Vendor: Nutanix

Exam Code: NCP-DB-6.10

Exam Name: Nutanix Certified Professional - Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.10

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
What does an NDB compute profile contain?

A. vCPUs, cores per vCPU, and the amount of memory for the database server VM.
B. Windows domain name (FQDN), domain user, and password.
C. VLAN that the new database server VM will use.
D. An image of the database and operating system generated from the registered database server VM.

Answer: A
Explanation:
An NDB compute profile defines the CPU and memory resources for the database server VMs that are provisioned using NDB. It does not include any information about the network, domain, or software of the database server VMs. Those are specified in separate profiles, such as network profile, domain profile, and software profile.

QUESTION 2
An administrator enables NDB Multi-Cluster on Cluster A. Cluster B is then registered with NDB. What are the different NDB Service VMs present in each Nutanix cluster?

A. Cluster A: 1 NDB Server
Cluster B: 1 NDB Agent
B. Cluster A: 1 NDB Agent
Cluster B: 1 NDB Server, 1 NDB Agent
C. Cluster A: 1 NDB Server, 1 NDB Agent
Cluster B: 1 NDB Agent
D. Cluster A: 1 NDB Agent
Cluster B: 1 NDB Server

Answer: C
Explanation:
NDB Multi-Cluster is a feature that allows multiple Nutanix clusters to share a common NDB service for database management and automation. NDB service consists of two components: NDB Server and NDB Agent. NDB Server is the central component that provides the web UI, REST API, and database orchestration logic. NDB Agent is the component that runs on each Nutanix cluster and communicates with the NDB Server to perform database operations. When NDB Multi-Cluster is enabled on Cluster A, it becomes the primary cluster that hosts the NDB Server VM. Cluster B, which is registered with NDB, becomes a secondary cluster that hosts only the NDB Agent VM. Therefore, Cluster A has both NDB Server and NDB Agent, while Cluster B has only NDB Agent. This configuration allows Cluster B to leverage the NDB service running on Cluster A for database management and automation.

QUESTION 3
What is the first step to install NDB on a Nutanix AHV cluster?

A. NDB is offered as a SaaS service and doesn't require any installations.
B. Download the QCOW2 image file of NDB and upload it to Prism Element.
C. Run LCM update to get the latest version of NDB.
D. Open Prism Central and enable the NDB VM in the settings menu.

Answer: B
Explanation:

To install NDB on a Nutanix AHV cluster, you need to download the QCOW2 image file of NDB from the Nutanix Support Portal and upload it to Prism Element. This image file contains the NDB software and the CentOS operating system. After uploading the image, you need to create a VM from the image and configure the network settings. Then, you need to register the NDB VM with Prism Central and enable the NDB service in the settings menu.

QUESTION 4
An administrator needs to take multiple snapshots per day and retain them for one week. How should the administrator define and schedule the SLA?

A. - Daily snapshot retention: 7 days
   - Daily snapshot at: 2
B. - Weekly snapshot retention: 1 week
   - Daily Snapshot at: 2
C. - Weekly snapshot retention: 1 week
   - Snapshots per Day: 2
D. - Daily snapshot retention: 7 days
   - Snapshots per Day: 2

Answer: D
Explanation:
It matches the requirement of taking multiple snapshots per day and retaining them for one week.

QUESTION 5
A customer has NDB configured to create snapshots of their production databases every 4 hours. A developer requires a copy of the current production data at 7:00am of each day. What is the most efficient way to meet this requirement?

A. Authorize the developer in RBAC to create clones as required.
B. Run a script which creates a clone from the latest snapshot at 7:00am.
C. Configure Time Machine to create a clone from a daily snapshot at 7:00am.
D. Configure a done with a daily Data Refresh Schedule at 7:00am.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Time Machine is a feature of Nutanix Era that allows you to create and manage snapshots of your databases. You can use Time Machine to create clones from any snapshot, either manually or automatically. You can also configure Time Machine to create clones from snapshots based on a schedule, such as daily, weekly, or monthly. This way, you can ensure that your clones are always up to date with the latest data from your production databases. In this scenario, the most efficient way to meet the developer's requirement is to configure Time Machine to create a clone from a daily snapshot at 7:00am. This will save the developer's time and effort, as well as reduce the storage consumption by using the existing snapshots.

