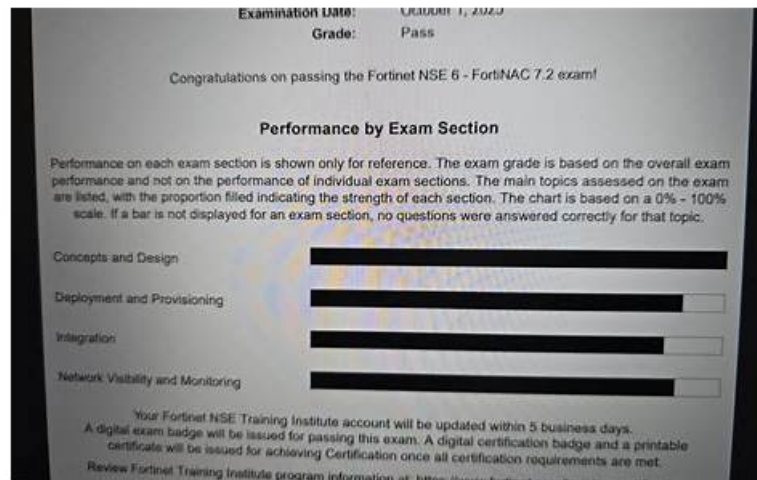


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## Nutanix Certified Professional - Business Continuity (NCP-BC) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

### NEW QUESTION # 75

An administrator is migrating from a Protection Domain-based deployment to a Prism Central (PC)-based deployment. What occurs if a snapshot is deleted before the protection policy is applied to the migrated entities?

- A. The migration will automatically fail and will revert all entities to the original Protection Domain.
- B. The recovery points associated with that snapshot won't be available for the deployment.**
- C. PC automatically recreates the deleted snapshot using the new configuration.
- D. PC pauses the migration until the snapshot is manually restored from a backup.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Migrating from legacy Protection Domains to modern Prism Central Protection Policies involves transitioning the management of virtual machine snapshots. During this process, the historical snapshots created by the Protection Domain are often intended to be "claimed" or utilized by the new PC-based system as valid recovery points. Snapshots are point-in-time references to data on the storage tier. If a snapshot is deleted from the cluster before the migration to Protection Policies is finalized, the underlying data blocks associated with that specific point in time may be reclaimed by the system's garbage collection process. Consequently, the recovery points that were associated with that deleted snapshot will no longer be available for use within the new deployment. The system cannot "automatically recreate" (Option A) a deleted snapshot because the exact historical state of the data is lost once the snapshot is purged. The migration itself typically continues for the remaining valid data, but the loss of historical recovery points could impact the business's ability to restore to specific past dates. This highlights the importance of data retention awareness during management-plane migrations.

#### NEW QUESTION # 76

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

- A. To ensure resilience on NC2, both MST DR and "Cluster Protect" features must be configured simultaneously on the same cluster.
- B. The "Zero Compute" configuration requires manual restoration of workloads (automated failover is not supported), and MST currently only protects AHV VMs.
- C. 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.
- **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 # 77

A deployment uses native encryption for replication traffic between two clusters. An administrator subsequently enables network segmentation to isolate this traffic. Which specific maintenance step must be performed to ensure the encrypted replication functions correctly on the new segmented network?

- A. Manually add the new segmented IP addresses to the external firewall whitelist.
- **B. Update the IPSec VPN gateway configuration to include the new subnet range.**
- C. Delete the existing certificates for Cerebro and Stargate services and restart the services.
- D. Regenerate the Key Management Server (KMS) tokens for all self-encrypting drives (SEDs).

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Nutanix allows for the encryption of replication traffic "on the wire" using IPSec tunnels between clusters.

When an administrator enables network segmentation for Disaster Recovery, the replication traffic is moved from the default management network to a new, dedicated subnet and set of virtual interfaces.

Because the native replication encryption relies on IPSec gateways to secure the communication, the underlying VPN configuration must be aware of the network paths it is protecting. If the traffic is now originating from a new segmented subnet, the IPSec VPN

gateway configuration at both the primary and recovery sites must be updated to include these new subnet ranges. If this step is missed, the encrypted tunnel will not recognize the segmented traffic as valid for the VPN, causing replication to fail even if the physical network is reachable. Regenerating KMS tokens (Option C) relates to data-at-rest encryption on physical drives, not traffic-in-transit. Restarting services (Option D) might be part of the general segmentation workflow, but the specific requirement for "encrypted replication" stability in this context is the alignment of the IPSec VPN policy with the new segmented network topology.

#### NEW QUESTION # 78

An administrator is tasked with ensuring the VMs do not experience downtime during an upcoming network maintenance on the primary cluster. The VMs are protected by a Protection Policy and are configured under a Recovery Plan. What failover mechanism should the administrator use to ensure the VMs are available on the target cluster before the maintenance window?

- A. Unplanned Failover
- **B. Planned Failover**
- C. Test Failover
- D. Validate the Recovery Plan

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In a Business Continuity strategy, "downtime" can be categorized as either unexpected (disaster) or controlled (maintenance).

When an administrator knows that a disruption is coming, such as scheduled network maintenance on a primary cluster, they should utilize the "Planned Failover" mechanism within the Nutanix Recovery Plan.

A Planned Failover is a graceful, orchestrated migration. It first shuts down the virtual machines at the primary site to ensure all data is flushed and no new writes occur. It then performs a final synchronization to the recovery site to ensure zero data loss (Zero RPO), and finally powers the VMs on at the destination site according to the plan's sequence. This differs significantly from an "Unplanned Failover" (Option A), which assumes the primary site is already offline and may result in minor data loss depending on the last successful replication. A "Test Failover" (Option D) merely validates the process in an isolated environment and does not move the actual production workload. By executing a Planned Failover before the maintenance begins, the administrator ensures that the services are safely running on the target cluster, maintaining application availability and meeting the objective of zero downtime during the maintenance window.

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

An administrator is preparing to configure DR between an on-prem AZ and Nutanix Cloud AZ. Replication fails immediately after configuration. Which prerequisite should be verified?

- **A. Both clusters have external IP addresses.**
- B. Deduplication is disabled.
- C. The clusters are running identical hypervisors.
- D. Synchronous replication is configured.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Establishing disaster recovery between an on-premises data center and a Nutanix Cloud Availability Zone (AZ) requires a robust communication path that can traverse different network boundaries. Unlike local replication within a single site, cross-site replication—especially to a public cloud environment—relies on the ability of the clusters to identify and reach one another over an external network. Nutanix Disaster Recovery requires that both the on-premises cluster and the Nutanix Cloud AZ instance have external IP addresses configured for their respective Controller VMs (CVMs) and virtual interfaces.

These external IP addresses allow the Cerebro service at the source site to establish a secure handshake with the Cerebro service at the cloud site. Without these routable external IPs, the replication traffic is unable to find its destination, leading to the immediate failure of the configuration as observed in this scenario. While identical hypervisors (Option A) are often preferred for simplicity, Nutanix supports Cross-Hypervisor DR (CHDR). Furthermore, deduplication status (Option C) does not prevent the establishment of a replication link. Synchronous replication (Option D) is restricted by latency requirements and is not a fundamental prerequisite for basic connectivity to a cloud AZ. Therefore, verifying the presence of external, reachable IP addresses is the mandatory first step in troubleshooting cross-site connectivity issues between on-premises and cloud environments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

