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Nutanix Certified Professional - End User Computing (NCP-EUC) 6.10 Exam Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

Which scenario represents the best case for how an organization would deploy non-persistent desktops to their employee and customer base?

- A. Registration kiosks at a conference
- B. Application Quality Assurance Testing
- C. High end developers

- D. Private equity traders

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is because registration kiosks are used by multiple customers who do not need to personalize their desktops or applications, and who only need to perform a specific task such as registering or checking in. Non-persistent desktops can provide a secure and consistent user experience for these customers, and also reduce management overhead for the organization.

NEW QUESTION # 11

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 12

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

- A. Post-Process Compression
- B. Deduplication
- C. Erasure Coding
- **D. Inline Compression**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 # 13

An administrator has deployed a pool of non-persistent Windows 11 virtual desktops configured with local profiles. Users have complained about application settings not being retained between sessions and slow initial login times. What solution would best resolve the user complaints?

- A. Enable Microsoft Roaming Profiles
- **B. Enable Virtual Disk-based profile solution**
- C. Implement Mandatory Profiles
- D. Incorporate application settings in base image

Answer: B

Explanation:

To resolve issues with persistence (retaining settings) and login performance in a non-persistent VDI environment, the industry standard and Nutanix-recommended solution is to Enable a Virtual Disk-based profile solution (such as FSLogix Profile Containers or Citrix Profile Management containers).

* Retaining Settings: Unlike local profiles (wiped on reboot) or mandatory profiles (read-only), containerized profiles capture all user writes and persist them to a VHD/VHDX file on a file share (e.g., Nutanix Files).

* Speed: Microsoft Roaming Profiles (Option A) require copying files over the network at login, causing slowness. Virtual Disk-based solutions mount the profile disk instantly over the network, making the login process nearly as fast as a local profile while ensuring data persistence.

NEW QUESTION # 14

The deployment of a new desktop from a Citrix PVS snapshot template is failing. While investigating, the administrator finds that the creation of the VM's write-cache disk failed.

What is a possible cause of this failure?

- **A. The VM template snapshot has a virtual disk attached.**
- B. The VM template is configured with a SATA disk controller.
- C. The VM template has a CDROM drive provisioned.
- D. The VM template does not have a virtual NIC configured.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Nutanix AHV environment integrated with Citrix Provisioning (PVS), the XenDesktop Setup Wizard (or Citrix Virtual Desktops Setup Wizard) is responsible for creating the Write Cache disk for target VMs during the provisioning process. According to Nutanix Knowledge Base articles regarding PVS on AHV, a common cause for the failure of the write-cache disk creation is the presence of an attached virtual disk on the snapshot used as the template. The wizard expects to create and attach the write-cache disk itself. If the template snapshot already has a hard disk attached (other than the potential CD-ROM, which is generally supported if single), the wizard's logic for disk slot assignment or disk creation conflicts with the existing disk, causing the "creation of the VM's write-cache disk failed" error. The supported procedure explicitly states that the VM template snapshot must be created without any hard disks attached.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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