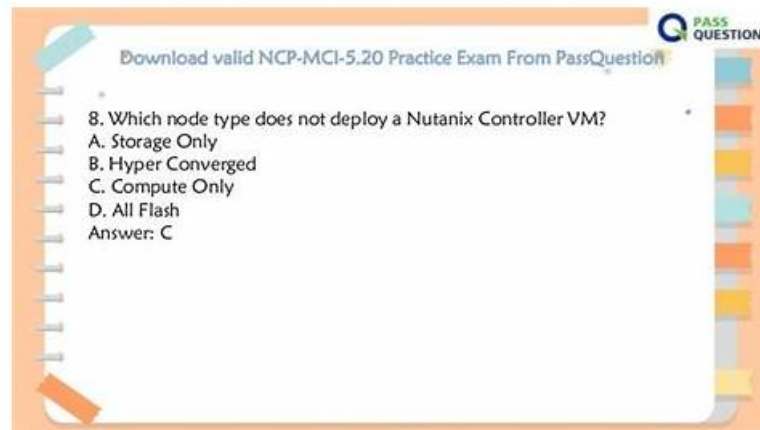


Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5 Valid Test Registration - NCP-BC-7.5 Latest Dumps Questions



We provide our candidates with valid NCP-BC-7.5 vce dumps and the most reliable pass guide for the certification exam. Our IT professionals written the latest NCP-BC-7.5 test questions based on the requirement of the certification center, as well as the study materials and test content. By using our online training, you may rest assured that you grasp the key points of NCP-BC-7.5 Dumps Torrent for the practice test.

PrepAwayETE provides numerous extra features to help you succeed on the NCP-BC-7.5 exam, in addition to the Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5 exam questions in PDF format and online practice test engine. These include 100% real questions and accurate answers, 1 year of free updates, a free demo of the Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5 Exam Questions, a money-back guarantee in the event of failure, and a 20% discount. PrepAwayETE is the ideal alternative for your Nutanix Certified Professional - Business Continuity (NCP-BC) 7.5 (NCP-BC-7.5) test preparation because it combines all of these elements.

>> **Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5 Valid Test Registration** <<

NCP-BC-7.5 Latest Dumps Questions - Exam NCP-BC-7.5 Assessment

To save the clients' time, we send the products in the form of mails to the clients in 5-10 minutes after they purchase our NCP-BC-7.5 study materials and we simplify the information to let the clients only need dozens of hours to learn and prepare for the test. To help the clients solve the problems which occur in the process of using our NCP-BC-7.5 Study Materials, the clients can consult u about the issues about our study materials at any time.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Business Continuity (NCP-BC) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q103-Q108):

NEW QUESTION # 103

After a storage failover in a synchronous replication environment, users report higher I/O latency and degraded performance compared to pre-failover levels. Cluster health is normal, and replication is functioning correctly. Which post-failover cleanup action could the administrator perform to correct the performance issue?

- **A. Manually realign the compute and storage locations of the affected VMs.**
- B. Reconfigure the replication schedule of the affected VMs.
- C. Wait for Acropolis Dynamic Scheduler to rebalance the workloads of the affected VMs.
- D. Increase the snapshot retention period of the affected VMs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Synchronous replication environments (like Metro Availability) allow for zero-RPO failover, but the performance of the workload is highly dependent on "Data Locality". Nutanix architecture is built on the principle that a VM's compute (vCPU/RAM) should ideally reside on the same host or cluster that serves its primary storage I/O.

During a storage failover, the "Active" container role may move to the recovery site, but the virtual machines might still be running

on the primary site 's compute nodes. This causes "Remote I/O," where every read and write must traverse the network link to reach the active storage container at the other site, resulting in the reported higher latency and degraded performance. To resolve this, the administrator must "realign" the compute and storage by performing a vMotion (or live migration) of the VMs to the cluster that is now hosting the active storage role. While the Acropolis Dynamic Scheduler (ADS) (Option D) eventually attempts to rebalance, a manual realignment ensures that performance is restored immediately after the failover stabilization. Reconfiguring schedules (Option C) or retention (Option A) has no impact on real-time I/O latency, highlighting the critical role of data locality in high-performance BCDR designs.

NEW QUESTION # 104

An administrator is managing a mission-critical Inventory-VM that is part of a Protection Domain (PD) named PD_Production.

* Monday: A scheduled snapshot of PD_Production is successfully taken.

* Tuesday: Due to a configuration error during a cleanup task, the administrator accidentally removes Inventory-VM from the PD_Production Protection Domain. The VM continues to run, but it is no longer being snapped or replicated.

* Wednesday: A database corruption occurs on Inventory-VM. The administrator finds the local snapshot from Monday and performs an In-place Restore (Revert) to recover the data.

Following the successful completion of the In-place Restore, what is the status of Inventory-VM regarding its data protection?

- A. The VM is restored to Monday 's data state but remains outside of any PD.
- B. The restore fails because the VM is no longer a member of the PD that owns the snapshot.
- C. The VM is restored, but it is placed into a new, system-generated PD named Restored_Entities.
- D. The VM is restored to Monday 's data state and is automatically added back into the PD.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Nutanix Protection Domains, the relationship between a virtual machine and a snapshot is tied to the metadata at the time the snapshot was created. When an administrator removes a VM from a PD (Option B), the cluster stops taking new snapshots, but the historical snapshots (recovery points) remain in the storage system until their retention period expires.

