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https://www.freepdfdumps.com/Nutanix.NCP-EUC.v2026-03-09.q75.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

A company is using Citrix for virtual desktops on Nutanix with AHV. The studio has 10,000 users who will be connecting to this infrastructure and have deployed a dedicated Files cluster for holding the user home shares.

Since this is a dedicated cluster with dual Intel 6242 28 GHz 16 Core processors and 192GB of RAM, what should be done for the FSVM and CVM configuration to allow for optimal performance?

- A. Increase the CVM vCPUs to 16 and the FSW vCPUs to 12.
- B. Increase the CVM RAM to 64GB and the FSVM RAM to 96GB.
- C. Leave the CVM vCPUs et 12 and increase the FSVM vCPUs to 8,
- D. Leave the CVM RAM at 32GB and increase the FSVM RAM to 96GB.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=TN-2041-Nutanix-Files:file-server-virtual-machines.html>

<https://next.nutanix.com/files-storage-71/command-line-access-to-nutanix-file-server-vm-fsvm-via-ssh-nutanix-files-33420> The file server VM (FSVM) is a virtual machine that runs on Nutanix Files and provides file services such as SMB shares and NFS exports. The FSVM is based on CentOS and incorporates all the security and hardening that goes into the Nutanix Controller VM (CVM)². The CVM is a virtual machine that runs on each node of a Nutanix cluster and provides storage management, data protection, cluster coordination, and other services³.

The FSVMs have some default configuration settings that can be changed depending on your workload requirements. For example, you can change the number of vCPUs, RAM, network interfaces, or disk size of an FSVM². However, you should not change these settings without consulting Nutanix Support first.

One of the factors that affects the performance of an FSVM is its memory allocation. The more memory an FSVM has, the more cache it can use for file operations. This can improve the throughput and latency of file serving workloads⁴. Therefore, increasing the FSVM RAM to 96GB can help optimize its performance for a large number of users.

NEW QUESTION: 2

An EUC environment is being deployed with non-persistent desktops.

How should an administrator configure OS updates via group policy for the non-persistent desktops organizational unit?

- A. Enable - Always automatically restart at the scheduled time
- B. Disable - Allow automatic updates immediate installation
- C. Enable - Allow automatic updates immediate installation
- D. Disable - Configure automatic updates

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Nutanix and Microsoft Best Practices for Non-Persistent VDI images:

* Policy Setting: The Group Policy setting "Allow Automatic Updates immediate installation" should be set to Disabled.

* Reasoning: In a non-persistent environment, desktops revert to their base state upon reboot. Allowing automatic updates to install immediately during a user session consumes system resources (CPU/IOPS) and any changes made are discarded when the user logs off and the VM reboots.

* Correct Management: Updates should be applied solely to the Master/Gold Image during a maintenance window. Once the master image is updated and sealed, it is redeployed to the pool. Disabling immediate installation prevents the "Windows Update" service from attempting to patch transient clones unnecessarily.

NEW QUESTION: 3

An administrator is using Citrix Studio to configure policies for their existing CVAD environment on to a Nutanix Files share. The administrator would like to use Citrix Director to reset user profiles.

How should the user profiles be configured?

A. use Nutanix Files standard shares

Deploy Citrix Profile Management user stores inside the user's top-level directory

B. Redirect user's Desktop, Documents and Favorites to a Nutanix Files home share.

C. Redirect user's Desktop, Documents and Favorites to a Nutanix Files general share.

D. use Nutanix Files distributed shares. Deploy Citrix Profile Management user stores inside the user's top-level directory.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

This is because this option will allow the administrator to use Citrix Director to reset user profiles on a Nutanix Files share that provides high performance, scalability, and resilience³.

Citrix Profile Management is a solution that allows administrators to manage user profiles and settings across different devices and sessions¹². Nutanix Files is a software-defined file storage solution that provides high performance and scalability for file data¹². Nutanix Files supports all forms of profile management with efficient metadata caching techniques that optimize for faster VDI logon times¹². Nutanix Files offers two types of shares: standard shares and distributed shares³. Standard shares are hosted on a single file server, while distributed shares are hosted on multiple file servers for load balancing and high availability³.

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=BP-2079-Citrix-Virtual-Apps-and-Desktops:BP-2079-Citrix-Virtual-Apps-and-Desktops>

NEW QUESTION: 4

A company is deploying a Nutanix VDI solution across multiple data centers and will be using Files for their profile\home directories. The company requires that users be able to access profile \home from a local Files cluster at the designated data center they will be logging into, based on the location they are working out of that day.

How can the administrator ensure that the solution meets the stated requirements?

- A. use Nutanix Protection Domains for replication.
- B. use Nutanix Advanced File Replication
- C. use Zetro software to replicate
- D. use PeerSync software to replicate.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Nutanix Files offers a feature called Smart DR, which enables share-level replication between active file server instances for disaster recovery.

Smart DR allows administrators to configure replication policies for each share, such as replication interval, retention period, and bandwidth limit.

Smart DR also supports failover and failback operations between source and target file servers in case of a disaster.

According to Nutanix best practices¹, Smart DR is suitable for scenarios where users need to access their files from different locations or data centers.

<https://next.nutanix.com/community-blog-154/nutanix-files-3-8-and-file-analytics-3-0-39309>

NEW QUESTION: 5

During initial testing of a new VDI deployment, users are complaining that they are not seeing the performance increase that was seen during the POC phase of the project.

The POC deployment was tested on an NX line of nodes with AHV as the hypervisor. After the test, the customer has decided to move forward with a production deployment using Dell XC nodes with ESXi as the hypervisor.

Which two actions must be taken based on the hypervisor and node model change? (Choose two.)

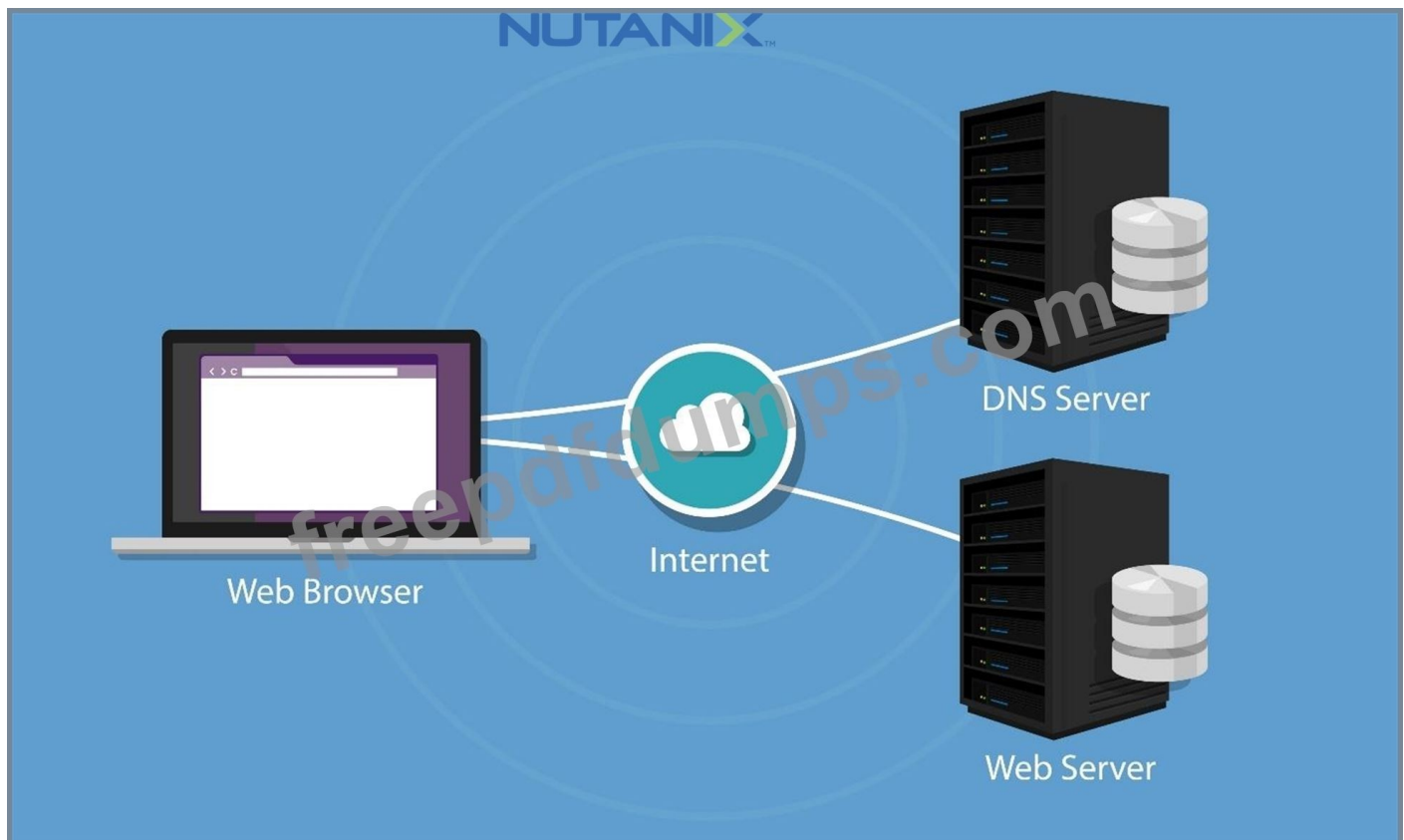
- A. Disable the C-states.
- B. Configure Video Drivers
- C. Change power Management
- D. Update Network Drivers

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

one of the possible causes of poor performance in a VDI deployment is power management, which can affect CPU frequency and performance. Therefore, it is recommended to disable any power saving features on the BIOS level, such as C-states and P-states.

Another possible cause of poor performance is network configuration, which can affect network throughput and latency. Therefore, it is recommended to update network drivers and firmware on the Dell XC nodes with ESXi23, and ensure that they are compatible with Nutanix software.

NEW QUESTION: 6



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An administrator is using EUC broker software to manage and direct connections to virtual desktops and applications. The administrator is being asked to make sure traffic is distributed across the broker VMs and wants to make sure the best solution is being implemented.

How can the administrator best accomplish this goal?

- A. Use Flow Virtual Networking and external load balancers.
- B. Use Nutanix Data Lens to provide efficiency across VMs.
- C. Use the virtual switch in active-active mode across all hosts.
- D. Use round-robin DNS to distribute connections.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the context of distributing connections across multiple broker VMs (such as Citrix Delivery Controllers or Horizon Connection Servers) without introducing complex third-party infrastructure dependencies like strict SDN overlays (Option A), Round-robin DNS is the standard supported method for connection distribution mentioned in basic Nutanix EUC architecture guides. While enterprise production environments often use dedicated External Load Balancers (like Citrix ADC), Option A implies the mandatory use of Flow Virtual Networking (an overlay SDN solution) to achieve this, which is not a standard requirement for simple broker load balancing. Therefore, among the available choices, creating multiple DNS A-records for the broker FQDN (Round-robin DNS) is the valid mechanism to distribute incoming user traffic across the available broker nodes.

