually created and configured by the administrator, as opposed to an IPAM VLAN that is automatically created and managed by NDB. A static VLAN can be added to a stretched VLAN in NDB, while an IPAM VLAN cannot. Both clusters must be registered in NDB before adding a stretched VLAN, as NDB needs to have the information and access to the clusters and their networks. The administrator can register the clusters in NDB using the Prism Element details, agent network configuration, and storage container information. The other option, Nutanix Cluster Management, is not a prerequisite for adding a stretched VLAN in NDB. Nutanix Cluster Management is a feature that allows the administrator to manage multiple Nutanix clusters from a single NDB UI, such as creating or deleting clusters, adding or removing nodes, or performing cluster operations. Nutanix Cluster Management is not required for adding a stretched VLAN, as the VLANs are created and configured in Prism Element, not in NDB.

Reference: Nutanix Certified Professional – Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5, Section 2 – Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution, Objective 2.3: Configure NDB High Availability Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) Course, Module 3: Nutanix Database Service (NDB) Installation and Configuration, Lesson 3.3: Configuring NDB High Availability, Topic: NDB HAArchitecture and Components Nutanix Database Service High Availability Deployment Overview, Section: HAProxy VMs and Stretched VLANs [Configuring a Virtual NIC to Operate in Access or Trunk Mode – Nutanix], Section:

Creating a vNIC in Access or Trunk Mode

NEW QUESTION 75

Refer to the exhibit.

An administrator attempts to provision their first clustered database environment with NDB. The operation fails with the Operation Error shown in the exhibit.

Which database engine was being deployed during this operation?

* Oracle

* MySQL

* Microsoft SQL

* PostgreSQL

The error message in the exhibit indicates that the operation failed during the “Create and Register Database Server VMs” step because “Provisioning of all the observers simultaneously took more than two hours.” This type of error is associated with MySQL, as it involves observers which are a part of MySQL Group Replication, used for ensuring high availability1. The other options are not related to the error message, as they do not use observers or Group Replication for clustering.

Reference: 1: Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) course, Module 5: Database High Availability, Lesson 5.2: MySQL Group Replication, slide 7

NEW QUESTION 76

While registering an Always on Availability Group database, an administrator selects the following option:

Multiple Databases as a Group with One Time Machine

Which statement is true regarding this chosen option?

* PITR-based SLAs are supported for database groups containing mixed Recovery Model.

* PITR-based SLAs are not supported for database groups containing mixed Recovery Model

* Point in Time Clones are not supported by Database Groups.

* PITR-based SLAs are not supported for database groups.

Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) introduces the concept of MS SQL Server database groups, which allows multiple databases running in the same database instance to be grouped as one Time Machine entity1. This applies to both single DB Server VM setups, standalone databases, as well as to Availability Group databases1. However, it does not support Point In Time Recovery (PITR)-based Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for database groups containing mixed Recovery Models. This means that if the databases within the group have different recovery models, PITR-based SLAs cannot be applied to the group as a whole.

NEW QUESTION 77

Which default roles are available within Era for Role-Based Access Control?

* prism Admin

* Era Super Admin

* Era Database Admin Era Infrastructure Admin

* Super Admin Database Admin

Database Infrastructure Admin

* Infrastructure Admin

* Era Oracle Admin

Era SQLServer Admin

* Era PostgreSQL Admin Era Mariadb Admin

* Super Admin Database Admin

Database Infrastructure Admin prism Infrastructure Admin
Nutanix Era offers Role-Based Access Control capabilities by organically embedding them in the product.

It provides the ability to add and remove users from Era, create and assign roles to users, and associate various privileges with a role1.

The default roles available within Era for Role-Based Access Control are:

prism Admin

Era Super Admin

Era Database Admin

Era Infrastructure Admin1

These roles allow for the management of both physical resources like IP addresses and VLANs along with database entities like databases, time-machines, clones, and so on1.

NEW QUESTION 78

A database admin logs into Era to manage an Oracle Database VM and sees a message Update Available on the Status of the Software Profile Version.

