

Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5日本語版対策ガイド & NCP-BC-7.5日本語版サンプル



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Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Data Protection and Snapshots	- Snapshot retention policies design - Storage configuration for BCDR - Incremental backup implementation - Snapshot scheduling and management - Data restoration at VM and application level
Nutanix Disaster Recovery Solutions	- Failover procedures and execution - Configuring and managing replication policies - Metro Availability configuration and management - Recovery workflows using Nutanix native tools - Integration with third-party backup solutions - Availability metrics and SLA definitions - Selecting appropriate replication types (async, near-sync, synchronous, metro)
BCDR Fundamentals and Requirements Interpretation	- Defining recovery strategies aligned to business requirements and risk tolerance - Understanding RTO and RPO concepts and business impact analysis - Translating business requirements into resilient recovery architectures
Monitoring, Testing and Troubleshooting	- Setting up alerts for replication lag - Resolving third-party backup integration problems - Non-disruptive recovery testing - Diagnosing network, storage and replication failures - Troubleshooting permission issues and misconfigured DR environments - Documenting runbooks for incident response - Network segmentation for BCDR environments
Replication and Failover Architecture	- Failover readiness validation - Asynchronous replication planning - Synchronous replication across sites - Recovery site capacity management

Security and Hardening

- RBAC implementation for disaster recovery
- Security best practices for replication
- Designing secure BCDR environments
- Approval policies configuration

>> Nutanix NCP-BC-7.5日本語版対策ガイド <<

更新するNCP-BC-7.5日本語版対策ガイド試験-試験の準備方法-ハイパスレートのNCP-BC-7.5日本語版サンプル

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Business Continuity (NCP-BC) 7.5 認定 NCP-BC-7.5 試験問題 (Q91-Q96):

質問 #91

An administrator configures disaster recovery between an on-premises AZ and a Nutanix Cloud AZ. After enabling DR and assigning protection policies to several VMs with volume groups, the administrator initiates failover and notices the VMs do not have their volume groups attached. Investigation reveals:

- * The clusters are successfully paired in Prism Central.
- * Protection policies and replication schedules are configured correctly.
- * Recovery plan validation completes successfully.
- * Required firewall ports between sites are confirmed open.
- * Management IP addresses are reachable in both directions.

Despite this, the administrator observes the volume groups are still not attached. Which network-related prerequisite is most likely misconfigured?

- A. The recovery plan has not been validated.
- **B. The clusters do not have a Data Services IP addresses configured.**
- C. Nearsync replication does not support volume groups.
- D. The hypervisor management interfaces are not on the same subnet.

正解: B

解説:

Nutanix Volume Groups (VGs) provide block-level storage to virtual machines, often used for high-performance databases or shared storage clusters. Unlike standard vDisks, which are managed directly as part of the VM's hardware definition, VGs are presented as iSCSI targets. In a Disaster Recovery scenario, when a VM is recovered at a new site, it must be able to "find" and re-attach these Volume Groups to resume operation.

For this attachment to succeed, especially across different clusters or into a Nutanix Cloud AZ, both the source and recovery clusters must have a "Data Services IP Address" configured. The Data Services IP acts as the cluster-wide iSCSI target portal. When a VM fails over, the Nutanix orchestration engine uses this IP to coordinate the iSCSI login and mapping of the Volume Group to the guest OS. If this IP is missing on either cluster, the internal iSCSI redirection and handoff mechanisms will fail, even if the general management networking and Protection Policies are perfectly healthy. This is a common "Day 1" configuration error because management connectivity (Prism) works without a Data Services IP, but block-level services like VGs and certain NGT features strictly require it. Verifying and configuring the Data Services IP at both availability zones is the primary fix for Volume Group attachment failures during DR failover.

質問 #92

An administrator finds replications for Marketing VMs are failing to replicate. After doing some digging the administrator was able to find the following:

- * Connectivity was confirmed on ports 2020 and 2009 between the clusters
- * All other VMs are replicating successfully
- * Cluster wide storage has plenty of remaining space

* No firewall exists between the sites

* Marketing VMs are running Windows, successful VMs are running Linux

What could be causing the Marketing VMs to fail replications?

- A. Marketing VMs are replicating using Async instead of NearSync.
- B. Marketing VMs are replicating to a container with zero free space.
- **C. Linux VMs are set up with a container mapping on the remote site.**
- D. Linux VMs are replicating using Async instead of NearSync.