NEW QUESTION: 7

An administrator is tasked with enabling security measures through a STIG to ensure the CVM meets company requirements.

Which RHEL STIG version is the Nutanix CVM compliant with?

- A.** RHEL 9 STIG
- B.** RHEL 8 STIG
- C.** RHEL 7 STIG
- D.** RHEL 6 STIG

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to the latest Nutanix Security Guide (AOS 6.x and later) regarding SCMA (Security Configuration Management Automation):

* OS Evolution: Modern Nutanix Controller VMs (CVMs) in current Long Term Support (LTS) releases (AOS 6.5 and above) utilize an operating system based on RHEL 8 / CentOS 8.

* STIG Compliance: Consequently, the built-in SCMA policies are updated to check and enforce compliance against the RHEL 8 STIG (Security Technical Implementation Guide).

* Correction Note: Older documentation (AOS 5.x) referenced the RHEL 7 STIG. However, per your request for "latest knowledge" applicable to current supported environments, the CVM is compliant with RHEL 8 STIGs. If this question appears on a legacy exam version, the answer might still be listed as C (RHEL 7), but B is the technically correct answer for modern Nutanix software.

NEW QUESTION: 8

An administrator is configuring an existing VM to use a virtual Trusted Platform Module (vTPM).

What additional step must be taken to support Secure Boot?

- A.** Provision the VM with a CD-ROM drive.
- B.** Set the VM machine type to q35.
- C.** Set the virtual hardware type to legacy BIOS.

D. Hardware TPM must be a pass-through device.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To enable Secure Boot and vTPM on a Nutanix AHV cluster, specific VM configuration requirements must be met. According to the Nutanix AHV Administration and Security guides, Secure Boot prevents malicious code from loading during the boot process by ensuring that only signed drivers and OS loaders are used.

When configuring a VM for Secure Boot, the machine type must be set to q35. The standard legacy machine type (i440fx) does not support the necessary features for Secure Boot and vTPM operations in this context.

Documentation for creating or updating a VM with these features via the Acropolis CLI (aCLI) explicitly includes the parameter `machine_type=q35` in the command string (e.g., `vm.create vm-name machine_type=q35 uefi_boot=true secure_boot=true virtual_tpm=true`). Furthermore, if an administrator attempts to update an existing VM to enable Secure Boot without this machine type, the operation will fail or require the conversion, as Secure Boot and vTPM are supported specifically on the Q35 virtual hardware platform combined with UEFI boot mode.

Legacy BIOS (Option C) is explicitly unsupported for Secure Boot, as UEFI is a strict prerequisite. Hardware TPM pass-through (Option D) is not used; instead, AHV utilizes a software-based vTPM that keeps the crypto keys independent of the underlying hardware to allow for VM mobility. Relevance of the video: The video provides a step-by-step visual guide on enabling Credential Guard and Secure Boot for Windows VMs on Nutanix AHV, which directly illustrates the configuration steps and requirements discussed in the question, including the necessary VM settings.

Enabling Credential Guard for AHV Windows VMs

NEW QUESTION: 9

An administrator needs to configure a license server to be accessible by Frame desktops.

Which server should the administrator configure?

- A. utility Server
- B. Sandbox
- C. EC2 VM Instance
- D. Azure VM Instance

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Frame is a cloud-based desktop-as-a-service platform that allows users to access Windows applications and desktops from any device¹. A license server is a server that hosts a network licensing manager for software that requires licenses to run². Frame supports using a utility server as a license server for Frame desktops¹. A utility server is a stand-alone, general purpose Windows server that can be configured and managed from the Frame dashboard¹.

<https://docs.frame.nutanix.com/platform/admin/utility-servers/>

NEW QUESTION: 10

A new large multisite environment is being designed with a requirement to focus on workload availability and failover while reducing the brokering infrastructure footprint and management. Infrastructure components that are deployed must follow vendor recommendations for high availability and redundancy.

Which Citrix control plane should be used and where should they be deployed in this scenario?

- A.** Citrix DaaS with highly available cloud connectors on AHV workload clusters in each resource location
- B.** Citrix DaaS with highly available cloud connectors on AHV infrastructure clusters in each resource location
- C.** Citrix VAD with highly available delivery controllers on AHV infrastructure clusters in each site
- D.** Citrix VAD with highly available delivery controllers on AHV workload clusters in each site

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Nutanix Validated Designs (NVD) for Citrix DaaS:

- * Control Plane: The requirement to "reduce brokering infrastructure footprint" dictates the use of Citrix DaaS (formerly Citrix Cloud), which offloads the Delivery Controllers and SQL databases to the Citrix cloud service, leaving only the lightweight Cloud Connectors on-premises.
- * Placement: In a large multisite architecture using the standard "Block and Pod" design, Nutanix recommends separating Management/Infrastructure functions from Workload functions.
- * Best Practice: Cloud Connectors are critical infrastructure components. They should be deployed on the AHV Infrastructure Clusters (Management Clusters) in each resource location, rather than the Workload clusters, to ensure they are protected from resource contention caused by user desktops and to maintain a clean separation of duties.

NEW QUESTION: 11

An administrator wants to deploy 1,000 virtual desktops on Nutanix AOS and wants to leverage a cloning technology from the company's chosen virtual desktop broker vendor which is Citrix. What kind of Nutanix storage efficiency feature should the administrator use for this solution?

- A.** Compression + Deduplication
- B.** Compression
- C.** Deduplication + Capacity
- D.** Deduplication

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

one of the possible Nutanix storage efficiency features that the administrator can use for this solution is Deduplication. Deduplication is a technology that eliminates duplicate blocks of data and reduces storage consumption. Deduplication can be enabled on a per-container basis and can provide significant savings for Citrix virtual desktop deployments that use cloning technologies such as Machine Creation Services (MCS) or Provisioning Services (PVS)1.

NEW QUESTION: 12

A company based out of San Jose, CA, USA is considering deploying a global virtual desktop environment.

Currently, there is no solution for virtual desktops. The company has employees globally and decides to leverage the Public Cloud across multiple regions for their deployment.

Which factor is the most important for choosing a public cloud data center location to optimize for end-user performance?

- A. The distance from the data center to the end users should be minimized.
- B. The combined distance the corporate headquarters, the data center, and the users should be minimized.
- C. The network latency between the end user and the data center should be minimized,
- D. The data center should be in the same state or country as the end users.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

one of the factors that affects end-user performance in a virtual desktop environment is network latency, which is the time it takes for data packets to travel between two points on a network. Therefore, if the company wants to optimize end-user performance, they should choose a public cloud data center location that minimizes the network latency between the end user and the data center.

NEW QUESTION: 13

What is one key benefit of using Nutanix Validated Designs (NVD) for Citrix VDI deployments?

- A. Provides sizing guidance and scaling capabilities.
- B. NVD-based deployments are designed to provide 99.999% up time.
- C. NVD-based deployments are designed to provide Disaster Recovery
- D. Determines performance impact during peak I/O

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Nutanix and Citrix provide a turnkey validated VDI infrastructure solution that allows 10x faster deployments, cuts management time by 70% and significantly reduces the number of support calls. Nutanix eliminates the complexity of managing discrete storage, servers and separate virtualization and networking stacks.

<https://webobjects2.cdw.com/is/content/CDW/cdw/on-domain-cdw/brands/bitdefender/vdi-application-virtualization.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 14

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator is configuring a virtual desktop gold master image with P40 NVIDIA vGPU. upon trying to add a vCPU assignment in Prism Element, the administrator noticed that it is not selectable and cannot proceed.

Which two actions are correct steps to resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Install the NVIDIA GPU drivers on the Gold Master.
- B. Disable ECC by running `nvidia-smi -e 0`.
- C. Install the NVIDIA GPU Manager Driver.
- D. Check if ECC Mode is turned on by running `nvidia-smi -q | grep "ECC Mode" -A2`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

ECC (Error Correcting Code) mode is a feature of some NVIDIA GPUs that provides error detection and correction for memory errors. However, ECC mode can interfere with vGPU functionality and prevent vGPU-enabled VMs from being created or started¹. Therefore, two correct steps to resolve this issue are B (Disable ECC by running `nvidia-smi -e 0`) and D (Check if ECC Mode is turned on by running `nvidia-smi -q | grep "ECC Mode" -A2`).

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/kbs/details?targetId=kA00e000000LKjOCAW>

NEW QUESTION: 15

An administrator wants to create Multi-PC Smart DR policies between file servers.

What is one of the requirements to achieve this?

- A. Both Prism Central clusters must be in an availability zone (AZ) pair.³
- B. Both Prism Central (PC) servers must have at least 64GB of RAM.
- C. Must be less than 5 milliseconds round trip latency between the Prism Central (PC) clusters.
- D. Both Prism Central (PC) clusters must support Near Sync.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Nutanix Files Smart DR allows administrators to configure replication policies between file servers managed by different Prism Central (PC) instances (Multi-PC).⁴ According to the Nutanix Files Guide and Disaster Recovery documentation, a strict prerequisite for this configuration is that both Prism Central clusters must be in an availability zone (AZ) pair.⁵ This pairing establishes the trust and replication channel required for the Files Manager to coordinate the disaster recovery policies between the source and target file servers across the different PC domains.

NEW QUESTION: 16

An administrator is investigating a complaint about poor performance and slow response times for a virtual desktop environment.

The administrator has obtained the following statistics from the environment:

- * vCPU to pCPU ratio is 9:1
- * VM Guest OS is Windows 10
- * VMs are configured with 8 vCPUs each
- * VMs are configured with 16GB of RAM
- * The SSD cache tier is 80% full
- * The capacity tier is 45% full
- * Host CPU utilization is < 80%

What is the most likely cause of the poor performance?

- A.** Host Capacity tier is overcommitted
- B.** Host Memory is overcommitted
- C.** Host Cache tier is overcommitted
- D.** Host CPU is overcommitted

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The performance issue is caused by Host CPU overcommitment, specifically regarding CPU scheduling (Ready Time) rather than total utilization.

While the Host CPU utilization is below 80% (meaning the processor has idle cycles), the configuration of 8 vCPUs per VM combined with a high 9:1 vCPU-to-pCPU ratio creates a bottleneck known as "Co-stop" or high "CPU Ready" time. The hypervisor scheduler must wait until 8 physical cores are available simultaneously to execute a single clock cycle for one VM. In a dense VDI environment, finding 8 free cores at the exact same moment is difficult, causing the VMs to pause (freeze) while waiting for the scheduler, even if the overall CPU usage of the host appears moderate. Reducing the vCPU count per VM would likely resolve the performance issues.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

An administrator is asked to configure AHV settings for an EUC environment.