What should the database admin do?
* Manually update the software profile to the latest version
* Create and update to the latest software profile version
* Era autocratically updates the software profile to the latest version
* Schedule Ere to update the software profile to the latest version
In Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB), when an administrator logs into Era and sees a message

“Update Available” on the Status of the Software Profile Version, it indicates that a newer version of the software profile is available1. The administrator should manually update the software profile to the latest version12. This process ensures that the database VM is running the most recent and compatible version of the software12.

NEW QUESTION 79

What is used to temporarily store the transaction logs of the source database before they are copied to the log?
* Database Agent
* NDB Drive
* Time Machine
* NDB Profiles

NEW QUESTION 80

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?
* DEFAULT_008 GOLD SLA

* DEFAULT_008 BRONZE SLA
* DEFAULT_008 SILVER SLA
* DEFAULT_008 BRASS SLA

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]

NEW QUESTION 81

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?
* /ezc/sudores
* ‘etc/ profile

NEW QUESTION 82

When preparing to provision multiple database server VMs, an administrator is tasked with configuring this set of VMs with the same number of cores per vCPU.

What is the easiest way for the administrator to accomplish this task?
* After provisioning the VMs. update the DEFAULT_OOB_COMPUTE Profile.
* Create a Windows Domain Profile that will synchronize the configurations.
* Update the VMs after provisioning and enter the changes to the vCPU cores.
* Create a Compute Profile and apply it to the VMs during provisioning.

NEW QUESTION 83

For an NDB offline upgrade, which NDB CLI command should be used to upload the upgrade bundle?
* upgrade upload_bundle path=path_to_upgrade_bundle upload bundle
* path=path_to_upgrade_bundle upgrade bundle

* path=path_to_upgrade_bundle
* upload upgrade_bundle path=path_to_upgrade_bundle

For an NDB offline upgrade, you need to download the upgrade bundle from the Nutanix Support Portal and copy it to the NDB server. Then, you need to use the NDB CLI command upload upgrade_bundle with the path parameter to specify the location of the upgrade bundle file. This command will upload the upgrade bundle to the NDB server and verify its integrity. After uploading the upgrade bundle, you can use the upgrade command to perform the upgrade.

Reference: Nutanix Support & Insights, Cisco Nexus Data Broker Deployment Guide, Release 3.10.x

NEW QUESTION 84

How can an administrator exclude Kernel patches for the Linux OS using the most efficient means?
* Define a pre-script to disable the repositories in the Patch Now advanced options
* Exclude the appropriate repositories on the VM prior to patching.
* Exclude the appropriate repositories on the VM and reboot prior to patching.
* Define a pre-script to disable the repositories in the Maintenance Window advanced options.

NDB supports Linux OS patching for database server VMs. Linux OS patching is performed by using the yum or apt package managers, depending on the Linux distribution. To exclude Kernel patches for the Linux OS, the administrator can disable or exclude the appropriate repositories on the VM prior to patching. This can be done by editing the yum.conf or apt.conf files, or by using the –disablerepo or — exclude options in the yum or apt commands. This way, the administrator can control which patches are applied to the VM without affecting other VMs or requiring additional scripts or reboots.

Reference: Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) Course Details, Section 4.2: NDB Linux OS Patching Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) Certification Details, Objective 4.2: Perform Linux OS Patching Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) YouTube Playlist, Video 4.2: NDB Linux OS Patching Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) User Guide, Section 4.5: Patch Linux OS Software

NEW QUESTION 85

How does NDB send notifications when alerts are generated?
* SNMP
* APIs
* Pulse
* Email

NDB sends notifications when alerts are generated via email. The email notifications can be configured to send to one or more recipients, and can be customized to include the alert severity, category, description, and resolution steps. The email notifications help to inform the database administrator and other stakeholders about the status and issues of the NDB-managed databases and operations.

NDB does not send notifications via SNMP, APIs, or Pulse. SNMP is a protocol for collecting and organizing information about managed devices on a network. APIs are interfaces for communicating and exchanging data between different applications or systems. Pulse is a feature of the Nutanix cluster that collects and sends diagnostic and usage data to Nutanix for analysis and support.

