試験の準備方法-一番優秀なNCP-NS-7.5復習内容試験-有効的なNCP-NS-7.5リンクグローバル

NCP-NS-7.5試験に問題なく迅速に合格する方法 答えは、有効で優れたNCP-NS-7.5トレーニングガイドにあります。 既にNCP-NS-7.5トレーニング資料を用意しています。 これらは、保証対象のプロのNCP-NS-7.5実践資料です。 参考のために許容できる価格に加えて、3つのバージョンのすべてのNCP-NS-7.5試験資料は、10年以上にわたってこの分野の専門家によって編集されています。

Nutanix NCP-NS-7.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Configure Flow Virtual Networking	25%	- Configure virtual switches and MTU settings - Create and manage VPC and overlay networks • 1. Configure subnets and IP address management • 2. Set up connectivity options and routing - Manage external networks and transit connectivity • 1. Configure VPC external networks • 2. Implement transit VPC and inter-VPC communication

Topic 2: Configure Flow Network Security	30%	- Manage traffic filtering and isolation • 1. Configure service insertion and inspection • 2. Implement quarantine and isolation policies - Implement microsegmentation and security policies • 1. Create and manage security groups and policies • 2. Configure identity-based policies - Manage policy enforcement and monitoring
Topic 3: Troubleshoot Flow Network and Security	15%	- Troubleshoot security policy issues • 1. Resolve identity-based policy mapping errors • 2. Fix policy enforcement and blocking problems - Troubleshoot network connectivity issues • 1. Resolve external connectivity failures • 2. Diagnose VPC and overlay network problems
Topic 4: Manage Flow Operations and Monitoring	20%	- Monitor network traffic and application flows • 1. Configure alerts and notifications • 2. Analyze logs and flow records - Manage user roles and access control • 1. Configure role-based access for Flow management
Topic 5: Deploy and Upgrade Flow Environment	10%	- Prepare cluster for Flow deployment • 1. Verify prerequisites and configuration requirements - Perform upgrades and manage versions • 1. Validate post-upgrade functionality • 2. Determine upgrade order and paths

