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Nutanix Certified Professional - Network and Security (NCP-NS) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91

A new multi-tier application is being deployed across several subnets in a Nutanix environment. The security team wants to create a Flow Network Security Policy to restrict traffic between the tiers, but the complete matrix of required network ports and protocols is not fully documented. Which strategy should the team employ first to accurately capture the necessary communication patterns without risking application outage?

- A. Create an IPFIX export of all the application traffic and monitor all traffic for 48 hours.
- B. Create broad Security Policy to permit all TCP traffic between the tiers to ensure connectivity.
- **C. Apply a Security policy in Monitor mode to discover all traffic between the application tiers.**
- D. Apply a Security Policy in Enforce mode adding the required flows as they appear in the flow logs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

From a Nutanix exam perspective, this question is really testing whether the administrator understands the control point that actually governs the behavior shown in the scenario. The correct response is B, meaning

"Apply a Security policy in Monitor mode to discover all traffic between the application tiers.". Monitor mode is designed for observation rather than enforcement. In Nutanix Flow, it discovers and visualizes matching traffic so an administrator can validate real application behavior before converting the policy to active enforcement. That is why the correct response focuses on visibility, not blocking. Enforce mode is the stage where Flow stops acting like a discovery tool and starts behaving like a stateful control point. Traffic allowed by the policy continues normally, while traffic that does not match an allowed rule is denied according to policy logic. This is a Flow policy design question, so categories, secured entities, rule direction, policy mode, and policy precedence matter more than simple IP connectivity assumptions. By contrast, A does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. C sounds plausible, but it does not align with the.

NEW QUESTION # 92

What entity is automatically created on the cluster hosting Prism Central when Microsegmentation is enabled?

- A. A virtual machine named flow_data is created.
- **B. A storage container named flow_data is created.**
- C. A Bucket named flow_data is created.
- D. A File Share named flow_data is created.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The clean way to read this scenario is to separate what is merely present in the environment from the single Nutanix construct that actually satisfies the requirement. The correct response is B, meaning "A storage container named flow_data is created.". The winning option is the one tied to the native Nutanix object or control that governs the outcome described in the scenario. In lifecycle terms, Nutanix expects administrators to respect prerequisites, compatibility, and dependency order before enabling or upgrading Flow-related services.

By contrast, A does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. C does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. That is the underlying Nutanix principle being validated: solve the issue at the feature that owns the behavior, not by changing unrelated infrastructure settings that happen to sound network-oriented.

A strong exam habit is to ask which Nutanix construct would have to change for the symptom or requirement to change. That mental shortcut usually separates the real answer from distractors that mention generic networking steps, disruptive resets, or unrelated configuration objects.

NEW QUESTION # 93

A VM with IP address 172.20.10.5 on a Subnet with CIDR 172.20.10.0/24 is unable to be routed externally from the VPC. The VPC is successfully peered via BGP... However, when checking the BGP Session, no routes are being advertised by the VPC. What is the most likely configuration issue?

- **A. The VPC does not have a NO-NAT network configured to advertise the routes.**
- B. There is no default route within the VPC to send traffic to the NAT external network.
- C. A network Policy is blocking outbound access for the VM.
- D. The VM does not have a Floating IP assigned to allow external connectivity.

Answer: A

Explanation:

From a Nutanix exam perspective, this question is really testing whether the administrator understands the control point that actually governs the behavior shown in the scenario. The correct response is A, meaning "The VPC does not have a NO-NAT network configured to advertise the routes.". A Floating IP is the normal mechanism for exposing a workload in an overlay-backed VPC to external clients. It preserves internal VM addressing while publishing a reachable external address through the VPC's north-south path. With BGP in Flow Virtual Networking, route exchange depends on both gateway objects and a correctly defined peering session. A healthy gateway alone is not enough; the session, peer parameters, and advertised prefixes must all align. Operationally, Flow Virtual Networking should be checked from the control plane outward: gateway health, peering state, route advertisement, ERP coverage, external path, and MTU when encapsulation is involved. A strong exam habit is to ask which Nutanix construct would have to change for the symptom or requirement to change. That mental shortcut usually separates the real answer from distractors that mention generic networking steps, disruptive resets, or unrelated configuration objects. Notice that A is not appropriate because NAT changes addressing.

NEW QUESTION # 94

When configuring an Application policy, an administrator defines a VM Category Application:MySQL as a Secured Entity. The administrator wants to ensure that traffic between VMs in the Secured Entity is kept to only required replication traffic on the default mysql service port. How should the administrator best accomplish this?

- A. Create an Inter-Tier Rule specifying the mysql service as the allowed traffic.
- **B. Create an Intra-Tier Rule specifying the mysql service as the allowed traffic.**
- C. Create an Outbound Rule specifying the mysql service as the allowed traffic.
- D. Create an Inbound Rule specifying the mysql service as the allowed traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most professional way to evaluate this question is to map the symptom to the Nutanix feature responsible for that function rather than reacting to secondary details in the prompt. The correct response is B, meaning "Create an Intra-Tier Rule specifying the mysql service as the allowed traffic.". Application Policies are the most appropriate way to model legitimate workload communication in a tiered application. They allow administrators to express which sources, destinations, and services are required instead of relying on broad network access. This is a Flow policy design question, so categories, secured entities, rule direction, policy mode, and policy precedence matter more than simple IP connectivity assumptions. By contrast, A does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. C does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here. The key takeaway is that Flow is intentionally modular. Networking objects determine reachability, security objects determine permission, and lifecycle steps determine supportability. Mixing those layers usually produces the distractor answers. A strong exam habit is to ask.

NEW QUESTION # 95

An administrator manages a four-node cluster. Each node has 4 available 10GB uplinks, and all four are configured as an Active/Active bundle. They want to use Flow Virtual Networking to provide networking to the VMs in the cluster with the following requirements: VMs should be in a single VPC. VMs should be reachable by their real IP addresses. The VPC should have access to the most north/south bandwidth possible.

No changes can be made to the physical infrastructure. How can this best be achieved?

- A. Create a VPC with a single No-NAT External Network with three gateway nodes.
- B. Create a VPC with a single NAT External Network with three gateway nodes.
- **C. Create a VPC with a single No-NAT External Network with four gateway nodes.**
- D. Create a VPC with four No-NAT External Networks, each with a single gateway node.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The clean way to read this scenario is to separate what is merely present in the environment from the single Nutanix construct that actually satisfies the requirement. The correct response is C, meaning "Create a VPC with a single No-NAT External Network with four gateway nodes.". The winning option is the one tied to the native Nutanix object or control that governs the outcome described in the scenario. In practice, this falls into virtual network design: VPC structure, subnet type, external network behavior, routing intent, and address exposure are what determine the result. A strong exam habit is to ask which Nutanix construct would have to change for the symptom or requirement to change. That mental shortcut usually separates the real answer from distractors that mention generic networking steps, disruptive resets, or unrelated configuration objects.

Notice that A is not appropriate because NAT changes addressing behavior and does not solve the routing or policy condition described in the scenario. B is not appropriate because NAT changes addressing behavior and does not solve the routing or policy condition described in the scenario. The key takeaway is that Flow is intentionally modular. Networking objects determine reachability, security.

NEW QUESTION # 96

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