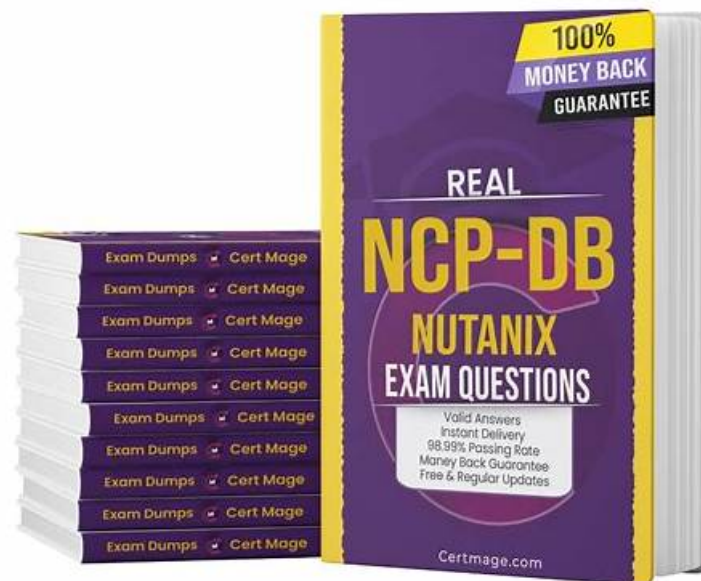# NCP-DB Latest Guide Files - New NCP-DB Dumps Free

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Nutanix NCP-DB Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Monitor Alerts and Storage Usage Within an NDB Implementation: It is all about monitoring alerts and management of storage usage.
Topic 2	• Operate and Maintain an NDB Environment: Application of procedural concepts to register database server, provision databases, and test and publish database patches. Additionally, the topic explains the right method to apply Linux OS patches. Lastly, it delves into databases and troubleshooting of NDB operations.
Topic 3	• Describe NDB Concepts: It defines database and NDB terminology. The topic also explains benefits and features of NDB.

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Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

NEW QUESTION # 100
A Linux OS is running a PostgreSQL instance that is managed by NDB. This instance is not working properly after a manual OS update, so an administrator has prepared a new Linux DB server VM that is ready to host the data from the broken DB.
Which action should the administrator perform to migrate data to the new DB server VM?

- A. Provision a new PostgreSQL instance from the Databases page.
- B. From The Machine policy, Authorize Database Sever VMs.
- C. Register the new DB Server VM in NDB.
- D. Follow the Provision a PostgreSQL Instance wizard.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In this scenario, a PostgreSQL instance managed by NDB on a Linux VM is malfunctioning after a manual OS update, and a new Linux DB server VM has been prepared to host the data. To migrate the data to the new VM, the administrator must integrate the new VM into NDB's management framework. The correct action is to register the new DB Server VM in NDB, which allows NDB to recognize and manage the VM as a database server. Once registered, the administrator can use NDB's features (e.g., cloning, restoring, or reprovisioning) to migrate the data from the broken instance to the new VM.
Here's why the other options are incorrect:
* A. Provision a new PostgreSQL instance from the Databases page: This creates a fresh instance without migrating existing data, losing the broken instance's data unless separately restored.
* B. From The Machine policy, Authorize Database Server VMs: Machine policies in NDB define rules for VM management, but authorizing VMs is not a direct migration action and assumes prior registration.
* C. Follow the Provision a PostgreSQL Instance wizard: Similar to A, this provisions a new instance rather than migrating data to an existing prepared VM.
Registering the new VM in NDB (via the "Database Server VMs" section) enables the administrator to associate it with the existing PostgreSQL instance's configuration and perform a data migration (e.g., using a snapshot or backup). This aligns with NDB's workflow for replacing a broken server. Thus, the verified answer is D.
Official Nutanix Database Automation References
* Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 3: Managing Database Instances, Lesson 3.3: Registering and Managing Database Server VMs.
* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 3: Manage NDB Solutions, Objective 3.2: Register and Manage DB Server VMs (applicable to v6.10).
* Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: "Registering a Database Server VM" section.

NEW QUESTION # 101
An administrator needs to capture the database transaction logs.
Which Time Machine operation does NDB use to satisfy this requirement?

- A. Log Flush
- B. Write-Ahead Logging
- C. Log Catch-up
- D. Snapshots

Answer: C

Explanation:
To capture database transaction logs in NDB, the Log Catch-up operation within the Time Machine is used.
Log Catch-up retrieves and applies transaction logs (e.g., PostgreSQL WAL, SQL Server logs) to a snapshot, ensuring the database can be restored to a specific point in time. This operation bridges gaps between snapshots by incorporating log data, maintaining a continuous recovery chain.
Other options are incorrect:
* A. Write-Ahead Logging: A database feature (e.g., in PostgreSQL), not an NDB Time Machine operation.
* B. Log Flush: Refers to writing logs to disk, not capturing them for recovery.
* D. Snapshots: Capture the database state but do not handle transaction logs specifically.
Thus, the verified answer is C, aligning with NDB's log management.
Official Nutanix Database Automation References

* Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 5: Data Protection and Recovery, Lesson 5.2: Managing Time Machines.
* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 5: Protect Databases Using NDB, Objective 5.2: Manage Time Machine Operations (applicable to v6. 10).
* Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: "Log Catch-up Operation" section.

NEW QUESTION # 102

Which Time Machine feature allows developers to automate the data refresh for their clones?

- A. Manual Backup
- B. Log Catchup
- C. update
- D. Schedule

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) learning documents, the Schedule feature of the Time Machine allows developers to automate the data refresh for their clones1. This feature eliminates the time-consuming, complex process of database clone/refresh, allowing admins to create database clones/refresh to any point in time in just a few minutes1. Please refer to the official Nutanix documentation and training materials for more detailed information2.

NEW QUESTION # 103

While restoring a PostgreSQL HA instance, an administrator notices that the restore of a standby node has failed. The primary node is ready to serve application traffic.
In what state does NDB leave the database?

- A. ONLINE
- B. RECOVERY PENDING
- C. OFFLINE
- D. PAKFIAL.READY

Answer: A

Explanation:
When restoring a PostgreSQL HA instance in NDB, if the standby node fails to restore but the primary node is successfully restored and ready to serve application traffic, NDB considers the database operational from the perspective of the primary node. In this scenario, NDB leaves the database in an "ONLINE" state, reflecting that the primary node is functional and capable of handling requests, even though the HA configuration is not fully intact due to the standby failure. The administrator would need to address the standby node separately (e.g., by re-provisioning or troubleshooting), but the database's state is determined by the primary node's readiness.
* Option A (PAKFIAL.READY) appears to be a typo and is not a valid NDB state.
* Option B (OFFLINE) is incorrect because the primary node is operational, so the database is not offline.
* Option C (ONLINE) is correct as it reflects the primary node's ability to serve traffic.
* Option D (RECOVERY PENDING) is incorrect because the primary node has completed recovery and is active, not pending.
This behavior aligns with NDB's focus on maintaining service availability where possible.
References
* Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 5: Configuring Time Machines, Section:
Restoring HA Instances
* Nutanix Support & Insights, Knowledge Base Article: "Handling Partial Restore Failures in PostgreSQL HA"
* Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 5: Protect Databases Using Time Machine

NEW QUESTION # 104

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

Answer: A

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 # 105

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