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## Nutanix Certified Professional - Business Continuity (NCP-BC) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

### NEW QUESTION # 81

An administrator configures a protection policy that replicates workloads to two different recovery AZs (multisite deployment). Replication to both recovery AZs is successful. However, when attempting to perform failover to the second recovery AZ, the administrator cannot select it as a failover target.

Which setup step was most likely missed?

- A. Configuring static IP mapping
- B. Enabling synchronous replication
- C. Creating a separate recovery plan for the second AZ
- D. Increasing the snapshot retention count for both AZs

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 82

What snapshot recovery point interval does Self-Service Restore support in a NearSync setup?

- A. 4 hours
- B. 1 hour
- C. 15 minutes
- D. 30 minutes

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Self-Service Restore (SSR) is a Nutanix feature that allows end-users to recover individual files by mounting a recovery point as a local drive within the guest VM. NearSync replication provides high-frequency protection with Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs) as low as 1 minute using Lightweight Snapshots (LWS).

However, there is a technical distinction in how these high-frequency points are handled for end-user recovery.

In a NearSync configuration, the system generates dozens of LWS throughout an hour. While these are available for full VM disaster recovery, Nutanix limits the "granularity" available for Self-Service Restore to manage metadata overhead and guest agent performance. By default, SSR in a NearSync environment typically supports recovery point intervals of 1 hour. This means that while an administrator can restore the entire VM to a state from 5 minutes ago, an end-user using the SSR browser inside the VM will see recovery points at 1-hour increments (the "consolidated" points). This design balances the need for high-frequency disaster protection with the operational efficiency of file-level recovery. If a user needs a file from a point between the hourly intervals, an administrator may need to perform a full VM clone or an "Out-of-place" restore to provide access to those more granular lightweight recovery points.

#### NEW QUESTION # 83

An administrator migrates a guest VM from a legacy Protection Domain-based DR configuration to a Prism Central (PC)-based Protection Policy. Immediately after migration, the administrator considers deleting the legacy Protection Domain snapshots to reclaim storage. According to Nutanix guidance, when is it safe to delete the legacy Protection Domain snapshots?

- A. After performing a planned failover
- B. After validating the recovery plan
- C. Immediately after assigning the VM to a Protection Policy
- D. After the first recovery point for the VM is available in PC

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Transitioning from legacy Protection Domains (which are cluster-centric) to modern Prism Central-based Protection Policies (which are management-plane centric) is a common task during Nutanix environment upgrades. This migration involves a "handoff" where the responsibility for snapshots and replication shifts from the local Cerebro service on the cluster to the global orchestration provided by Prism Central.

The primary risk during this migration is the creation of a "protection gap." If an administrator deletes the legacy snapshots immediately after assigning a new policy, and that new policy has not yet successfully completed its first replication cycle, the virtual machine is effectively unprotected. If a disaster occurs at that exact moment, there would be no valid recovery points at the destination site to restore from. Nutanix best practice dictates that legacy artifacts must be preserved until the new system is verified as operational. Once the first recovery point for the VM appears in the Prism Central "Recovery Points" tab, it confirms that the new Protection Policy has successfully captured the VM's state and replicated it to the recovery AZ. At this stage, the legacy snapshots in the Protection Domain become redundant and can be safely deleted to reclaim storage space without compromising the organization's ability to meet its Recovery Point Objective (RPO) and Recovery Time Objective (RTO).

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

Which port needs to be opened between two Prism Centrals to ensure a successful AZ pairing?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- **D. 3**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Disaster recovery orchestration in the Nutanix environment often involves the pairing of two separate Availability Zones (AZs), each managed by its own Prism Central instance. For these two management planes to communicate, exchange metadata, and synchronize Protection Policies and Recovery Plans, specific firewall ports must be open between them.

Port 9440 is the standard port used for all Prism Central and Prism Element web interface and API traffic.

During the AZ pairing process, the primary Prism Central must reach the recovery Prism Central's API to establish the trust relationship and pair the sites. Other ports mentioned, such as 2009 (Option A) and 2020 (Option B), are used for data replication between Controller VMs (CVMs) but are not used for the initial management-plane pairing between Prism Central instances. Port 2074 (Option C) is typically used for Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) communication with the cluster. Therefore, ensuring port 9440 is open between the two Prism Central instances is a mandatory prerequisite for successful disaster recovery site pairing.

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

A VM is configured with a 5-minute NearSync RPO. After several hours, replication transitions back to hourly RPO. Alerts indicate the minute schedule cannot be maintained. What is the most likely root cause?

- A. RTT is greater than 5 ms.
- B. Only one recovery plan exists.
- C. Reverse synchronization is disabled.
- **D. Bandwidth is insufficient.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Nutanix NearSync replication uses Lightweight Snapshots (LWS) to achieve RPOs as low as 1 minute. To maintain this aggressive schedule, the system must be able to replicate all the "delta" changes (the data that has changed since the last snapshot) within the RPO window. If the data change rate (churn) of the VM increases, or if the available network bandwidth decreases, the system may find that it cannot complete the replication of one LWS before the next one is due.

When the Nutanix Cerebro service detects that it is consistently missing its NearSync target, it will automatically "downshift" the replication to a standard Asynchronous schedule (typically hourly) to ensure that the VM remains protected at a manageable frequency. This is a self-healing mechanism designed to prevent replication jobs from stacking up and causing cluster instability. Insufficient bandwidth (Option D) is the most common cause for this downshift, as the "Snapshot-on-wire" cannot be moved fast enough to satisfy the 5-minute requirement. While high RTT (Option A) is a requirement for Synchronous replication, NearSync is designed to handle higher latencies (up to 80ms or more), making bandwidth the primary bottleneck in these troubleshooting scenarios.

#### NEW QUESTION # 86

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