What is the optimal configuration?

- A. CPU and Memory shares set to high
- B. Memory reservation at 50% and local swap files
- C. High performance power management
- D. Memory overcommit set to disabled

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Nutanix AHV Best Practices for Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI):

* Power Management: The most critical "optimal" configuration for latency-sensitive EUC workloads is to ensure the host power management policy is set to High Performance. This prevents the CPU from entering power-saving states (C-states/P-states) which can introduce latency during user interaction.

* Memory Configuration: While Nutanix AHV typically disables memory overcommit by default (or does not use it in the same way as other hypervisors for VDI), the active configuration step required by an administrator to guarantee optimal performance is the Power Management setting. Memory reservation should generally be 100% (not 50%) to avoid swapping, and CPU/Memory shares are usually left at default unless there is specific contention, but Power Management is the baseline requirement for EUC optimization.

* Why not D? While memory overcommit should be disabled for VDI, in many AHV versions this is the default behavior or inherent architecture. "High performance power management" represents the specific tuning parameter that administrators must validate or configure (often in the BIOS or via AHV command) to ensure the environment is "optimized" for desktop workloads.

NEW QUESTION: 18

An administrator has configured three web servers that are used to access VDIs. One of the cluster nodes has become unresponsive and users can no longer reach a web server VM to access their VDI. What should the administrator configure to avoid this issue in the future?

- A. Create an Isolation Policy.
- B. Create Affinity rules.
- C. Create Anti-Affinity rules.
- D. Create a Protection Policy.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

To ensure high availability for distributed applications such as load-balanced web servers, Nutanix AHV allows administrators to configure Anti-Affinity rules.

An Anti-Affinity rule specifies that a group of virtual machines should never run on the same AHV host simultaneously. By applying an Anti-Affinity rule to the three web server VMs, the Acropolis Scheduler ensures they are distributed across different physical nodes in the cluster. In the scenario described, the web servers likely resided on the same host (or the failing host held the only active instance). If Anti-Affinity rules had been configured, the other web server VMs would have been running on healthy hosts, ensuring continued user access to the VDI environment despite the single node failure.

NEW QUESTION: 19

After receiving multiple complaints from VMware Horizon-based virtual desktop users about their slower logon and application load times, an administrator performed troubleshooting on the issue to optimize the environment.

The following discoveries were made on the Nutanix cluster:

- A. Host power Policy set to High Performance
- B. Failed to create Native clone errors.
- C. 75% average memory utilization
- D. 4% average CPU Ready time

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

one of the possible causes of slower logon and application load times for VMware Horizon-based virtual desktop users is Failed to create Native clone errors. This error occurs when there is a problem with cloning virtual machines using Nutanix Native Clones technology. To troubleshoot this issue, you can check the following:

- * The Nutanix cluster has enough free space to create clones
- * The Nutanix cluster has enough CPU and memory resources to handle cloning operations
- * The Nutanix cluster is running a compatible version of AOS and AHV with VMware Horizon
- * The VMware Horizon environment is configured correctly to use Nutanix Native Clones
- * The VMware Horizon agent is installed and updated on the master image

<https://www.nutanix.com/support-services/training-certification/certifications/certification-details-nutanix-certified-professional-ncp-euc-v6>

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1008360>

NEW QUESTION: 20

What Flow Network Security function is a schema of rules for specifying/enforcing a desired behavior and has one or more policies?

- A. Category1
- B. Category set2
- C. Security policy
- D. Security policy model3

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the terminology of Flow Network Security Next-Gen (FNS NG), the components are defined as follows:

* Security Policy Model: Defined as "A schema of policies for specifying and enforcing a desired behavior.⁴ A Policy Model will have one or more policies."⁵ This model provides the framework (such as Application, Isolation, or Quarantine) within which specific policies are created.

* Security Policy: Defined as a "collection of security rules and assets [entities, endpoints, categories, applications, etc.] on which the rules have to be enforced together."⁶ Therefore, the function that acts as the overarching schema and contains "one or more policies" is the Security Policy Model.⁷

NEW QUESTION: 21

A Windows IO VM fails to power on With an NVIDIA vCPU profile in ESXi 7. The VM is configured with NVIDIA profile by selecting Shared PCI Device, adding the NVIDIA GRID vCPU device. and selecting the Profile under VM settings.

The following error message is displayed in the vSphere web client:

```
An error was received from the ESX host while powering on VM win10.  
Failed to start the virtual machine  
Module 'DevicePowerOn' power on failed.  
Could not initialize plugin '/usr/lib64/vmware/plugin/libnvidia-vgx.so' for vGPU 'grid_m60-4q'  
No graphics device is available for vGPU 'grid_m60-4q'.
```

What should be done to resolve this issue?

- A. Change the Graphics mode of the host from Shared to Shared Direct
- B. Change the Graphics mode of the host from Shared to Shared Direct
- C. Switch the GPU mode to graphics mode using gpumodeswitch command.
- D. change the Graphics mode of the host from Shared Direct to Shared.
- E. Switch the GPU mode to compute mode using gpumodeswitch command.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

gpumodeswitch is a command-line tool that is used to switch supported NVIDIA GPUs between compute and graphics mode. Compute mode allows multiple VMs to share a GPU for CUDA workloads. Graphics mode allows a single VM to use a GPU for graphics workloads¹².

NEW QUESTION: 22

Refer the exhibit

Refer to the exhibit.

NUTANIXTM



An administrator is getting complaints from users regarding virtual desktop performance. The user base is a mixture of task workers, knowledge workers, and power users. The administrator suspects there are user Virtual desktops that are consuming resources and are starving the other virtual desktops from performing adequately.

How many virtual desktops are contributing to this issue?

- A. 0
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 16

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The CPU usage percentage indicates how much of the allocated CPU resources the virtual desktop is consuming.

A high CPU usage percentage means that the virtual desktop is using a lot of CPU resources, which can affect the performance of other virtual desktops on the same host or cluster.

According to Nutanix best practices, the recommended CPU usage percentage for virtual desktops is less than

80%.

- * VM-0001 (99%)
- * VM-0002 (98%)
- * VM-0003 (97%)
- * VM-0004 (96%)
- * VM-0005 (95%)
- * VM-0010 (85%)
- * VM-0016 (81%)

These virtual desktops are likely contributing to the performance issue by consuming too much CPU resources and starving other virtual desktops from performing adequately.

NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to the exhibit.



```
nutanix@NTN0-20FNGK250037-B-CVM:10.2.2.63:~$ curator_cli display data_reduction_report
Using curator master: 10.2.2.51:2010
Using execution id 58303 of the last successful full scan
-----
| Container Id | Technique      | Pre Reduction | Post Reduction | Saved      | Ratio |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 10          | Clone         | 166.60 GB    | 166.60 GB    | 0.00 KB   | 1     |
| 10          | Snapshot     | 166.60 GB    | 166.60 GB    | 0.00 KB   | 1     |
| 10          | Dedup        | 166.60 GB    | 166.60 GB    | 0.00 KB   | 1     |
| 10          | Compression  | 166.60 GB    | 84.88 GB     | 81.98 GB  | 1.96588|
| 10          | Erasure Coding| 166.60 GB    | 84.88 GB     | 0.00 KB   | 1     |
| 166        | Clone         | 28.32 GB     | 28.32 GB     | 28.17 GB  | 1.99472|
| 166        | Snapshot     | 28.32 GB     | 28.32 GB     | 3.87 GB   | 1.15831|
| 166        | Dedup        | 28.32 GB     | 28.32 GB     | 0.00 KB   | 1     |
| 166        | Compression  | 28.32 GB     | 24.77 GB     | 0.00 KB   | 1     |
| 166        | Erasure Coding| 28.32 GB     | 24.77 GB     | 0.00 KB   | 1     |
| 1654       | Clone         | 46.80 TB     | 43.94 TB     | 2.86 TB   | 1.0652 |
| 1654       | Snapshot     | 46.80 TB     | 43.94 TB     | 12.85 TB  | 1.41319|
| 1654       | Dedup        | 46.80 TB     | 31.09 TB     | 15.71 TB  | 2.2922 |
| 1654       | Compression  | 46.80 TB     | 31.09 TB     | 15.71 TB  | 1.77774|
| 1654       | Erasure Coding| 46.80 TB     | 31.09 TB     | 0.00 KB   | 1     |
```

An administrator has deployed Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops on a Nutanix dedicated VD' cluster.

What is the delivery method in use, based on the curator reports shown in the exhibit?

- A. Full Clones
- B. Linked Clones
- C. Citrix MCS
- D. Citrix Provisioning

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

the delivery method in use is Citrix MCS. Citrix Machine Creation Services (MCS) is a technology that creates and manages virtual machines from a master image. MCS uses Nutanix storage efficiency features such as deduplication and shadow clones to reduce storage consumption and improve performance. The exhibit shows that the VDI cluster has a high deduplication ratio (7.5x) and a low physical space usage (1.2 TB) compared to the logical space usage (9.1 TB), which indicates that MCS is in use.

NEW QUESTION: 24

A persistent desktop that is already configured for inline-compression can take advantage of which other storage space-saving technology?

- A. Storage Pools
- B. Inline Erasure Coding
- C. Increased Redundancy Factor
- D. Capacity Deduplication

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For persistent desktop workloads (full clones) where data efficiency is critical, Nutanix recommends leveraging Inline Compression as the primary reduction technology. To further optimize storage capacity without the heavy memory overhead associated with Deduplication, the

recommended complementary technology is Erasure Coding (specifically Inline Erasure Coding in newer AOS versions or EC-X post- process).

Erasure Coding increases the effective usable capacity of the cluster by stripping data parity across nodes (similar to RAID 5/6 logic) rather than relying on the default Replication Factor 2 (RAID 1 logic) for cold or write-cold data. Since persistent desktops often contain large amounts of static data after the initial OS and application installation, Erasure Coding significantly reduces the storage footprint. While Capacity Deduplication (Option D) is available, it is generally reserved for specific use cases (like full clone setups with high data commonality) due to its high RAM requirement for fingerprint metadata, making Erasure Coding the more universally applicable "other" technology for general persistent VDI.

NEW QUESTION: 25

What network port is required for inbound communication to Citrix Licensing?

- A. 59
- B. 3269
- C. 8083
- D. 27000

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In a Nutanix-hosted Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops environment, proper network port configuration is essential for component communication. The Citrix License Server is a critical infrastructure component that manages product licensing.