Reference: Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 3: Nutanix Era Deployment, Lesson 3.2: Nutanix Era Deployment, slide 11.

Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 5: Nutanix Era Operations, Lesson 5.1: Nutanix Era Operations, slide 6.

Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 5: Nutanix Era Operations, Lesson 5.2: Nutanix Era Alerts and Notifications, slides 5-7.

NEW QUESTION 86

An administrator was asked to change the snapshot schedule for a given database. The administrator discovered that the time machine is in a paused state.

How should the administrator change the schedule?
* Select the Time Machine; under Action select Update end define an appropriate schedule.
* Clone the Time Machine and define an appropriate schedule for the clone.
* Select Time Machine: Under actions Resume the Time Machine and then Update to define an appropriate schedule.
* Clone the database and define an appropriate schedule for the clone.

According to the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) learning documents, an administrator can change the snapshot schedule for a given database by selecting the Time Machine, then under Action, select Update and define an appropriate schedule1. This is because the Time Machine in Nutanix Era allows you to specify the number of backups or snapshots the time machine should take, the time of day it takes those snapshots, and the day of the week it takes weekly or monthly backups1. These options help you build a complete schedule of time machine capture operations1. Even if the Time Machine is in a paused state, the administrator can still update the schedule1. Cloning the Time Machine or the database is not necessary for changing the snapshot schedule1.

NEW QUESTION 87

Which action must an administrator take in Era Networks before using Era to provision a MSSQL AG cluster?
* A network in each data center must be configured for Era.
* A private network must be configured in Era for the heartbeat traffic.
* A that has a static pool managed by Era must be configured.
* A network that has a DHCP pool must be configured in Era.

According to the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) learning documents, before using Era to provision a MSSQL AG cluster, an administrator must configure a private network in Era for the heartbeat traffic1. This is because the heartbeat traffic is crucial for maintaining the health and status of the MSSQL AG cluster. The heartbeat traffic is used by the nodes in the cluster to communicate with each other and check the status of the other nodes. If a node does not receive a heartbeat from another node within a certain time frame, it assumes that the other node has failed and takes appropriate action234.

NEW QUESTION 88

Which statement best describes what happens when a 3rd-party backup tool is chosen to manage log backups for Microsoft SQL in NDB?
* If exclusive log access is not granted to NDB, the Point-in-Time (PIT) recovery will not be supported, but snapshot-based recovery of the databases is supported.
* Third-party backups vendors can continue to backup the archived logs from the database log destination. NDB will still be able to capture the logs, considering the log catch-up begins before the logs get backed up
* If exclusive log access is not granted to NDB, the Point-in-Time (PIT) recovery will be supported, but snapshot-based recovery of the databases is not supported.
* Third-party backups vendors can continue to backup the binary logs from the binary log location. NDB will still be able to capture the logs, considering the log catch-up begins before the logs get purged.

NDB supports two modes of log backup management for Microsoft SQL databases: NDB-managed and

3rd-party managed. In the NDB-managed mode, NDB takes full control of the log backups and stores them in the Cerebro log location. In the 3rd-party managed mode, NDB allows the use of external backup tools to backup the logs from the database log destination. However, NDB still needs to capture the logs for its own operations, such as point-in-time recovery, clone refresh, and

log catch-up.

Therefore, NDB will periodically scan the database log destination and copy the logs to the Cerebro log location. This process requires that the log catch-up begins before the logs get backed up by the 3rd- party tool, otherwise NDB will miss some logs and the operations will fail. If the 3rd-party tool grants exclusive access to the logs, then NDB will not be able to capture them at all, and the operations will not be supported.

