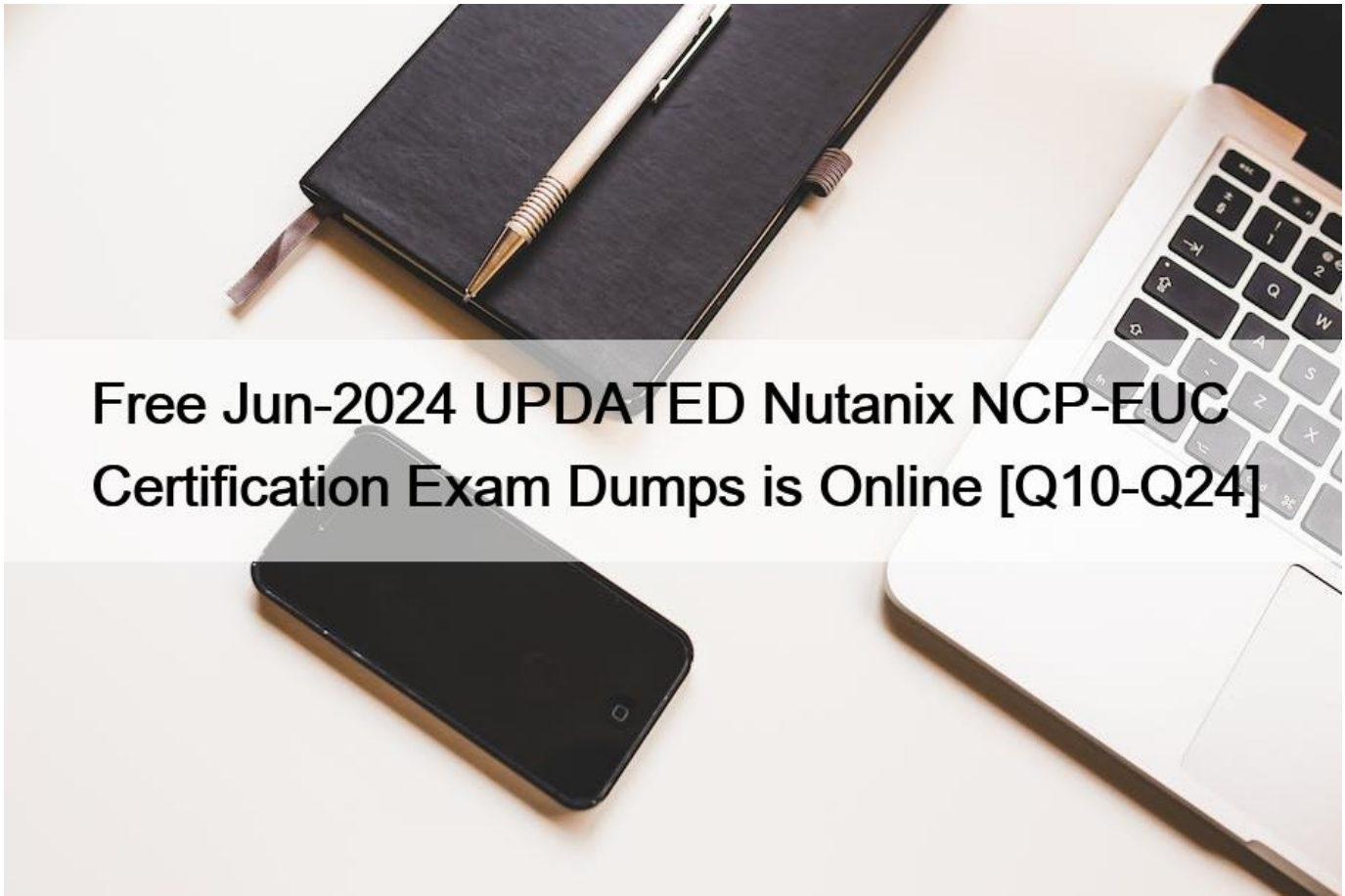# Free Jun-2024 UPDATED Nutanix NCP-EUC Certification Exam Dumps is Online [Q10-Q24

Free Jun-2024 UPDATED Nutanix NCP-EUC Certification Exam Dumps is Online Nutanix Exam 2024 NCP-EUC Dumps Updated Questions Q10. Users are being prompted to restart their non-persistent desktops in the middle of the day.

which setting in the gold image would cause this to occur?

