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Nutanix Certified Professional - Network and Security (NCP-NS) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

An administrator has a requirement to capture application flow data for a policy in Monitor mode and export those events to an external SIEM for correlation with other logs. Which two actions are required to achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable Policy Hit Logging on the monitored policy.
- B. Create a Flow Audit Policy on the monitored policy.
- C. Enable IPFIX export on the monitored policy.
- D. Configure a remote syslog destination in Prism Central.

Answer: A,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 BD, which corresponds to Enable Policy Hit Logging on the monitored policy, and Configure a remote syslog destination in Prism Central. Monitor mode is designed for observation rather than enforcement. In Nutanix Flow, it discovers and visualizes matching traffic so an administrator can validate real application behavior before converting the policy to active enforcement. That is why the correct response focuses on visibility, not blocking. 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.

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. C does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. 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 # 40

An administrator has deployed a microsegmentation policy in Nutanix Flow that allows certain VM traffic based on Active Directory (AD) user group membership. Users in a specific AD group report they are unable to access the VMs, while other users can connect without issues. The administrator suspects the problem is related to identity-based policy mapping. What should the administrator do to troubleshoot and resolve the access issue related to the identity-based policy?

- A. Ensure the VMs are associated to the proper AD group categories.
- B. Add the IP addresses of the blocked VMs to the Inbound ruleset.
- **C. Verify that the affected users are members of the mapped AD group.**
- D. Reboot all VMs associated with the policy to refresh their security group mapping.

Answer: C

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 "Verify that the affected users are members of the mapped AD group.". Identity-based controls in Flow depend on accurate mapping between Active Directory information and the categories or groups referenced by policy. If that mapping is wrong, the policy logic can be correct and access will still fail. From a troubleshooting standpoint, the validation path is policy scope first, then categories or identity mapping, then hitlog evidence, service definition, and finally policy precedence. 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. Seen operationally, the correct response is the least disruptive and.

NEW QUESTION # 41

When cloning a Flow Network Security policy, what should be verified before enabling Enforce mode?

- A. The cloned policy must first be saved before it can be enforced.
- B. The cloned policy is configured to a different scope than the source policy.
- C. The cloned policy must be renamed before it can be enforced.
- **D. The cloned policy's secured entities reference the intended categories.**

Answer: 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 A, meaning "The cloned policy's secured entities reference the intended categories.". Enforce mode is the stage where Flow stops acting like a discovery tool and starts behaving like a stateful control point. Traffic allowed by the policy continues normally, while traffic that does not match an allowed rule is denied according to policy logic. 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.

Notice that B sounds plausible, but it does not align with the specific Flow policy object or precedence rule that controls this case. C sounds plausible, but it does not align with the specific Flow policy object or precedence rule that controls this case. The key takeaway is that Flow is intentionally modular. Networking objects determine reachability, security objects determine permission, and lifecycle steps determine supportability. Mixing those layers usually produces the distractor answers.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which action allows an administrator to reuse a single existing policy in a different scope?

- A. Clone
- B. Place policy in Enforce mode
- C. Export
- D. Place policy in Monitor mode

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 B, meaning "Clone". Monitor mode is designed for observation rather than enforcement. In Nutanix Flow, it discovers and visualizes matching traffic so an administrator can validate real application behavior before converting the policy to active enforcement. That is why the correct response focuses on visibility, not blocking. Enforce mode is the stage where Flow stops acting like a discovery tool and starts behaving like a stateful control point. Traffic allowed by the policy continues normally, while traffic that does not match an allowed rule is denied according to policy logic. 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. 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. C does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here..

NEW QUESTION # 43

An administrator recently deployed a new set of virtual machines... 3-tier web application... restricted as follows: Only application VMs can talk to database VMs on port 3306 Frontend VMs should only communicate with application VMs on port 8080 Which action will correctly create and configure the Security Policies in Nutanix Flow to satisfy this task?

- A. Create IP-based rules for each VM category within a Security Policy.
- B. Create VLANs for each tier and configure ACLs to restrict communication.
- C. Configure a global "Allow All" Security Policy and rely on guest OS firewalls for tier-based restrictions.
- D. Create categories for each tier then define an Application Policy allowing specific ports between them

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

"Create categories for each tier then define an Application Policy allowing specific ports between them."

Application Policies are the most appropriate way to model legitimate workload communication in a tiered application. They allow administrators to express which sources, destinations, and services are required instead of relying on broad network access. 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.

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 sounds plausible, but it does not align with the specific Flow policy object or precedence rule that controls this case. 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 # 44

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