According to Nutanix Validated Designs and Citrix reference architectures for traffic flow, TCP port 27000 is the default port required for inbound communication to the License Server. This port is used by the License Server Manager (ladmin or lmgrd) to receive communication from Citrix products (such as the Delivery Controller) requesting licenses.

The specific port breakdown for the License Server is:

- * Port 27000 (TCP): The License Server Manager port (Inbound communication). This is the primary entry point.
- * Port 7279 (TCP): The Vendor Daemon port.
- * Port 8082/8083 (TCP): The Administration Console web port (used for management, not licensing requests).

Therefore, to ensure successful inbound communication for licensing operations within the Nutanix infrastructure, the firewall must allow traffic on Port 27000.

NEW QUESTION: 26

An administrator needs to enable Data-At-Rest Encryption on an AHV cluster. The cluster has a mix of Self- Encrypting Drives (SEDs) and standard SSDs.

Which option is supported in this scenario?

- A. Cluster-level software encryption
- B. Hardware encryption only on nodes equipped with SEDs
- C. Container-level hardware encryption

D. Both hardware and software encryption at the cluster level

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Nutanix Security Guide documentation on Data-at-Rest Encryption (DARE) specifies strict hardware compatibility rules. For Hardware Encryption, the cluster must exclusively use Self-Encrypting Drives (SEDs). The documentation states that you cannot mix SEDs and non-SEDs (standard drives) within the same cluster if you intend to use hardware-based encryption. However, Software Encryption (AOS Software Encryption) is hardware-agnostic. It uses the CPU (leveraging AES-NI instructions) to encrypt data before writing it to the disk. Software encryption supports any drive type and is the only supported method for clusters containing a mix of SEDs and standard drives.

Therefore, the administrator must use cluster-level software encryption.

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which solution will allow the administrator to customize this user experience?

- A. Mandatory or Local Profile
- B. Virtual Disk Based Profile
- C. user Environment Management
- D. user Profile Management Solution

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Users may expect some level of personalization and consistency across their virtual desktop sessions, even if they do not save any changes¹. To customize this user experience, administrators can use different solutions that manage user profiles and settings¹.

NEW QUESTION: 28

An administrator has configured a VM with passthrough GPU to allow direct access to GPU resources. After an AHV host failure, the VM fails to power up on another host.

What would cause this behavior?

- A. Insufficient GPU resources are available
- B. GPU-enabled VMs must be live-migrated
- C. GPU-enabled VMs are not HA-capable
- D. NVIDIA license server is not reachable

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Nutanix AHV Administration Guide regarding GPU Pass-Through:

* Hardware Binding: GPU Pass-Through (DirectPath I/O) binds a virtual machine to a specific physical PCIe device on the host. Unlike vGPU (which abstracts the hardware), passthrough creates a 1:1 dependency.

* HA Behavior: Nutanix AHV supports High Availability (HA) for GPU-enabled VMs in the sense that if a host fails, the system attempts to restart the VM on another host (Cold Migration). Option

C ("Not HA-capable") is incorrect because the system attempts the restart; it does not simply abandon the VM by design.

* Failure Cause: The restart fails (the "behavior" described) because the destination host must have the exact same GPU hardware resource available (free and matching the profile/addressing). If the other nodes in the cluster do not have a free GPU of the same type, or if they are already fully utilized, the VM cannot power on, resulting in the "Insufficient GPU resources" error.

NEW QUESTION: 29

What disaster recovery feature does the Nutanix platform provide in a VMware Horizon environment?

- A. Nutanix is the only vendor that supports replication of linked clones.
- B. Nutanix is the only vendor that supports replication of full clones.
- C. Block awareness permits smaller clusters to lose up to four nodes
- D. Rack awareness permits smaller clusters to lose up to six nodes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Nutanix is the only vendor that supports replication of linked clones. This means that option A is correct.

However, I cannot guarantee the accuracy or validity of this information, so please verify it with other sources before using it.

NEW QUESTION: 30

What are two types Of Frame environment delivery models? (Choose two.)

- A. Frame on HP running Hyper-V.
- B. Frame on Cisco LICS running VMware ESXi
- C. BYO public cloud
- D. Nutanix private cloud model running AHV

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Frame is a cloud-native desktop-as-a-service platform that allows you to deliver virtual desktops and applications from any cloud. Frame supports multiple public clouds, such as AWS, Azure, GCP, and Alibaba Cloud2. You can bring your own public cloud account and use Frame to provision and manage your virtual desktops on demand.

Frame also supports Nutanix private cloud model running AHV, which is a native hypervisor for Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Platform. You can use Frame to deliver virtual desktops and applications from your own data center using Nutanix AHV clusters3. You can benefit from the simplicity, scalability, and performance of Nutanix hyperconverged infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION: 31

An administrator has been asked to enable multi-monitor support for a graphic designer that needs to be able to use four monitors.

After on boarding the designer on to the Frame desktop, the end user does not see the ability to use all four monitors while using the Firefox web browser.

What should the administrator do to enable the ability to use all four monitors?

- A. Switch to Chrome
- B. Deploy Frame App
- C. Switch to Edge
- D. Switch to Safari

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to Nutanix documentation, to use more than two monitors with Frame, you need to deploy the Frame App. The Frame App provides multi-monitor support, whereas using Frame through web browsers is currently limited to two monitors.

Frame App is a native application that provides a better user experience for accessing Frame desktops and applications than a web browser¹. Frame App supports the Frame multi-monitor feature automatically. If an end user has more than one monitor attached to their device, Frame App prompts the user if they want to use all of their monitors¹. Frame Administrators do not have to enable explicitly multi-monitor support for Frame App users¹.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

A company has decided to use Citrix Optimizer tool to prepare their gold image.

Which two actions does Optimizer take to improve the gold image creation process? (Choose two.)

- A. Optimizes storage capacity usage.
- B. Optimizes user environments for better performance
- C. uses built-in templates to perform optimizations.
- D. Applies best practices for securing virtual desktops.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Citrix Optimizer tool is used to prepare Windows operating system images for use in a virtual desktop environment. Some of the actions that it takes to improve the gold image creation process include:

* Optimizes user environments for better performance: The tool removes unnecessary or redundant services, features, and applications from the image, which can improve performance and reduce resource usage.

* Uses built-in templates to perform optimizations: The tool comes with pre-configured templates that are optimized for specific environments, such as virtual desktops or server workloads. These templates can be customized based on the specific needs of the organization.

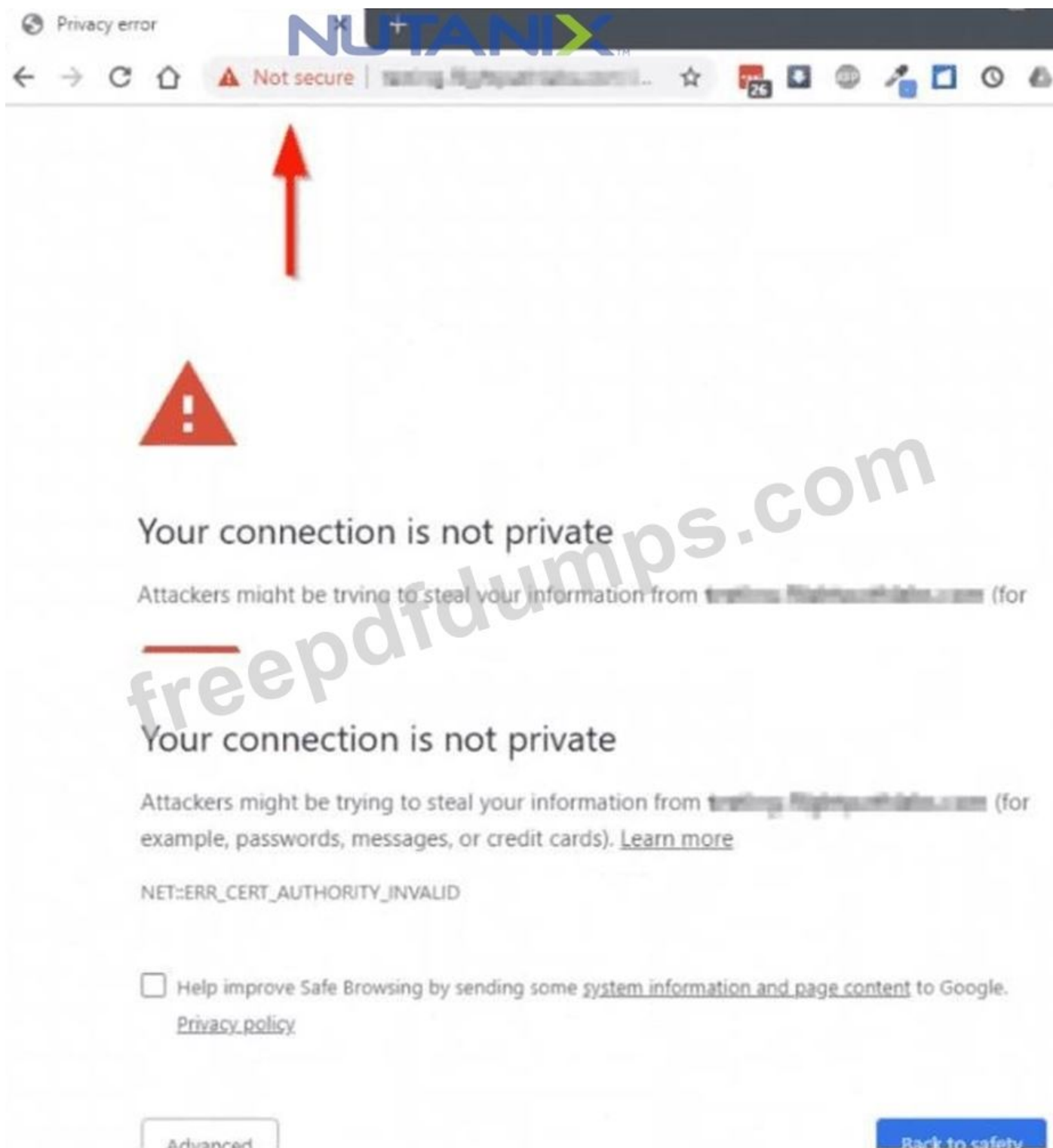
<https://support.citrix.com/article/CTX224676/citrix-optimizer-tool>

<https://docs.citrix.com/en-us/workspace-environment-management/service/using-environment-management>

[/system-optimization/citrix-optimizer.html](https://docs.citrix.com/en-us/workspace-environment-management/service/using-environment-management/system-optimization/citrix-optimizer.html)

NEW QUESTION: 33

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator navigates to Prism Central VM (PCVM) by DNS name and receives the message displayed. When browsing directly to an IP address of any of the PCVMs or the virtual IP, the login screen is immediately displayed.

