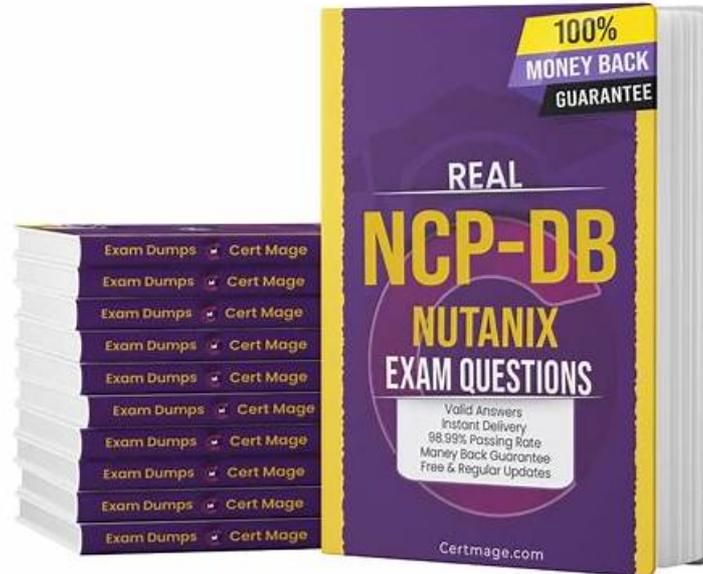


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Nutanix NCP-DB Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe NDB Concepts: It defines database and NDB terminology. The topic also explains benefits and features of NDB.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor Alerts and Storage Usage Within an NDB Implementation: It is all about monitoring alerts and management of storage usage.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate and Maintain an NDB Environment: Application of procedural concepts to register database server, provision databases, and test and publish database patches. Additionally, the topic explains the right method to apply Linux OS patches. Lastly, it delves into databases and troubleshooting of NDB operations.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

An administrator needs to create and refresh clones to a point in time.

NDB allows which two methods for satisfying this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. VM snapshots
- B. Full backups
- C. Transaction logs
- D. Snapshots

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

NDB allows creating and refreshing clones to a point in time using two primary methods:

- * B. Snapshots: NDB uses storage snapshots (e.g., via Nutanix Volumes or AHV) to capture the database state at a specific point. These snapshots can be used to create or refresh clones, providing a consistent recovery point.
- * D. Transaction logs: Transaction logs (e.g., PostgreSQL WAL, SQL Server logs) enable point-in-time recovery (PITR) by applying logs to a snapshot, allowing clones to be refreshed to a precise moment.

Other options are not supported for this purpose:

- * A. Full backups: Full backups are used for complete restores but are not optimized for frequent clone refreshes.
- * C. VM snapshots: VM-level snapshots (e.g., AHV snapshots) are not managed by NDB for database cloning, as they lack database consistency.

Thus, the verified answers are B and D, reflecting NDB's clone refresh capabilities.

Official Nutanix Database Automation References

- * Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 5: Data Protection and Recovery, Lesson 5.2: Managing Time Machines and Clones.
- * Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 5: Protect Databases Using NDB, Objective 5.2: Manage Clones (applicable to v6.10).
- * Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: "Clone Creation and Refresh" section.

NEW QUESTION # 55

When provisioning an PostgreSQL HA Instance, what are the minimum and maximum number of DB server VMs that can be deployed in a cluster?

- A. Min 3, Max 5
- B. Min 2, Max 6
- C. Min 1, Max 3
- D. Min 2, Max 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

When provisioning a PostgreSQL HA Instance using NDB, the minimum and maximum number of DB server VMs that can be deployed in a cluster are 2 and 4, respectively. A PostgreSQL HA Instance is a database instance that provides high availability and

fault tolerance for PostgreSQL databases using the Patroni framework. Patroni is a Python-based tool that manages PostgreSQL configuration and performs automatic failover and switchover operations. Patroni relies on a distributed consensus store, such as etcd, Consul, or ZooKeeper, to store and synchronize the cluster state and leader information. NDB supports etcd as the consensus store for PostgreSQL HA Instances. NDB allows the administrator to provision PostgreSQL HA Instances with different sizes and configurations, such as small, medium, large, or custom. The size of the PostgreSQL HA Instance determines the number of DB server VMs, the number of etcd nodes, the CPU, memory, and disk resources, and the replication factor of the database. The minimum number of DB server VMs for a PostgreSQL HA Instance is 2, which corresponds to a small size instance. This configuration provides one leader and one follower DB server VM, and one etcd node. The maximum number of DB server VMs for a PostgreSQL HA Instance is 4, which corresponds to a large size instance. This configuration provides one leader and three follower DB server VMs, and three etcd nodes. The other options are not valid for a PostgreSQL HA Instance, as they either do not provide enough redundancy or exceed the supported limit of DB server VMs. References:

* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5, Section 2 - Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution, Objective 2.2: Configure an NDB Instance

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) Course, Module 3: Nutanix Database Service (NDB) Installation and Configuration, Lesson 3.2: Configuring NDB, Topic: Provisioning PostgreSQL HA Instances

* Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 4: Provisioning Databases, Section: Provisioning PostgreSQL HA Instances

* [PostgreSQL High Availability: Under the Hood - Nutanix.dev], Section: PostgreSQL HA Architecture and Components

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which NDB HA control plane VM is upgraded first during an NDB upgrade?

- A. NDB Agent VMs
- B. NDB Server
- **C. Leader NDB API Server**
- D. Leader HAProxy

Answer: C

Explanation:

During an NDB upgrade, the upgrade process follows a specific order to maintain stability and HA. The Leader NDB API Server is upgraded first. This server coordinates API requests and ensures the control plane remains operational. Upgrading the leader first minimizes disruption, as subsequent components (e.g., other API servers, HAProxy) rely on its leadership role. Once the leader is upgraded, the remaining NDB HA control plane VMs (e.g., follower API servers, HAProxy) are updated in sequence.

Other options are incorrect:

* A. NDB Server: Refers to the main NDB instance, not upgraded first.

* C. Leader HAProxy: Upgraded after API servers to maintain load balancing.

* D. NDB Agent VMs: Upgraded last, as they are client-side components.

Thus, the verified answer is B, reflecting the upgrade sequence.

Official Nutanix Database Automation References

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 2: Deploying and Configuring an NDB Solution, Lesson 2.4: Updating NDB.

* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 2: Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution, Objective 2.3: Perform NDB Updates (applicable to v6.10).

* Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: "NDB Upgrade Process" section.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Why would an administrator want to publish a software profile update for Microsoft SQL Server that is created in NDB?

- A. Publishing the software profile update allows you to use that updated software profile to patch the database on the software profile.
- B. When published, the software profile will deprecate older software profiles.
- C. Publishing the profile stalls the database software patching process.
- **D. When published, all NDB users will be able to use that updated software profile to patch the database software on their VMs.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In NDB, publishing a software profile update for Microsoft SQL Server makes it available for broader use within the NDB environment. When an administrator creates and publishes an updated software profile (e.g., with a new SQL Server patch or version), this action allows all authorized NDB users to leverage that profile to patch or update the database software on their managed VMs. This is a key feature of NDB's software profile management, enabling centralized control and distribution of standardized database configurations.

* Option A is correct because publishing a profile democratizes access, allowing all users to apply the update to their database VMs, aligning with NDB's collaborative administration model.

* Option B is incorrect because it suggests the profile patches itself, which is not the intent; publishing enables usage, not self-application.

* Option C is incorrect because publishing does not automatically deprecate older profiles; deprecation is a separate administrative decision.

* Option D is incorrect because publishing facilitates patching, not stalls it.

This process enhances efficiency and consistency in managing SQL Server updates across an organization.

References

* Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 4: Managing Software Profiles, Section: Creating and Publishing Software Profiles

* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 4: Manage Database Software Profiles

NEW QUESTION # 58

An administrator has a production PostgreSQL database cloned for development and testing purpose. A new table is added to the source database.

What should the administrator do to publish the update leveraging the point in Time Era capability?

(C) 1. Perform a Log Catch-up using source database Time Machine

2. Refresh the clone database

(C) 1. Perform a Log Catch-up using source database Time Machine

2. Refresh the source database

(C) 1. update Log Catch-up interval from Time Machine

2. Refresh the source database

C) 1. Update Log Catch-up interval from Time Machine

2. Refresh the clone database

How is the size of a database time machine defined?

- A. Only the size of all reclaimable snapshots maintained by Era
- **B. The size of all snapshots and/or transaction logs maintained by Era**
- C. The size of all snapshots and clones maintained by Era
- D. Only the size of all transaction logs maintained by Era

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Nutanix Era platform provides a feature called Time Machine, which is designed to manage the lifecycle of database copies and clones. When a new table is added to the source database, the administrator should perform a Log Catch-up using the source database's Time Machine. This action ensures that the Time Machine captures the latest state of the source database, including the newly added table. After performing the Log Catch-up, the administrator should refresh the clone database. The refresh operation updates the clone with the latest state captured by the Time Machine, thereby publishing the new table to the clone.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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