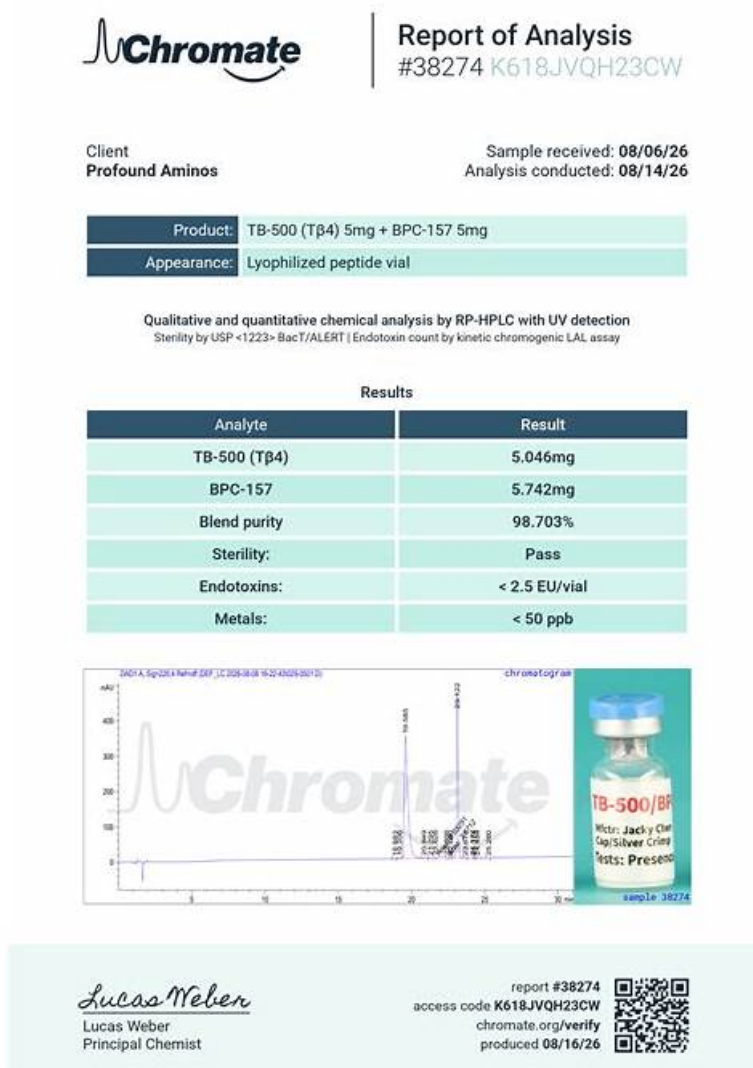


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Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Disaster Recovery Fundamentals	- Business Continuity Principles - DR Concepts (RPO, RTO, SLAs)
Recovery Operations	- Recovery Plans and Orchestration - Test Recovery Workflows - Failover and Failback Procedures

Data Protection and Backup Integration	- Backup Solutions Integration - Snapshot Management
Nutanix Disaster Recovery Architecture	- Replication Types (Sync/Async) - Protection Domains - Nutanix Leap Overview
Prism Central Management	- Cluster and Site Management - DR Monitoring and Operations

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Business Continuity (NCP-BC) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

NEW QUESTION # 105

After an unplanned outage, all VMs were successfully failed over to the recovery site, and users are now accessing workloads from there. The DR dashboard shows the failover is complete and replication from the original primary site has stopped. As part of post-failover cleanup, what is the most appropriate next action to ensure the DR configuration reflects the current production state and is ready for future protection?

- A. Immediately initiate another failover to restore the original configuration.
- B. Delete all existing recovery points to prevent data inconsistency.
- C. Leave the environment as-is since workloads are functioning normally.
- **D. Re-protect workloads so that the current production site is protected.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Following a successful unplanned failover, the "Recovery Site" has technically become the new "Production Site". However, the data protection relationship is now one-sided; while the VMs are running at the recovery site, they are likely no longer being replicated anywhere because the original protection policy was designed to move data from the (now failed) primary site to the recovery site.

The most critical post-failover task is to "re-protect" the workloads. This involves updating the Protection Policies in Prism Central to establish a new replication direction, typically from the current active site (the old recovery site) back to the original primary site (once it is restored) or to a third availability zone. Without re-protection, the business is running its production workloads without a safety net, leaving them vulnerable to a second failure. Deleting recovery points (Option A) is dangerous as it removes the only historical data available. Leaving the environment as-is (Option B) ignores the lack of ongoing protection. Initiating an immediate failback (Option D) is often impossible or unwise until the original site is fully stabilized and the data has been synchronized back. Therefore, establishing a new protection stream is the mandatory next step for operational resilience.

NEW QUESTION # 106

An administrator executes a Recovery Plan for a set of high-performance VMs configured with SR-IOV network adapters. The VMs failover successfully to the Recovery Cluster.

What is the state of these VMs immediately after the planned failover completes?

- A. The VMs are powered on, and SR-IOV is active.
- **B. The VMs are powered on, but SR-IOV is disabled and replaced with a standard virtio-net adapter.**
- C. The VMs are recovered in a powered-off state, and the SR-IOV profile is removed.

- D. The failover fails during the validation phase because SR-IOV VMs cannot be protected.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) allows a virtual machine to bypass the hypervisor's virtual switch and communicate directly with a physical network adapter's virtual functions. This is commonly used for high-performance applications that require extremely low latency and high throughput. However, SR-IOV creates a "hard" dependency between the virtual machine and the specific physical hardware (NIC) of the host it is running on.

