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Nutanix NCP-EUC exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of IT professionals in the field of end-user computing. NCP-EUC exam is specifically designed for those who have experience in configuring and managing Nutanix infrastructure and want to demonstrate their expertise in the area of end-user computing. NCP-EUC exam covers a range of topics related to end-user computing, including the deployment and management of virtual desktops and applications, user profile management, and endpoint security. NCP-EUC Exam is intended to validate the skills and knowledge of IT professionals who work with Nutanix technology in the context of end-user computing.

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Sample NCP-EUC Questions Answers - Dump NCP-EUC Check

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Nutanix Certified Professional - End User Computing (NCP-EUC) 6.10 Exam Sample Questions (Q178-Q183):

NEW QUESTION # 178

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 # 179

An administrator is building a solution for external contractors who will have access to internal applications on an as-needed basis. The contractors work in 8-hour shifts in a follow-the-sun model providing coverage 24-hours per day.

Some of the applications used are only licensed to run on Windows Desktop operating systems.

They need to minimize the resources associated with the contractor's virtual desktops.

Which solution will meet all of these requirements?

- A. Pooled Remote Desktop Session Host
- B. Dedicated physical PC remote desktop access
- **C. Pooled non-persistent desktops**
- D. Dedicated persistent full-clone desktops

Answer: C

Explanation:

To meet the specific requirements:

* Windows Desktop OS Requirement: This eliminates Remote Desktop Session Host (RDSH), which typically relies on Windows Server operating systems to host multiple sessions. The requirement explicitly calls for Desktop OS (e.g., Windows 10/11).

* Minimize Resources & Shift Work: Dedicated options (Physical PCs or Persistent Full Clones) are inefficient for shift workers because the resources remain assigned to a specific user even when they are off-shift (16 hours a day).

Pooled Non-persistent desktops are the correct solution. They allow a single VM to be used by a contractor in Shift 1, reset, and then used by a different contractor in Shift 2. This "concurrency-based" model significantly reduces the storage and compute footprint compared to 1:1 dedicated assignments, perfectly fitting the "follow-the-sun" 24-hour coverage model while satisfying the Desktop OS requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 180

Developer VDI users are complaining about performance issues and states that tasks are taking longer to complete than before. An administrator is analyzing the environment trying to determine the cause. The administrator has determined these metric values for the host:

CPU Usage = 18%

CPU Ready = 6.5%

IOPS = 250

Storage Usage = 20%

Which performance counter could explain the issue?

- A. Storage Usage
- **B. CPU Ready**
- C. CPU Usage
- D. IOPS

Answer: B

Explanation:

In virtualization performance troubleshooting, CPU Ready % is a critical metric that indicates the percentage of time a virtual machine was ready to execute a thread but had to wait for the hypervisor to schedule it on a physical CPU core.

According to standard Nutanix and AHV performance guidelines, a CPU Ready value above 5% per vCPU is considered a leading indicator of CPU contention (oversubscription) and performance degradation. While the overall host CPU Usage appears low (18%), the high CPU Ready (6.5%) suggests that specific VMs are fighting for scheduling slots, causing the latency ("tasks taking longer") reported by the users. The other metrics (IOPS, Storage Usage) are well within normal operating parameters.

NEW QUESTION # 181

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

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

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 # 182

In Frame, what occurs when the minimum value in the capacity settings is set to less than the Quick Publish value specified?

- A. The administrator will receive an error notification.
- **B. Quick Publish value settings are ignored, and regular publishing is performed.**
- C. Regular publish value settings are ignored and Quick Publish values are performed.
- D. A user will not be able to launch their Frame Desktop or Application

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nutanix Frame allows administrators to configure capacity settings for their virtual machines (VMs) that run virtual apps and desktops.

Capacity settings include:

Default capacity, which defines how many VMs are turned on when there is no user activity on the account. This setting helps reduce costs by turning off unused VMs.

Active capacity, which defines how many VMs are turned on when there is user activity on the account.

This setting helps improve performance by ensuring enough VMs are available for user sessions.

Quick Publish, which defines how many VMs are updated with the latest changes when publishing a new version of an app or desktop. This setting helps speed up the publishing process by updating only a subset of VMs instead of all of them.

According to Nutanix Frame documentation¹, Quick Publish value should be equal to or less than the active capacity value for each instance type.

If Quick Publish value is set higher than active capacity value, then Frame will ignore Quick Publish value and perform regular publishing instead.

<https://docs.frame.nutanix.com/platform/admin/capacity/>

NEW QUESTION # 183

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