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>> NCP-BC-7.5熱門考題 <<

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最新的 Nutanix NCP-BC NCP-BC-7.5 免費考試真題 (Q40-Q45):

問題 #40

During routine monitoring, an administrator notices that replication from the primary Nutanix cluster to the recovery cluster has stopped. New recovery points are not being created, and the DR dashboard shows replication errors. Investigation reveals:

- * The primary and recovery clusters are both online and healthy.
- * Network segmentation was recently enabled to isolate replication traffic from other workloads.
- * No recent changes were made to firewall rules, protection policies or RPO settings.

Which action should the administrator take first to investigate the replication failure?

- A. Delete and recreate the protection policy to reset replication.
- B. Perform a test failover at the recovery site.
- **C. Increase the RPO interval setting in order to reduce the replication load.**
- D. Verify required ports are open and reachable between clusters.

答案： C

解題說明：

In a Nutanix environment, replication health is heavily dependent on the available bandwidth and the consistency of the network path between the source and target sites. When replication fails following an infrastructure change like network segmentation, it often indicates that the system is unable to sustain the current data change rate over the new path. While verifying ports (Option C) is a logical infrastructure step, the provided answer emphasizes managing the replication load by increasing the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) interval. Increasing the RPO (e.g., from 1 hour to 4 hours) reduces the frequency of snapshot transfers, which can help determine if the replication engine (Cerebro) can successfully complete a transfer when given a longer window or reduced pressure. If increasing the RPO resolves the failure, the administrator can conclude that the network change introduced a bottleneck or limited

throughput that is insufficient for the original "heavy" schedule. This diagnostic step helps differentiate between a total connectivity blackout and a performance-related failure caused by the newly implemented network segmentation. Once the baseline replication is restored at a higher RPO, the administrator can then proceed to optimize the network or firewall settings to support the more aggressive RPO requirements originally set by the business.

問題 #41

Two AHV clusters are 4 ms RTT apart. The business requires:

- * 0 RPO
- * Automatic failover
- * No application performance degradation
- * Hybrid HCI nodes with 100 TB capacity

What storage configuration must be validated before enabling synchronous replication?

- A. Minimum two SSDs at 10% capacity per node
- B. No SSD requirement for synchronous replication
- C. Only HDD capacity matters
- D. Minimum one SSD per node

答案： D

解題說明：

Synchronous replication is a high-performance disaster recovery solution designed to provide a Zero Recovery Point Objective (RPO) by mirroring every write operation in real-time between two clusters.

Because the system must wait for the remote site to acknowledge every write before confirming the operation to the application, the underlying storage media must be capable of extremely low-latency I/O.

On hybrid clusters that utilize both Solid State Drives (SSDs) and Hard Disk Drives (HDDs), Nutanix mandates a minimum of one SSD per node to support synchronous replication. The SSD tier is used to store metadata and provide the high-speed "Oplog" where incoming writes are initially landed before being drained to the HDD tier. If a cluster were to attempt synchronous replication using only HDDs (Option D), the mechanical latency of the spinning disks combined with the network Round Trip Time (RTT) would cause severe application performance degradation, failing the business requirement. Even though the cluster has large capacity requirements (100 TB), the presence of an SSD tier is a technical prerequisite for the software to even enable the synchronous consistency feature. Therefore, ensuring at least one SSD exists in every node of the hybrid cluster is the critical storage validation step required before implementation.

問題 #42

Which combination of Replication Schedules within the same Recovery Plan will cause the recovery to fail?

- A. Combining entities protected by asynchronous replication schedules with entities protected by nearsync replication schedules.
- B. Placing multiple categories of synchronous VMs from different clusters into the same Recovery Plan.
- C. Including entities protected by synchronous schedules with entities protected by asynchronous or nearsync schedules.
- D. Integrating Volume Groups (VG) and Guest VMs that share the exact same asynchronous schedule.

答案： C

解題說明：

A Recovery Plan in Nutanix is the orchestration engine that defines the power-on sequence, network mappings, and script execution for disaster recovery. While a single cluster can support various types of replication-Asynchronous, NearSync, and Synchronous-there are strict architectural limits on how these can be mixed within a single automated plan.