Which would cause this behavior?

- A. This browser doesn't trust the issuing Certificate Authority.
- B. Certificate was only applied to one PCVM.
- C. Certificate doesn't include the Subject Alternative Name.
- D. This browser is not supported.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The error code displayed in the exhibit, NET::ERR_CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID, explicitly indicates that the browser does not trust the Certificate Authority (CA) that signed the SSL certificate presented by Prism Central.

According to the Nutanix Security Guide and Prism Central documentation regarding Security Certificate Management:

* By default, Nutanix clusters and Prism Central use a self-signed certificate.

* When an administrator accesses Prism via a web browser using these default certificates, the browser will display a security warning (such as "Your connection is not private") because the self-signed certificate authority is not in the browser's or operating system's Trusted Root Certification Authorities store.

* To resolve this behavior, the administrator must either import the self-signed root certificate into the client's trusted store or replace the default certificate with one signed by a commercial or internal CA that the browser already trusts.

If the issue were related to the hostname missing (Option C), the error code would be NET::ERR_CERT_COMMON_NAME_INVALID. Since the error is specifically "Authority Invalid," the cause is the lack of trust in the issuer (CA).

NEW QUESTION: 34

What is the AHV Xi PC plug-in used for?

- A. When Prism Central resides in Xi Cloud
- B. When Prism Central resides in NC2 Cloud on AWS
- C. When Prism Central resides in NC2 Cloud on Azure
- D. When prism Central resides on prem

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

AHV Xi PC plug-in is used for when Prism Central resides in Xi Cloud. Prism Central is a management plane that provides centralized control and visibility across multiple Nutanix clusters and clouds. Xi Cloud is a hybrid cloud platform that enables customers to run their applications and workloads on Nutanix infrastructure in public cloud environments such as AWS and Azure2. The AHV Xi PC plug-in allows customers to use Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops with Nutanix AHV clusters running on Xi Cloud3.

<https://www.nutanix.com/content/dam/nutanix/resources/support/ebg-ncp-euc-6.pdf>

<https://www.nutanix.com/products/ahv>

NEW QUESTION: 35

An administrator is attempting to enable Active-Active NIC load balancing on a cluster. The operation succeeds on the first node, but fails on the second.

What should the administrator confirm before retrying?

- A. Confirm that all nodes in the cluster have identical physical NICs installed.
- B. Ensure that the top-of-rack switch ports have LACP enabled.
- C. Configure the top-of-rack switch to use Balance-SLB.
- D. Ensure that all physical NICs in the cluster are operating at the same speed

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

When configuring Link Aggregation Groups (LAG) or Active-Active NIC bonding (such as balance-tcp with LACP) on Nutanix AHV, there is a strict requirement regarding link negotiation. All interfaces in a bond must run at the same speed.

If the second node has physical NICs that have negotiated different speeds (e.g., one link at 10 Gbps and another at 1 Gbps due to a cabling issue or switch misconfiguration), the bond creation command will fail for that specific node. While identical hardware (Option A) is preferred, it is the actual operating speed of the links that determines whether the OVS bond can successfully form.

NEW QUESTION: 36

An administrator is upgrading a 3-node Nutanix Files Server during a routine maintenance window. The administrator observes that users experience connectivity problems with their profile containers becoming disconnected from their virtual desktops when a File Server VM (FSVM) reboots. What could be implemented to address this?

- A. Use a Standard Share within Nutanix Files.
- B. Add additional File Server VMs (FSVM).
- C. Configure Continuous Availability on the share.
- D. Configure Access-based enumeration on the share.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To support non-disruptive operations for sensitive workloads such as VDI user profiles (e.g., FSLogix or Citrix Profile Management), Nutanix Files supports Continuous Availability (CA) for SMB shares.

Standard SMB shares may experience a brief pause or disconnect during an FSVM failover or upgrade (rolling reboot), which causes VDI profile containers to detach, leading to application crashes or session hangs. Continuous Availability enables persistent file handles, allowing the client session to transparently failover to another FSVM node without disconnecting the application or user session. This is the specific feature designed to address connectivity issues during maintenance windows for VDI workloads.

NEW QUESTION: 37

An administrator is using a mix of full clones and non-persistent desktops deployed via Citrix MCS on a three-node cluster. The full clone and non-persistent desktops are managed using separate storage containers.

Which two Storage Efficiency features will provide better storage efficiency and performance improvement?

(Choose two.)

- A. Compression
- B. Erasure Coding
- C. Deduplication
- D. RDMA

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Storage Efficiency features that will provide better storage efficiency and performance improvement for a mix of full clones and non-persistent desktops deployed via Citrix MCS on a three-node cluster are Compression and Deduplication. Compression is a technology that reduces the size of data blocks by removing redundant information. Deduplication is a technology that eliminates duplicate blocks of data and reduces storage consumption. Both Compression and Deduplication can be enabled on a per-container basis and can provide significant savings for Citrix virtual desktop deployments that use cloning technologies such as MCS2.

NEW QUESTION: 38

What should an administrator do when planning for Citrix DaaS disaster recovery?

- A. Deploy Cloud Connectors in DR and keep them offline.¹
- B. Deploy at least one Cloud Connector in every resource location.
- C. Pre-stage infrastructure components at the DR location.
- D. Plan to recover Cloud Connectors during a DR event.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to Citrix DaaS (formerly Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops Service) architecture on Nutanix, a Resource Location is defined by the presence of Cloud Connectors.² These connectors serve as the communication proxy between the Nutanix AHV infrastructure and the Citrix Cloud control plane.

For Disaster Recovery (DR) planning, the DR site functions as a distinct Resource Location. To ensure the DR site is available and manageable by the Citrix Cloud service during an event, an administrator must deploy at least one Cloud Connector in every resource location (though two are recommended for high availability). Keeping connectors offline (Option A) is unsupported because they require continuous connectivity to receive automatic updates; if they are offline for too long (tombstone life), they become invalid. Recovering connectors during an event (Option D) increases RTO unnecessarily. Therefore, establishing the DR site as a valid resource location with active Cloud Connectors is the correct planning step.

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which container level storage configuration has the most efficient space savings for full clones?

- A. Deduplication on and Compression on
- B. Deduplication on and Compression off
- C. Deduplication off and Compression on
- D. Deduplication off and Compression off

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Nutanix Storage Best Practices for Full Clone VDI:

* Full Clone Characteristics: Full Clones are independent copies of the virtual machine, meaning they contain 100% duplicate data (OS, binaries, applications) across every VM in the pool.

* Deduplication Benefit: Because the data is identical across all clones, enabling Deduplication (specifically Capacity Tier Deduplication) provides massive space savings by eliminating these redundant blocks. Nutanix documentation explicitly recommends Deduplication for "Full Clones" and

"Persistent Desktops".

* Compression Synergy: Compression (Inline) is recommended for all workloads. Combining Deduplication (to remove duplicate blocks) with Compression (to shrink the unique blocks) yields the

"most efficient space savings" possible for this specific workload type.

* Contrast: For Linked Clones (which already share a base disk), Deduplication is turned off (Answer C), but for Full Clones, Answer A is the standard best practice.

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which storage-efficiency mechanism is enabled by default on newly-created containers?

A. Inline Compression¹

B. Deduplication

C. Erasure Coding

D. Post-Process Compression

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Nutanix AOS storage documentation and best practices regarding Data Efficiency:

* Default Behavior (AOS 5.18+): Starting with AOS 5.18, Inline Compression is enabled by default on all newly created storage containers.² The system configures this with a compression delay of 0, meaning data is compressed immediately as it is written to the extent store.³

* Performance Impact: Enabling inline compression by default is designed to improve performance and increase effective storage capacity without significant overhead.⁴ Nutanix recommends keeping this default setting for most workloads, including VDI and general server virtualization, as it reduces the amount of physical data written to the SSD tier.⁵

* Other Mechanisms:

* Deduplication is not enabled by default.⁶ It is typically reserved for specific use cases (like full clones or persistent desktops) and requires enabling both cache and capacity deduplication manually.

* Erasure Coding (EC-X) is not enabled by default. It is a post-process feature that must be manually turned on for containers where data is "write cold" (not frequently overwritten), such as archives or backups.

* Post-Process Compression was the historical default in older AOS versions (configured with a 60-minute delay) but has been superseded by Inline Compression as the standard default for new containers.

Summary: When an administrator creates a new container in a modern Nutanix environment, the system automatically checks the box for Compression and sets the delay to 0 minutes (Inline).⁷

NEW QUESTION: 41

An administrator has added a tagged VLAN to virtual switch vs1 to support virtual machine traffic. While troubleshooting network utilization, it is observed that only one of the physical NICs in the bond is carrying VM traffic.

What can be done to better balance VM traffic?

- A. Update the virtual switch to Active-Active.
- B. Add a second vNIC to the virtual machine.
- C. Move VM traffic to the default virtual switch.
- D. Increase the MTU to allow jumbo frames.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Nutanix AHV networking, the default bond mode for a virtual switch is Active-Backup. In this mode, all traffic flows through a single active physical uplink, while other uplinks remain in standby mode to be used only in the event of a failure. This explains the observation that "only one of the physical NICs... is carrying VM traffic." To utilize multiple physical uplinks simultaneously and balance the traffic, the administrator must change the bond mode to an Active-Active configuration. In AHV, this is achieved by configuring the bond mode to Balance-SLB (Source Load Balancing) or Balance-TCP (LACP). These modes distribute VM traffic across all available physical interfaces in the bond, thereby balancing the load.

NEW QUESTION: 42

A company has non-persistent workloads provisioned with Citrix Machine Creation Services (MCS). The administrator needs to utilize these workloads on their Nutanix environment.

Moreover, the administrator would like to deploy many VMs in the future.

In addition to converting the base images to Nutanix AHV, what should the administrator provision to accomplish this task?

- A. New catalogs on AHV with the converted VMs
- B. New cloned images on AHV with the converted VMs
- C. New cloned images on AHV with the converted image
- D. New catalogs on AHV with the converted image

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the context of migrating or setting up Citrix MCS workloads on Nutanix AHV, the workflow relies on the Machine Catalog as the provisioning unit.⁴ After the administrator converts the base image (Master Image) to the Nutanix AHV format, the correct procedure to deploy "many VMs" (non-persistent pooled workloads) is to create a New Machine Catalog within Citrix Studio.⁵ During this creation process, the administrator selects the converted image (or a snapshot of it) as the template source.⁶ MCS then utilizes this single image to clone and provision the multiple non-persistent VMs requested. Therefore, provisioning "New catalogs on AHV with the converted image" is the accurate description of the required task.

