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Nutanix Certified Professional - Network and Security (NCP-NS) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

An administrator plans to upgrade the Network Controller in a Flow Virtual Networking deployment. The environment includes multiple AHV clusters managed by Prism Central. Which prerequisite must be verified before upgrading the Network Controller?

- A. Network Controller Prism Element upgrades must be applied before before Network Controller Prism Central upgrades can be applied.
- B. Each cluster must be running the Flow Network Security version specified as compatible with the target Network Controller release.
- C. Each cluster must be running AHV versions compatible with the target Network Controller release.
- **D. Flow Network Security must be upgraded to the target release before upgrading the Network Controller.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A reliable method here is to translate the scenario into Nutanix terms-VPC routing, external connectivity, policy scope, identity mapping, or upgrade readiness-and then choose the answer that directly addresses that domain. The correct response is A, meaning "Flow Network Security must be upgraded to the target release before upgrading the Network Controller. ". The Network Controller supplies the control-plane services required for Flow Virtual Networking. Without it, Prism Central cannot build and manage overlays, gateways, and related virtual networking constructs consistently across the cluster. In lifecycle terms, Nutanix expects administrators to respect prerequisites, compatibility, and dependency order before enabling or upgrading Flow-related services.

In other words, this is less about broad infrastructure suspicion and more about finding the exact Nutanix decision point that explains the behavior. Notice that B does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. C does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. Seen operationally, the correct response is the least disruptive and most deterministic one. It changes the exact Nutanix setting that governs the outcome instead of introducing workarounds elsewhere in the stack.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Refer to Exhibit:

The screenshot shows the Nutanix Prism Central interface for configuring network security policies. The 'Inbounds' section is expanded to show 'Configured (4/4)' policies. A callout box points to the 'Services' section of a policy, highlighting 'Allows Tomcat Port' for 'Apache Service'. Another callout box points to the 'Services' section of another policy, highlighting 'Apache Service'. The interface also shows 'Secured Entities (2)' and 'Scope: Calm42B...'. The 'Configured (4/4)' section lists Calm4, Wordpress app 4/4, Subnet/IP 10.55.88.0/25, Wordpress db 3/3, and Subnet/IP 192.168.1.51/32.

An administrator has been tasked with troubleshooting why the servers in the Web Category are not able to ping the servers in the App Category. Why is this issue occurring?

- A. The servers are not in the same category.
- B. Ping is not installed in the Web Servers.
- C. The firewall on the App Servers is blocking Ping packets.
- **D. ICMP is not allowed between the Web and App categories.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This item is best solved by thinking like an operator in Prism Central: first identify whether the problem is design, control-plane state, or policy logic, then pick the option tied to that layer. The correct response is A, meaning "ICMP is not allowed between the Web and App categories.". The winning option is the one tied to the native Nutanix object or control that governs the outcome described in the scenario. This is a Flow policy design question, so categories, secured entities, rule direction, policy mode, and policy precedence matter more than simple IP connectivity assumptions. By contrast, B does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. C does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here.

That is the underlying Nutanix principle being validated: solve the issue at the feature that owns the behavior, not by changing unrelated infrastructure settings that happen to sound network-oriented. A strong exam habit is to ask which Nutanix construct would have to change for the symptom or requirement to.

NEW QUESTION # 70

An administrator is building a VPC... VPC CIDR: 10.10.0.0/16 Subnet CIDR: 10.10.10.0/24 "Ext_Net_Ext" (NAT): 192.168.1.0/24 "Ext_Net_Internal" (Routed): 172.16.1.0/24 The on-premises application server has an IP address of 172.16.2.50/24. A VM (10.10.10.100) in the VPC Subnet can reach the internet but cannot reach the on-premises server. Which static route needs to be added to the VPC route table to resolve this?

- A. Destination prefix: 172.16.2.0/24, Next-Hop: Ext_Net_Ext
- B. Destination Prefix: 10.10.0.0/16, Next-Hop: Ext_Net_Internal
- C. Destination prefix: 192.168.1.0/24 Next-Hop: Ext_Net_Ext
- **D. Destination prefix: 172.16.2.0/24, Next-Hop: Ext_Net_Internal**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most professional way to evaluate this question is to map the symptom to the Nutanix feature responsible for that function rather than reacting to secondary details in the prompt. The correct response is D, meaning "Destination prefix: 172.16.2.0/24, Next-Hop: Ext_Net_Internal". The winning option is the one tied to the native Nutanix object or control that governs the outcome described in the scenario. Operationally, Flow Virtual Networking should be checked from the control plane outward: gateway health, peering state, route advertisement, ERP coverage, external path, and MTU when encapsulation is involved.

