

NCP-DB최신버전덤프샘플다운인기자격증덤프공부자료



참고: ITDumpsKR에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 NCP-DB 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yCGhiqbG2xJDORmu2DbZLz0H5JzJWG>

만약ITDumpsKR선택여부에 대하여 망설이게 된다면 여러분은 우선 우리ITDumpsKR 사이트에서 제공하는Nutanix NCP-DB관련자료의 일부분 문제와 답 등 샘플을 무료로 다운받아 체험해볼 수 있습니다. 체험 후 우리의 ITDumpsKR에 신뢰감을 느끼게 됩니다. 우리ITDumpsKR는 여러분이 안전하게Nutanix NCP-DB시험을 패스할 수 있는 최고의 선택입니다. ITDumpsKR을 선택함으로써 여러분은 성공도 선택한것이라고 볼수 있습니다.

Nutanix NCP-DB 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe NDB Concepts: It defines database and NDB terminology. The topic also explains benefits and features of NDB.
주제 2	<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.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitor Alerts and Storage Usage Within an NDB Implementation: It is all about monitoring alerts and management of storage usage.
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution: This topic discusses how to deploy, configure, and NDB Instance.

>> NCP-DB최신버전 덤프샘플 다운 <<

NCP-DB Dump & NCP-DB유효한 최신덤프공부

여러분은 우선 우리 ITDumpsKR사이트에서 제공하는Nutanix인증NCP-DB시험덤프의 일부 문제와 답을 체험해보세요. 우리 ITDumpsKR를 선택해주신다면 우리는 최선을 다하여 여러분이 꼭 한번에 시험을 패스할 수 있도록 도와드리겠습니다.만약 여러분이 우리의 인증시험덤프를 보시고 시험이랑 틀려서 패스를 하지 못하였다면 우리는 무조건 덤프비용전부를 환불해드립니다.

최신 Nutanix Certified Professional (NCP) NCP-DB 무료샘플문제 (Q31-Q36):

질문 # 31

A database administrator wants to define initialization variables for different types of database engines and workloads, like OLTP and DW.

What type of profile would be used?

- A. Network
- B. Software Profile Version
- **C. Database Parameters**
- D. Compute

정답: C

설명:

The database parameters profile is used to define the initialization variables for different types of database engines and workloads, such as OLTP and DW. The database parameters profile allows the database administrator to customize the configuration settings for each database engine, such as Oracle, SQL Server, PostgreSQL, and MySQL. The database parameters profile can also be applied to different database operations, such as provisioning, cloning, and patching. The database parameters profile helps to optimize the performance and functionality of the databases according to the specific requirements and best practices of each database engine and workload.

The software profile version is used to define the software version and edition for each database engine, such as Oracle 19c Enterprise Edition or SQL Server 2019 Standard Edition. The software profile version is required for provisioning new databases and patching existing databases. The software profile version helps to ensure the compatibility and compliance of the databases with the supported software versions and editions.

The network profile is used to define the network configuration and security settings for the database server VMs and the databases, such as the IP address, subnet mask, gateway, DNS, firewall rules, and SSL certificates. The network profile is required for registering new database server VMs and provisioning new databases. The network profile helps to ensure the connectivity and protection of the database server VMs and the databases within the network environment.

The compute profile is used to define the compute resources and storage policies for the database server VMs and the databases, such as the CPU, memory, disk size, disk type, compression, deduplication, and replication factor. The compute profile is required for provisioning new databases and cloning existing databases. The compute profile helps to ensure the availability and efficiency of the database server VMs and the databases within the Nutanix cluster.

References:

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 4: Nutanix Era Configuration, Lesson 4.1: Nutanix Era Configuration, slides 6-9.

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 5: Nutanix Era Operations, Lesson 5.1: Nutanix Era Operations, slides 5-8, 11-12, 15-16.

질문 # 32

When doing an Era software upgrade for a Multi-Cluster enabled installation, which component is upgraded first?

- A. Era Sewer
- B. Database Server Agent
- C. Era Data Warehouse
- **D. Era Cluster Agent**

정답: D

설명:

According to the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) learning documents, when doing an Era software upgrade for a Multi-Cluster enabled installation, the Era Cluster Agent is upgraded first¹. This is the first component in a Nutanix Environment Upgrade cycle². The Era Cluster Agent is crucial for managing and monitoring the health of the Nutanix clusters¹. Please refer to the official Nutanix documentation and training materials for more detailed information¹.

질문 # 33

Which two security options are available when configuring an SMTP server for sending alert notifications via email? (Choose two.)

- **A. TLS**
- B. DKIM
- **C. SSL**
- D. S/MIME

정답: A,C

설명:

When configuring an SMTP server for sending alert notifications via email in NDB, the two security options available are SSL and TLS. These protocols encrypt the email communication between NDB and the SMTP server, ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of alert notifications. NDB supports both options to accommodate different SMTP server configurations, with TLS being the more modern standard and SSL as a legacy option.

Other options are not applicable:

* B. S/MIME: This is used for email content encryption, not SMTP server configuration.

* C. DKIM: This is a domain authentication method, not a security protocol for SMTP.

Thus, the verified answers are A and D, reflecting NDB's SMTP security features.