QUESTION 6
An administrator needs to perform LCM upgrades on an AHV cluster registered with NDB. The cluster hosts NDB-provisioned database server VMs that are part of a database server cluster. What should the administrator do to allow the DB Server VMs to stay available while the cluster is being upgraded?

A. Update Nutanix Cluster

B. Set VM-Host Affinity
C. Remove Nutanix Cluster
D. Unset VM-Host Affinity

Answer: B
Explanation:
The correct answer is B because setting VM-Host affinity ensures that the DB Server VMs are not migrated to another host during the LCM upgrade process. This way, the DB Server VMs can continue to serve the database requests without interruption. Option A is incorrect because updating the Nutanix cluster does not prevent the DB Server VMs from being moved to another host. Option C is incorrect because removing the Nutanix cluster from NDB will make the DB Server VMs unmanaged by NDB and lose the benefits of NDB features. Option D is incorrect because unsetting VM-Host affinity will allow the DB Server VMs to be migrated to another host during the LCM upgrade process, which may cause downtime or performance degradation.

QUESTION 7
The NDB user interface can display which language option?

A. Korean
B. Japanese
C. French
D. German

Answer: B
Explanation:
The NDB user interface supports multiple languages, including English, Chinese, and Japanese. You can change the language pReference: in the NDB settings page. The NDB user interface does not support Korean, French, or German languages at this time.

QUESTION 8
A database administrator wants to define initialization variables for different types of database engines and workloads, like OLTP and DW.
What type of profile would be used?

A. Software Profile Version
B. Network
C. Compute
D. Database Parameters

Answer: D
Explanation:
The database parameters profile is used to define the initialization variables for different types of database engines and workloads, such as OLTP and DW. The database parameters profile allows the database administrator to customize the configuration settings for each database engine, such as Oracle, SQL Server, PostgreSQL, and MySQL. The database parameters profile can also be applied to different database operations, such as provisioning, cloning, and patching. The database parameters profile helps to optimize the performance and functionality of the databases according to the specific requirements and best practices of each database engine and workload. The software profile version is used to define the software version and edition for each database engine, such as Oracle 19c Enterprise Edition or SQL Server 2019 Standard Edition. The software profile version is required for provisioning new databases and patching existing databases. The software profile version helps to ensure the compatibility and compliance

of the databases with the supported software versions and editions.
The network profile is used to define the network configuration and security settings for the database server VMs and the databases, such as the IP address, subnet mask, gateway, DNS, firewall rules, and SSL certificates. The network profile is required for registering new database server VMs and provisioning new databases. The network profile helps to ensure the connectivity and protection of the database server VMs and the databases within the network environment.
The compute profile is used to define the compute resources and storage policies for the database server VMs and the databases, such as the CPU, memory, disk size, disk type, compression, deduplication, and replication factor. The compute profile is required for provisioning new databases and cloning existing databases. The compute profile helps to ensure the availability and efficiency of the database server VMs and the databases within the Nutanix cluster.

QUESTION 9
An administrator needs to roll back an Oracle patch on a database server VM using NDB. What is required for this action to be successful?

A. The patch must have been applied using NDB.
B. The database must be shut down.
C. The patch must have been applied on Grid home only using NDB.
D. The database must be in read-only mode.

Answer: A
Explanation:
To roll back an Oracle patch on a database server VM using NDB, the patch must have been applied using NDB in the first place. This is because NDB maintains a patch inventory and history for each database server VM and database that it manages. NDB uses this information to determine which patches can be rolled back and how to revert the changes made by the patch. If the patch was applied outside of NDB, NDB would not have the patch information and would not be able to roll back the patch. Therefore, the patch must have been applied using NDB for the rollback action to be successful. The other options are not required for the rollback action. The database does not need to be shut down or in read-only mode, as NDB can perform the rollback operation online. The patch does not need to be applied on Grid home only, as NDB can roll back patches applied on both Grid home and Database home.

QUESTION 10
Which ports must be open between the NDB server and Controller VMs to facilitate iSCSI connections?

