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Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Data Protection and Snapshots	- Snapshot scheduling and management - Data restoration at VM and application level - Snapshot retention policies design - Incremental backup implementation - Storage configuration for BCDR
Topic 2: Replication and Failover Architecture	- Failover readiness validation - Network segmentation for BCDR environments - Recovery site capacity management - Synchronous replication across sites - Asynchronous replication planning
Topic 3: Security and Hardening	- Approval policies configuration - RBAC implementation for disaster recovery - Security best practices for replication - Designing secure BCDR environments
Topic 4: BCDR Fundamentals and Requirements Interpretation	- Selecting appropriate replication types (async, near-sync, synchronous, metro) - Understanding RTO and RPO concepts and business impact analysis - Defining recovery strategies aligned to business requirements and risk tolerance - Translating business requirements into resilient recovery architectures - Availability metrics and SLA definitions
Topic 5: Nutanix Disaster Recovery Solutions	- Configuring and managing replication policies - Metro Availability configuration and management - Failover procedures and execution - Integration with third-party backup solutions - Recovery workflows using Nutanix native tools
Topic 6: Monitoring, Testing and Troubleshooting	- Resolving third-party backup integration problems - Non-disruptive recovery testing - Diagnosing network, storage and replication failures - Documenting runbooks for incident response - Setting up alerts for replication lag - Troubleshooting permission issues and misconfigured DR environments

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Business Continuity (NCP-BC) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
An administrator is creating a recovery plan between two availability zones. The production VMs use a subnet that does not exist at the recovery AZ. To ensure the VMs can successfully connect after a failover, what must be configured?

- A. A required matching subnet name at the recovery AZ
- B. A new protection policy with synchronous replication
- C. Network mappings to a valid subnet in the recovery plan
- D. A local-only schedule in the protection policy

Answer: C

Explanation:
When failing over a virtual machine between different physical locations or availability zones, it is common for the network topology at the recovery site to differ from the primary site. If a VM is recovered into a site where its original subnet is unavailable, it will lose connectivity.
To resolve this, Nutanix Recovery Plans include a " Network Mapping " section. The administrator must configure these mappings to explicitly define which production subnet at the source site corresponds to which valid subnet at the recovery site. During the failover process, the orchestrator uses this mapping to automatically re-configure the VM ' s virtual network interface (vNIC) to connect to the correct local VLAN or overlay network at the destination. While " matching subnet names " (Option D) can simplify management, it is not a requirement if the mapping is correctly defined. Synchronous replication (Option B) does not address the networking layer, as it is a storage-level feature. Network mapping is therefore the essential task for ensuring that workloads are not only recovered but also accessible following a failover.

NEW QUESTION # 21
While attempting to execute a Commvault backup plan, an administrator received the following error for several VMs: " Virtual Machine not found " . After confirming the VMs exist, the administrator finds the following related error message: " Event Code 91:4 Virtual machine [Nutanix-Web-Server] was not found.
Please verify that the virtual machine still exists and that the host is in the connected state. " Which action should the administrator take to enable successful backups?

- A. Ensure the VM is created with local Key Management Server (KMS).
- B. Ensure primary and recovery clusters are not registered to the same KMS.
- C. Ensure Virtual Trusted Platform Module (vTPM) is disabled on the VMs.
- D. Upgrade Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) on the VM to the latest version.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Nutanix integration with third-party backup vendors like Commvault often relies on the Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) to facilitate advanced backup features. NGT provides the necessary communication bridge between the guest VM ' s internal state and the Nutanix AOS storage layer. The " Virtual Machine not found " error in a Commvault context, despite the VM being visible in Prism, often indicates a breakdown in metadata communication or a mismatch in the guest agent ' s version .
If NGT is outdated or its internal " Nutanix Guest Agent " (NGA) service is failing, the backup software may be unable to retrieve the correct VM UUID or state information required to initiate an application-consistent snapshot. Upgrading NGT to the latest version ensures that the guest VM has the most current VSS hardware providers and metadata handlers, which are required for

modern backup orchestration. Furthermore, NGT upgrades often resolve internal registration issues where the cluster fails to recognize the VM ' s active state due to legacy driver conflicts. By ensuring the NGT version is current and the NGA service is healthy, the administrator establishes a reliable communication path, allowing Commvault to correctly identify and process the VM for backup operations. This highlights the importance of maintaining NGT as part of regular cluster maintenance to ensure consistent BCDR functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which log file should an administrator review to ensure consistent connectivity stability between primary and remote disaster recovery sites?

