

NCP-DB-6.10 Valid Exam Camp, NCP-DB-6.10 Exam Actual Questions



BONUS!!! Download part of RealVCE NCP-DB-6.10 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1MAcizphITvWAUVr6OGS57JzTiQhPCJXw>

Good product can was welcomed by many users, because they are the most effective learning tool, to help users in the shortest possible time to master enough knowledge points, so as to pass the qualification test, and our NCP-DB-6.10 study materials have always been synonymous with excellence. Our NCP-DB-6.10 Study Materials can help users achieve their goals easily, regardless of whether you want to pass various qualifying examinations, our products can provide you with the learning materials you want.

To keep with the fast-pace social life, we make commitment to all of our customers that we provide the fastest delivery services on our NCP-DB-6.10 study guide for your time consideration. As most of the people tend to use express delivery to save time, our NCP-DB-6.10 Preparation exam will be sent out within 5-10 minutes after purchasing. As long as you pay at our platform, we will deliver the relevant NCP-DB-6.10 exam materials to your mailbox within the given time.

>> NCP-DB-6.10 Valid Exam Camp <<

Pass Guaranteed 2026 Nutanix Reliable NCP-DB-6.10 Valid Exam Camp

After a series of investigations and studies, we found that those students who wish to pass the NCP-DB-6.10 exam through their own in-depth study of the textbooks are often slack in their learning. Some students may even feel headaches when they read the content that difficult to understand in the textbooks. Our NCP-DB-6.10 Study Materials are excellent examination review products composed by senior industry experts that focuses on researching the mock examination products which simulate the real NCP-DB-6.10 test environment. And you will be more confident to pass the NCP-DB-6.10 exam.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.10 Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):

NEW QUESTION # 142

Which NDB feature collects logs and snapshots from databases?

- A. One-click Patching
- B. SLA
- C. Time Machine
- D. Database Restore

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because the Time Machine feature of NDB collects logs and snapshots from databases and stores them in a distributed file system. The Time Machine enables the administrator to protect, clone, and restore databases using the SLA policies and the NDB UI or API. The Time Machine also manages the replication of database snapshots in an NDB multicluster

environment. The other options are not correct because they describe different features or functions of NDB. Option A is not correct because Database Restore is an operation that uses the Time Machine to restore a source database or a clone to a previous point in time.

Option C is not correct because SLA is a policy that defines the frequency and retention of database snapshots and logs. Option D is not correct because One-click Patching is a feature that allows the administrator to test, publish, and apply database patches using the NDB UI or API.

NEW QUESTION # 143

Which action should be completed before updating Oracle Database software?

- A. Verify CVMs have the required memory allocated.
- B. Perform rolling reboots of the Oracle Database VMs.
- C. Verify the Oracle OS version is supported on AHV.
- **D. Download the PSU from Oracle support.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Before updating Oracle Database software, you need to download the Patch Set Update (PSU) from Oracle support. A PSU is a collection of critical and security patches for Oracle products.

You need to have a valid Oracle account and access to the My Oracle Support portal to download the PSU. You also need to check the compatibility and prerequisites of the PSU before applying it to your Oracle Database software. NDB uses out-of-place patching for Oracle, which means you need to create a new software profile version with the patched Oracle software and use it to update your existing databases.

NEW QUESTION # 144

What are two supported entities that metadata tags can be applied to? (Choose two.)

- **A. Databases**
- B. Snapshots
- C. SLAs
- **D. Clones**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

According to the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) learning documents, metadata tags can be applied to various entities in Nutanix Era for better database inventory management.

Among the options provided, Databases and Clones are two entities that support metadata tags.

These tags can be used to categorize, search, and manage these entities more effectively.

Please note that the information might be available in the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) course materials or in the Nutanix Era documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 145

A request is received to refresh a database clone from a new manual snapshot. When the administrator attempts to create the new snapshot from the Time Machine, it is in a Frozen state.

What causes a Time Machine to enter the Frozen state and what are the administrator's options to complete the request?

- **A. Cause: The Time Machine enters a Frozen state when the database is de-registered without removing the Time Machine. Resolution: To complete the request the database must be re-registered in NDB, this thaws the Time Machine and it resumes operation so the clone can be refreshed.**
- B. Cause: The Time Machine enters a Frozen state after too many snapshot or log catchup failures. Resolution: Remediate the snapshot or log catchup failures, this thaws the Time Machine, allowing normal operations to continue and the request can be completed.
- C. Cause: The Time Machine enters a Frozen state when the database is de-registered without removing the Time Machine. Resolution: To complete the request the database must be re-registered in NDB, create a new Time Machine and create a new clone.

- D. Cause: The Time Machine enters a Frozen state when the database is de-registered without removing the Time Machine. Resolution: The Time Machine must be paused, then the database re-registered with a new Time Machine and a new clone created.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Time Machine is a core construct of the copy data management service in NDB that captures and manages the data of a database to deliver a recovery point objective (RPO) SLA. A Time Machine can enter a Frozen state for various reasons, such as database de-registration, snapshot or log catchup failures, or manual intervention. When a Time Machine is in a Frozen state, it stops taking new snapshots and log backups, and cannot perform any clone, refresh, or restore operations. To resume the normal operation of a Time Machine, it must be thawed by resolving the root cause of the freeze. One of the common causes of a Time Machine freeze is when the database is de-registered from NDB without removing the Time Machine. This can happen when the administrator wants to move the database to a different NDB instance or cluster, or when the database is accidentally de-registered. In this case, the Time Machine becomes orphaned and frozen, and cannot be used for any operations. To complete the request to refresh a database clone from a new manual snapshot, the administrator must first re-register the database in NDB using the same database name and ID as before. This will automatically thaw the Time Machine and resume its operation. The administrator can then create a new manual snapshot from the Time Machine and use it to refresh the database clone. The other options are not correct, as they either require unnecessary steps or do not address the root cause of the freeze.

NEW QUESTION # 146

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator has configured unencrypted Active Directory access as shown in the exhibit. Which port should be allowed through the firewall to ensure NDB can communicate with Active Directory?

The screenshot shows the 'Configure Active Directory Access' dialog box. The 'Primary URL' is set to 'ldap://' and the 'Secondary URL' is set to 'ldap://IP Address - x.x.x.x'. The 'Service Account Username' is 'administrator' and the 'Service Account Password' is masked with dots. The 'Verify' button is checked, and the 'Save' button is highlighted in blue.

- A. 0
- **B. 1**
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the configuration of unencrypted Active Directory (AD) access in NDB, with the "Primary URL" set to ldap:// (indicating LDAP rather than LDAPS). Unencrypted LDAP communication uses port 389 by default. For NDB to communicate with Active Directory, this port must be allowed through the firewall to enable the NDB server to perform authentication and directory lookups using the specified service account (e.g., administrator).

NEW QUESTION # 147

.....

After your purchase of NCP-DB-6.10 learning engine, our system will send a link to your email in 5 to 10 minutes. You can contact our staff anytime and anywhere during the learning process. The staff of NCP-DB-6.10 study materials is online 24 hours a day,

myportal.utt.edu.tt, top10bookmark.com, webnowmedia.com, gretacnks136212.blogdal.com,
zaynebp439918.blog5star.com, Disposable vapes

DOWNLOAD the newest RealVCE NCP-DB-6.10 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1MAcizphITvWAUVr6OGS57JzTiQhPCJXw>