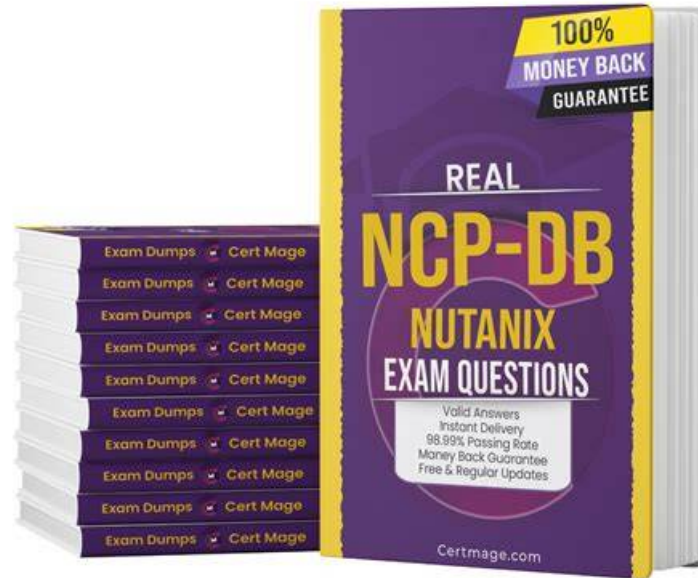


Exam NCP-DB Questions Pdf - Reliable NCP-DB Braindumps Pdf



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Passing the Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 (NCP-DB) exam requires the ability to manage time effectively. In addition to the Nutanix NCP-DB exam study materials, practice is essential to prepare for and pass the Nutanix NCP-DB Exam on the first try. It is critical to do self-assessment and learn time management skills.

Nutanix NCP-DB Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	Nutanix
Exam Name:	Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5
Exam Number:	NCP-DB-6.5
Exam Format:	Multiple Choice (Single/Multiple Response)
Passing Score:	70%
Related Certifications:	Nutanix Certified Professional (NCP)
Certificate Validity Period:	2 years
Available Languages:	English
Real Exam Qty:	75
Exam Duration:	120 minutes
Exam Price:	\$199 USD
Recommended Training:	Nutanix Database Service Administration Training NCP-DB 6.5 Exam Blueprint Guide
Exam Registration:	Nutanix Certification Portal
Sample Questions:	Nutanix NCP-DB Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Online proctored / Onsite at authorized test centers

Pre Condition:	1–2 years of database administration experience; 6+ months of hands-on experience with Nutanix Database Service (NDB) or Nutanix Era
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.nutanix.com/support-services/training-certification/certifications/certification-details-nutanix-certified-professional-database-automation-v65

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In the era of informational globalization, the world has witnessed climax of science and technology development, and has enjoyed the prosperity of various scientific blooms. In 21st century, every country had entered the period of talent competition, therefore, we must begin to extend our NCP-DB personal skills, only by this can we become the pioneer among our competitors. At the same time, our competitors are trying to capture every opportunity and get a satisfying job. In this case, we need a professional NCP-DB Certification, which will help us stand out of the crowd and knock out the door of great company.

Nutanix NCP-DB Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Describe NDB Concepts: It defines database and NDB terminology. The topic also explains benefits and features of NDB.
Topic 2	Monitor Alerts and Storage Usage Within an NDB Implementation: It is all about monitoring alerts and management of storage usage.
Topic 3	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.
Topic 4	Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution: This topic discusses how to deploy, configure, and NDB Instance.
Topic 5	Protect NDB-managed Databases Using Time Machine: SLA retention policies, source databases, clones, protection of databases, and Data Access Management (DAM) policies are discussed in this topic.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Sample Questions (Q228-Q233):

NEW QUESTION # 228

An administrator needs to provision a PostgreSQL cluster instance with an external Load Balancer. Which software can be omitted on the Reference VM while creating the Software Profile?

- A. Patron
- B. keepalived
- C. etcd
- D. HAProxy

Answer: D

Explanation:

When provisioning a PostgreSQL cluster instance with an external load balancer in NDB, the administrator creates a software profile from a reference VM. The reference VM typically includes software like Patroni (for HA management), HAProxy (for internal load balancing), keepalived (for high availability IP management), and etcd (for distributed configuration). Since an external load balancer is used, the internal HAProxy can be omitted from the reference VM. NDB will rely on the external load balancer to distribute traffic, eliminating the need for HAProxy in the software profile, while the other components remain essential for cluster management.

- * Option A (Patroni) is incorrect because Patroni is required for PostgreSQL HA management.
 - * Option B (HAProxy) is correct as it can be omitted when an external load balancer is configured.
 - * Option C (keepalived) is incorrect because keepalived is needed for HA IP failover.
 - * Option D (etcd) is incorrect because etcd is necessary for distributed configuration in the cluster.
- This adjustment streamlines the profile for external load balancer use.

References

- * Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 4: Managing Software Profiles, Section: Creating Software Profiles for HA Instances
- * Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 4: Manage Database Software Profiles

NEW QUESTION # 229

As administrator has been asked to add a database to a PostgreSQL instance already managed by NDB. Which task should be performed?

