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Nutanix Certified Professional - Network and Security (NCP-NS) 7.5 Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Which statement is correct about cloning Application Security Policies?

- A. The system prevents saving the cloned policy if it has the same secured entities as the original.
- **B. The policy type can be changed while cloning a policy.**
- C. Only one policy can be cloned at a time.
- D. The default name of the cloned policy must be manually entered; the system does not provide a default.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This item is best solved by thinking like an operator in Prism Central: first identify whether the problem is design, control-plane state,

or policy logic, then pick the option tied to that layer. The correct response is B, meaning "The policy type can be changed while cloning a policy.". The winning option is the one tied to the native Nutanix object or control that governs the outcome described in the scenario. 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. 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 sounds plausible, but it does not align with the specific Flow policy object or precedence rule that controls this case. C sounds plausible, but it does not align with the specific Flow policy object or precedence rule that controls this case. For exam preparation, remember that Nutanix usually separates discovery from enforcement, routing from

NEW QUESTION # 66

Before creating a new Application Security Policy in Prism Central, what prerequisite must exist?

- A. The Network Controller must be deployed on each cluster in the policy's scope.
- B. A category key/value pair must be defined for use in the policy.
- C. Flow Network Security must be enabled on all registered clusters.
- **D. Targeted VMs must have category assignments.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This item is best solved by thinking like an operator in Prism Central: first identify whether the problem is design, control-plane state, or policy logic, then pick the option tied to that layer. The correct response is C, meaning "Targeted VMs must have category assignments.". The Network Controller supplies the control- plane services required for Flow Virtual Networking. Without it, Prism Central cannot build and manage overlays, gateways, and related virtual networking constructs consistently across the cluster. In lifecycle terms, Nutanix expects administrators to respect prerequisites, compatibility, and dependency order before enabling or upgrading Flow-related services. By contrast, A sounds plausible, but it does not align with the specific Flow policy object or precedence rule that controls this case. B 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 which Nutanix construct would have to change for the symptom or requirement to change. That mental.

NEW QUESTION # 67

An administrator has two user VPCs connected via a Transit VPC. Routing works for most subnets, but one overlay subnet cannot reach external networks. What is the most probable cause?

- A. DHCP configuration is disabled on the overlay subnet in the user VPC
- B. Floating IP not assigned to the gateway
- C. Incorrect ASN in the BGP configuration in the Transit VPC
- **D. Mismatch in ERP configuration in user and Transit VPC**

Answer: D

Explanation:

What makes this a strong certification question is that several answers look technically related, but only one aligns with the exact behavior of Flow networking or Flow security. The correct response is B, meaning "Mismatch in ERP configuration in user and Transit VPC". 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. Externally Routable Prefixes determine which overlay prefixes are advertised beyond the VPC. If the ERP does not cover the workload subnet, upstream devices never learn a valid return path, even when the local VPC appears healthy.

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.

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 addresses exposure of a single VM, not the broader routing or security behavior under discussion. Seen operationally, the correct response is the least disruptive and most deterministic.

NEW QUESTION # 68

An administrator needs to make a web server VM, which is inside a private VPC overlay subnet, accessible from the external network. The administrator assigns a Floating IP to the VM, but the service is still unreachable from the outside. What is a likely reason for this failure?

- A. The web server VM is not running the latest version of NGT.
- B. A Floating IP was assigned from a different external subnet than the one used by the VPC.
- C. The VM was not rebooted after the Floating IP was assigned.
- **D. The VPC has no default route configured to use the external subnet.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

What makes this a strong certification question is that several answers look technically related, but only one aligns with the exact behavior of Flow networking or Flow security. The correct response is B, meaning "The VPC has no default route configured to use the external subnet.". 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. 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. Notice that A addresses exposure of a single VM, not the broader routing or security behavior under discussion. C is a disruptive action and does not address the actual control-plane or policy requirement being tested. 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.

NEW QUESTION # 69

An administrator has configured a VPC with multiple overlay subnets and attached a VPN gateway using IPSec. After enabling Jumbo Frames on the physical network, VMs are still experiencing packet drops. What is the most likely reason?

- A. DHCP relay is misconfigured.
- B. Floating IP is missing on the VPN gateway.
- C. Jumbo frames are not supported on overlay subnets.
- **D. MTU on guest VMs exceeds recommended size for IPSec.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This item is best solved by thinking like an operator in Prism Central: first identify whether the problem is design, control-plane state, or policy logic, then pick the option tied to that layer. The correct response is A, meaning "MTU on guest VMs exceeds recommended size for IPSec.". 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. A VPN showing an "Up" state confirms tunnel establishment, but it does not guarantee end-to-end reachability. Actual traffic flow still depends on route advertisement or static routing, proper prefixes, and correct MTU considerations. 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. By contrast, B 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. For exam

NEW QUESTION # 70

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