正解: C

解説:

In a complex BCDR environment, replication failures that affect only a specific subset of virtual machines- while others on the same cluster succeed-usually point to a configuration mismatch rather than a general network or storage issue. Since the ports (2009 and 2020) are confirmed open and storage is available, the transport layer is functional. The fact that Linux VMs are succeeding while Windows (Marketing) VMs are failing suggests that the two groups may be mapped to different destination storage containers. In Nutanix replication, if a container mapping is explicitly set for one set of entities (the Linux VMs) but not for another (the Marketing VMs), the second group might be defaulting to a destination container that is either missing, misconfigured, or has restricted permissions. This specific scenario implies that the successful Linux VMs are benefiting from a correctly configured container mapping on the remote site, whereas the Marketing VMs are likely attempting to replicate to a location where mapping is invalid or non-existent. Troubleshooting this requires an administrator to verify the Prism Central container mapping settings to ensure that the storage targets for all protected categories are reachable and correctly associated with the destination storage pool.

質問 # 93

After a failover and stabilization of workloads at the recovery AZ, an administrator removes several VMs from the protection policy because they are no longer required. Which action should be performed as part of post-failover cleanup to prevent unnecessary storage consumption?

- A. Recreate the recovery plan.
- **B. Reconfigure the replication schedule.**
- C. Disable Nearsync replication.
- D. Delete the associated recovery points.

正解: B

解説:

Post-failover cleanup is a vital operational step to ensure that the environment remains optimized and that resources are not being wasted on workloads that are no longer part of the production environment. When virtual machines are removed from a Protection Policy after a failover, the orchestration engine stops creating new recovery points for them; however, the existing schedule metadata and historical snapshots may still consume space on both the primary and recovery clusters. Reconfiguring the replication schedule (Option B) is the specific task that refreshes the policy's state and forces the system to re-evaluate the storage requirements for the remaining entities. This action ensures that the background cleanup processes (managed by Cerebro and Curator) can properly identify and purge the snapshots associated with the removed VMs once their retention period has passed. Failing to reconfigure the schedule or the associated protection policy can leave "orphaned" snapshots in the storage tier, leading to a steady increase in storage utilization over time. By reconfiguring the schedule, the administrator confirms the new steady-state of the DR environment, ensuring that storage is only consumed by the active, required workloads.

質問 # 94

An administrator has been tasked with configuring a Nutanix replication solution that provides an RPO of zero. Which solution should the administrator choose?

- A. Cloud Connect
- **B. Synchronous Replication**
- C. Async Replication
- D. Nearsync Replication

正解: B

解説:

The Recovery Point Objective (RPO) is a measure of how much data an organization can afford to lose during an outage. An RPO of zero means that absolutely no data loss is tolerated; every write performed at the primary site must be safely committed to the recovery site before the application receives a confirmation. In the Nutanix portfolio, Synchronous Replication (Option A) is the only technology that guarantees this level of data protection. It mirrors every write in real-time between two clusters, ensuring they are always in perfect synchronization. In contrast, Nearsync Replication (Option B) allows for very low RPOs (as low as 20 seconds to 1 minute), but it is still fundamentally an asynchronous process using lightweight snapshots, meaning some "data-in-flight" could be lost. Async Replication (Option C) typically involves RPOs of one hour or more and is used for less critical workloads. Cloud Connect (Option D) is a legacy feature for off-site backup and does not support zero-RPO requirements. Synchronous Replication is the "gold standard" for Tier-1, mission-critical applications where data integrity and zero loss are the primary business requirements, provided the network latency between sites is 5ms or less.

質問 #95

An administrator needs to provide leadership with a report showing the timeframe of each step during Recovery Plan failover testing. How should the administrator produce this report?

- A. Review the built-in execution report from the test failover results.
- B. Filter the Events log in Prism Central for Recovery Plan activity.
- C. Generate a custom report within Prism Central Intelligent Operations.
- D. Use ncli on a CVM to query Recovery Plan execution history.

正解: A

解説:

Validation is a core pillar of a robust Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery (BCDR) strategy. Nutanix provides built-in orchestration through Recovery Plans, which automate the failover process of virtual machines between sites. When a "Test Failover" is executed, the system performs all the necessary steps, such as booting VMs in an isolated network, applying network mappings, and executing any custom scripts.

To provide visibility into this process, Nutanix generates an automated execution report upon completion of any Recovery Plan task. This report provides a detailed chronological breakdown of every action performed by the orchestrator, including the exact start and end times for each stage (e.g., "Replication Check", "Power On", "IP Assignment"). This built-in reporting is superior to manual event log filtering because it aggregates all related activities into a single, digestible summary that specifically tracks the performance of the DR plan. For leadership and compliance teams, these execution reports serve as documented proof that the RTO (Recovery Time Objective) is achievable and that every orchestrated step was validated during the test window.

質問 #96

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