Nutanix NCP-DB Mock Exam

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is used to temporarily store the transaction logs of the source database before they are copied to the log?

Options:

A- Database Agent
B- NDB Drive
C- Time Machine
D- NDB Profiles

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Database Agent is used to temporarily store the transaction logs of the source database before they are copied to the log. This is a critical component for ensuring data consistency and recovery in database operations. Reference:: Nutanix Database Automation documentation, focusing on database agents and their roles in transaction log management.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator needs to distribute NDB management plane components.

Which NDB HA VM needs to be deployed on the same L2 network?

Options:

A- NDB Agent
B- API Server
C- Repository VMs
D- HA Proxy VMs

Answer:

D

Explanation:

NDB High Availability (HA) is a feature that ensures the availability and reliability of the NDB management plane components, such as the API Server, the Repository VMs, and the NDB Agents. To enable NDB HA, you need to deploy at least three HA Proxy VMs on the same L2 network as the NDB Server VM. The HA Proxy VMs act as load balancers and health monitors for the NDB management plane components, and they also provide a single endpoint for accessing the NDB APIs and UI.Reference::

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB), Section 2 - Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution

Database (NCP-DB) Exam Blueprint Guide - Nutanix, Page 7, Objective 2.3

Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 2, Lesson 2.3 - NDB High Availability

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As administrator has been asked to add a database to a PostgreSQL instance already managed by NDB.

Which task should be performed?

Options:

A- Add a new database to a source DB.
B- Register a new DB VM to add the DB.
C- Provision a new DB server VM and add the new DB.
D- Update a database clone to add a new DB.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When an administrator is asked to add a database to a PostgreSQL instance already managed by NDB, the most appropriate task is to add a new database to the existing source database. In NDB, a PostgreSQL instance refers to a managed database server or cluster, and adding a new database involves creating it within the existing instance using NDB's database management capabilities. This can be done through the NDB GUI or CLI by selecting the source database and adding the new database, leveraging the current configuration and resources without requiring new VM provisioning.

Option A (Add a new database to a source DB) is correct as it directly addresses adding a database to an existing managed instance.

Option B (Register a new DB VM to add the DB) is incorrect because a new VM registration is unnecessary when the instance is already managed.

Option C (Provision a new DB server VM and add the new DB) is incorrect because provisioning a new VM is overkill for adding a database to an existing instance.

Option D (Update a database clone to add a new DB) is incorrect because clones are read-only copies, not suitable for adding new databases.

This approach ensures efficiency and leverages the existing NDB-managed infrastructure.

Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 4: Managing Database Engines, Section: Managing Databases in an Instance

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 4: Manage Database Engines

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator would like to leverage the Oracle restore feature within NDB for a RAC database.

Prior to the restoration operation, what must the administrator do?

Options:

A- Ensure the database is in a Down state.
B- Ensure the database is registered with NDB.
C- Ensure the database is in an Up state.

D- Ensure more than one node of the RAC is reachable.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To leverage the Oracle restore feature within Nutanix Database Service (NDB) for a Real Application Clusters (RAC) database, the administrator must ensure that the database is registered with NDB prior to initiating the restoration operation. Registration allows NDB to recognize the RAC database, manage its metadata, and perform operations like restore using Time Machine snapshots or backups. Without registration, NDB cannot access the necessary configuration details or protection data, rendering the restore feature unavailable.

Option A (Ensure the database is in a Down state) is incorrect because the database state (Up or Down) is not a prerequisite for initiating a restore; the process handles state transitions.

Option B (Ensure the database is registered with NDB) is correct as registration is the foundational requirement for NDB to manage and restore the RAC database.

Option C (Ensure the database is in an Up state) is incorrect because an Up state is not required; restore can proceed regardless of the current state.

Option D (Ensure more than one node of the RAC is reachable) is incorrect because while RAC node availability is important for HA, it is not a mandatory prerequisite for the restore operation itself.

This ensures the restore process can proceed with the necessary NDB oversight.

Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 5: Configuring Time Machines, Section: Restoring RAC Databases

Nutanix Support & Insights, Knowledge Base Article: 'Preparing Oracle RAC for Restore in NDB'

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 5: Protect Databases Using Time Machine

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

While adding Time Machine data access to a Nutanix cluster, when is a storage container mapping needed

Options:

A- When the source database and NDB Server containers are different.
B- When the source database and NDB VM are on the same container.
C- When the source and destination database containers are different.
D- When the source database and NDB provisioning container are the same.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Time Machine data access is a feature of Nutanix Database Service (NDB) that allows you to access a point-in-time snapshot of a database without restoring it. To use this feature, you need to create a Data Access Management (DAM) policy that defines the access mode, the source database, the destination cluster, and the storage container mapping. The storage container mapping is needed when the source database and the NDB Server containers are different, because NDB needs to know where to store the metadata and the clone of the source database. If the source database and the NDB Server containers are the same, then NDB will use the same container for both the metadata and the clone.Reference::

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB), Section 5 - Protect NDB-managed Databases Using Time Machine

Database (NCP-DB) Exam Blueprint Guide - Nutanix, Page 9, Objective 5.6

Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 4, Lesson 4.2 - Data Access Management

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator needs to deploy a database resilient cluster engine across three clusters. Which database engine can be used for this scenario?

Options:

A- MariaDB
B- MysQL
C- PostgreSQL

D- Oracle

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To deploy a database resilient cluster engine across three Nutanix clusters, the database engine must support high availability (HA) and distributed deployment capabilities that NDB can manage across multiple clusters. PostgreSQL is the only database engine listed that NDB supports for a resilient cluster deployment across multiple clusters. NDB's HA features for PostgreSQL include automated failover, replication, and data consistency across geographically distributed clusters, making it suitable for a three-cluster scenario. This is achieved through PostgreSQL's built-in streaming replication and NDB's orchestration of HA policies.

Other options are not supported for this use case in NDB:

A . MariaDB: While MariaDB supports replication, NDB does not currently provide multi-cluster HA or resilient cluster deployment for MariaDB.

B . MySQL: Similar to MariaDB, MySQL lacks native multi-cluster HA support within NDB's framework.

D . Oracle: Oracle databases can be managed by NDB, but multi-cluster resilient deployments are not natively supported; Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) requires specific configurations beyond NDB's standard capabilities.

Thus, the verified answer is C, as PostgreSQL aligns with NDB's multi-cluster resilience features.

Official Nutanix Database Automation Reference:

Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 4: High Availability and Disaster Recovery, Lesson 4.2: Configuring Multi-Cluster HA.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 4: Troubleshoot NDB Solutions, Objective 4.3: Configure HA Across Clusters (applicable to v6.10).

Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: 'Supported Database Engines for HA' section, highlighting PostgreSQL multi-cluster support.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator has been asked to provision a new Oracle single instance database, but cannot proceed with the first step of the wizard. Which statement best describes the current situation?

Options:

A- Time Machine is not configured.
B- Software profile is missing.
C- No remote clusters are configured.
D- A snapshot must be taken on the original DB.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When an administrator cannot proceed with the first step of the wizard to provision a new Oracle single instance database in NDB, the most likely reason is that a software profile for Oracle is missing. NDB requires a software profile (which defines the database version, patches, and configuration) to provision a database instance. Without a profile created from a Reference: VM or uploaded manually, the wizard cannot proceed, as it relies on this profile to configure the instance correctly.

Option A (Time Machine is not configured) is incorrect because Time Machine is optional for backups and not required for initial provisioning.

Option B (Software profile is missing) is correct as it is a mandatory prerequisite for provisioning any database instance.

Option C (No remote clusters are configured) is incorrect because remote clusters are relevant for multi-cluster setups, not single instance provisioning.

Option D (A snapshot must be taken on the original DB) is incorrect because snapshots are for protection, not a prerequisite for provisioning.

The administrator must create or import a software profile to resolve this issue.

Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 4: Managing Software Profiles, Section: Provisioning Databases

Nutanix Support & Insights, Knowledge Base Article: 'Troubleshooting Provisioning Failures in NDB'

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 4: Manage

Database Software Profiles

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can NDB updates be downloaded for a dark site?

