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Section	Objectives
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Database Provisioning and Lifecycle Operations	- Database lifecycle management overview - Cloning, refreshing, and retiring databases - Provisioning databases using automation workflows
Data Protection and Security	- Access control and security configuration - Backup and restore strategies

Automation and Operations	- Automation policies and templates - Scaling and performance management
Monitoring and Troubleshooting	- Troubleshooting common database issues in NDB - Monitoring database health and performance

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Sample Questions (Q295-Q300):

NEW QUESTION # 295

An administrator has deployed an NDB HA setup. An electrical maintenance window needs to be planned and the clusters where NDB is deployed must be powered off.

After shutting down the load balancer server, what should the administrator do next?

- A. In the sudo systemctl stop patroni command.
- B. Shutdown the API leader node.
- C. Run the high-availability list command.
- D. Shutdown the API standby node.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an NDB HA (High Availability) setup, when planning an electrical maintenance window requiring the clusters hosting NDB to be powered off, the administrator must follow a controlled shutdown sequence to preserve data integrity and minimize disruption. After shutting down the load balancer server (HAProxy), the next step is to shut down the API standby node. In an NDB HA configuration, the API leader node handles active operations, while the standby node provides redundancy. Shutting down the standby node first ensures the leader remains operational, allowing ongoing management tasks to continue until the final shutdown of the leader node.

Option A (In the sudo systemctl stop patroni command) is incorrect because Patroni is used for PostgreSQL HA, not NDB HA node management.

Option B (Shutdown the API standby node) is correct as it follows the recommended HA shutdown order, preserving active services.

Option C (Run the high-availability list command) is incorrect because this is a diagnostic command, not a shutdown step.

Option D (Shutdown the API leader node) is incorrect because the leader should be the last node shut down to maintain service availability.

This sequence ensures a graceful shutdown of the NDB HA environment.

References

Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 3: Configuring an NDB Environment, Section: Managing HA Shutdown Procedures

Nutanix Support & Insights, Knowledge Base Article: "Shutting Down NDB HA During Maintenance" Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v7.5 Blueprint, Section 3: Configure an NDB Environment

NEW QUESTION # 296

An administrator is adding a stretched VLAN in NDB.

Which VLAN type(s) will satisfy this task?

- A. Only static VLANs that are managed in NDB
- B. Only VLANs that are not managed in NDB

- C. Only dynamic VLANs
- D. Both static and dynamic VLANs

Answer: D

Explanation:

The administrator can add a stretched VLAN in NDB using either static or dynamic VLANs. A stretched VLAN is a VLAN that spans across multiple Nutanix clusters, and allows the NDB-managed databases to communicate and migrate between different clusters. A static VLAN is a VLAN that is manually configured and assigned to the database server VMs and the databases by the administrator. A dynamic VLAN is a VLAN that is automatically configured and assigned to the database server VMs and the databases by the NDB instance, using the Nutanix Calm orchestration service. Both static and dynamic VLANs can be used to create a stretched VLAN in NDB, as long as they have the same VLAN ID and network configuration across the clusters.

The administrator cannot add a stretched VLAN in NDB using only VLANs that are not managed in NDB. A VLAN that is not managed in NDB is a VLAN that is configured and assigned to the database server VMs and the databases outside of the NDB instance, using the Nutanix Prism web console or other tools. A VLAN that is not managed in NDB cannot be used to create a stretched VLAN in NDB, as it is not recognized or controlled by the NDB instance.

Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 4: Nutanix Era Configuration, Lesson 4.1: Nutanix Era Configuration, slide 8.

Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 6: Nutanix Era Disaster Recovery, Lesson 6.1: Nutanix Era Disaster Recovery, slides 6-7.

NEW QUESTION # 297

When using the Patch OS now feature in NDB, how would an administrator limit the updates to security updates only for Red Hat-based operating systems?

- A. Point the database VM to a custom patch repository and enter `yum update - security` command.
- B. Point the database VM to a custom patch repository before using the Patch OS now feature.
- C. Check Advanced Options and under Pre-post commands, enter `yum update security` in the pre-operating system patching command window.
- D. Check Advanced Options and under Custom commands, enter `yum update -security` in the operating system patching command window.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When using the "Patch OS now" feature in NDB to apply updates to a Red Hat-based operating system, the administrator can limit updates to security patches only by leveraging the Advanced Options. Under the "Custom commands" section of the operating system patching command window, entering `yum update -- security` instructs the package manager to install only security-related updates. This ensures the system remains secure without applying all available updates, which could introduce instability.

