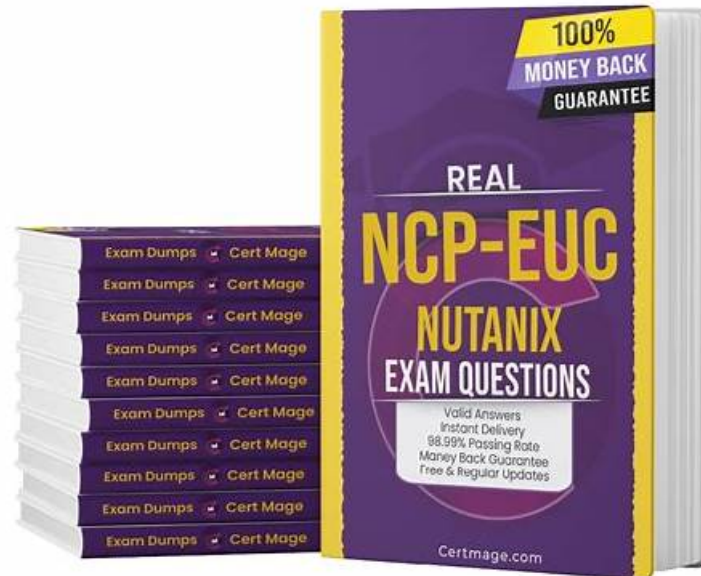


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Nutanix Certified Professional - End User Computing (NCP-EUC) 6.10 Exam

Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104

What should the administrator use when creating a Windows 10 gold image using Calm for Citrix MCS persistent desktops?

- A. VMware optimized Windows 10 image.
- **B. Snapshot of Citrix optimized Windows 10 image.**
- C. Microsoft downloaded Windows 10 ISO image.
- D. Sysprepped Microsoft Windows 10 image

Answer: B

Explanation:

A snapshot is a point-in-time copy of a virtual machine that can be used as a template for creating new machines. A Citrix optimized Windows 10 image is a Windows 10 image that has been configured with best practices and optimizations for Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops.

Using a snapshot of a Citrix optimized Windows 10 image can ensure that the persistent desktops have consistent performance, security, and user experience. It can also simplify the image management process by allowing you to update the snapshot with new patches or applications using Calm.

Calm is a tool that automates application lifecycle management across different environments. Calm can integrate with Citrix MCS to create, update, and delete virtual machines based on blueprints that define the configuration and dependencies of an application.

<https://www.nutanix.com/support-services/training-certification/certifications/certification-details-nutanix-certifi>

NEW QUESTION # 105

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 # 106

An administrator is using EUC broker software to manage and direct connections to virtual desktops and applications. After losing power to a host in the cluster, the administrator needs to make sure the broker VMs restart. What will happen to the broker VMs in this situation?

- A. A policy must be created so the VMs will power back on.
- B. The VMs will remain powered off until the host is back online.
- C. The VMs will live migrate to a powered-on host.

- **D. Built-in AHV policies will automatically restart the VMs.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nutanix AHV includes a native feature called VM High Availability (VMHA), which protects VMs in the event of a host failure (such as power loss).

When a host fails, the Acropolis High Availability service detects the failure. Built-in AHV policies automatically restart the affected VMs on the remaining healthy hosts in the cluster.

Live migration (Option D) is not possible because the host is already down (powered off), meaning the memory state cannot be transferred; the VMs must be restarted (booted) on new hosts. No manual policy creation (Option B) is required as this is a core default function of the AHV cluster, provided resources are available.

NEW QUESTION # 107

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 108

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:

What should be done to resolve this issue?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

