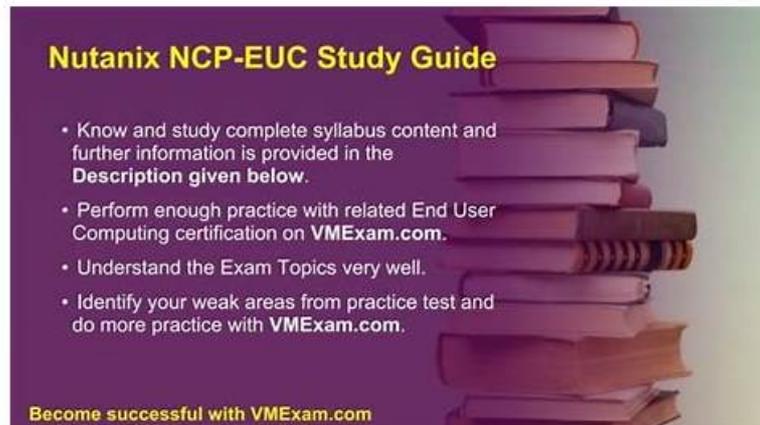


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The NCP-EUC Certification is highly valued in the IT industry and is recognized by organizations around the world. Nutanix Certified Professional - End User Computing (NCP-EUC) 6.10 Exam certification helps IT professionals to enhance their career prospects and provides them with the skills and knowledge required to deploy and manage Nutanix infrastructure for desktop and application virtualization. The NCP-EUC exam is a challenging exam that requires a deep understanding of end-user computing and virtualization, but passing the exam is a great achievement that demonstrates the candidate's expertise in this area.

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The NCP-EUC exam is a two-hour, proctored exam that consists of multiple-choice questions. NCP-EUC exam is available in English and Japanese language versions, and candidates are required to achieve a passing score of 300 out of 500 points. Nutanix recommends that candidates have at least six months of experience working with Nutanix technology and VDI solutions before attempting the NCP-EUC Exam. Successful completion of NCP-EUC exam validates a candidate's ability to design and deploy Nutanix VDI solutions, making them a valuable asset for organizations looking to implement end-user computing solutions.

Nutanix Certified Professional - End User Computing (NCP-EUC) 6.10 Exam Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

A Citrix administrator is creating a new machine catalog on AHV for a new cluster. After validating the AHV plugin is installed, the catalog is unable to be created because no resources were found.

Which step must be completed first to resolve this issue?

- A. Use a Nutanix Playbook to update the target config.
- **B. Create a new hosting connection in Citrix Studio.**
- C. Install VirtIO drivers.
- D. Create a delivery group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the Citrix Studio workflow, before a Machine Catalog can be created for a specific infrastructure, a Hosting Connection (or Host Connection) must be established. This connection links the Citrix control plane to the specific hypervisor (Nutanix AHV) and defines the resources (such as storage containers and networks) available for provisioning.

If the administrator is setting up a "new cluster" and attempts to create a catalog but finds that "no resources were found," it indicates that either no Hosting Connection exists for that new cluster, or the existing connection does not include the storage/network resources of the new cluster. Therefore, the immediate resolution is to create a new hosting connection in Citrix Studio that points to the new AHV cluster, ensuring the appropriate networks and containers are selected as available resources.

NEW QUESTION # 76

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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).

NEW QUESTION # 77

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 Java ScriptSerializer. The length of the string exceeds the value set on the maxJsonLenth property.

- **A. 0**
- **B. nutanix@cvm: ~\$ acli snapshot.list I wc -l**
- C. 1
- **D. nutanix@cvm: ~\$ acli snapshot.list I wc -l**
- E. Running the below command on CVM shows the following output:

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 78

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. Run a NCC health check report.

- B. Use Task Manager on each desktop VM.
- C. View the over-provisioned VMs list.
- D. Review the capacity runway summary.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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 # 79

Refer the exhibit



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. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

