

# NCP-EUC Dumps Materials & NCP-EUC Exam Braindumps & NCP-EUC Real Questions



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The NCP-EUC certification exam is a computer-based test that consists of multiple-choice and scenario-based questions. NCP-EUC exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in various areas related to EUC solutions using Nutanix technologies. NCP-EUC exam is available in multiple languages and can be taken at a Pearson VUE testing center or online through the Pearson VUE online proctoring platform.

The NCP-EUC Certification Exam is aimed at professionals who have experience in virtualization and end-user computing environments. NCP-EUC exam is ideal for those who are responsible for deploying and managing virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) solutions. IT professionals who have experience with VMware Horizon or Citrix XenDesktop/XenApp will find this certification exam particularly relevant.

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One of the biggest highlights of the NCP-EUC exam materials is the availability of three versions: PDF, app/online, and software/pc, each with its own advantages: The PDF version of NCP-EUC exam materials has a free demo available for download. You can print exam materials out and read it just like you read a paper. The online version of NCP-EUC Exam Materials is based on web browser usage design and can be used by any browser device. At the same time, the first time it is opened on the Internet, it can be used offline next time. You can practice anytime, anywhere.

Nutanix NCP-EUC (Nutanix Certified Professional - End - User Computing) certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of individuals in deploying, managing, and maintaining Nutanix End User Computing (EUC) solutions. NCP-EUC exam is intended for IT professionals who are responsible for managing VDI solutions using Nutanix technology. Nutanix Certified Professional - End User Computing (NCP-EUC) 6.10 Exam certification validates the proficiency of individuals in configuring and managing Nutanix EUC solutions such as Nutanix Frame, Nutanix Xi Frame, and Nutanix Xi Leap.

## Nutanix Certified Professional - End User Computing (NCP-EUC) 6.10 Exam Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

### NEW QUESTION # 66

An administrator has configured a VM with passthrough GPU to allow direct access to GPU resources. After an AHV host failure, the VM fails to power up on another host.

What would cause this behavior?

- A. GPU-enabled VMs are not HA-capable
- **B. Insufficient GPU resources are available**
- C. NVIDIA license server is not reachable
- D. GPU-enabled VMs must be live-migrated

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Nutanix AHV Administration Guide regarding GPU Pass-Through:

\* Hardware Binding: GPU Pass-Through (DirectPath I/O) binds a virtual machine to a specific physical PCIe device on the host. Unlike vGPU (which abstracts the hardware), passthrough creates a 1:1 dependency.

\* HA Behavior: Nutanix AHV supports High Availability (HA) for GPU-enabled VMs in the sense that if a host fails, the system attempts to restart the VM on another host (Cold Migration). Option C ("Not HA-capable") is incorrect because the system attempts the restart; it does not simply abandon the VM by design.

\* Failure Cause: The restart fails (the "behavior" described) because the destination host must have the exact same GPU hardware resource available (free and matching the profile/addressing). If the other nodes in the cluster do not have a free GPU of the same type, or if they are already fully utilized, the VM cannot power on, resulting in the "Insufficient GPU resources" error.

#### NEW QUESTION # 67

A group of developers are migrating from physical computers to persistent virtual desktops.

What is the recommended migration path?

- A. Deploy a base image and provision required hosted applications
- B. Convert the developers profile to a roaming profile.
- **C. Convert the physical computers to virtual desktops,**
- D. Deploy non-persistent desktops and install required applications.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

persistent virtual desktops are virtual desktops that retain their state and configuration across sessions.

This means that users can customize their virtual desktops with their own applications, settings, and data, and have them available every time they log on.

Persistent virtual desktops are suitable for users who need a consistent and personalized experience, such as developers.

According to Nutanix best practices<sup>2</sup>, one of the recommended migration paths for persistent virtual desktops is to convert the physical computers to virtual desktops.

This can be done by using a tool such as VMware Converter or Microsoft Disk2vhd to create a virtual disk image of the physical computer's hard drive.

Then, this image can be imported into Nutanix Cloud Platform and used as a base image for creating persistent virtual desktops.