A. 22 and 9440
B. 80 and 443
C. 3205 and 3260
D. 5985 and 5986

Answer: C
Explanation:
According to the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) course, the ports 3205 and 3260 are required for iSCSI connections between the NDB server and the Controller VMs. Port 3205 is used for the NDB iSCSI initiator service, which initiates the iSCSI sessions and sends SCSI commands to the Controller VMs. Port 3260 is used for the iSCSI target service, which listens for incoming iSCSI requests and provides access to the storage devices on the Controller VMs. The other options are not related to iSCSI connections. Port 22 is used for SSH, port 9440 is used for Prism Central, port 80 is used for HTTP, port 443 is used for HTTPS, port 5985 is used for

WinRM HTTP, and port 5986 is used for WinRM HTTPS.

QUESTION 11
An administrator needs to distribute NDB management plane components. Which NDB HA VM needs to be deployed on the same L2 network?

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.

QUESTION 12
What step should be taken to make the profile available to all users:

A. Create an Access Control role with the Create Profile right and assign to all users.
B. Create an Access Control group with the desired users and grant it the Database Admin role.
C. Update the profile and set the status to Published.
D. Update the profile and set available state to All.

Answer: D
Explanation:
The correct answer is D because it allows the administrator to make the profile available to all users without requiring any additional permissions or roles. A profile is a collection of settings that define how NDB manages a database server or a database. By default, a profile is only available to the user who created it and the Database Admin role. To make a profile available to all users, the administrator can update the profile and set the available state to All. This will enable all users to view and use the profile for their database operations. The other options are not correct because they either require additional steps or do not achieve the desired outcome. Option A is not correct because creating an Access Control role with the Create Profile right and assigning it to all users will only allow them to create their own profiles, not use the existing one. Option B is not correct because creating an Access Control group with the desired users and granting it the Database Admin role will only make the profile available to those users, not all users. Option C is not correct because updating the profile and setting the status to Published will not change the availability of the profile, only the state of the profile. A published profile is a profile that has been tested and verified by the administrator and is ready for use. A draft profile is a profile that is still under development or testing and is not ready for use.

QUESTION 13
What is required to create an NDB Software Profile?

A. Installer package for database software
B. Database server VM registered with NDB

C. Patch file for the installed databases
D. OS image registered with Prism Element

Answer: A
Explanation:
An NDB Software Profile is a template of the OS and database engine that you can use to provision or clone database server VMs using NDB. To create a software profile, you need to upload an installer package for the database software that you want to use, such as SQL Server or Oracle. The installer package must be compatible with the OS image that you have registered with Prism Element. You do not need a database server VM registered with NDB, a patch file for the installed databases, or an OS image registered with Prism Element to create a software profile. Those are required for other tasks, such as creating a software profile version, registering a database server VM, or provisioning a database server VM.

QUESTION 14
An administrator needs to patch a PostgreSQL database server VM from version 13.4 to 13.8. What is the first step within the NDB patching workflow to accomplish this task?

A. Create a new Software Profile with PostgreSQL 13.8.
B. Create a maintenance window and add this PostgreSQL server 13.8 to the queue.
C. Create a new Database Parameters profile for PostgreSQL server 13.8.
D. Create a Software Profile Version with PostgreSQL 13.8.

Answer: D
Explanation:
NDB supports patching for PostgreSQL database instances. Patching for PostgreSQL is validated on VMs provisioned by NDB (greenfield deployments). To patch PostgreSQL database server VMs, you must create a software profile version by uploading the PostgreSQL update file in NDB. You can then use the PostgreSQL update to patch other database server VMs or provision a new database server VM with the updated software profile. The first step in the NDB patching workflow is to create a software profile version with the desired PostgreSQL version.

QUESTION 15
When preparing to provision multiple database server VMs, an administrator is tasked with configuring this set of VMs with the same number of cores per vCPU. What is the easiest way for the administrator to accomplish this task?

A. Create a Compute Profile and apply it to the VMs during provisioning.
B. Update the VMs after provisioning and enter the changes to the vCPU cores.
C. After provisioning the VMs. update the DEFAULT_OOB_COMPUTE Profile.
D. Create a Windows Domain Profile that will synchronize the configurations.

Answer: A
Explanation:
A Compute Profile is a template that defines the CPU, memory, and disk resources for a database server VM. By creating a Compute Profile with the desired number of cores per vCPU, the administrator can easily apply it to multiple VMs during provisioning, ensuring consistent and optimal performance. This also saves time and effort compared to updating the VMs individually or modifying the default profile after provisioning.

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