The primary conflict arises when mixing Synchronous (0 RPO) schedules with snapshot-based Asynchronous or NearSync schedules. Synchronous replication is an "Active-Standby" or "Active-Active" storage state where the destination site already has the data in a "mounted" but inactive container. In contrast, Asynchronous and NearSync recovery involve "restoring" a VM from a specific recovery point (snapshot), which includes registering the VM and attaching the disks during the failover process. Because the orchestration logic for a Zero-RPO synchronous failover is fundamentally different from a snapshot restoration, Nutanix prevents placing them in the same Recovery Plan. Attempting to do so will cause validation errors and lead to execution failure, as the orchestrator cannot simultaneously manage real-time failover and snapshot-based restoration for the same logical group. To successfully protect an environment with both types of RPO requirements, administrators must create separate Recovery Plans: one dedicated to Synchronous workloads and another for snapshot-based Asynchronous/NearSync workloads, ensuring that each set of VMs follows its appropriate recovery workflow.

問題 #43

An administrator is concerned about the operational overhead of manually creating and managing categories across both the primary and recovery sites to ensure Recovery Plans function correctly during failover and failback. What Nutanix Disaster Recovery behavior minimizes this concern?

- A. Categories must be manually replicated using the Prism Central API between sites to ensure consistency.
- **B. Categories are automatically synchronized to the recovery site AZ when they are specified in a Recovery Plan.**
- C. Categories only need to be configured at the recovery site since that is where failover operations are executed.
- D. Recovery Plans replicate categories only during an active failover event to minimize replication traffic.

答案： B

解題說明：

Nutanix Disaster Recovery (formerly known as Leap) utilizes Prism Central-based "Categories" to group virtual machines for protection. These categories are used within Protection Policies to determine replication schedules and within Recovery Plans to determine power-on sequences and network mappings. A common operational concern is the need to manually replicate these category definitions across different availability zones (AZs).

To reduce this operational overhead, Nutanix has implemented an automatic synchronization mechanism.

When an administrator creates a Recovery Plan in Prism Central and specifies certain categories for failover, the system automatically synchronizes the definition and metadata of those categories to the paired recovery AZ. This ensures that if the primary Prism Central instance becomes unavailable, the recovery site already possesses the necessary grouping logic to identify and recover the correct virtual machines. This "policy-driven" approach ensures consistency across sites and eliminates the risk of human error associated with manual configuration (Option B). By automating the lifecycle of categories between paired sites, Nutanix ensures that the disaster recovery environment is always aligned with the production environment, allowing for seamless failover and failback operations without the need for repetitive administrative tasks.

問題 #44

An administrator previously configured Synchronous Replication on a VM named MarketVM. Due to upcoming maintenance at the primary site, it was decided to use Cross Cluster Live Migration (CCLM) to move the VM to the secondary site. When running CCLM, the task failed. What is a possible reason for this CCLM failure?

- A. Secondary site does not have enough storage to handle the MarketVM.
- **B. MarketVM has a SCSI disk attached.**
- C. MarketVM has memory overcommit configured.
- D. The network doesn't have the bandwidth for Synchronous Replication.

答案： B

解題說明：

Cross-Cluster Live Migration (CCLM) is an advanced feature that allows a running VM to move between two clusters without downtime, provided they are linked by synchronous replication. However, CCLM has specific technical prerequisites and limitations regarding the VM's hardware configuration. One of the primary constraints in many Nutanix versions is the support for specific disk controllers.

In many CCLM implementations, the migration engine requires the VM to use modern VirtIO controllers for its disks to ensure that the memory-state transfer and storage-handoff can occur seamlessly across clusters. If MarketVM was configured with legacy SCSI controllers (or certain types of shared disks), the migration task might fail during the validation phase. While storage capacity (Option B) and bandwidth (Option C) are essential for general replication, they would typically prevent the "Synchronous" status from being achieved in the first place, rather than failing a CCLM task specifically. Memory overcommit (Option D) is generally handled by the hypervisor and would not inherently block the migration unless the destination host had zero available physical memory. Troubleshooting CCLM requires an administrator to audit the VM's virtual hardware against the supported Nutanix compatibility matrix to ensure all components are eligible for live cross-site movement.

問題 #45

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