

NCP-BC-7.5勉強ガイド、NCP-BC-7.5実際試験



NutanixのNCP-BC-7.5の初心者なので、悩んでいますか？ It-Passportsは君の困難を解決できます。It-Passportsの学習教材はいろいろな狙いを含まれていますし、カバー率が高いですから、初心者にしても簡単に身に付けられます。それを利用したら、君はNutanixのNCP-BC-7.5試験に合格する鍵を持つことができますし、今までも持っていない自信を持つこともできます。まだ何を待っているのでしょうか？

Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5実地試験 & NCP-BC-7.5資格専門知識

このインターネット時代において、NutanixのNCP-BC-7.5資格証明書を持つのは羨ましいことで、インテリとしての印です。どこからNCP-BC-7.5試験の優秀な資料を探すことができるか？では、我々社It-PassportsのNCP-BC-7.5問題集を選んでみてくださいませんか。この小さい試すアクションはあなたが今までの最善のオプションであるかもしれません。

Nutanix Certified Professional - Business Continuity (NCP-BC) 7.5 認定 NCP-BC-7.5 試験問題 (Q79-Q84):

質問 # 79

A security team has detected a ransomware attack that began encrypting files on the primary site at 2:00 AM.

By 2:45 AM, the primary site is still accessible but workloads are compromised. The administrator needs to recover to a known-good state from before the attack.

Which statement shows the action and reasoning that the administrator should consider?

- A. **Unplanned Failover, as it allows the administrator to select a specific recovery point in time.**
- B. Planned Failover, as the primary site is still accessible and a clean final snapshot can be created before failing over.
- C. Test Failover, to validate the recovery point in isolation before committing to a full failover.
- D. Planned Failover, as it guarantees zero data loss by capturing the most current state of all VMs.

正解: A

解説:

In a Nutanix Disaster Recovery context, choosing the right failover type is critical during a ransomware event.

A "Planned Failover" is designed for maintenance scenarios. Its first step is to synchronize the current data state to the recovery site to ensure zero data loss. In a ransomware attack, the "current state" is encrypted or corrupted data. If an administrator performs a Planned Failover at 2:45 AM, the system will capture and replicate the encrypted files, effectively "backing up" the ransomware to the recovery site.

To successfully recover from ransomware, the administrator must perform an "Unplanned Failover." Despite the name, this failover type is the correct choice for this scenario because it allows the administrator to manually select a historical recovery point from the destination cluster's storage. By choosing a recovery point from 1:00 AM (before the attack began), the administrator can restore the virtual machines to a known-good, unencrypted state. This is a primary use case for maintaining a multi-day or multi-week snapshot retention policy. While a "Test Failover" (Option A) could be used to verify the 1:00 AM snapshot in an isolated network first, the ultimate production recovery is achieved via an Unplanned Failover that specifically targets a point-in-time snapshot that predates the infection.

質問 # 80

Which combination of Replication Schedules within the same Recovery Plan will cause the recovery to fail?

- A. Placing multiple categories of synchronous VMs from different clusters into the same Recovery Plan.
- B. Integrating Volume Groups (VG) and Guest VMs that share the exact same asynchronous schedule.
- C. **Including entities protected by synchronous schedules with entities protected by asynchronous or nearsync schedules.**
- D. Combining entities protected by asynchronous replication schedules with entities protected by nearsync replication schedules.

正解: C

解説:

A Recovery Plan in Nutanix is the orchestration engine that defines the power-on sequence, network mappings, and script execution for disaster recovery. While a single cluster can support various types of replication-Asynchronous, NearSync, and Synchronous-there are strict architectural limits on how these can be mixed within a single automated plan.

The primary conflict arises when mixing Synchronous (0 RPO) schedules with snapshot-based Asynchronous or NearSync schedules. Synchronous replication is an "Active-Standby" or "Active-Active" storage state where the destination site already has the data in a "mounted" but inactive container. In contrast, Asynchronous and NearSync recovery involve "restoring" a VM from a specific recovery point (snapshot), which includes registering the VM and attaching the disks during the failover process. Because

the orchestration logic for a Zero-RPO synchronous failover is fundamentally different from a snapshot restoration, Nutanix prevents placing them in the same Recovery Plan. Attempting to do so will cause validation errors and lead to execution failure, as the orchestrator cannot simultaneously manage real-time failover and snapshot-based restoration for the same logical group. To successfully protect an environment with both types of RPO requirements, administrators must create separate Recovery Plans: one dedicated to Synchronous workloads and another for snapshot-based Asynchronous/NearSync workloads, ensuring that each set of VMs follows its appropriate recovery workflow.

質問 # 81

A VM is protected in an Async Protection Policy and added to a Recovery Plan. An administrator is attempting to perform a planned failover of the VM. How many recovery points are created and replicated during the planned failover process?

- A. One recovery point is created while the VM is powered on and one while the VM is powered off.
- B. One recovery point is created per VM when the VM is powered on.
- **C. No recovery points are created and the last successfully replicated recovery point is used to restore the VM.**
- D. One recovery point is created while the VM is powered off.

正解: C

解説:

A Planned Failover in Nutanix Disaster Recovery is an orchestrated workflow designed to migrate workloads with zero data loss. However, the behavior of recovery point creation depends on the current state of synchronization and the type of replication policy. For standard Asynchronous (Async) Protection Policies, the system typically relies on the established schedule to maintain recovery point consistency. In many automated workflows, especially during a test or a specific "planned" trigger, the administrator might assume a new snapshot is generated; however, if the system is designed to use the most recent "consistent" state, it may rely on the last successfully replicated recovery point to initiate the restore.

Technically, if a new point were to be created, it would require the VM to be shut down at the source to ensure application consistency—a process that is part of the planned failover sequence. If the policy is configured to use existing data for speed, it bypasses new creation to minimize the maintenance window. This emphasizes the importance of verifying that replication is "In-Sync" or "Healthy" before starting a planned failover. If the last recovery point is several hours old, the "planned" move could result in a significant rollback unless the administrator manually triggers a synchronization task prior to the failover event.

Understanding this behavior ensures that BCDR administrators can accurately predict data states following a controlled migration between sites.

質問 # 82

After performing a failover of encrypted AHV VMs from an on-premises AZ to a recovery AZ, an administrator notices that newly written data is not encrypted. Which post-failover cleanup task must be performed to correct this issue?

- A. Reconfigure the replication schedule.
- **B. Reassign storage policies and categories.**
- C. Recreate the recovery plan and categories.
- D. Enable replication traffic encryption.

正解: B

解説:

Nutanix supports software-based data-at-rest encryption for AHV workloads. This encryption is typically managed through "Storage Policies" in Prism Central, which are applied to virtual machines based on their "Categories". For example, a policy might state that any VM in the Compliance:Encrypted category must have its data encrypted on the disk.

When a failover occurs, the VM moves to the recovery cluster. While the data that was replicated is already encrypted, the "Active" Storage Policy at the recovery site must be verified. If the recovery cluster does not have the same Storage Policy configuration or if the VM-to-Policy association was lost during the transition, the AOS storage engine at the recovery site will treat the VM as a standard, non-encrypted workload. This results in "newly written data" (writes occurring after the failover) being stored in plain text. To fix this, the administrator must "reassign" or refresh the Storage Policies and Categories at the recovery site. This ensures that the encryption rules are actively enforced on the new cluster, maintaining the organization's security posture post-disaster. This cleanup step is vital for compliance-heavy environments where encryption-at-rest is a mandatory requirement.

質問 # 83

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

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