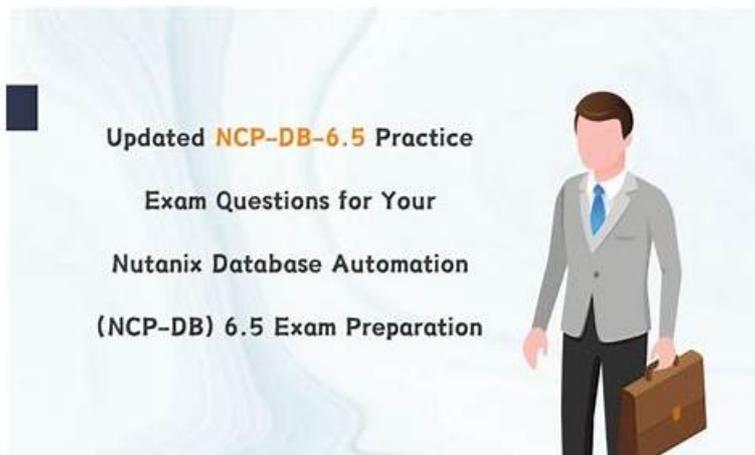


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Nutanix NCP-DB Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Protect NDB-managed Databases Using Time Machine: SLA retention policies, source databases, clones, protection of databases, and Data Access Management (DAM) policies are discussed in this topic.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Administer an NDB Environment: While focusing on the administration of an NDB environment, this topic focuses on managing NDB profiles, applying procedural concepts, and managing networks in NDB. Lastly, the topic explains sub-topics of managing access controls in NDB and identifying how to use NDB APIs and CLI.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Operate and Maintain an NDB Environment: Application of procedural concepts to register database server, provision databases, and test and publish database patches. Additionally, the topic explains the right method to apply Linux OS patches. Lastly, it delves into databases and troubleshooting of NDB operations.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Sample Questions (Q204-Q209):

NEW QUESTION # 204

A Log Catchup gap has occurred, impacting the ability to perform point-in-time restore (PITR) operations to create a clone or perform a database restore.

Which two statements below are true for the NDB Time Machine Heal Snapshot feature? (Choose two.)

- A. Manual Heal is only used when gaps in Log Catchup are detected once the operation has begun failing.
- B. Time Machine auto-heal runs on the NDB server every 5 minutes and checks for different cases that require a heal.
- C. Once a Time Machine Heal process has been invoked and successful, the Log Catchup gap can be spanned for a PITR operation.
- D. By default the time machine auto-heal feature is enabled.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

A Log Catchup gap in Nutanix Database Service (NDB) occurs when transaction logs are missing or corrupted, disrupting point-in-time restore (PITR) operations for cloning or database restoration via Time Machine. The NDB Time Machine Heal Snapshot feature addresses this by repairing snapshots to resolve such gaps.

* Option A (By default the time machine auto-heal feature is enabled) is incorrect because the auto- heal feature is not enabled by default; it requires explicit configuration or manual invocation.

* Option B (Manual Heal is only used when gaps in Log Catchup are detected once the operation has begun failing) is incorrect because manual heal can be initiated proactively or reactively, not solely after failure detection.

* Option C is correct because a successful Time Machine Heal process restores the snapshot integrity, allowing PITR to span the previously gapped period.

* Option D is correct as the auto-heal process, when enabled, runs every 5 minutes to detect and address healable conditions, aligning with NDB's automated maintenance schedule.

Together, C and D reflect the operational mechanics of the Heal Snapshot feature.

References

* Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 5: Configuring Time Machines, Section:

Healing Snapshot Gaps

* Nutanix Support & Insights, Knowledge Base Article: "Resolving Log Catchup Gaps with Time Machine Heal"

* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 5: Protect Databases Using Time Machine

NEW QUESTION # 205

What does the Era I-Click Provisioning service do?

- A. Customizable recovery SLAs for continuous RPOs
- B. Create space-efficient clones and zero-byte database clones
- C. Create space-efficient database snapshots
- D. Cloning with security inserting pre and post masking scripts

Answer: B

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 time. Specifically, it enables the creation of space-efficient clones and zero-byte database clones. This is part of Era's copy data management service, which includes components like Time Machine, one-click cloning and refresh, and one-click backup.

NEW QUESTION # 206

An administrator needs to capture the database transaction logs.
Which Time Machine operation does NDB use to satisfy this requirement?

- A. Write-Ahead Logging
- B. Snapshots
- C. Log Flush
- **D. Log Catch-up**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To capture database transaction logs in NDB, the Log Catch-up operation within the Time Machine is used. Log Catch-up retrieves and applies transaction logs (e.g., PostgreSQL WAL, SQL Server logs) to a snapshot, ensuring the database can be restored to a specific point in time. This operation bridges gaps between snapshots by incorporating log data, maintaining a continuous recovery chain.

Other options are incorrect:

- * A. Write-Ahead Logging: A database feature (e.g., in PostgreSQL), not an NDB Time Machine operation.
- * B. Log Flush: Refers to writing logs to disk, not capturing them for recovery.
- * D. Snapshots: Capture the database state but do not handle transaction logs specifically.

Thus, the verified answer is C, aligning with NDB's log management.

Official Nutanix Database Automation References

- * Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 5: Data Protection and Recovery, Lesson 5.2: Managing Time Machines.
- * Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 5: Protect Databases Using NDB, Objective 5.2: Manage Time Machine Operations (applicable to v6.10).
- * Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: "Log Catch-up Operation" section.

NEW QUESTION # 207

An administrator is tasked with auditing NDB SLAs. What data will the administrator be reviewing?

- **A. Data retention policies**
- B. Recovery Time Objective
- C. Snapshot schedules
- D. Clone Management

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 208

Which NDB HA control plane VM is upgraded first during an NDB upgrade?

- A. NDB Server
- **B. Leader NDB API Server**
- C. Leader HAProxy
- D. NDB Agent VMs

Answer: B

Explanation:

During an NDB upgrade, the upgrade process follows a specific order to maintain stability and HA. The Leader NDB API Server is upgraded first. This server coordinates API requests and ensures the control plane remains operational. Upgrading the leader first minimizes disruption, as subsequent components (e.g., other API servers, HAProxy) rely on its leadership role. Once the leader is upgraded, the remaining NDB HA control plane VMs (e.g., follower API servers, HAProxy) are updated in sequence.

Other options are incorrect:

- * A. NDB Server: Refers to the main NDB instance, not upgraded first.
- * C. Leader HAProxy: Upgraded after API servers to maintain load balancing.
- * D. NDB Agent VMs: Upgraded last, as they are client-side components.

Thus, the verified answer is B, reflecting the upgrade sequence.