NEW QUESTION: 43

An administrator receives complaints that non-persistent VDI sessions for an entire department have seen a dramatic change in performance. The most noticeable change is sluggish mouse and keyboard response within open sessions. No additional virtual desktops have been added to the environment in the previous 60 days.

What is the most likely culprit?

- A. Antivirus or Security Agent Scanning
- B. Unoptimized master image
- C. Legacy network drivers or virtual agents
- D. Over-provisioning of virtual infrastructure

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Nutanix VDI Troubleshooting and Performance Tuning best practices:

* Symptom Analysis: "Sluggish mouse and keyboard response" is a classic symptom of high CPU contention or high Latency on the host or VM. Since the environment was previously stable ("No additional virtual desktops added") and the change was "dramatic," it points to a new process consuming resources unexpectedly.

* The "Agent" Factor: In non-persistent VDI environments, a common cause for sudden performance degradation affecting an "entire department" is an Antivirus or Security Agent running a scheduled scan or a signature update simultaneously across all clones. This creates a "storm" of IOPS and CPU usage (often called an AV storm), starving the user sessions of the resources needed for basic input processing (mouse/keyboard).

* Why not others?

* Unoptimized master image (B): This would cause poor performance from day one, not a "dramatic change" after 60 days of stability.

* Legacy drivers (C): Drivers do not degrade suddenly; they would cause issues from the time of installation.

* Over-provisioning (D): This usually results in gradual degradation as user concurrency increases, not a sudden cliff-edge drop in performance if user counts haven't changed.

NEW QUESTION: 44

Refer the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot displays the 'Capacity for Air 8GB (D2s v3)' configuration page. The 'Default capacity' section is highlighted with a red box, showing 'Minimum number of instances' set to 5 and 'Buffer instances' set to 20. The 'Active capacity' section shows a grid with columns for days of the week and rows for time slots. Two blue boxes highlight the active capacity settings for Weekdays (09:00-17:00) and Tuesday/Thursday (00:00-24:00). A modal window on the right shows the 'Time' range set to 9:00 to 17:00, 'Min capacity' set to 5, and 'Buffer capacity' set to 5.

Which statement is true?

- A. Five instances are running on every Weekday from 00:00am till 24:00 pm
- B. Five instances are running Tuesday and Thursday from 00:00am till 24:00 pm
- C. Five instances are running on every Weekday from 09:00am till 05:00 pm
- D. Five instances are running Tuesday and Thursday from 09:00 am till 05:00 pm.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The schedule has two rows: one for Weekdays and one for Tuesday and Thursday.

Each row has a column for Instances, which indicates how many instances should be running during that time range.

Each row also has a column for Time Range, which indicates the start and end time for running the instances.

The time range is expressed in 24-hour format, where 00:00 means midnight and 24:00 means midnight of the next day.

According to the exhibit, the schedule Dev has the following settings:

- * On Weekdays (Monday to Friday), five instances are running from 09:00 am till 05:00 pm.
- * On Tuesday and Thursday, five instances are running from 00:00 am till 24:00 pm.

NEW QUESTION: 45

What code is installed on virtual desktops and enables direct FlexCast Management Architecture (FMA) connections between the virtual desktop and user devices?

- A. Citrix Workspace app
- B. VirtIO Device Drivers
- C. Virtual Delivery Agent (VDA)
- D. Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT)

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops architecture documentation utilized in Nutanix EUC designs:

* VDA Functionality: The Virtual Delivery Agent (VDA) is the essential software component that must be installed on every machine (virtual or physical) that delivers applications or desktops.

* FMA Role: The VDA registers with the Delivery Controller (Broker) and manages the FMA (FlexCast Management Architecture) connection between the machine and the user device. It establishes and manages the HDX connection, allowing the Citrix Workspace app (on the client side) to connect directly to the desktop session.

* Distinction:

* Citrix Workspace app is installed on the client device (endpoint), not the virtual desktop.

* VirtIO drivers are lower-level drivers for disk/network I/O virtualization on AHV, not FMA connection brokers.

* NGT provides Nutanix-specific fabric features (SSR, FLR), not Citrix session connectivity.

NEW QUESTION: 46

What should the administrator do to optimize the virtual desktop environment?

- A. Verify if VAAI plugin is running.
- B. Set Host policy to Balanced.
- C. Add more resources to the cluster,
- D. remove memory reservation.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

one of the possible ways to optimize the virtual desktop environment is to verify if VAAI plugin is running.

VAAI (vStorage APIs for Array Integration) is a technology that enables VMware ESXi hosts to offload storage operations to Nutanix storage controllers. This can improve performance and efficiency of cloning, migrating, and snapshotting virtual machines²³⁴.

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NEW QUESTION: 47

When creating a Frame account, which two are valid Network Type options? (Choose two.)

- A. Public Network
- B. Private Network
- C. Private Network with VPN
- D. Express Route

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://docs.frame.nutanix.com/platform/admin/account-creation/>

The Public Network option provides access to the Frame environment over the public internet, while the Private Network with VPN option allows for a secure connection to the Frame environment over a private network using a VPN.

NEW QUESTION: 48

An administrator has a cluster that is RDMA-enabled, and has been tasked with configuring network segmentation with RDMA over Converged Ethernet. While attempting to make this configuration change, it is observed that the option is greyed out in Prism.

Which condition needs to be resolved in order to proceed?

- A. All nodes in the cluster need two RDMA-capable NICs.
- B. CVM memory reservation needs to be at least 64GB.
- C. NIC cards are mixed across nodes in the cluster.
- D. Connected NIC speeds are a mix of 10Gb and 25Gb.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to the Nutanix Network Configuration and RDMA guidelines, uniformity of the physical network layer is a strict requirement for enabling RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE).

Specifically, Nutanix does not support mixing network cards with different speeds within the same cluster when RDMA is involved. If the cluster contains a mix of nodes where some are connected at 10 Gbps and others at 25 Gbps (or higher), the Prism interface will disable (grey out) the RDMA configuration options to prevent an unsupported or unstable fabric configuration. To resolve this and proceed with enabling RDMA network segmentation, the administrator must ensure that all RDMA-capable NICs across all nodes are operating at the same supported speed (typically 25 Gbps or higher).

NEW QUESTION: 49

An administrator is trying to add a Nutanix cluster as a new connection, but connection name Nutanix AHV is not listed in the Connection type menu.

What should the administrator do to resolve this issue?

- A. Install the Nutanix AHV plugin for Citrix on all Storefront.

- B. Install the Nutanix AHV plugin for Citrix controllers.
- C. Install the Nutanix AHV plugin for Citrix Director on Delivery controllers.
- D. Install the Nutanix AHV plugin for Citrix Director on Storefront Servers.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

This is because this option will enable the administrator to add a Nutanix cluster as a new connection by installing and registering the plugin on the Delivery Controllers that manage the connection type menu.

<https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=BP-2079-Citrix-Virtual-Apps-and-Desktops:BP-2079-Citrix-Virtual-Apps-and-Desktops>

NEW QUESTION: 50

An administrator has been asked by a user to configure a custom 4.2 MB background image for the assigned desktop instance. However, the administrator is receiving an error when attempting to assign this background image. Why is the administrator receiving this error?

- A. The minimum size for custom background image is 4.5 MB
- B. The minimum size for custom background image is 5 MB
- C. The minimum size for custom background image is 4 MB
- D. The minimum size for custom background image is 3 MB

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

An administrator has been tasked with deploying different applications to different user groups in the environment, while minimizing storage impact. Some applications are web-based, while some require traditional installations.

Which method would best meet the goals?

- A. Share a common desktop image containing all applications.
- B. Implement Nutanix Flow and an ID-based VDI Security Group.
- C. Deploy necessary applications via GPO when users login.
- D. Use Citrix App Layering and deploy an ELM virtual appliance.¹

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Citrix App Layering on Nutanix reference architectures:

- * Minimizing Storage: Citrix App Layering allows an administrator to capture applications in separate virtual disks ("App Layers") that are stored once and then dynamically merged with a base OS layer to create layered images.² This avoids the storage bloat of installing every application into a single "Gold Image" or creating dozens of unique images for every department.
- * ELM Role: The Enterprise Layer Manager (ELM) is the virtual appliance required to manage this layering environment.³ It orchestrates the creation of layers and the publishing of images.
- * Targeting User Groups: By using Elastic Layering (a feature of App Layering), specific app layers can be delivered to users based on their Active Directory group membership at login,

fulfilling the requirement to deploy "different applications to different user groups" without installing them permanently in the base image.

NEW QUESTION: 52

An administrator is unable to open Citrix Studio and sees the following error message:

"The host server cannot be contacted. Check that the connection has a valid host address, and that the host server is powered on and working properly. The request was aborted: Could not create SSL/TLS secure channel." What must the administrator do to successfully open Citrix Studio?

- A. Restart the Citrix Configuration Logging Service
- B. Install the Nutanix AHV Plugin for Citrix
- C. Restart the Citrix Configuration Service
- D. Install the Nutanix VirtIO for Windows

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The error message "Could not create SSL/TLS secure channel" when attempting to connect Citrix Studio to a Nutanix AHV cluster indicates a protocol mismatch between the Citrix Delivery Controller and the Nutanix Prism interface.

Nutanix AOS enforces strict TLS 1.2 security standards. To communicate effectively with the Nutanix cluster, the Citrix Delivery Controllers must have the correct version of the Nutanix AHV Plugin for Citrix installed. This plugin manages the hosting connection and ensures that the communication utilizes the required TLS 1.2 protocols and cipher suites. If the plugin is missing, outdated, or corrupted, the secure channel cannot be established, resulting in this specific error. Installing or upgrading to the latest supported plugin resolves the communication failure.

NEW QUESTION: 53

An administrator is deploying a new virtual desktop environment onto an existing Nutanix solution.

The virtual desktop environment will consist of these elements:

1000 instant clone call center virtual desktops (supporting 5 business units)

500 full clone developer virtual desktops (supporting 2 business units)

150 applications delivered via AppStacks (supporting 7 business units)

How many storage containers should be created to support these workloads?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 14

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Based on the given information, the administrator is deploying 1000 instant clone virtual desktops, 500 full clone virtual desktops, and 150 applications. To support these workloads, the Nutanix solution will need multiple storage containers.

According to the Nutanix Certified Professional - End User Computing (NCP-EUC) v6 guide, for VDI workloads, it is recommended to create a separate storage container for each type of

desktop (e.g. instant clone, full clone) and another container for AppStacks. It is also recommended to have at least one container for metadata and one container for replicas.

Therefore, for this scenario, a total of 3 storage containers should be created:

One container for 1000 instant clone virtual desktops

One container for 500 full clone virtual desktops

One container for 150 applications delivered via AppStacks

So the answer is C. 3.