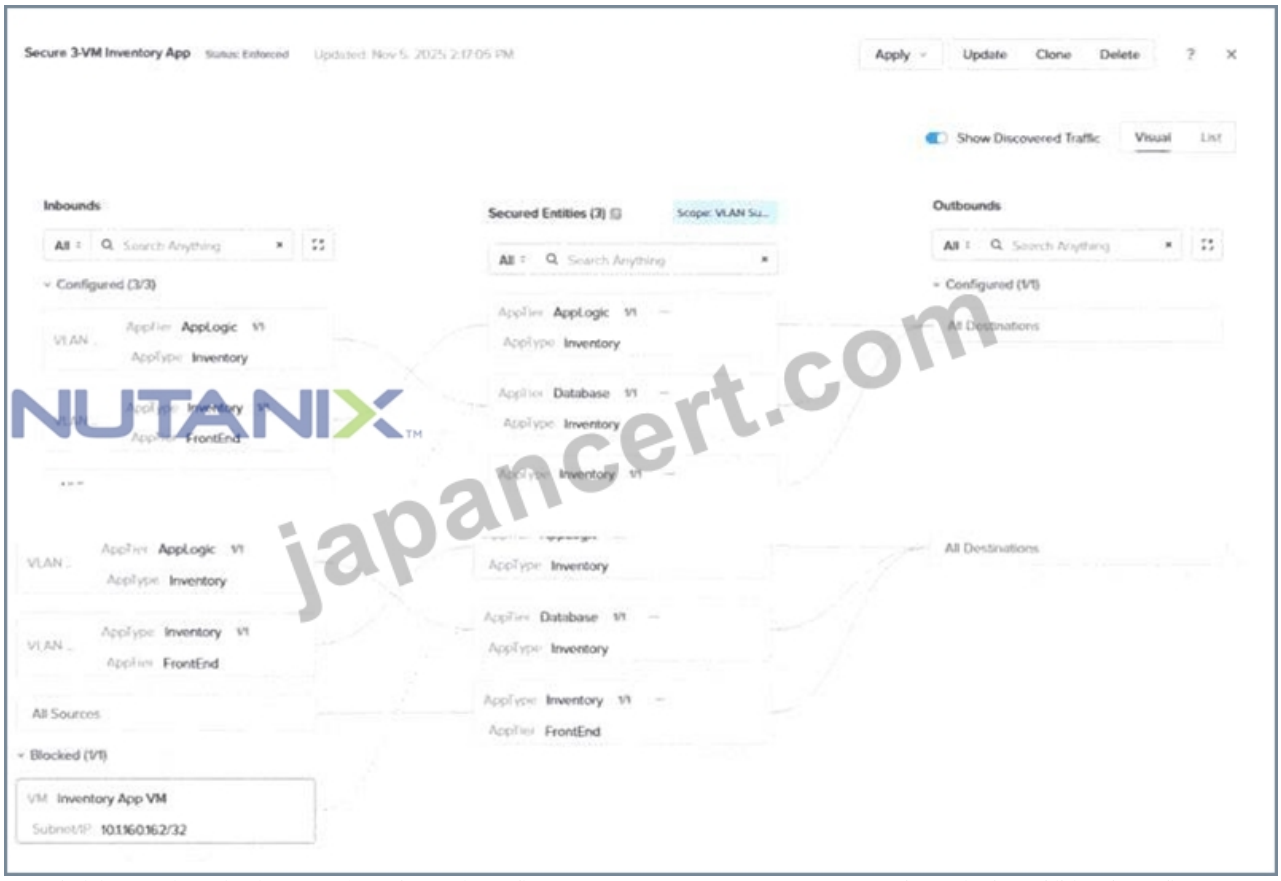
>> NCP-NS-7.5復習内容 <<

NCP-NS-7.5試験の準備方法｜更新するNCP-NS-7.5復習内容試験｜高品質なNutanix Certified Professional - Network and Security (NCP-NS) 7.5リンクグローバル

Japancertはきっとご存じしています。それは現在、市場上でNutanix のNCP-NS-7.5認定試験に合格する率が一番高いからです。あなたはうちのNutanixのNCP-NS-7.5問題集を購入する前に、一部分のフリーな試験問題と解答をダンロードして、試用してみることができます。ご利用によってで、うちのNutanixのNCP-NS-7.5問題集は正確性が高いです。NutanixのNCP-NS-7.5問題集を購入したら、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。

Nutanix Certified Professional - Network and Security (NCP-NS) 7.5 認定 NCP-NS-7.5 試験問題 (Q34-Q39):

質問 # 34
Refer to Exhibit:



An administrator is reviewing an enforced security policy "Secure 3-VM Inventory App", as shown in the exhibit. The policy's inbound rules are configured to allow traffic from specific sources to each tier of the application. The visualization shows one blocked traffic flow. Based on the information presented in the exhibit, which statement best describes this behavior?

- A. The Inventory App VM is being blocked from initiating a connection to the AppTier: Database category.
- B. The AppTier: FrontEnd and AppTier: AppLogic entities are on different subnets.
- C. The AppTier: Database category is being blocked from initiating a connection to the Inventory App VM.
- D. The security policy is blocking traffic because the Inventory App VM is using a port not allowed by the policy.

正解：C

解説：
From a Nutanix exam perspective, this question is really testing whether the administrator understands the control point that actually governs the behavior shown in the scenario. The correct response is C, meaning
"The AppTier: Database category is being blocked from initiating a connection to the Inventory App VM.".
The winning option is the one tied to the native Nutanix object or control that governs the outcome described in the scenario. From a troubleshooting standpoint, the validation path is policy scope first, then categories or identity mapping, then hitlog evidence, service definition, and finally policy precedence. 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. B 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 preparation, remember that Nutanix usually separates discovery from enforcement, routing from NAT, and access policy from identity mapping. Choosing the layer that truly owns the function is what leads to the right answer. A strong exam habit is to ask which Nutanix construct would have to change for.

質問 # 35
An administrator creates an Isolation Policy in Prism Central to prevent communication between the Prod and Staging environments. The policy is in Enforce mode... but VMs in the two environments can still communicate. Which configuration issue most likely explains why the Isolation Policy is not blocking the traffic?

- A. The Isolation Policy does not specify any services/ports, so no traffic is matched for enforcement.
- B. An Application Policy allows traffic between the same categories, overriding this policy.
- C. Isolation Policies restrict north-south communication when associated with a VPC gateway, not east- west traffic between categories.
- D. The Prod and Staging categories have not been assigned to the VMs, so the policy does not apply.