Other options are incorrect or incomplete:

A). Point the database VM to a custom patch repository and enter `yum update --security` command: This requires manual intervention outside NDB's patching framework.

B). Check Advanced Options and under Pre-post commands, enter `yum update security` in the pre-operating system patching command window: Pre-post commands are for pre/post actions, not the main patching process, and the syntax lacks the `--security` flag.

C). Point the database VM to a custom patch repository before using the Patch OS now feature: This sets up a repository but doesn't specify security-only updates within NDB's interface.

Thus, the verified answer is D, aligning with NDB's patching customization.

Official Nutanix Database Automation References

Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 6: Maintenance and Patching, Lesson 6.3: Creating Maintenance Plans.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v7.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 6:

Optimize NDB Solutions, Objective 6.3: Manage Maintenance Plans (applicable to v7.5).

Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: "Patch OS Now with Custom Commands" section.

NEW QUESTION # 298

When provisioning an PostgreSQL HA Instance, what are the minimum and maximum number of DB server VMs that can be deployed in a cluster?

- A. Min 3, Max 5
- **B. Min 2, Max 4**
- C. Min 1, Max 3
- D. Min 2, Max 6

Answer: B

Explanation:

When provisioning a PostgreSQL HA Instance using NDB, the minimum and maximum number of DB server VMs that can be deployed in a cluster are 2 and 4, respectively. A PostgreSQL HA Instance is a database instance that provides high availability and fault tolerance for PostgreSQL databases using the Patroni framework. Patroni is a Python-based tool that manages PostgreSQL configuration and performs automatic failover and switchover operations. Patroni relies on a distributed consensus store, such as etcd, Consul, or ZooKeeper, to store and synchronize the cluster state and leader information. NDB supports etcd as the consensus store for PostgreSQL HA Instances. NDB allows the administrator to provision PostgreSQL HA Instances with different sizes and configurations, such as small, medium, large, or custom. The size of the PostgreSQL HA Instance determines the number of DB server VMs, the number of etcd nodes, the CPU, memory, and disk resources, and the replication factor of the database. The minimum number of DB server VMs for a PostgreSQL HA Instance is 2, which corresponds to a small size instance. This configuration provides one leader and one follower DB server VM, and one etcd node. The maximum number of DB server VMs for a PostgreSQL HA Instance is 4, which corresponds to a large size instance. This configuration provides one leader and three follower DB server VMs, and three etcd nodes. The other options are not valid for a PostgreSQL HA Instance, as they either do not provide enough redundancy or exceed the supported limit of DB server VMs. References:

* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5, Section 2 - Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution, Objective 2.2: Configure an NDB Instance

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) Course, Module 3: Nutanix Database Service (NDB) Installation and Configuration, Lesson 3.2: Configuring NDB, Topic: Provisioning PostgreSQL HA Instances

* Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 4: Provisioning Databases, Section: Provisioning PostgreSQL HA Instances

* [PostgreSQL High Availability: Under the Hood - Nutanix.dev], Section: PostgreSQL HA Architecture and Components

NEW QUESTION # 299

A DBA executed a script which corrupted an Oracle DB managed by NDB. After few minutes, the NDB administrator has been asked to create a copy of the DB using the latest available snapshot.

Which actions should be taken?

- A. Fail the Oracle cluster over to a surviving RAC node.
- B. Use Time Machine to create a clone from file-level database backup.
- C. Provision a new Oracle DB and perform log catch-up.
- **D. Select the snapshot from Time Machine and create a new clone.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

After a DBA's script corrupts an Oracle DB managed by NDB, the administrator needs to restore a clean copy using the latest available snapshot. The most straightforward action is to use the NDB Time Machine feature to select the most recent uncorrupted snapshot and create a new clone. This clone can serve as a restored version of the database, bypassing the corrupted data while leveraging existing snapshots for efficiency.

Option A (Fail the Oracle cluster over to a surviving RAC node) is incorrect because RAC failover is for HA, not corruption recovery via snapshots.

Option B is correct as it uses Time Machine to create a clone from a valid snapshot, addressing the corruption.

Option C (Use Time Machine to create a clone from file-level database backup) is incorrect because NDB primarily uses snapshots, not file-level backups, for cloning.

Option D (Provision a new Oracle DB and perform log catch-up) is incorrect because provisioning a new DB is more complex and unnecessary when a snapshot-based clone suffices.

This method ensures rapid recovery with minimal disruption.

References

Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 5: Configuring Time Machines, Section: Restoring and Cloning from Snapshots

Nutanix Support & Insights, Knowledge Base Article: "Recovering from Database Corruption in NDB" Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v7.5Blueprint, Section 5: Protect Databases Using Time Machine

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