



Nutanix NCP-DB Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator needs to create a software profile.

What should the administrator do first on the VM that will be used as a template for this task?

Options:

- A- Register the DB server with NDB.
- B- Configure SELinux on the DB server.
- C- Upload the VM QCOW2 disk to the image service in Prism Central.
- D- Download and Run the Prerequisites Script.

Answer:

A

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows a 'Configure Active Directory Access' dialog box. It contains the following fields and values:

- Configuration Name:** [Empty]
- Domain:** [Empty]
- Primary URL:** ldap
- Secondary URL:** IP Address - x.x.x.x
- Service Account Username:** administrator
- Service Account Password:** [Masked with dots]

At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Verify' (with a checkmark icon), 'Cancel', and 'Save'.

An administrator has configured unencrypted Active Directory access as shown in the exhibit.

Which port should be allowed through the firewall to ensure NDB can communicate with Active Directory?

Options:

- A- 389
- B- 636
- C- 2009
- D- 9440

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the configuration of unencrypted Active Directory (AD) access in NDB, with the 'Primary URL' set to ldap:// (indicating LDAP rather than LDAPS). Unencrypted LDAP communication uses port 389 by default. For NDB to communicate with Active Directory, this port must be allowed through the firewall to enable the NDB server to perform authentication and directory lookups using the specified service account (e.g., administrator).

Other options are incorrect in this context:

B . 636: This is the default port for LDAPS (LDAP over SSL/TLS), which is encrypted and not applicable since the configuration uses unencrypted LDAP.

C . 2009: This is not a standard port for LDAP or AD communication and is unrelated to NDB's AD integration.

D . 9440: This is associated with Prism Element's HTTPS management interface, not AD access.

Thus, the verified answer is A. 389, ensuring unencrypted LDAP communication between NDB and Active Directory.

Official Nutanix Database Automation Reference:

Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 2: Deploying and Configuring an NDB Solution, Lesson 2.5: Configuring Active Directory Integration.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 2: Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution, Objective 2.4: Configure AD Access (applicable to v6.10).

Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: 'Active Directory Integration' section, detailing LDAP port requirements.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator wants to migrate an existing MSSQL Server database to NDB.

How should the administrator complete this migration?

Options:

- A- Use Nutanix Move to migrate the database server VM.
- B- Provision a new database server VM and database then migrate the data.
- C- Create a new database server VM and database then register it with NDB.
- D- Backup your database VM and import it into Nutanix.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To migrate an existing Microsoft SQL Server (MSSQL) database to NDB, the recommended approach is to:

Provision a new database server VM and database: Use the NDB interface to provision a new VM and configure an MSSQL database instance on the Nutanix platform. This leverages NDB's automated provisioning capabilities to ensure compatibility with Nutanix infrastructure.

Migrate the data: Transfer the data from the existing MSSQL database to the newly provisioned database. This can be achieved using native MSSQL tools (e.g., backup/restore, log shipping, or replication) or NDB's data migration features, such as cloning or restoring from a backup, depending on the source environment.

Other options are incorrect or incomplete:

A . Use Nutanix Move to migrate the database server VM: Nutanix Move is designed for VM migration between platforms, not for database-specific migrations within NDB, which requires data migration to a new instance.

C . Create a new database server VM and database then register it with NDB: Registering an existing VM with NDB does not handle data migration from the source MSSQL database.

D . Backup your database VM and import it into Nutanix: Backing up the entire VM and importing it does not integrate the database with NDB's management framework, and data migration would still be required separately.

Thus, the verified answer is B, providing a structured migration process tailored to NDB's capabilities.

Official Nutanix Database Automation Reference:

Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 3: Managing Database Instances, Lesson 3.5: Migrating Databases to NDB.

Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5 Knowledge Objectives, Section 3: Manage NDB Solutions, Objective 3.4: Migrate Databases (applicable to v6.10).

Nutanix NDB Administration Guide: 'Migrating MSSQL Databases to NDB' section, outlining provisioning and data migration steps.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the minimum frequency in minutes configurable for NDB Log Catch-up operation?