NEW QUESTION: 54

What are the two types Of Launchpads that exist in Frame? (Choose two.)

A. Application Launchpad

B. user Launchpad

C. Desktop Launchpad

D. VDI Launchpad

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

There are two types of Launchpads that exist in Frame: Application Launchpad and Desktop Launchpad2.

An Application Launchpad is a representation of the applications that are available for streaming. Users can launch any application they have access to from this Launchpad. An example of an Application Launchpad is shown below:

A Desktop Launchpad is a representation of the desktops that are available for streaming. Users can launch any desktop they have access to from this Launchpad. An example of a Desktop Launchpad is shown below:

<https://www.nutanix.com/blog/work-from-home-anywhere-in-five-easy-steps>

NEW QUESTION: 55

An administrator has this configuration:

Category DesktopVM associated with a non-default storage policy

A Virtual Machine Desktop1 associated with the DesktopVM category

A virtual machine with the Enable 'Default-Storage' policy toggle switch enabled The administrator notices that expected storage policy settings are not applied.

What is the reason for this?

A. When two or more storage policies are applied, they both are ignored.

B. When two or more storage policies are applied, they both are applied.

C. Default storage policy is ignored when using categories.

D. Non-default storage policy gets precedence over the default storage policy.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to the Prism Central Guide on Storage Policy Management and Precedence Rules:

* Precedence Rule: Nutanix documentation explicitly states: "If you assign a category associated with a non-default storage policy to an entity and also enable the Enable 'Default-Storage' policy toggle switch, the non-default storage policy gets precedence over the default storage policy."

* Explanation: The "Default-Storage" toggle acts as a fallback or baseline policy assignment (specifically linking the VM to the Storage: \$Default category). However, if the administrator specifically tags the VM with a user-defined category (like DesktopVM) that has its own specific storage policy, the system honors the specific (non-default) policy over the generic default one.

* Result: The "expected" settings (if the administrator expected the Default policy to override the specific one because they toggled the switch) are not applied because the specific category policy takes priority.

NEW QUESTION: 56

An administrator has created a Prism Central Playbook Action named Virtual Desktop Add CPU to add 2 vCPU to virtual desktop when an alert is triggered after the virtual desktop's CPU usage has exceeded 80%.

Initially the Playbook Action works as expected, however over time it seems it is no longer being triggered.

What is causing this issue?

- A. The virtual desktop CPU Usage alerts were not cleared.
- B. The vNUMA boundary has been breached preventing more vCPUs to be added.
- C. There are no more CPUs available to allocate to the VM.
- D. Additional vCPUs need to be registered.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://next.nutanix.com/community-blog-154/new-x-play-actions-in-prism-central-2021-7-40005>

The Prism Central Playbook Action is a tool that allows you to automate tasks based on triggers, such as events, alerts, or webhooks. You can define a series of actions (called a playbook) that perform operations on your infrastructure, such as adding or reducing resources on a VM2.

To use the Playbook Action for VMs, you need to meet some prerequisites, such as:

- * The Prism Central version must be 2020.11 or later.
- * The AOS version must be 5.15 LTSR or later.
- * The hypervisor must be AHV or ESXi.
- * The VMs must have Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) installed and enabled3.

One of the possible reasons why the Playbook Action is no longer being triggered is that the virtual desktop CPU Usage alerts were not cleared. According to the Prism Central guide3, "If an alert has been triggered once and has not been cleared yet, then it will not trigger any action again until it has been cleared".

Therefore, if the CPU Usage alert remains active for a virtual desktop, it will prevent the Playbook Action from adding more vCPUs to it.

NEW QUESTION: 57

An administrator is supporting two Nutanix io-node AHV clusters (Cluster01 and Cluster02) dedicated for VDI workloads. The administrator has started receiving complaints regarding the performance of several full clone virtual desktops within Cluster01, upon review of both clusters, below are the discovered utilization metrics:

Cluster01 utilizations:

- * Cluster CPU:85%
- * Cluster Memory: 94%
- * storage:50%

Cluster02 utilizations:

- * Cluster CPU:30%
- * Cluster Memory:35%
- * storage:40%

Datacenter policy requires 20% resource overhead.

Which action should the administrator take to resolve this issue?

- A. Review the VM Overview dashboard.
- B. Review the Hardware dashboard.
- C. Use X-Ray to migrate the virtual desktops.
- D. use a Recovery Plan to migrate the virtual desktops.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

administrator can take to resolve the issue of performance for several full clone virtual desktops within Cluster01 by migrating them to Cluster02.

a recovery plan is a set of steps that defines how to recover guest VMs from a disaster. A recovery plan can be used to migrate VMs between Nutanix clusters at the same or different availability zones1.

NEW QUESTION: 58

An administrator has been tasked with increasing security by setting permissions based on department.

Which feature can the administrator use to best accomplish this task?

- A. Creation of a single local user for each department
- B. Securing traffic by through Network Segmentation
- C. Cluster Lockdown through PC
- D. Role-based access control (RBAC)

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to the Prism Central Admin Guide regarding Security and User Management:

* RBAC Definition: Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) is the specific feature designed to map users and groups (such as an Active Directory "Department" group) to specific sets of permissions (Roles).

* Application: An administrator can define a role (e.g., "HR Admin") with specific privileges and assign it to the "HR Department" AD group. This ensures that permissions are granted granularly based on the department, fulfilling the security requirement efficiently.

* Why not others:

* Network Segmentation controls traffic flow (who can talk to whom), not administrative permissions.

* Cluster Lockdown disables password authentication for SSH, which is a hardening step, not a permission management strategy.

NEW QUESTION: 59

An administrator needs to configure a VM with UEFI. When attempting to boot the VM via PXE in a Nutanix cluster using Nutanix IPAM, the VM fails to boot.

What is the most likely cause of this failure?

- A. The VM has insufficient memory.
- B. UEFI boot requires manual MAC assignment.
- C. SDM boot ISO is required with UEFI.
- D. The VM is using a SATA controller.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

When using Nutanix IPAM (Managed Network) for DHCP, the built-in DHCP service has limitations regarding UEFI PXE boot support (specifically regarding the dynamic delivery of architecture-specific boot files like bootx64.efi vs undionly.kpxe).

To successfully provision UEFI VMs in this scenario-particularly for Citrix Provisioning Services (PVS)- the BDM (Boot Device Manager) ISO (referred to here as SDM boot ISO due to common industry acronym variance in exam banks) is required. The BDM ISO allows the VM to boot directly from a virtual CD-ROM that contains the bootstrap information needed to contact the provisioning server, bypassing the limitations of the IPAM PXE implementation for UEFI workloads.

NEW QUESTION: 60

Users are being prompted to restart their non-persistent desktops in the middle of the day. which setting in the gold image would cause this to occur?

- A. Java automatically checks for updates every' 24 hours.
- B. The power profile turns the screen off after 10 minutes.
- C. Windows Update policy is set to Automatic.
- D. The mandatory Windows profile is set to v4,

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

non-persistent VDI machines are deleted when they are rebooted, logged off, or shut down.

Therefore, Windows Update policy should be configured to prevent automatic updates that may trigger a restart on these machines¹.

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/microsoft-defender-for-endpoint/onboarding-and-servicing-non-persistent-vdi-machines-with/ba-p/1360721>

NEW QUESTION: 61

How should an administrator protect Writable AppVolumes during a disaster in a Nutanix environment?

- A. Create a storage container in both the primary and DR data centers for the Writeable AppVolumes. Set up asynchronous DR between the two sites.
- B. Enable HA reservations on the cluster to ensure there is capacity in case of failure.
- C. Disable HA reservations to ensure that VMS are powered on using best effort during a disaster,
- D. Create a protection domain and add the AppVolumes VM entities to it. Set up a schedule to replicate the VMS every 60 minutes.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Writable AppVolumes are a feature of VMware App Volumes that provides users with a dedicated virtual disk for storing user profile data and user-installed applications¹. Writable AppVolumes are stored as VMDK files on a datastore².

To protect Writable AppVolumes during a disaster in a Nutanix environment, one possible solution is to use asynchronous DR between two sites. Asynchronous DR allows you to replicate VMs and their associated data from one site to another at regular intervals using protection domains and remote sites³.

<https://www.nutanix.com/blog/vmware-app-volumes-on-nutanix>

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which metric is available in customized reports when using the AHV Plug-in for Citrix Director?

- A. VM Average I/O latency
- B. VM CPU Ready time
- C. VM Bandwidth latency
- D. VM Network utilization

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Nutanix AHV Plug-In for Citrix Director provides more information on Citrix generated desktops running on Nutanix AHV. Some of the metrics that are available in customized reports are:

VM CPU Usage

VM Memory Usage

VM Disk IOPS

VM Disk Bandwidth

NEW QUESTION: 63

An administrator suspects that Windows desktop VMs are using less than their configured memory, resulting in wasted cluster resources.

How can an administrator verify if this is true?

- A. Use Task Manager on each desktop VM.
- B. View the over-provisioned VMs list.
- C. Run a NCC health check report.
- D. Review the capacity runway summary.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Nutanix Prism Central includes Behavioral Learning and Efficiency reporting tools designed to identify inefficient resource usage.⁷ To verify if VMs are "using less than their configured memory" (wasted resources), the administrator should view the Over-provisioned VMs list within the Efficiency widget. Nutanix defines an "Over-provisioned VM" as one that is sized with more resources (CPU/Memory) than it actually consumes based on historical performance data.⁸ This list explicitly identifies these VMs, allowing the administrator to right-size them and reclaim cluster resources, whereas Task Manager (Option A) is manual/individual, and Capacity Runway (Option D) focuses on global cluster storage/resource exhaustion time rather than individual VM efficiency.

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which display protocol developed by Omnissa Horizon supports both TCP and UDP to be adaptive to network conditions?

- A. PCoIP
- B. Blast Extreme
- C. Microsoft RDP
- D. Citrix HDX

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Blast Extreme is the proprietary display protocol developed by Omnissa (formerly VMware) for Horizon.

A key feature of Blast Extreme is its use of Adaptive Transport. This technology allows the protocol to dynamically switch between UDP (for high performance and lossy networks) and TCP (as a fallback for reliability) based on real-time network conditions. This adaptability ensures the best possible user experience regardless of bandwidth or latency constraints. (PCoIP primarily relies on UDP, and RDP is traditionally TCP-heavy, while HDX is a Citrix protocol).

NEW QUESTION: 65

An administrator is asked to configure storage to support four pools of 250 persistent full clone desktops, and an additional five pools of 200 non-persistent desktops.

What is the optimal configuration for this?