Options:

A- Download the upgrade bundle from the Nutanix Support portal and manually upload it to the NDB server.
B- Go into the Administrator > Maintenance section in NDB and download the most recent version.
C- Change the network that NDB is hosted on so it has access to https://download.nutanix.com.
D- Download the upgrade bundle from the Nutanix support Portal and upload it to Prism Element > Images

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A 'dark site' refers to an environment with no internet connectivity, requiring manual processes for software updates. For Nutanix Database Service (NDB) in such a setup, updates cannot be downloaded automatically from the internet. The correct procedure is to:

Download the upgrade bundle: Access the Nutanix Support Portal from a system with internet access and download the NDB upgrade bundle specific to the version (e.g., v6.10 or later).

Manually upload it to the NDB server: Transfer the bundle to the NDB server (e.g., via SCP or USB) and upload it through the NDB interface under the 'Software Updates' or 'Maintenance' section.

Other options are incorrect in a dark site context:

B: The 'Administrator > Maintenance' section allows initiating updates, but it cannot download files without internet access.

C: Changing the network to access https://download.nutanix.com defeats the dark site's isolation and is impractical.

D: Uploading to Prism Element > Images is for VM images or other Prism-specific content, not

NDB software updates.

Thus, the verified answer is A, aligning with Nutanix's documented process for dark site updates.

Official Nutanix Database Automation Reference:

Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 2: Deploying and Configuring an NDB Solution, Lesson 2.4: Updating NDB in Dark Sites.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 2: Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution, Objective 2.3: Perform NDB Updates (applicable to v6.10).

Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: 'Updating NDB in a Dark Site Environment' section.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why would an administrator want to publish a software profile update for Microsoft SQL Server that is created in NDB?

Options:

A- When published, all NDB users will be able to use that updated software profile to patch the database software on their VMs.
B- Publishing the software profile update allows you to use that updated software profile to patch the database on the software profile.
C- When published, the software profile will deprecate older software profiles.
D- Publishing the profile stalls the database software patching process.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In NDB, publishing a software profile update for Microsoft SQL Server makes it available for broader use within the NDB environment. When an administrator creates and publishes an updated software profile (e.g., with a new SQL Server patch or version), this action allows all authorized NDB users to leverage that profile to patch or update the database software on their managed VMs. This is a key feature of NDB's software profile management, enabling centralized

control and distribution of standardized database configurations.

Option A is correct because publishing a profile democratizes access, allowing all users to apply the update to their database VMs, aligning with NDB's collaborative administration model.

Option B is incorrect because it suggests the profile patches itself, which is not the intent; publishing enables usage, not self-application.

Option C is incorrect because publishing does not automatically deprecate older profiles; deprecation is a separate administrative decision.

Option D is incorrect because publishing facilitates patching, not stalls it.

This process enhances efficiency and consistency in managing SQL Server updates across an organization.

Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 4: Managing Software Profiles, Section: Creating and Publishing Software Profiles

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Blueprint, Section 4: Manage Database Software Profiles

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is tasked with auditing NDB SLAs. What data will the administrator be reviewing?

Options:

A- Snapshot schedules
B- Clone Management
C- Data retention policies
D- Recovery Time Objective

Answer:

C

Explanation:

NDB SLAs are service level agreements that define the data protection and recovery objectives

for NDB-managed databases. NDB SLAs consist of data retention policies that specify how long the snapshots and log backups of a database are kept in the Time Machine. Data retention policies can be customized to meet different business and compliance requirements, such as daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly retention periods. NDB SLAs also determine the frequency and schedule of the snapshots and log backups, as well as the storage location and replication options. An administrator who is tasked with auditing NDB SLAs will be reviewing the data retention policies of each database and Time Machine, as well as the snapshot and log backup history and status. The administrator will also be able to monitor the storage usage and performance of the NDB SLAs, and modify or delete the SLAs as needed. The other options are not part of the NDB SLAs, but rather separate features or concepts of NDB. Snapshot schedules are the intervals at which NDB takes snapshots of the databases, which are determined by the SLAs. Clone management is the process of creating, refreshing, or deleting database clones from the Time Machine. Recovery time objective (RTO) is the maximum acceptable time for restoring a database after a failure, which is influenced by the SLAs, but not defined by them.Reference::

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5, Section 5 - Protect NDB-managed Databases Using Time Machine, Objective 5.1: Create, delete, and modify SLA retention policies

Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) Course, Module 4: Nutanix Database Service (NDB) Data Protection, Lesson 4.1: Data Protection Overview, Topic: SLA Concepts

Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 6: SLAs, Section: SLA Overview