If a disaster or corruption occurs (Option Wednesday), the administrator can still use those historical snapshots to perform a "Revert" operation. The Nutanix AOS engine can successfully roll back the VM 's vDisks to the Monday state because the data exists. However, the "Revert" operation only impacts the data on the disks; it does not re-establish the logical configuration of the Protection Domain. Because the VM was explicitly removed from the PD on Tuesday, the system treats it as an "unprotected" VM after the restore is finished. It will not be included in the next scheduled snapshot cycle of PD_Production. To resume ongoing protection, the administrator must manually add the Inventory-VM back into the PD_Production Protection Domain. This scenario illustrates a critical operational point: restoring data does not automatically restore the protection schedule, and administrators must verify the "Protection Status" of VMs following any manual recovery task to ensure they are not left vulnerable to future failures.

NEW QUESTION # 105

An administrator plans on performing a failover of a VM from a source cluster to a DR cluster. The administrator needs the VM 's IP address preserved after failover. In what scenario is the VM 's IP address preserved?

- A. The source and destination network subnet must be stretched.
- B. The gateway and subnet mask are left empty in the network mapping.
- C. Use unique networks for source and destination networks.
- D. The IP address is always preserved, no additional configuration required.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Preserving IP addresses during a failover is a common requirement for applications with hardcoded IP references or complex inter-service dependencies. In a standard multi-site DR setup, the source and destination sites reside on different Layer 3 subnets, meaning a VM would naturally require a new IP address to be routable at the recovery site. To achieve "IP Preservation," the underlying network infrastructure must support Layer 2 (L2) stretching.

L2 stretching (often implemented via VXLAN or specialized VPN tunnels like Nutanix Flow Virtual Networking) allows a single logical subnet to span multiple physical locations. When a VM fails over to a cluster on a stretched subnet, it effectively stays on the same network broadcast domain. As a result, its IP address, default gateway, and subnet mask remain valid and unchanged. If the subnets are not stretched, the administrator must rely on the Recovery Plan 's "IP Mapping" feature to assign a new, valid IP at the destination-which does not "preserve" the original address. While preserving IPs simplifies application recovery, it requires more complex network engineering to ensure that traffic is correctly routed to the active site during a disaster, highlighting the trade-off

between application simplicity and infrastructure complexity in BCDR design.

NEW QUESTION # 106

A Protection Policy is configured with a Nearsync replication schedule (15-minute RPO). An administrator observes that the system has temporarily transitioned to an hourly replication schedule. Which scenario would cause this automatic transition from Nearsync to Asynchronous (hourly) replication?

- A. The bandwidth is insufficient for the change rate.
- **B. A new VM was added to the protection category, triggering a full initial sync.**
- C. A Test Failover operation is currently running on the recovery site.
- D. The Nutanix Cloud Infrastructure license expired.

Answer: B

Explanation:

NearSync replication is a Nutanix technology that provides RPOs as low as 1 minute by using "Lightweight Snapshots" (LWS). However, NearSync has specific operational requirements to maintain its aggressive schedule. If the system detects that it cannot maintain the 15-minute RPO using lightweight snapshots, it will automatically "downshift" to a standard Asynchronous (hourly) replication mode to ensure that protection is not lost entirely.

One of the most common triggers for this temporary transition is the addition of a new virtual machine to the category associated with the Protection Policy. When a new VM is added, the Nutanix cluster must perform a "full initial sync" (also known as a seed replication) to transfer all the VM's data to the remote site. Because a full seed replication involves transferring much more data than a standard delta update, it often exceeds the time window and processing capabilities of the NearSync LWS engine. To handle this large data transfer safely, the system switches to the Async (hourly) schedule, which uses more robust but slower snapshot mechanisms. Once the initial sync of the new VM is complete and the clusters are in a "consistent" state, the system will automatically attempt to "upshift" back to the NearSync schedule to restore the 15-minute RPO. This behavior ensures that the system handles growth and changes in the environment while maintaining the highest possible level of protection without administrative intervention.

NEW QUESTION # 107

An administrator needs to perform a test failover on a Recovery Plan. What is the primary goal of this action?

- A. Copy data from primary to recovery location before failover happens.
- B. Disable replication before a planned maintenance window.
- **C. Validate recoverability and network mappings without impacting production systems.**
- D. Perform a live production cutover and permanently switch all workloads to the recovery site.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The "Test Failover" feature in Nutanix Disaster Recovery is a critical tool for ensuring that a BCDR plan is actually functional before a real disaster occurs. The primary goal of a test failover is to validate the entire recovery orchestration-including power-on sequences, script execution, and network mappings-in a completely non-disruptive manner.

During a test failover, the virtual machines are recovered at the destination site using the most recent snapshots, but they are typically connected to an "Isolated" or "Test" network. This allows the administrator to log into the recovered VMs and verify that the application starts correctly without causing any IP address conflicts or interference with the live production systems at the primary site. Unlike a "Planned Failover" or

"Unplanned Failover," a test failover does not move the production workload (negating Option B) and does not stop ongoing replication (negating Option D). It is purely a validation task designed to identify gaps in the Recovery Plan, such as missing dependencies or incorrect network assignments, thereby providing confidence that the organization's RTO and RPO goals can be met during a real emergency.

NEW QUESTION # 108

.....

As long as you are willing to exercise on a regular basis, the exam will be a piece of cake, because what our NCP-BC-7.5 practice questions include are quintessential points about the exam. They are almost all the keypoints and the latest information contained in

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
estelleaqzi627449.bloggip.com, thebookmarkking.com, nowbookmarks.com, karimsoet469566.wikigiogio.com,
hanzapyph061705.wikiexcerpt.com, Disposable vapes