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Nutanix Certified Professional - Network and Security (NCP-NS) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

An administrator wants to configure the subnet 10.1.1.0/24 to stretch across two VPCs over a Network Gateway in VXLAN mode. The VMs on this subnet need to communicate with a traffic pattern of size 2000 Bytes. What is the minimum MTU required in the underlay network to ensure communication happens without fragmentation or traffic drops?

- A. 2058 Bytes
- B. 2108 Bytes
- C. 2116 Bytes
- D. 9216 Bytes

Answer: A

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 A, meaning "2058 Bytes". MTU planning matters because encapsulation adds overhead. When overlay, Geneve, VXLAN, or IPSec is present, a path that looks healthy at 1500 bytes can still fragment or drop larger frames unless the underlay and endpoints are sized correctly. 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. 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. 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. A strong exam habit is to ask which Nutanix construct would have to change for the symptom.

NEW QUESTION # 52

A service-insertion firewall VM protects user VMs access to the internet. The virtual and physical switches, as well as all user VMs, currently use the default MTU size of 1500. Everything functions normally until a user VM is migrated to another host. After the migration, the user reports that some websites fail to load while ping to those same sites still succeeds. Routing and security policies appear normal. Which two configuration changes could resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Lower the MTU across all vSwitch and physical uplinks on the relevant network path to 1442 or lower.
- B. Decrease the MTU on the user VM's vNIC to 1442 or lower.
- C. Increase the MTU across all vSwitch and physical uplinks on the relevant network path to 1558 or greater.
- D. Increase the MTU on the user VM's vNIC to 1558 or greater.

Answer: C,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 AD, which corresponds to Increase the MTU across all vSwitch and physical uplinks on the relevant network path to 1558 or greater. and Increase the MTU on the user VM's vNIC to 1558 or greater.. MTU planning matters because encapsulation adds overhead. When overlay, Geneve, VXLAN, or IPSec is present, a path that looks healthy at 1500 bytes can still fragment or drop larger frames unless the underlay and endpoints are sized correctly. 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. 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. Seen operationally, the correct response is the.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which step is required before placing the Flow Network Security software bundle on a local web server?

- A. Extract the downloaded bundle using 7zip and upload it directly to Prism Central.
- B. Set up a local web server and download both the required software LCM bundle and compatibility bundle.
- C. Enable Direct Upload in Life Cycle Manager so the bundles can be transferred automatically to the Nutanix cluster.
- D. Perform an inventory on the Nutanix cluster before transferring any bundle files to the web server.

Answer: B

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 D, meaning "Set up a local web server and download both the required software LCM bundle and compatibility bundle.". The winning option is the one tied to the native Nutanix object or control that governs the outcome described in the scenario. In lifecycle terms, Nutanix expects administrators to respect

prerequisites, compatibility, and dependency order before enabling or upgrading Flow-related services. By contrast, A does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. B does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. In practice, administrators who anchor their decisions to Prism Central constructs-such as VPCs, external networks, ERPs, categories, and policy modes-arrive at the correct answer faster and avoid unnecessary changes. A strong exam habit is to ask which Nutanix construct would have to change for the symptom or requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 54

What is the role of the Network Controller in Flow Virtual Networking?

- A. Distribute the network traffic load across multiple guest VMs efficiently.
- B. It enables you to configure and manage common administrative tasks that are applicable to the platform and various Nutanix apps.
- C. It is used to create VPN, VTEP, or BGP gateways to connect subnets using VPN connections, Layer 2 subnet extensions over VPN or VTEP, or over BGP session.
- **D. It manages configuration, monitoring, and optimization of network resources.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

What makes this a strong certification question is that several answers look technically related, but only one aligns with the exact behavior of Flow networking or Flow security. The correct response is D, meaning "It manages configuration, monitoring, and optimization of network resources.". With BGP in Flow Virtual Networking, route exchange depends on both gateway objects and a correctly defined peering session. A healthy gateway alone is not enough; the session, peer parameters, and advertised prefixes must all align. A VPN showing an "Up" state confirms tunnel establishment, but it does not guarantee end-to-end reachability. Actual traffic flow still depends on route advertisement or static routing, proper prefixes, and correct MTU considerations. 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. By contrast, A does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. B does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. In practice, administrators who anchor their decisions to

NEW QUESTION # 55

While configuring third-party services (Service Insertion) in Flow Network Security Next-Gen, an administrator notices dropped packets when redirecting traffic through a network function. Which configuration change would address this issue?

- A. Reduce the MTU size to 1400 to match Geneve encapsulation.
- B. Keep the default MTU at 1500. Encapsulation is handled automatically.
- C. Disable Geneve tunneling on the virtual switch.
- **D. Increase the MTU by an additional 58 bytes for the Geneve header.**

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 C, meaning "Increase the MTU by an additional 58 bytes for the Geneve header.". MTU planning matters because encapsulation adds overhead. When overlay, Geneve, VXLAN, or IPSec is present, a path that looks healthy at 1500 bytes can still fragment or drop larger frames unless the underlay and endpoints are sized correctly. Service insertion introduces an additional dataplane hop through a network function VM. That makes correct vNIC pairing, health monitoring, and MTU sizing essential, because steering can fail even when the firewall appliance itself appears powered on. 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. 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 does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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