- **A. Add a new database to a source DB.**
- B. Update a database clone to add a new DB.
- C. Provision a new DB server VM and add the new DB.
- D. Register a new DB VM to add the DB.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When an administrator is asked to add a database to a PostgreSQL instance already managed by NDB, the most appropriate task is to add a new database to the existing source database. In NDB, a PostgreSQL instance refers to a managed database server or cluster, and adding a new database involves creating it within the existing instance using NDB's database management capabilities. This can be done through the NDB GUI or CLI by selecting the source database and adding the new database, leveraging the current configuration and resources without requiring new VM provisioning.

Option A (Add a new database to a source DB) is correct as it directly addresses adding a database to an existing managed instance.

Option B (Register a new DB VM to add the DB) is incorrect because a new VM registration is unnecessary when the instance is already managed.

Option C (Provision a new DB server VM and add the new DB) is incorrect because provisioning a new VM is overkill for adding a database to an existing instance.

Option D (Update a database clone to add a new DB) is incorrect because clones are read-only copies, not suitable for adding new databases.

This approach ensures efficiency and leverages the existing NDB-managed infrastructure.

References

- Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 4: Managing Database Engines, Section: Managing Databases in an Instance
- Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v7.5Blueprint, Section 4: Manage Database Engines

NEW QUESTION # 230

A database is de-registered without removing the associated Time Machine. What is the status of the Time Machine?

- A. Paused
- B. Ready
- C. Active
- **D. Frozen**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When a database is de-registered from NDB without removing the associated Time Machine, the Time Machine enters a "Frozen" state. In this state, the Time Machine retains all existing snapshots and protection data but ceases to perform new snapshot captures or log catch-up operations. This allows the administrator to preserve the historical data for potential future use (e.g., auditing or recovery) while halting active management. The Frozen state prevents further modifications until the database is re-registered or the Time Machine is explicitly deleted.

* Option A (Ready) is incorrect because "Ready" implies the Time Machine is active and prepared for new operations, which is not the case post-de-registration.

* Option B (Frozen) is correct as it reflects the paused protection state after de-registration without removal.

* Option C (Paused) is incorrect because "Paused" is not a formal Time Machine state in NDB; "Frozen" is the specific term.

* Option D (Active) is incorrect because the Time Machine cannot remain active without an associated registered database. This state provides flexibility for data retention without ongoing resource use.

References

- * Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 5: Configuring Time Machines, Section: Managing Time Machine States
- * Nutanix Support & Insights, Knowledge Base Article: "Understanding Time Machine States After De- registration"
- * Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 5: Protect Databases Using Time Machine

NEW QUESTION # 231

A NDB non-administrative user wants to provision an Oracle database leveraging a Software Profile that the administrator created. What must the administrator do to ensure that this user has access to the Oracle Software Profile?

- **A. Promote the Software Profile to Published to be available by other NDB users.**
- B. Ensure that specified users have access to the Software Profile using Access Control.
- C. Replicate the Software Profile to other Nutanix clusters for all users to access.
- D. Ensure that the Software Profile has been properly versioned to the latest release of Oracle.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To allow a non-administrative NDB user to provision an Oracle database using a Software Profile created by an administrator, the administrator must promote the Software Profile to Published. In NDB, Software Profiles define the database software version and configuration (e.g., Oracle binaries). By default, a newly created profile is in a draft or private state. Promoting it to "Published" makes it available for use by other NDB users, including non-administrative ones, within the access control framework. This ensures the profile is validated and accessible without requiring individual user assignments.

Other options are incorrect:

- A). Ensure that specified users have access to the Software Profile using Access Control: Access Control manages user permissions but does not make the profile available unless it is published.
- B). Replicate the Software Profile to other Nutanix clusters: Replication is for HA or disaster recovery, not user access.
- C). Ensure that the Software Profile has been properly versioned to the latest release of Oracle: Versioning ensures compatibility but does not grant user access.

Thus, the verified answer is D, aligning with NDB's profile management workflow.

Official Nutanix Database Automation References

Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 3: Managing Database Instances, Lesson 3.1: Managing Software Profiles.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v7.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 3:

Manage NDB Solutions, Objective 3.1: Configure Software Profiles (applicable to v7.5).

Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: "Publishing Software Profiles" section.

NEW QUESTION # 232

An administrator needs to deploy a database resilient cluster engine across three clusters. Which database engine can be used for this scenario?

- **A. PostgreSQL**
- B. MariaDB
- C. MySQL
- D. Oracle

Answer: A

Explanation:

To deploy a database resilient cluster engine across three Nutanix clusters, the database engine must support high availability (HA) and distributed deployment capabilities that NDB can manage across multiple clusters.

PostgreSQL is the only database engine listed that NDB supports for a resilient cluster deployment across multiple clusters. NDB's HA features for PostgreSQL include automated failover, replication, and data consistency across geographically distributed clusters, making it suitable for a three-cluster scenario. This is achieved through PostgreSQL's built-in streaming replication and NDB's

Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: "Supported Database Engines for HA" section, highlighting PostgreSQL multi-cluster support.

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