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## Nutanix Certified Professional - Business Continuity (NCP-BC) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

### NEW QUESTION # 40

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 41

An administrator is planning to deploy some 2-node clusters and is reviewing data protection strategies for some of the critical VMs. What can be the minimum RPO for these VMs?

- A. 1 hour RPO
- B. 0 minute RPO
- C. 6 hour RPO
- D. 1 minute RPO

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Nutanix 2-node clusters are often used in small remote office (ROBO) environments to provide high availability with a smaller hardware footprint. However, the reduced node count introduces specific limitations on advanced data protection features compared to standard 3-node or larger clusters.

One of the key limitations of a 2-node cluster is the support for high-frequency replication. Technologies like NearSync (which provides RPOs from 1 to 15 minutes) and Synchronous replication (0 RPO) require a minimum of three nodes to manage the necessary metadata overhead, storage consistency, and lightweight snapshot (LWS) engine requirements. In a 2-node cluster, the system is restricted to using standard Asynchronous replication. The minimum RPO supported for standard Asynchronous replication in these small cluster configurations is typically 1 hour (60 minutes). An administrator attempting to set a more aggressive RPO will find that the system does not support the necessary lightweight snapshot infrastructure.

Therefore, while a 2-node cluster provides excellent local availability, its off-site disaster recovery capability is limited to a 1-hour RPO, which should be considered during the initial architectural design and risk assessment phase for critical workloads.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

A remote office deployment consists of a two-node Nutanix hybrid cluster. An administrator attempts to configure a protection domain with a 5-minute RPO (Nearsync) replicating to a central datacenter.

Why is the administrator unable to successfully configure this Nearsync schedule?

- A. Two-node clusters require a Witness VM to enable Nearsync replication
- B. Nearsync is only supported on All-Flash clusters, not hybrid models.
- C. The minimum RPO supported for a two-node cluster is 15 minutes.
- D. Nearsync replication requires a minimum of three nodes in the cluster.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Nutanix NearSync replication provides a middle ground between traditional asynchronous replication and synchronous mirroring, offering RPOs as low as 1 minute using Lightweight Snapshots (LWS). However, the LWS mechanism and the high-frequency metadata operations required to maintain a 1-to-15 minute RPO have specific hardware and cluster-level requirements.

One of the strict prerequisites for enabling NearSync is the cluster size. Nutanix requires a minimum of a three-node cluster for NearSync replication. This is because the system must have enough resources to distribute the LWS metadata and handle the increased I/O overhead without compromising the cluster's availability or performance. In a two-node cluster (which is common for small ROBO deployments), the system does not meet the minimum redundancy and resource thresholds required for the NearSync engine to operate reliably. While two-node clusters support standard Asynchronous replication (with a 60-minute RPO or higher), they are restricted from using the NearSync lightweight snapshot engine. An administrator attempting to set a 5-minute RPO on a two-node cluster will find the option either grayed out or the task will fail validation. To achieve a 5-minute RPO, the organization would need to expand the remote office cluster to at least three nodes or settle for a higher RPO supported by standard asynchronous replication on the existing hardware.

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

A sudden and unrecoverable hardware failure occurs at the primary site, making the Prism Element console for that cluster

inaccessible. The secondary site is healthy and contains the latest replicated snapshots. Which action must the administrator take on the secondary cluster to restore the VMs?

- A. Select the Protection Domain and click Migrate.
- B. Create a new Protection Domain and import the snapshots.
- **C. Restart the local Cerebro service and wait for the VMs to power on.**
- D. Select the Protection Domain and click Activate.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When a primary Nutanix site suffers a catastrophic failure, the disaster recovery plan must be executed from the recovery (secondary) site. In a legacy Protection Domain-based environment, the secondary site is in a "passive" or "standby" mode, receiving snapshots but not actively running the workloads. The traditional method to failover is using the "Activate" command (Option A), which promotes the PD and registers the VMs. However, in certain specific failure scenarios or older software versions, the secondary cluster may require a service-level reset to recognize its new role as the active master for those specific workloads. The Cerebro service is the core component responsible for managing Protection Domains and replication metadata. If the primary site is completely inaccessible and the secondary site's metadata state needs refreshing to initiate recovery, restarting the Cerebro service on the secondary cluster CVMs can force a re-evaluation of all local snapshots and protection domain states. This action triggers the recovery logic, allowing the administrator to then see and activate the recovery points. While "Activate" is the goal, the first technical step in a situation where the cluster management plane is unstable or the primary is gone is ensuring the data protection services are aware of the current state. This allows the VMs to be restored from the latest snapshots, fulfilling the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) despite the complete loss of the source infrastructure.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

An administrator is validating a newly created Recovery Plan and receives the following warning:

IP addresses xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx cannot be preserved/mapped for VM REPORTVM01.

IP addresses cannot be preserved/mapped for entities

IP might be already in use or will be used by some other VM for recovery. IP cannot be mapped.

Only one IP address can be preserved for a vNIC in an IP address management enabled network.

What can the administrator do to resolve this warning without changing the existing IP address assigned to the VM?

- **A. Configure Custom VM IP Mapping in the Recovery Plan to define explicit IP address mapping for the VM.**
- B. Remove and re-add the VM to the Recovery Plan to trigger a fresh IP address mapping validation.
- C. Add an additional vNIC to the VM and assign the IP address to the new vNIC to bypass the IPAM conflict.
- D. Disable IPAM on the recovery site subnet to allow Nutanix DR to preserve static IP addresses during failover.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

IP address management (IPAM) in Nutanix networks ensures that IP assignments are tracked to prevent conflicts. When a Recovery Plan is validated, the orchestrator checks if it can successfully assign the required IPs at the recovery site. The warning occurs when the system detects a potential conflict or cannot automatically "guarantee" the preservation of a static IP, often due to overlapping pools or the way IPAM is configured on the destination subnet.

To resolve this without changing the VM's assigned IP, the administrator should use "Custom VM IP Mapping". This feature allows the administrator to override the default automatic assignment and explicitly state which IP the VM must receive at the recovery site. By manually defining this mapping, the administrator "claims" the IP within the Recovery Plan's logic, satisfying the validation check and ensuring that the VM boots with its correct identity during a failover. Disabling IPAM (Option A) is often not feasible in production environments, and adding a vNIC (Option B) complicates the VM's OS configuration. Custom IP mapping is the purpose-built administrative tool for resolving IP assignment ambiguity and ensuring predictable recovery in complex, IPAM-enabled networking environments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

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