

NCP-NS-7.5 Certification Training & NCP-NS-7.5 Dumps Torrent & NCP-NS-7.5 Exam Materials



Constant improvements are the inner requirement for one person. As one person you can't be satisfied with your present situation and must keep the pace of the times. You should constantly update your stocks of knowledge and practical skills. So you should attend the certificate exams such as the test NCP-NS-7.5 Certification to improve yourself and buying our NCP-NS-7.5 study materials is your optimal choice. Our NCP-NS-7.5 study materials combine the real exam's needs and the practicability of the knowledge.

You have PrepPDF Nutanix NCP-NS-7.5 certification exam training materials, the same as having a bright future. PrepPDF Nutanix NCP-NS-7.5 exam certification training is not only the cornerstone to success, and can help you to play a greater capacity in the IT industry. The training materials covering a wide range, not only to improve your knowledge of the culture, the more you can improve the operation level. If you are still waiting, still hesitating, or you are very depressed how through Nutanix NCP-NS-7.5 Certification Exam. Do not worry, the PrepPDF Nutanix NCP-NS-7.5 exam certification training materials will help you solve these problems.

>> New NCP-NS-7.5 Exam Pattern <<

Quiz NCP-NS-7.5 - Nutanix Certified Professional - Network and Security (NCP-NS) 7.5 Newest New Exam Pattern

If you choose our NCP-NS-7.5 study torrent, you can make the most of your free time, without using up all your time preparing for your exam. We believe that using our NCP-NS-7.5 exam prep will help customers make good use of their fragmentation time to study and improve their efficiency of learning. It will be easier for you to pass your exam and get your certification in a short time. If you decide to use our NCP-NS-7.5 Test Torrent, we are assured that we recognize the importance of protecting your privacy and safeguarding the confidentiality of the information you provide to us. We hope you will use our NCP-NS-7.5 exam prep with a happy mood, and you don't need to worry about your information will be leaked out.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Network and Security (NCP-NS) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

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: 10.10.0.0/16, Next-Hop: Ext_Net_Internal
- B. Destination prefix: 172.16.2.0/24, Next-Hop: Ext_Net_Internal

- C. Destination prefix: 172.16.2.0/24, Next-Hop: Ext_Net_Ext
- D. Destination prefix: 192.168.1.0/24 Next-Hop: Ext_Net_Ext

Answer: B

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 # 48

An administrator needs to configure a security policy that controls VM-to-VM communication within a category defined as secured entity. Which configuration action should the administrator take to restrict all intra-tier communication between the VMs within a category defined as secured entity?

- A. Configure the security policy with allow-all intra-tier traffic.
- **B. Use deny-all intra-tier traffic configuration in the policy.**
- C. Apply the policy with inbound rules that block all inter-VM communication.
- D. Set the security policy to allow-specific traffic for intra-tier communication.

Answer: B

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 "Use deny-all intra-tier traffic configuration in the policy.". 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.

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 sounds plausible, but it does not align with the specific Flow policy object or precedence rule that controls this case. B sounds plausible, but it does not align with the specific Flow policy object or precedence rule that controls this case. For exam preparation, remember that Nutanix usually separates discovery from enforcement, routing from NAT, and access policy from identity mapping. Choosing the layer that truly owns the function is what leads to the right answer.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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

Answer: B

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 # 50

Which two statements are true with respect to Flow Network Security Policies? (Choose two.)

- A. Flow Network Security is a stateful firewall.
- B. Flow Network Security supports L3 and L4-based firewall rules.
- C. Flow Network Security supports L7-based firewall rules.
- D. Flow Network Security supports rules based on L2 MAC Addresses.

Answer: A,B

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 AB, which corresponds to Flow Network Security is a stateful firewall. and Flow Network Security supports L3 and L4-based firewall rules.. 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. 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 C does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. D does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. The key takeaway is.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which step is required to prepare an AHV cluster for Flow Virtual Networking?

- A. Assign all VMs to a single VLAN before enabling Flow.
- B. Ensure all CVMs have network connectivity to Prism Central.
- C. Disable all existing microsegmentation policies to allow virtual networking.
- D. Configure static routes for all overlay networks before enabling Flow.

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 "Ensure all CVMs have network connectivity to Prism Central.". 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.

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 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. 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.

NEW QUESTION # 52

.....

Thus, we come forward to assist them in cracking the Nutanix NCP-NS-7.5 examination. Don't postpone purchasing Nutanix NCP-NS-7.5 exam dumps to pass the crucial examination. PrepPDF study material is available in three versions: Nutanix NCP-