Reference: Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 5, Lesson 5.2 – Log Backup Management Nutanix Support & Insights, Nutanix NDB User Guide v2.5, Log Backup Management

NEW QUESTION 89

How can HA drivers for a Database VM be upgraded?
* One-click software upgrade
* Database VM OS patching
* LCM driver upgrade
* Database software patching

HA drivers are software components that enable high availability features for database VMs, such as failover, fencing, and heartbeat. HA drivers can be upgraded using the Life Cycle Management (LCM) feature of Nutanix Prism. LCM can detect the available updates for HA drivers and apply them to the database VMs in a non-disruptive manner. LCM can also perform health checks and pre-upgrade validations to ensure the successful completion of the upgrade process. One-click software upgrade is a feature of Nutanix Era that allows you to upgrade the Era software itself, not the HA drivers. Database VM OS patching is a feature of Nutanix Era that allows you to patch the operating system of the database VMs, not the HA drivers. Database software patching is a feature of Nutanix Era that allows you to patch the database software of the database VMs, not the HA drivers.

Reference: Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 2: Deploying and Configuring an NDB Solution, Lesson 3: Configuring NDB High Availability, Slide 9: HA Driver Upgrade Nutanix Certified Professional – Database Automation (NCP-DB) 5 Exam, Section 4: Operate and Maintain an NDB Environment, Objective 4.4: Upgrade databases

NEW QUESTION 90

An administrator has been tasked with restoring an Oracle database that has recently failed. The administrator must restore the database to the prior day’s state.

Which two restore options could be used? (Choose two.)
* Most Recent Time Available
* Snapshot
* Tail Logs Backup
* Point in Time

The correct answer is B and D because they are the two restore options that can be used to restore an Oracle database to the prior day’s state using Nutanix Era. A snapshot is a point-in-time copy of a database that is stored in the Era Time Machine, which is a distributed file system that collects logs and snapshots from databases. A point in time is a specific moment in time within the retention period of the SLA policy that is applied to the database. By using either of these options, the administrator can select the snapshot or the point in time that corresponds to the prior day’s state and restore the database from it. The other options are not correct because they are not restore options that are available in Nutanix Era. Option A is not correct because Most Recent Time Available is not a restore option, but a clone option that creates a clone of the database from the most recent snapshot or log backup. Option C is not correct because Tail Logs Backup is not a restore option, but a backup option that captures the transaction logs of the database that have not been backed up by the SLA policy.

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 Database Services: Database modernization with Era – Now available]

NEW QUESTION 91

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?
* * Continuous log retention (days): 7

* Daily snapshot retention (days): 5
* * Continuous log retention (days): 5

* Weekly snapshot retention (weeks): 1
* * Weekly snapshot retention (weeks): 1

* Continuous log retention (days): 7
* * Daily snapshot retention (days): 7

* Continuous log retention (days): 5

NEW QUESTION 92

An administrator needs to register a SQL Server Single Node Database Server VM with NDB.

Which condition must exist prior to the administrator completing this task?
* Database files must exist in the Windows OS boot drive.
* The login account provided must be a member of the sysadmin role.
* The SQL service account should not have read privileges on the mount points.
* SQL Server instance must be in single-user mode.
Before registering a SQL Server Single Node Database Server VM with NDB, it is necessary that the login account provided for this task must be a member of the sysadmin role. This ensures the necessary permissions are in place for managing and administering the SQL Server instance.

Reference: Nutanix Database Automation documentation, under SQL Server database registration and permission requirements.

NEW QUESTION 93

An administrator would like to provide a group of users the ability to add a new VLAN or IP Pool in Era.

What minimum role should the administrator assign to this group?
* Super Admin
* Database Admin
* Infrastructure administrator
* Database Infrastructure Admin
In Nutanix Era, the ability to add a new VLAN or IP Pool is typically associated with the role of an Infrastructure Administrator12. This role has the necessary permissions to manage network configurations, including the creation of VLANs and IP Pools12.
It’s important to note that the exact permissions may vary depending on the specific configuration and policies of your

organization12.

NEW QUESTION 94

What is required to cre110ate a network profile in Era?
* The network must contain static IP addresses.
* The network must be added to Era.
* The network must be managed by Era.
* The network must provide IP address management.

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.

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