* Java automatically checks for updates every’ 24 hours.
* The power profile turns the screen off after 10 minutes.
* Windows Update policy is set to Automatic.
* The mandatory Windows profile is set to v4,

non-persistent VDI machines are deleted when they are rebooted, logged off, or shut down. Therefore, Windows Update policy should be configured to prevent automatic updates that may trigger a restart on these machines1.

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/microsoft-defender-for-endpoint/onboarding-and-servicing-non-persiste

Q11. An administrator needs to configure a license server to be accessible by Frame desktops.

Which server should the administrator configure?

* utility Server

* Sandbox
* EC2 VM Instance
* Azure VM Instance

Frame is a cloud-based desktop-as-a-service platform that allows users to access Windows applications and desktops from any device1. A license server is a server that hosts a network licensing manager for software that requires licenses to run2. Frame supports using a utility server as a license server for Frame desktops1. A utility server is a stand-alone, general purpose Windows server that can be configured and managed from the Frame dashboard1.

https://docs.frame.nutanix.com/platform/admin/utility-servers/

Q12. An administrator needs to manage the virtual desktop environment for a small QA group.

Which two requirements would prevent a non-persistent deployment? (Choose two.)
* users need to log on and log off frequently.
* users need to test application installation routines.
* users need to test various peripherals.
* users need to access web-based applications.

non-persistent VDI is a type of virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) that does not save any changes made by the user on the virtual machine (VM) across sessions. Non-persistent VDI uses a master image to create and delete VMs as needed.

Therefore, if the administrator needs to manage a non-persistent deployment, they should avoid any requirements that involve modifying or installing applications on the VMs, as those changes would not be saved.

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

Q13. In a VMware Horizon environment running on Nutanix, an administrator has noticed that create, start, shut down, and delete operations are taking longer than expected, the environment is currently configured with one vCenter instance and has 10,000 virtual desktops. What is the recommended number of vCenter instances in this configuration?
* 1
* 2
* 5
* 10

vCenter can execute approximately 640 concurrent operations before incoming requests are queued, and can support up to 2,000 concurrent sessions1. VMware Horizon 8 can support up to 120,000 active sessions in a Cloud Pod Architecture pod federation23. Therefore, if the environment has 10,000 virtual desktops, one vCenter instance might not be enough to handle all the operations and sessions efficiently. The recommended number of vCenter instances in this configuration is B (2).

Q14. What is one key benefit of using Nutanix Validated Designs (NVD) for Citrix VDI deployments?
* Provides sizing guidance and scaling capabilities.
* NVD-based deployments are designed to provide 99.999% up time.
* NVD-based deployments are designed to provide Disaster Recovery
* Determines performance impact during peak I/0

Nutanix and Citrix provide a turnkey validated VDI infrastructure solution that allows 10x faster deployments, cuts management time by 70% and significantly reduces the number of support calls. Nutanix eliminates the complexity of managing discrete storage, servers and separate virtualization and networking stacks.

https://webobjects2.cdw.com/is/content/CDW/cdw/on-domain-cdw/brands/bitdefender/vdi-application-virtualiza

Q15. Users are reporting that their desktops are running slower than expected in an ESXi-based Nutanix cluster. upon investigation,

an administrator determines that desktops on one host are running slower and have higher CPU Ready times than on other hosts.

What is causing this issue?
* High Performance host power policy is enabled
* High Performance host power policy is disabled
* Inline Compression has been disabled on the desktop storage container
* Erasure coding’s increased overhead has caused a slowdown in the environment

A high CPU Ready time means that the vCPU is waiting too long for the pCPU, which can result in poor performance and slow responsiveness of the virtual machine (VM).

According to Nutanix best practices2, one of the factors that can affect CPU Ready time is the host power policy. The host power policy determines how aggressively the host will try to save power by reducing the frequency or voltage of the pCPUs.