Disaster Recovery involves moving a VM to an entirely different cluster, which likely has different physical network adapters or a different SR-IOV configuration. Nutanix Disaster Recovery orchestration is designed to ensure that VMs can always boot at the recovery site, even if specialized hardware resources are unavailable.

For VMs configured with SR-IOV, the recovery process includes a built-in fallback mechanism. During failover, the system will recover the VM and power it on, but it will disable the SR-IOV attachment. To ensure connectivity, it automatically adds or falls back to a standard virtio-net virtual adapter. This allows the VM to have network access immediately, though at a potentially lower performance level. The administrator must then manually re-configure SR-IOV at the recovery site if the local hardware supports it. This design prioritizes service availability (powering on and communicating) over specialized hardware performance during a disaster recovery event.

NEW QUESTION # 107

Recently, several new VMs were deployed as part of an application expansion. Within 24 hours, the administrator notices no recovery points are being created for the new VMs.

During investigation, the administrator observes:

- * Existing VMs in the Protection Policy continue to replicate successfully.
- * No replication task failures are reported.
- * Network connectivity between clusters is healthy.
- * Storage capacity at the remote site is sufficient.
- * The Protection Policy uses category-based entity selection.
- * The newly deployed VMs were provisioned by a separate team.

What is the most likely root cause of the issue?

- A. Snapshot retention settings are too low.
- **B. The new VMs were not added to the required category.**
- C. The replication schedule must be changed to Nearsync.
- D. The recovery plan must be recreated.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix Disaster Recovery (formerly Leap) utilizes a "policy-driven" approach where virtual machines are protected based on assigned "Categories" rather than individual VM names. This allows for automated protection: any VM tagged with a specific category (e.g., App:Web) is automatically picked up by the associated Protection Policy. When existing VMs are replicating fine but new ones are not, and there are no network or storage errors, the root cause is almost always an administrative oversight during provisioning.

If the separate team that deployed the VMs followed a checklist that didn't include category assignment, those VMs exist as "unprotected entities" in the eyes of Prism Central. The Protection Policy will ignore them because they do not match the entity selection criteria defined in the policy's configuration. To resolve this, the administrator must simply apply the correct category to the new VMs. Once tagged, the Cerebro service will identify the new members during its next scan and initiate the initial full seed replication to the recovery site. This scenario highlights the critical need for cross-team coordination and the use of automated deployment tools (like Nutanix Self-Service or Calm) to ensure that security and BCDR requirements are applied consistently during the VM lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION # 108

In the case of a protection domain containing more than 500 VMs, what is the first step an engineer must take before migrating to Prism Central-based protection policies while ensuring all VMs remain protected?

- A. Unprotecting certain virtual machines to meet maximum quantity requirements.
- **B. Split the existing Protection Domain into multiple smaller Protection Domains.**
- C. Deploy the NGT bulk installation script on all VMs in the Protection Domain.

- D. Suspend the execution of protection domains during migration process.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Migrating from legacy Protection Domains to modern Prism Central Protection Policies is a recommended practice for scaling DR management. However, large environments must account for architectural limits during this transition. A Nutanix cluster has specific maximum thresholds for the number of entities (VMs) that can be contained within a single Protection Domain, and similar limits exist for the initial "handoff" to Prism Central.

If a single legacy Protection Domain contains more than 500 VMs, attempting to migrate it as a single unit can lead to timeouts, metadata synchronization failures, and potential gaps in protection. To ensure that all VMs remain consistently protected during the migration, the first step is to "split" the existing large Protection Domain into multiple smaller, more manageable ones. For example, an administrator might split a

600-VM domain into three 200-VM domains. This reduction in "entity density" allows the Nutanix Cerebro and Prism Central services to process the migration tasks more efficiently without hitting resource contention or task timeout limits. Once the VMs are organized into these smaller groups, they can be systematically unlinked from the legacy domains and added to the new PC-based Protection Policies. This phased and controlled approach minimizes risk and ensures that a valid recovery point always exists for every VM throughout the entire migration lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION # 109

What is the expected outcome that the administrator must manage?

- A. The primary site will continue to serve I/O locally to prevent downtime, while the secondary site remains in standby.
- **B. Both sites will attempt to acquire the lock, but the primary site will acquire the lock and continue to serve I/O locally to prevent downtime.**
- C. The secondary site will acquire the lock after a built-in delay, and the primary site will halt all I/O.
- D. The Witness will automatically shut down the secondary site to protect data integrity on the primary site.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This question refers to the behavior of Nutanix Metro Availability in conjunction with a Witness VM during a site-to-site communication failure. Metro Availability provides a zero-RPO, synchronous replication solution.

To prevent "split-brain" (where both sites try to serve the same data independently), the Witness VM acts as a tie-breaker. When the two clusters lose connectivity with each other, both will immediately attempt to contact the Witness to "acquire the lock" on the protection domain. The Witness is programmed to prioritize the original "Active" site. If the primary cluster can reach the Witness, it will successfully acquire the lock and continue serving I/O locally to the guest VMs, ensuring zero downtime for the applications. The secondary site, unable to reach the primary or acquire the lock from the Witness, will transition its storage container to an "Inactive" state to protect data integrity. The administrator must manage this state by ensuring the Witness is always reachable from both clusters via independent network paths. If the primary site cannot reach the Witness, it will stop serving I/O to prevent inconsistent data states, highlighting the critical importance of Witness availability in a high-availability BCDR design.

NEW QUESTION # 110

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