Options:

- A- 10
- B- 15
- C- 60
- D- 120

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The minimum frequency configurable for the NDB Log Catch-up operation is 15 minutes. This setting determines how frequently the log catch-up process runs, which is crucial for maintaining data integrity and ensuring up-to-date database states. Reference:: Nutanix Database Automation documentation, focusing on log management and catch-up operation settings.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator was asked to change the snapshot schedule for a given database. The administrator discovered that the time machine is in a paused state.

How should the administrator change the schedule?

Options:

- A- Select the Time Machine; under Action select Update and define an appropriate schedule.
- B- Clone the Time Machine and define an appropriate schedule for the clone.
- C- Select Time Machine: Under actions Resume the Time Machine and then Update to define an appropriate schedule.
- D- Clone the database and define an appropriate schedule for the clone.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

[According to the Nutanix Database Automation \(NCP-DB\) learning documents, an administrator can change the snapshot schedule for a given database by selecting the Time Machine, then under Action, select Update and define an appropriate schedule¹. This is because the Time Machine in Nutanix Era allows you to specify the number of backups or snapshots the time machine should take, the time of day it takes those snapshots, and the day of the week it takes weekly or monthly backups¹. These options help you build a complete schedule of time machine capture operations¹. Even if the Time Machine is in a paused state, the administrator can still update the schedule¹. Cloning the Time Machine or the database is not necessary for changing the snapshot schedule¹.](#)

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator needs to restore databases provisioned with a shared disk configuration on Windows Storage Spaces. What happens when NDB runs the restore operation?

Options:

- A- NDB restores the disk that are associated with the database.
- B- NDB copies the DB files to be restored to the source volume.
- C- NDB replaces the source volume with the snapshot volume.

D- NDB performs Tail Log backup to backup any remaining logs.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When an administrator needs to restore databases provisioned with a shared disk configuration on Windows Storage Spaces in Nutanix Database Service (NDB), the restore operation focuses on the disks associated with the database. Windows Storage Spaces provides a virtualized storage layer, and NDB manages the restoration by reverting or recovering the specific disks that host the database files and logs. This ensures that the database is restored to its previous state using the snapshot or backup data, while preserving the shared disk configuration integrity. NDB does not replace the source volume or perform additional operations like tail log backups unless explicitly configured.

Option A (NDB restores the disk that are associated with the database) is correct as it accurately describes NDB's restore behavior for shared disk setups.

Option B (NDB copies the DB files to be restored to the source volume) is incorrect because NDB restores the entire disk state, not just copying files to the source.

Option C (NDB replaces the source volume with the snapshot volume) is incorrect because NDB restores data to the existing volume, not replacing it entirely.

Option D (NDB performs Tail Log backup to backup any remaining logs) is incorrect because tail log backups are not automatically part of the restore process unless specified for point-in-time recovery.

This approach ensures compatibility with Windows Storage Spaces configurations.

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

Nutanix Support & Insights, Knowledge Base Article: 'Restoring Windows Storage Spaces in NDB'

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

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A database is de-registered without removing the associated Time Machine. What is the status of the Time Machine?

Options:

- A- Ready
- B- Frozen
- C- Paused
- D- Active

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When a database is de-registered from NDB without removing the associated Time Machine, the Time Machine enters a 'Frozen' state. In this state, the Time Machine retains all existing snapshots and protection data but ceases to perform new snapshot captures or log catch-up operations. This allows the administrator to preserve the historical data for potential future use (e.g., auditing or recovery) while halting active management. The Frozen state prevents further modifications until the database is re-registered or the Time Machine is explicitly deleted.

Option A (Ready) is incorrect because 'Ready' implies the Time Machine is active and prepared for new operations, which is not the case post-de-registration.

Option B (Frozen) is correct as it reflects the paused protection state after de-registration without removal.

Option C (Paused) is incorrect because 'Paused' is not a formal Time Machine state in NDB; 'Frozen' is the specific term.

Option D (Active) is incorrect because the Time Machine cannot remain active without an associated registered database.

This state provides flexibility for data retention without ongoing resource use.

Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 5: Configuring Time Machines, Section: Managing Time Machine States

Nutanix Support & Insights, Knowledge Base Article: 'Understanding Time Machine States After De-registration'

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

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