The recommended host power policy for Nutanix clusters is High Performance, which disables any power saving features and ensures that the pCPUs run at their maximum frequency and voltage.

This answer seems to explain why desktops on one host are running slower and have higher CPU Ready times than on other hosts, as they may be suffering from reduced pCPU performance due to a lower host power policy.

Q16. An administrator has been given a new support role for a group of 1000 users, which are all running Windows

10 Linked Clone virtual desktops,

The administrator learns quickly that the environment has been undersized with constant complaints from the user community around running out of storage. The administrator further discovers that the environment is memory constrained.

Which feature should the administrator enable to help relieve the capacity issue?
* Auto-tiering
* Erasure Coding
* Compression
* Deduplication

Deduplication is a process that eliminates duplicate data blocks and reduces the amount of storage space required for virtual desktops. Deduplication can be enabled at both cluster level and container level on Nutanix.

Deduplication can also work with VCAI (View Composer Array Integration), which is a feature that uses Nutanix native NFS snapshot technology to clone VMs2. VCAI can improve performance and reduce storage consumption for linked-clone desktop pools.

Another feature that can help with capacity issue is Shadow Clones, which is a distributed caching mechanism that allows multiple VMs to read from a single vDisk copy stored locally on each node3. Shadow Clones can reduce network traffic and improve boot times for virtual desktops.

https://www.nutanix.com/support-services/training-certification/certifications/certification-details-nutanix-certifi

Q17. A company is deploying a Nutanix VDI solution across multiple data centers and will be using Files for their profilehome directories. The company requires that users be able to access profilehome from a local Files cluster at the designated data center they will be logging into, based on the location they are working out of that day.

How can the administrator ensure that the solution meets the stated requirements?
* use Nutanix Protection Domains for replication.

* use Nutanix Advanced File Replication
* use Zetro software to replicate
* use PeerSync software to replicate.

Nutanix Files offers a feature called Smart DR, which enables share-level replication between active file server instances for disaster recovery.

Smart DR allows administrators to configure replication policies for each share, such as replication interval, retention period, and bandwidth limit.

Smart DR also supports failover and failback operations between source and target file servers in case of a disaster.

According to Nutanix best practices1, Smart DR is suitable for scenarios where users need to access their files from different locations or data centers.

https://next.nutanix.com/community-blog-154/nutanix-files-3-8-and-file-analytics-3-0-39309

Q18. A company is using Citrix for virtual desktops on Nutanix with AHV. The studio has 10,000 users who will be connecting to this infrastructure and have deployed a dedicated Files cluster for holding the user home shares.

Since this is a dedicated cluster with dual Intel 6242 28 GHz 16 Core processors and 192GB of RAM, what should be done for the FSVM and CVM configuration to allow for optimal performance?
* Increase the CVM vCPUs to 16 and the FSW vCPUs to 12.
* Increase the CVM RAM to 64GB and the FSVM RAM to 96GB.
* Leave the CVM vCPUs et 12 and increase the FSVM vCPUs to 8,
* Leave the CVM RAM at 32GB and increase the FSVM RAM to 96GB.
https://portal.nutanix.com/page/documents/solutions/details?targetId=TN-2041-Nutanix-Files:file-server-virtual-

https://next.nutanix.com/files-storage-71/command-line-access-to-nutanix-file-server-vm-fsvm-via-ssh-nutanix-f The file server VM (FSVM) is a virtual machine that runs on Nutanix Files and provides file services such as SMB shares and NFS exports. The FSVM is based on CentOS and incorporates all the security and hardening that goes into the Nutanix Controller VM (CVM)2. The CVM is a virtual machine that runs on each node of a Nutanix cluster and provides storage management, data protection, cluster coordination, and other services3.

The FSVMs have some default configuration settings that can be changed depending on your workload requirements. For example, you can change the number of vCPUs, RAM, network interfaces, or disk size of an FSVM2. However, you should not change these settings without consulting Nutanix Support first.

One of the factors that affects the performance of an FSVM is its memory allocation. The more memory an FSVM has, the more cache it can use for file operations. This can improve the throughput and latency of file serving workloads4. Therefore, increasing the FSVM RAM to 96GB can help optimize its performance for a large number of users.

