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Nutanix Certified Professional - End User Computing (NCP-EUC) 6.10 Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

How should the administrator best organize gold images in a non-persistent Citrix MCS environment?

- A. Create a gold image based on the user subnet assignment,
- B. Create a base image without any applications and leverage Microsoft SCCM to deliver applications to the cloned virtual desktops.
- C. Build a single gold image with all the applications in the application catalog.

- D. Create a gold image for each separate business unit.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

<https://docs.citrix.com/en-us/citrix-daas/install-configure/machine-catalogs-create.html> A gold image is a master image that contains the operating system, drivers, patches, and configurations for a virtual desktop. A non-persistent Citrix MCS environment is one where virtual desktops are created from a gold image and discarded after each user session.

Citrix Machine Creation Services (MCS) is a tool that uses a gold image to create and manage virtual machines for Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops environments. MCS can create different types of machines, such as pooled random, static assigned, or dedicated².

One of the challenges of using MCS is managing multiple gold images for different user groups or application needs. Updating multiple gold images can be time-consuming and error-prone. Therefore, it is recommended to use a single base image without any applications and leverage another tool such as Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) to deliver applications dynamically to the cloned virtual desktops³.

This approach can simplify image management, reduce storage consumption, improve performance, and enhance user experience. SCCM can also provide additional features such as patch management, compliance enforcement, inventory reporting, etc.³

NEW QUESTION # 23

The administrator is reviewing Prism Central Tasks (Menu\Activity\Tasks) and noticed that there are a lot of tasks named:

ADS: Remove Resource Contention

The administrator would like to identify the virtual desktops in the environment that are using the most resources to determine how to fix the resource contention.

Which action should the administrator take to complete this task?

- A. Review the Storage Runway
- B. Filter the virtual desktops by Metrics: CPU Usage.
- C. Review Planning scenarios.
- **D. Filter the virtual desktops by Constrained: High,**

Answer: D

Explanation:

an action that the administrator should take to identify the virtual desktops in the environment that are using the most resources and causing resource contention is Filter the virtual desktops by Constrained: High. Constrained is a metric that indicates how often a virtual machine is unable to get its requested CPU resources. A high value means that the virtual machine is frequently starved for CPU and may experience performance degradation. By filtering the virtual desktops by Constrained: High, the administrator can see which ones are suffering from resource contention and take appropriate actions such as migrating them to less loaded hosts or increasing their CPU allocation.

https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/details?targetId=Prism-Central-Guide-Prism-v6_0:mul-tasks-view-page-pc-r.html

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

Answer: D

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 # 25

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 # 26

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

- A. Enable HA reservations on the cluster to ensure there is capacity in case of failure.
- **B. Create a storage container in both the primary and DR data centers for the Writeable AppVolumes. Set up asynchronous DR between the two sites.**
- 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: B

Explanation:

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>

NEW QUESTION # 27

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