Official Nutanix Database Automation References

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 6: Monitoring and Alerts, Lesson 6.1: Configuring Alert Notifications.

* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 6: Optimize NDB Solutions, Objective 6.2: Manage Alerts (applicable to v6.10).

* Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: "Configuring SMTP for Alerts" section, listing SSL and TLS options.

질문 # 34

An administrator needs to perform patching on a MongoDB server cluster within an NDB environment.

How should the administrator accomplish this task?

- A. Perform a rolling upgrade, applying the patch to the secondary members first, followed by the primary member.
- B. Apply the patch to all nodes at once.
- C. Disable the replica set while patching.
- D. Perform a rolling upgrade, applying the patch to the primary member first, followed by the secondary members.

정답: A

설명:

The administrator should perform a rolling upgrade, applying the patch to the secondary members first, followed by the primary member, to accomplish the task of patching a MongoDB server cluster within an NDB environment. A rolling upgrade is a method of applying patches or updates to a cluster without downtime or interruption of service. The administrator can use the NDB patching feature to perform a rolling upgrade on a MongoDB server cluster, which consists of a primary member and one or more secondary members that form a replica set. The NDB patching feature allows the administrator to select the software profile version, the database parameters profile, and the network profile for the patching operation. The NDB patching feature also automates the steps of the rolling upgrade, such as:

* Step 1: The administrator initiates the patching operation on the NDB instance, and selects the MongoDB server cluster to be patched.

* Step 2: The NDB instance verifies the prerequisites and compatibility of the patching operation, and creates a pre-patch snapshot of the MongoDB server cluster.

* Step 3: The NDB instance applies the patch to the first secondary member of the MongoDB server cluster, and waits for the patching to complete successfully.

* Step 4: The NDB instance verifies the status and functionality of the patched secondary member, and repeats the patching process for the remaining secondary members of the MongoDB server cluster, one at a time.

* Step 5: The NDB instance performs a failover of the primary member to one of the patched secondary members, and applies the patch to the original primary member.

* Step 6: The NDB instance verifies the status and functionality of the patched primary member, and performs a failback of the primary member to the original primary member, if desired.

* Step 7: The NDB instance creates a post-patch snapshot of the MongoDB server cluster, and completes the patching operation.

Performing a rolling upgrade, applying the patch to the secondary members first, followed by the primary member, is the recommended and best practice method of patching a MongoDB server cluster within an NDB environment, as it ensures the high availability, consistency, and performance of the MongoDB server cluster and the databases.

Performing a rolling upgrade, applying the patch to the primary member first, followed by the secondary members, is not a valid or feasible method of patching a MongoDB server cluster within an NDB environment, as it would cause downtime, data loss, and inconsistency of the MongoDB server cluster and the databases. Applying the patch to the primary member first would disrupt the replication and synchronization of the MongoDB server cluster, and would require manual intervention and recovery steps to restore the MongoDB server cluster to a functional state.

Applying the patch to all nodes at once is not a valid or feasible method of patching a MongoDB server cluster within an NDB environment, as it would cause downtime, data loss, and inconsistency of the MongoDB server cluster and the databases. Applying

the patch to all nodes at once would require shutting down the entire MongoDB server cluster, and would expose the MongoDB server cluster and the databases to potential errors, failures, and corruption during the patching process.

Disabling the replica set while patching is not a valid or feasible method of patching a MongoDB server cluster within an NDB environment, as it would cause downtime, data loss, and inconsistency of the MongoDB server cluster and the databases. Disabling the replica set while patching would break the replication and synchronization of the MongoDB server cluster, and would require manual intervention and recovery steps to re-enable the replica set and restore the MongoDB server cluster to a functional state.

References:

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 5: Nutanix Era Operations, Lesson 5.1: Nutanix Era Operations, slides 11-12, 15-16.

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 5: Nutanix Era Operations, Lesson 5.3: Nutanix Era Patching, slides 5-9.

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 5: Nutanix Era Operations, Lesson 5.4: Nutanix Era Patching Lab, slides 5-10.

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation Training Course, Module 7: Nutanix Era Troubleshooting, Lesson 7.1: Nutanix Era Troubleshooting, slide 6.

질문 # 35

An administrator needs to patch an Oracle Database Server VM and must ensure Grid home is allocated sufficient storage space. At a minimum, how much space must be available for Grid home prior to completing this task?

- A. 15GB
- B. 20 GB
- C. 10GB
- D. 5 GB

정답: C

설명:

When patching an Oracle Database Server VM, it's important to ensure that there is sufficient storage space allocated for the Grid home. A minimum of 10GB space is required for this purpose to accommodate the patching process without storage constraints. References: Nutanix Database Automation documentation, particularly in the sections discussing Oracle database server VM management and patching requirements.

질문 # 36

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NCP-DB Dump: <https://www.itdumpskr.com/NCP-DB-exam.html>

- 실제 NCP-DB 시험덤프, NCP-DB 기출문제, 유효한 NCP-DB 덤프자료 □ > www.dumptop.com <은 □ NCP-DB □ 무료 다운로드를 받을 수 있는 최고의 사이트입니다NCP-DB합격보장 가능 덤프자료
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- [illegible]

BONUS!!! ITDumpsKR NCP-DB 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yCGh1hqbG2xJDORmu2DbZLz0H5JzJWG>