Q19. The administrator is reviewing Prism Central Tasks (MenuActivityTasks) 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?
* Review the Storage Runway

* Filter the virtual desktops by Metrics: CPU Usage.
* Filter the virtual desktops by Constrained: High,
* Review Planning scenarios.

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-pa

Q20. An administrator has created a Prism Central Playbook Action named Virtual Desktop Add CPU to add 2 vCPU to virtual desktop when an alert is triggered after the virtual desktop’s CPU usage has exceeded 80%.

Initially the Playbook Action works as expected, however over time it seems it is no longer being triggered.

What is causing this issue?
* The virtual desktop CPU Usage alerts were not cleared.
* The vNUMA boundary has been breached preventing more vCPUs to be added.
* There are no more CPUs availed to allocate to the VM.
* Additional vCPUs need to be registered.

https://next.nutanix.com/community-blog-154/new-x-play-actions-in-prism-central-2021-7-40005 The Prism Central Playbook Action is a tool that allows you to automate tasks based on triggers, such as events, alerts, or webhooks. You can define a series of actions (called a playbook) that perform operations on your infrastructure, such as adding or reducing resources on a VM2.

To use the Playbook Action for VMs, you need to meet some prerequisites, such as:

The Prism Central version must be 2020.11 or later.

The AOS version must be 5.15 LTSR or later.

The hypervisor must be AHV or ESXi.

The VMs must have Nutanix Guest Tools (NGT) installed and enabled3.

One of the possible reasons why the Playbook Action is no longer being triggered is that the virtual desktop CPU Usage alerts were not cleared. According to the Prism Central guide3, “If an alert has been triggered once and has not been cleared yet, then it will not trigger any action again until it has been cleared”. Therefore, if the CPU Usage alert remains active for a virtual desktop, it will prevent the Playbook Action from adding more vCPUs to it.

Q21. An administrator receives many complaints about increased boot times from a WI user over the past few days.

Upon further review, the administrator discovers delays in the deployments of VD’ desktops. The administrator could not find any indications that the cluster resources are insufficient.

What should the administrator verify to resolve this issue?
* Erasure Coding was disabled

* If a node failed
* If Shadow Clone was disabled
* If Memory Overcommitment was disabled

Shadow Clones are a feature of the AOS storage that enables distributed caching of virtual disks (vDisks) that are read by multiple VMs on different nodes. This can improve performance and reduce network traffic in scenarios such as VDI deployments.

Therefore, if Shadow Clones were disabled, it could cause delays in the deployments of VD'desktops, as they would have to read the vDisk from a remote node instead of a local cache.

Q22. The administrator has checked the logs to see the below output:

The API call sent to the VM via XD Plugin at [CDF logs]:

```
2397,0,2018/09/23 03:15:55:26697,17612,1924,1,BrokerHostingPlugin,,0,,1,Information,"[NutanixAHV]: Logger.TraceMsg: Acropolis_CommonO
perations:: checkVMPowerOnOffRequired():
VM Name: b61dba2a-9a0e-48e8-aa01-6d29525a0fb2
VMID: xxxxx

State of the VM: on","“
2398,0,2018/09/23 03:15:55:26711,17612,1924,1,BrokerHostingPlugin,,0,,5,EntryExit,"[NutanixAHV]: Logger.TraceEntryExit: NTNXVMProvisi
oning.AHVPrismVMInterfaces: Entered managedM
2399,0,2018/09/23 03:15:55:26711,17612,1924,1,BrokerHostingPlugin,,0,,1,Information,"[NutanixAHV]: Logger.TraceMsg: NTNXVMProvisionin
g.AHVPrismVMInterfaces managedM    Virtual Machine ID: b61dba2a-9a0e-48e8-aa01-6d29525a0fb2
Power Operation: ShutdownVM","”

2400,0,2018/09/23 03:15:55:26729,17612,1924,1,BrokerHostingPlugin,,0,,1,Information,"[NutanixAHV]: Logger.TraceMsg: NTNXProvisioning.
PrismConnection.resultsFromPOSTRequest():

Http Post Url = https://X.X.X.106:9440/api/nutanix/v0.8/vms/b61dba2a-9a0e-48e8-aa01-6d29525a0fb2/set_power_state/
Http Post Body = { ""transition"": ""acpi_shutdown"" }","”
```

