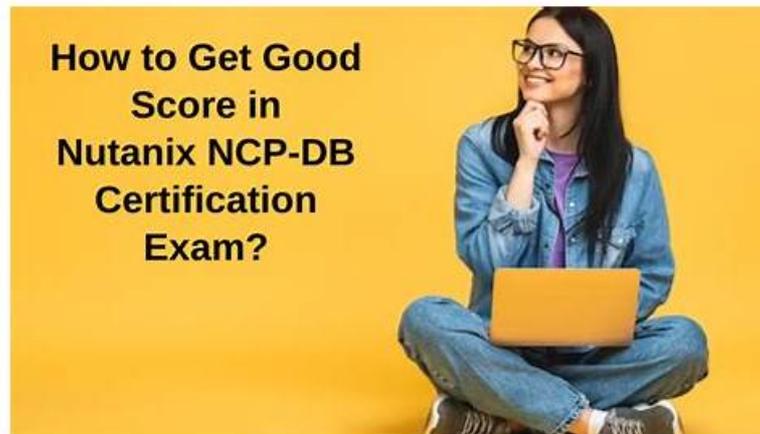


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Nutanix NCP-DB Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution: This topic discusses how to deploy, configure, and NDB Instance.
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.

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Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which statement describes a user in Era with the Database Infrastructure Admin role?

- A. The user is able to manage software profiles, Network Profiles, database Instance parameter profiles and time machine SLA
- B. The user is able to manage software profiles, database parameter profiles and SLAs
- **C. The user is able to manage software profiles, Network Profiles, database parameter profiles and Time Machine SLAs,**
- D. The user is able to manage database profiles, Network Profiles, database Instance parameter profiles and time machine SLA

Answer: C

Explanation:

The size of a database Time Machine in Nutanix Era is defined by the size of all snapshots and/or transaction logs maintained by Era1. The Time Machine leverages Nutanix's efficient snapshot technology to capture the state of the database at different points in time1. These snapshots, along with transaction logs that record changes between snapshots, constitute the data maintained by the Time Machine1. Therefore, the size of the Time Machine is determined by the total size of these snapshots and transaction logs1.

NEW QUESTION # 24

A database administrator logged into their NDB dashboard notices the Savings over traditional cloning metric in the Data Usage widget.

What does this number represent?

- A. The amount of disk space saved from deduplication
- B. The amount of disk space saved with shadow clones
- **C. The amount of disk space saved with near-zero byte clones**
- D. The amount of disk space saved from compression

Answer: C

Explanation:

The "Savings over traditional cloning" metric in the Data Usage widget on the NDB dashboard reflects the efficiency of NDB's cloning technology compared to traditional full-copy cloning methods. NDB leverages Nutanix's near-zero byte cloning capability, which creates lightweight clones by sharing base data and only storing changes (deltas). This metric specifically quantifies the disk space saved by using these efficient clones instead of duplicating entire datasets, as would occur in traditional cloning. It highlights NDB's storage optimization for database provisioning and management.

* Option A is correct as it directly ties to NDB's near-zero byte cloning technology, a core feature for space efficiency.

* Option B (Compression) is incorrect because compression is a separate storage optimization technique not specifically tied to cloning savings.

* Option C (Shadow clones) is incorrect because shadow clones are a Nutanix feature for caching, not the cloning mechanism used by NDB Time Machines.

* Option D (Deduplication) is incorrect as deduplication, while related to storage savings, is not the primary mechanism reflected in this cloning-specific metric.

This metric helps administrators quantify the benefits of NDB's cloning approach in terms of storage utilization.

References

* Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 1: Introduction to NDB, Section: Understanding Cloning and Storage Efficiency

* Nutanix Support & Insights, Technical Note: "Interpreting NDB Dashboard Metrics"

* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 1: NDB Concepts and Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 25

An administrator needs to create a custom PostgreSQL HA software profile.

Which software component manages the state of the cluster and handles failover?

- A. etcd
- **B. Patroni**
- C. HAProxy

- D. keepa lived

Answer: B

Explanation:

NDB supports PostgreSQL HA software profiles for provisioning PostgreSQL databases with high availability. PostgreSQL HA software profiles consist of three components: etcd, HAProxy, and Patroni.

etcd is a distributed key-value store that provides a reliable way to store configuration data across a cluster of machines. etcd is used by Patroni to store and synchronize the cluster state and configuration.

HAProxy is a load balancer that distributes incoming requests to the PostgreSQL nodes. HAProxy is used to expose a single endpoint for database connections even as the roles of the individual nodes change.

Patroni is a template for PostgreSQL high availability. Patroni is responsible for managing the state of the cluster and handling failover. Patroni uses etcd as the distributed configuration store and relies on HAProxy for load balancing.

Therefore, the software component that manages the state of the cluster and handles failover is Patroni.

References:

- * Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) Course Details, Section 2.4: Provisioning PostgreSQL Databases
- * Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) Certification Details, Objective 2.4: Provision PostgreSQL Databases
- * Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) YouTube Playlist, Video 2.4: Provisioning PostgreSQL Databases
- * [Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) User Guide], Section 2.4: Provision PostgreSQL Databases
- * [PostgreSQL High Availability: Under the Hood - Nutanix.dev]

NEW QUESTION # 26

An administrator needs to restore databases provisioned with a shared disk configuration on Windows Storage Spaces. What happens when NDB runs the restore operation?

- A. NDB copies the DB files to be restored to the source volume.
- B. NDB performs Tail Log backup to backup any remaining logs.
- **C. NDB restores the disk that are associated with the database.**
- D. NDB replaces the source volume with the snapshot volume.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When an administrator needs to restore databases provisioned with a shared disk configuration on Windows Storage Spaces in Nutanix Database Service (NDB), the restore operation focuses on the disks associated with the database. Windows Storage Spaces provides a virtualized storage layer, and NDB manages the restoration by reverting or recovering the specific disks that host the database files and logs. This ensures that the database is restored to its previous state using the snapshot or backup data, while preserving the shared disk configuration integrity. NDB does not replace the source volume or perform additional operations like tail log backups unless explicitly configured.

* Option A (NDB restores the disk that are associated with the database) is correct as it accurately describes NDB's restore behavior for shared disk setups.

* Option B (NDB copies the DB files to be restored to the source volume) is incorrect because NDB restores the entire disk state, not just copying files to the source.

* Option C (NDB replaces the source volume with the snapshot volume) is incorrect because NDB restores data to the existing volume, not replacing it entirely.

* Option D (NDB performs Tail Log backup to backup any remaining logs) is incorrect because tail log backups are not automatically part of the restore process unless specified for point-in-time recovery.

This approach ensures compatibility with Windows Storage Spaces configurations.

References

* Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 5: Configuring Time Machines, Section: Restoring Databases with Shared Disks

* Nutanix Support & Insights, Knowledge Base Article: "Restoring Windows Storage Spaces in NDB"

* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 5: Protect Databases Using Time Machine

NEW QUESTION # 27

What does the Era I-Click Provisioning service do?

- A. Create space-efficient database snapshots