- A. Five containers with compression and deduplication and four with compression only
- B. Nine containers with Compression Only
- C. One container with Compression, Deduplication, and Erasure Coding
- D. One container with compression only and one with compression and deduplication

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The optimal storage configuration aligns the container settings with the specific I/O patterns of the workload types:

* Non-Persistent Desktops: These are typically linked clones (MCS/Instant Clones) with high write churn and little data commonality in the delta disks. Compression Only is best. Deduplication adds overhead with no benefit.

* Persistent Full Clones: These are full copies of the OS. Because there are hundreds of copies of the same OS files, Deduplication (Capacity or Performance tier) is highly effective at saving space.

Compression is always recommended.

Therefore, creating two separate containers-one configured with Compression Only (for the non-persistent pools) and one with Compression and Deduplication (for the persistent full clone pools)- provides the best balance of performance and capacity efficiency (Option D).

NEW QUESTION: 66

An administrator supports a user group that spans across 10 Nutanix clusters for a medium-sized medical communications firm. The 10 Nutanix clusters are managed by a single Prism Central instance.

This group's virtual desktops are all cloned from a common gold image and all applications are published from a Citrix Virtual Apps farm. The administrator needs to keep the gold image in sync across all of the clusters.

What is the best way to achieve this?

- A. use the native replication facility within the Machine Catalog
- B. Setup a Protection Domain with the gold image as 3 protected entity.
- C. Upload the gold image to Prism Central Image Service.
- D. use Move to maintain all gold images across the clusters.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Prism Central Image Service allows you to upload and manage images through Prism Central by using the v3 API. You can also choose where your images will be available across different clusters¹²³

<https://next.nutanix.com/ncm-intelligent-operations-formerly-prism-pro-ultimate-26/prism-central-adding-images-to-prism-central-33759>

NEW QUESTION: 67

A previous administrator provisioned all of the virtual desktops in a virtual desktop Nutanix cluster using the following specifications:

- * 6 vCPU
- * 8 GB Memory
- * 300 GB HDD

How can the current administrator best prepare next fiscal year's budget using Prism Central?

- A. Review most recent in Tasks.
- B. Review the most recent in Audits.
- C. Execute Capacity Runway scenario.
- D. Execute a Calm blueprint to add additional desktops.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Nutanix Prism Central, the Capacity Runway scenario provides details on the available capacity for the next 12 months based on the current usage pattern. This feature can help the administrator to plan and prepare the budget for the next fiscal year. The administrator can use this information to decide whether more resources need to be added to the Nutanix cluster or if the existing resources are sufficient.

<https://www.nutanix.com/products/prism/prism-central>

Prism Central planning tools can help you estimate the capacity runway of your cluster by considering the storage, CPU, and memory capacity. However, you need to have at least 21 days of data from a cluster to calculate the baseline runway estimates⁴.

NEW QUESTION: 68

An administrator needs to create a new MCS Catalog, but is receiving a failure error, as shown below:

Acropolis _ Inventory: Getcontent Exception:system.ArgumentException: Error during serialization or deserialization using the JSON JavaScriptSerializer. The length of the string exceeds the value set on the maxJsonLenth property.

- A. nutanix@cvm: ~\$ acli snapshot.list | wc -l
- B. nutanix@cvm: ~\$ acli snapshot.list | wc -1
- C. 4787
- D. Running the below command on CVM shows the following output:
- E. 1919

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69

An administrator is tasked with providing dedicated VDIs to developers.

Which deployment method type requires the least amount of effort to achieve this task?

- A. Non-persistent pool
- B. Dedicated VDI provisioned from MCS
- C. Static-built Remote PC pool
- D. Dedicated VDI provisioned from PVS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Citrix on Nutanix Reference Architectures:

- * **Simplicity of MCS:** Machine Creation Services (MCS) is integrated directly into the Citrix Studio console and communicates natively with the Nutanix AHV APIs. It creates clones (Linked or Full) effortlessly without requiring extra infrastructure.
- * **Comparison with PVS:** PVS (Provisioning Services) (Option D) requires a separate PVS infrastructure (Provisioning Servers, SQL database, TFTP/DHCP configuration, Network Streaming Setup).
- * **Conclusion:** For a "Dedicated VDI" requirement, using MCS to provision full or fast clones requires significantly less administrative effort and infrastructure setup than implementing a PVS environment.

NEW QUESTION: 70

Recently, the vice president Of IT infrastructure was migrated from a physical computer to a virtual desktop.

The administrator wants to ensure that this user has the best possible experience and wants to be notified if any CPU resource constraints.

The cluster's average CPU utilization is 20%.

What step would help the administrator to know when there are resource problems on the virtual desktop?

- A.** Create a new alert policy to alert if the CPU on the virtual desktop is over and configure a Playbook to power off the virtual desktop.
- B.** Create a new alert policy to alert if the CPU on the virtual desktop is over and configure a Playbook to Slack the information to the administrator,
- C.** Create a new alert policy to alert if the CPU on the virtual desktop's host is over 90%.
- D.** Create a new alert policy to alert if the CPU on the virtual desktop's cluster is over 90%.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

alert policies are rules that define the conditions for generating alerts on Nutanix clusters¹. You can create custom alert policies based on your specific needs and preferences²Playbooks are automated workflows that perform actions based on triggers such as alerts³. You can create playbooks using predefined alerts or alerts matching criteria³.

To ensure that the vice president of IT infrastructure has the best possible experience and to be notified if any CPU resource constraints on the virtual desktop, one possible solution is to create a new alert policy to alert if the CPU on the virtual desktop is over a certain threshold (for example, 80%) and configure a playbook to send a notification (for example, via email or Slack) to the administrator²³. This way, the administrator can monitor the performance of the virtual desktop and take appropriate actions if needed.

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Prism-Central-Guide-vpc_2022_6:mul-alert-policies-customize-system-pc-t.html

NEW QUESTION: 71

A group of developers are migrating from physical computers to persistent virtual desktops. What is the recommended migration path?

- A. Deploy a base image and provision required hosted applications
- B. Deploy non-persistent desktops and install required applications.
- C. Convert the physical computers to virtual desktops,
- D. Convert the developers profile to a roaming profile.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

persistent virtual desktops are virtual desktops that retain their state and configuration across sessions.

This means that users can customize their virtual desktops with their own applications, settings, and data, and have them available every time they log on.

Persistent virtual desktops are suitable for users who need a consistent and personalized experience, such as developers.

According to Nutanix best practices², one of the recommended migration paths for persistent virtual desktops is to convert the physical computers to virtual desktops.

This can be done by using a tool such as VMware Converter or Microsoft Disk2vhd to create a virtual disk image of the physical computer's hard drive.

Then, this image can be imported into Nutanix Cloud Platform and used as a base image for creating persistent virtual desktops.

This migration path can preserve the existing applications, settings, and data of the physical computers and minimize the disruption for the users.

NEW QUESTION: 72

An administrator needs to create a new MCS Catalog, but is receiving the error:

"Acropolis Inventory: GetContent Exception: System.ArgumentException: Error during serialization or deserialization using the JSON JavaScriptSerializer. The length of the string exceeds the value set on the maxJsonLength property." Running the below command on CVM reveals a large number of snapshots in the cluster:

```
nutanix@cvm:~$ acli snapshot.list | wc -l  
4797
```

What should the administrator do to resolve the issue?

- A. Upgrade the Nutanix AHV Plugin for Citrix to latest version.
- B. Downgrade the Nutanix AHV Plugin for Citrix to version 2.6.
- C. Uninstall and re-install the Nutanix AHV Plugin for Citrix.
- D. Increase the number of snapshots on the workload cluster.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

This error is a known issue related to the Nutanix AHV Plugin for Citrix (MCS plugin) when interacting with a Nutanix cluster that has a high number of snapshots (as indicated by the 4797 count).

Older versions of the plugin utilized a JSON serializer with a default character limit (maxJsonLength). When the plugin attempts to fetch the inventory of snapshots (GetContent) to present them in the Citrix Studio wizard, the resulting JSON string exceeds this limit, causing the serialization exception and failing the catalog creation process.

The resolution, documented in Nutanix/Citrix Knowledge Base articles, is to upgrade the Nutanix AHV Plugin for Citrix to the latest version. Newer versions of the plugin handle large datasets more efficiently (often through pagination or increased limits), allowing the inventory to load successfully despite the large number of existing snapshots.

NEW QUESTION: 73

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator was made aware that user sessions are being randomly disconnected, and their applications and files being terminated. When the user launches new virtual desktop session, they are authenticated to a fresh desktop. Upon investigating, the administrator discovers that most users log in at 9:00 AM and are active through 2:00 PM.

What configuration setting must be modified in order to resolve this issue?

- A. Max session duration
- B. Idle timeout
- C. Reservation timeout
- D. user inactivity timeout

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Nutanix Frame has several session settings that can affect the user experience and resource utilization. One of these settings is Max session duration, which defines how long a user can stay connected to a Frame session before it is automatically terminated¹. If this setting is too low, users might experience random disconnections and lose their applications and files. Therefore, the configuration setting that must be modified in order to resolve this issue is A (Max session duration).

NEW QUESTION: 74

An administrator is analyzing performance of an application VM hosted on AHV. The administrator is currently viewing the metrics page on a VM in Prism Central, and wants to be able to quickly review the Storage Controller IOPS graph at a later date.

How can the administrator accomplish this task?

- A. Use Prism Element to refresh the graph.
- B. Export the current view as a scheduled email.
- C. Generate a dashboard summary report.
- D. Add the metric to an available analysis session.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to the Prism Central User Guide (Analysis and Planning):

* **Analysis Sessions:** Prism Central includes a feature called "Analysis" (or Performance Analysis). It allows administrators to create "Sessions" which are essentially saved workspaces.

* **Workflow:** An administrator can select a specific metric (like Storage Controller IOPS), click "Add to Analysis," and save it to a new or existing session. This allows them to "quickly review... at a later date" by simply opening the saved Analysis Session, which retrieves the data dynamically, rather than relying on static exports or reports.

NEW QUESTION: 75

An administrator has configured an EUC environment and wants to ensure a standard user configuration at the beginning of each session.

Which solution will best meet this requirement?

- A. Hybrid profile
- B. Roaming profile
- C. Mandatory profile
- D. Container profile

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A Mandatory Profile is a read-only user profile (.man) that is pre-configured by an administrator.9 When a user logs in, the system copies this profile to create the session environment.

Crucially, any changes the user makes during the session (such as wallpaper, icons, or settings) are discarded when the user logs off. This ensures that every time the user logs in, they receive the exact same standard user configuration ("at the beginning of each session"), preventing configuration drift. Roaming and Container profiles are designed to retain user settings, which contradicts the requirement for a standardized start state.

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