This migration path can preserve the existing applications, settings, and data of the physical computers and minimize the disruption for the users.

#### NEW QUESTION # 68

An administrator has been evaluating a performance issue with the current Citrix VDI solution on Nutanix. During the evaluation, the administrator finds out there is a feature that is enabled called Shadow Clones.

What would happen if an administrator disabled Shadow Clones within a company's VDI environment?

- A. Boot storms would be eliminated because the number of desktops would be throttled.
- **B. Deployment times would increase as the number deployed desktops increase,**
- C. Deployment times would decrease when deploying additional desktops.
- D. Boot storms would be eliminated due to desktop resource contention.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Nutanix's Shadow Clones feature is used to create linked clones or snapshots of base VMs, which can improve VM provisioning

time and storage efficiency by reducing the amount of duplicated data.

If an administrator disables Shadow Clones within a company's VDI environment, it is likely that deployment times would increase as the number of deployed desktops increases. This is because linked clones or snapshots would no longer be used, so each new desktop deployment would require creating a full copy of the base VM.

Nutanix Shadow Clones allow for distributed caching of a particular disk or VM data, which are in a 'multi-reader' scenario. This can help in scenarios such as VDI or private clone boot storms, where VMs on multiple nodes read from the same set of base disks<sup>12</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION # 69

An administrator needs to ensure that accounts are locked permanently after repeated incorrect logins. Which feature needs to be enabled on the cluster?

- A. Lock CVM Security Status
- B. Cluster Lockdown
- C. RHEL 8 failpolicyd
- **D. DoD In Additional Settings**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To change the account lockout behavior from the default (which is typically a temporary 15-minute lockout) to a permanent lockout required for high-security environments, the administrator must enable the DoD (Department of Defense) configuration compliance. This is managed through the Security Configuration Management Automation (SCMA) framework, often found within the "Cluster Hardening" or "Security Dashboard" settings (sometimes referenced as "Additional Settings" in exam contexts). Applying the DoD STIG (Security Technical Implementation Guide) policy modifies the underlying Linux PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules) configuration (pam\_faillock) to enforce strict rules, including permanently locking user accounts after a specific number of failed attempts until an administrator manually unlocks them. "Cluster Lockdown" (Option A) refers to disabling password authentication entirely in favor of SSH keys, which does not fit the requirement of locking accounts after incorrect login attempts.<sup>1</sup> Here are the 100% verified answers for Questions 12, 13, 14, and 15, derived from Nutanix End User Computing architectural best practices.

#### NEW QUESTION # 70

An administrator receives complaints that non-persistent VDI sessions for an entire department have seen a dramatic change in performance. The most noticeable change is sluggish mouse and keyboard response within open sessions. No additional virtual desktops have been added to the environment in the previous 60 days.

What is the most likely culprit?

- A. Unoptimized master image
- B. Legacy network drivers or virtual agents
- C. Over-provisioning of virtual infrastructure
- **D. Antivirus or Security Agent Scanning**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:

According to Nutanix VDI Troubleshooting and Performance Tuning best practices:

\* Symptom Analysis: "Sluggish mouse and keyboard response" is a classic symptom of high CPU contention or high Latency on the host or VM. Since the environment was previously stable ("No additional virtual desktops added") and the change was "dramatic," it points to a new process consuming resources unexpectedly.

\* The "Agent" Factor: In non-persistent VDI environments, a common cause for sudden performance degradation affecting an "entire department" is an Antivirus or Security Agent running a scheduled scan or a signature update simultaneously across all clones. This creates a "storm" of IOPS and CPU usage (often called an AV storm), starving the user sessions of the resources needed for basic input processing (mouse/keyboard).

\* Why not others?

\* Unoptimized master image (B): This would cause poor performance from day one, not a "dramatic change" after 60 days of stability.

\* Legacy drivers (C): Drivers do not degrade suddenly; they would cause issues from the time of installation.

\* Over-provisioning (D): This usually results in gradual degradation as user concurrency increases, not a sudden cliff-edge drop in performance if user counts haven't changed.

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