Following that while the VM is being powered OFF, query for the current VM state results in ON (the administrator sees a number of these until the VM is marked as power OFF) logs]:

```
2532,2,2018/09/23 03:15:56:93224,17612,1924,1,BrokerHostingPlugin,,0,,1,Information,"[NutanixAHV]: Logger.TraceMsg: Acropolis:: In ge
tManagedMachine: VM-ID = b61dba2a-9a0e-48e8-aa01-6d29525a0fb2","”

2533,2,2018/09/23 03:15:56:93231,17612,1924,1,BrokerHostingPlugin,,0,,1,Information,"[NutanixAHV]: Logger.TraceMsg: NTNXProvisioning.
PrismConnection.resultsFromGETRequest(): Request Url = https://X.X.X.106/api/nutanix/v0.8/vms/b61dba2a-9a0e-48e8-aa01-6d29525a0f
b2","”
2596,1,2018/09/23 03:15:57:77927,17612,1924,1,BrokerHostingPlugin,,0,,1,Information,"[NutanixAHV]: Logger.TraceMsg: NTNXVMProvisionin
g.AHVPrismVMInterface.getVM():
VM Name = xxxxx, VM State = o

2597,1,2018/09/23 03:15:57:77932,17612,1924,1,BrokerHostingPlugin,,0,,1,Information,"[NutanixAHV]: Logger.TraceMsg: Acropolis_CommonO
perations:: getManagedMachine():
VMID = b61dba2a-9a0e-48e8-aa01-6d29525a0fb2
VM Name = xxxxx
Power State of the VM = on","”
```

Upon further review the administrator notices in COF logs, after a number of queries for the machine state, one results in a conflicting state, reporting the Power state as ON anc OFF [CDF logs) HCM should the administrator resolve the issue?
* Increase the distribution time in Machine Update Rollout
* Decrease the distribution time in Machine Update Rollout
* Delete Scheduled reboot settings
* Create a Scheduled reboot cycle.

Q23. The operations team have been tasked with increasing overall datacenter efficiency with a target minimum of 80% CPU, memory, and storage capacity utilization. They are requesting usage data from all application owners be sent on a monthly basis to be ingested into their capacity management software.

An administrator has an implementation of four Nutanix clusters under the management of a single Prism Central Instance.

How should the administrator best provide the data needed to the operations team to ensure adherence to the datacenter utilization directive?

* Export the CPU Memory end Storage Usage metrics under Virtual Infrastructure/VMs in Prism Central and FTP the file to the operations team’s FTP server.
* Schedule a monthly email report with CPU, Memory, and Storage Usage data across all clusters under the Reporting facility in Prism Central.
* Create a Metric Chart in Prism Central with CPU, Memory, and Storage usage across all clusters and export the data to be sent to the operations team,
* Review the VM Efficiencies widget in Prism Central and export the data to a comma delimited file to be sent to the operations team.

This option allows you to create a custom report with the required metrics for all VMs across all clusters and send it automatically to the operations team via email4. This way, you don’t have to manually export or FTP the data every month.

Q24. A company has deployed Horizon on a Nutanix cluster running the ESXi hypervisor. They are starting the configuration for the deployment of 1000 virtual desktops running Windows 10 in a Linked Clone Desktop Pool.

The company has these requirements:

* Reduced time for initial virtual desktop deployment

* Fast recompose time when updating the pool with patches and new application installs

* Provide a high level of availability to the pool

What should the company enable, that will allow this Nutanix VDI implementation to meet the stated requirements?
* VM disk space reclamation
* View Storage Accelerator
* View Composer API for Array Integration
* Separate datastores for replicas and clones

View Composer API for Array Integration (VCAI) is a feature of VMware Horizon that leverages the native cloning abilities in the storage array to offload storage operations within a VMware View environment12. This feature allows customers to offload the creation of linked clones to the storage array3.

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https://www.actualtests4sure.com/NCP-EUC-test-questions.html]