Seen from a design perspective, the correct answer is the least ambiguous and most supportable implementation path inside Prism Central and AHV. Notice that A is not appropriate because NAT changes addressing behavior and does not solve the routing or policy condition described in the scenario. B is not appropriate because NAT changes addressing behavior and does not solve the routing or policy condition described in the scenario. Seen operationally, the correct response is the least disruptive and most deterministic one. It changes the exact Nutanix setting that governs the outcome instead of introducing workarounds elsewhere in the stack.

NEW QUESTION # 71

An administrator manages a four-node cluster Each node has a 4 available 10GB uplinks, and all four are configured as an Active/Active bundle. They want to use Flow Virtual Networking to provide networking to the VMs in the cluster with the following requirements: VMs should be in a single VPC. VMs should be reachable by their real IP addresses. The VPC should have access to the most north/south bandwidth possible.

No changes can be made to the physical infrastructure. How can this best be achieved?

- A. Create a VPC with a single NAT External Network with three gateway nodes.
- B. Create a VPC with a single No-NAT External Network with three gateway nodes.
- C. Create a VPC with four No-NAT External Networks, each with a single gateway node.
- **D. Create a VPC with a single No-NAT External Network with four gateway nodes.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The clean way to read this scenario is to separate what is merely present in the environment from the single Nutanix construct that actually satisfies the requirement. The correct response is C, meaning "Create a VPC with a single No-NAT External Network with four gateway nodes.". The winning option is the one tied to the native Nutanix object or control that governs the outcome described in the scenario. In practice, this falls into virtual network design: VPC structure, subnet type, external network behavior, routing intent, and address exposure are what determine the result. A strong exam habit is to ask which Nutanix construct would have to change for the symptom or requirement to change. That mental shortcut usually separates the real answer from distractors that mention generic networking steps, disruptive resets, or unrelated configuration objects.

Notice that A is not appropriate because NAT changes addressing behavior and does not solve the routing or policy condition described in the scenario. B is not appropriate because NAT changes addressing behavior and does not solve the routing or policy condition described in the scenario. The key takeaway is that Flow is intentionally modular. Networking objects determine reachability, security.

NEW QUESTION # 72

An administrator is designing a Transit VPC to provide shared corporate services (e.g., DNS) for two tenant VPCs: VPC-A requires WAN access using NAT. VPC-B requires WAN access without NAT. Both VPCs connect to the Transit VPC for shared services hosted on the corporate network. Shared services residing in the Transit VPC use routed IP addressing for WAN connectivity. Which two configuration elements should the administrator implement on the Transit VPC? (Choose two.)

- A. Associate both a NAT and a No-NAT external VLAN to the Transit VPC to support separate egress paths.
- **B. Use one Overlay external subnet in the Transit VPC to which both VPCs will connect.**
- **C. Associate one No-NAT external VLAN to the Transit VPC router for underlay connectivity.**
- D. Create two Overlay external subnets in the Transit VPC: one for VPC-A and one for VPC-B.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

From a Nutanix exam perspective, this question is really testing whether the administrator understands the control point that actually governs the behavior shown in the scenario. The correct response is CD, which corresponds to Use one Overlay external subnet in the Transit VPC to which both VPCs will connect. and Associate one No-NAT external VLAN to the Transit VPC router for underlay connectivity.. A Transit VPC acts as the routing hub for spoke VPCs and is commonly used when administrators want shared services or inter-VPC communication without pushing route complexity into the physical network. In practice, this falls into virtual network design: VPC structure, subnet type, external network behavior, routing intent, and address exposure are what determine the result. In other words, this is less about broad infrastructure suspicion and more about finding the exact Nutanix decision point that explains the behavior. Notice that A is not appropriate because NAT changes addressing behavior and does not solve the routing or policy condition described in the scenario. B does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. For exam preparation, remember that.

NEW QUESTION # 73

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