正解：B

解説：
A reliable method here is to translate the scenario into Nutanix terms-VPC routing, external connectivity, policy scope, identity mapping, or upgrade readiness-and then choose the answer that directly addresses that domain. The correct response is C, meaning "An Application Policy allows traffic between the same categories, overriding this policy.". Enforce mode is the stage where Flow stops acting like a discovery tool and starts behaving like a stateful control point. Traffic allowed by the policy continues normally, while traffic that does not match an allowed rule is denied according to policy logic. An Isolation Policy is built to stop communication between defined groups. Unlike an application policy, it is intended to create a hard boundary, making it the correct choice when the requirement is "no traffic between these entities." From a troubleshooting standpoint, the validation path is policy scope first, then categories or identity mapping, then hitlog evidence, service definition, and finally policy precedence. 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. B does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and.

質問 # 36
Which action allows an administrator to reuse a single existing policy in a different scope?

- A. Export
- B. Clone
- C. Place policy in Monitor mode
- D. Place policy in Enforce mode

正解：B

解説：
From a Nutanix exam perspective, this question is really testing whether the administrator understands the control point that actually governs the behavior shown in the scenario. The correct response is B, meaning "Clone". Monitor mode is designed for observation rather than enforcement. In Nutanix Flow, it discovers and visualizes matching traffic so an administrator can validate real application behavior before converting the policy to active enforcement. That is why the correct response focuses on visibility, not blocking. Enforce mode is the stage where Flow stops acting like a discovery tool and starts behaving like a stateful control point. Traffic allowed by the policy continues normally, while traffic that does not match an allowed rule is denied according to policy logic. 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. 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 does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one causing the outcome here..

質問 # 37
Refer to Exhibit:

An administrator is tasked with configuring an application policy for a two-tier public website with Web and DB components. The database servers need to communicate with each other for replication, but the web servers should not be able to communicate with each other. The administrator configures the policy... and sets it to Enforce mode. Later testing reveals that the web servers are able to communicate with each other. What should the administrator do to resolve this?

- A. Configure a VPC Network Policy to deny the traffic.
- B. Ensure the PubSite-Prod-Web servers are in different Subnets.
- C. Edit the PubSite-Prod-Web entity group's intra-tier rule.
- D. Create an isolation policy for the PubSite-Prod-Web entity group.

正解：C

解説：
A reliable method here is to translate the scenario into Nutanix terms-VPC routing, external connectivity, policy scope, identity mapping, or upgrade readiness-and then choose the answer that directly addresses that domain. The correct response is B, meaning "Edit the PubSite-Prod-Web entity group's intra-tier rule.".
Enforce mode is the stage where Flow stops acting like a discovery tool and starts behaving like a stateful control point. Traffic allowed by the policy continues normally, while traffic that does not match an allowed rule is denied according to policy logic. An Isolation Policy is built to stop communication between defined groups. Unlike an application policy, it is intended to create a hard boundary, making it the correct choice when the requirement is "no traffic between these entities." 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. Notice that 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 does not fit because it targets a different layer of the Nutanix networking and security stack than the one.

質問 # 38
A new multi-tier application is being deployed across several subnets in a Nutanix environment. The security team wants to create a Flow Network Security Policy to restrict traffic between the tiers, but the complete matrix of required network ports and protocols is not fully documented. Which strategy should the team employ first to accurately capture the necessary communication patterns without risking application outage?

- A. Create broad Security Policy to permit all TCP traffic between the tiers to ensure connectivity.
- B. Create an IPFIX export of all the application traffic and monitor all traffic for 48 hours.
- C. Apply a Security policy in Monitor mode to discover all traffic between the application tiers.
- D. Apply a Security Policy in Enforce mode adding the required flows as they appear in the flow logs.

正解：C

解説：
From a Nutanix exam perspective, this question is really testing whether the administrator understands the control point that actually governs the behavior shown in the scenario. The correct response is B, meaning
"Apply a Security policy in Monitor mode to discover all traffic between the application tiers.". Monitor mode is designed for observation rather than enforcement. In Nutanix Flow, it discovers and visualizes matching traffic so an administrator can validate real application behavior before converting the policy to active enforcement. That is why the correct response focuses on visibility, not blocking. Enforce mode is the stage where Flow stops acting like a discovery tool and starts behaving like a stateful control point. Traffic allowed by the policy continues normally, while traffic that does not match an allowed rule is denied according to policy logic. 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. 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 sounds plausible, but it does not align with the.

質問 # 39
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