- A. prism_monitor.INFO
- B. mantle.out
- C. genesis.out
- D. cerebro.INFO

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Nutanix architecture relies on specialized services running on each Controller VM (CVM) to handle specific cluster operations. The " Cerebro " service is the primary engine responsible for data protection and replication tasks across the Nutanix cluster. It manages recovery points, snapshot schedules, and the actual transfer of data between the local cluster and remote sites. Consequently, the cerebro.INFO log file is the most vital resource for an administrator troubleshooting replication health or site-to-site connectivity. This log records critical events such as the start and completion of replication jobs, handshake failures between clusters, and timeout errors during snapshot transfers. If an administrator notices that replication is " hung " or failing consistently, cerebro.INFO provides the granular detail needed to see if the issue is a network timeout, a remote service unavailability, or a metadata synchronization error. Reviewing this log helps ensure that the connection stability is maintained and that any deviations in replication performance are identified before they impact the Recovery Point Objective (RPO). Other logs like genesis.out (Option B) are more focused on service startup and configuration rather than the ongoing health of the BCDR replication stream.

NEW QUESTION # 23
An organization is finalizing its Disaster Recovery (DR) plan. The primary objective is to balance cost- efficiency with a target RTO of under 15 minutes. Data currently resides in Object Storage, but the team is debating between a Zero Compute approach and a Pilot Light approach. Why would a Pilot Light infrastructure be selected over a Zero Compute model despite the higher " Moderate " cost?

- A. Faster recovery due to metadata and cluster already existing.
- B. Lowest cost option available for long-term idle infrastructure.
- C. Eliminates the need for any Object Storage (S3/Blob) costs.
- D. Only model that allows for a " Power-On " recovery trigger.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When designing disaster recovery to a cloud environment (such as NC2 on AWS or Azure), organizations must choose a compute model that aligns with their Recovery Time Objective (RTO). The " Zero Compute " model is the most cost-efficient because it stores only the data (snapshots) in low-cost Object Storage (S3 or Blob) and does not maintain a running cluster. However, the RTO for Zero Compute is high because, in a disaster, the organization must first deploy a new Nutanix cluster, configure it, and then begin the process of hydrating data from the Object Storage.
In contrast, the " Pilot Light " model involves keeping a minimal, active Nutanix cluster (e.g., 3 nodes) running at the recovery site. While this carries a moderate ongoing cost, it significantly reduces the RTO.
Because the cluster already exists, the management plane (Prism Central), the storage containers, and all metadata are already active. When a failover is triggered, the system only needs to power on the VMs or perform a small amount of data hydration. This allows the organization to meet aggressive RTO targets of under 15 minutes, which is generally impossible with the Zero Compute model. Pilot Light provides the " ready-to-go " infrastructure needed for mission-critical applications that cannot afford the multiple hours required to provision a fresh cluster from scratch during an emergency.

NEW QUESTION # 24

When designing a Disaster Recovery strategy to an NC2 cluster using MST, which technical limitation impacts the Recovery Plan and workload compatibility?

- A. The " Pilot Light " configuration allows to select multiple on-premise clusters as sources within a single protection policy to automate the failover of AHV and ESXi VMs.
- B. To ensure resilience on NC2, both MST DR and " Cluster Protect " features must be configured simultaneously on the same cluster.
- C. The " Zero Compute " configuration requires manual restoration of workloads (automated failover is not supported), and MST currently only protects AHV VMs.
- D. Automated failover is natively supported in the " Zero Compute " configuration but strictly requires configuring an external IPAM to manage and reassign IP addresses.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Nutanix Cloud Clusters (NC2) on AWS or Azure allows for flexible disaster recovery models, including " Pilot Light " and " Zero Compute " . " Zero Compute " is a cost-effective model where data is replicated to cloud storage (like S3 or Azure Blob) without needing a running cluster at the recovery site. Multi-Site Tooling (MST) or Nutanix Disaster Recovery orchestration can be used to manage this process.
In a " Zero Compute " setup, the orchestration of an automated failover is technically complex because there is no active cluster management plane at the recovery site until the failover is triggered. A key technical requirement for successful automated failover in this model is the management of networking and IP addresses. Because the VMs are being brought up in a cloud environment that likely has a different network subnet than the on-premises environment, the system must be able to dynamically assign and manage IP addresses. Therefore, configuring an external IPAM (IP Address Management) system is a strict requirement to ensure that when VMs are restored, they receive valid networking configurations that allow them to communicate with external users and other services. Without a properly configured IPAM and network mapping in the Recovery Plan, the restored workloads would be isolated and non-functional. This highlights the need for careful network planning when designing DR strategies that utilize cloud-native storage and on- demand compute resources.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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