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Exam : **NCP-EUC**

Title : Nutanix Certified Professional - End User Computing (NCP-EUC) v6 Exam

Version : DEMO

1.Which container level storage configuration has the most efficient space savings for full clones?
A. Deduplication on and Compression on
B. Deduplication on and Compression off
C. Deduplication off and Compression on
D. Deduplication off and Compression off
Answer: A
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Nutanix End User Computing documents:
According to Nutanix Storage Best Practices for Full Clone VDI:
Full Clone Characteristics: Full Clones are independent copies of the virtual machine, meaning they contain 100% duplicate data (OS, binaries, applications) across every VM in the pool.
Deduplication Benefit: Because the data is identical across all clones, enabling Deduplication (specifically Capacity Tier Deduplication) provides massive space savings by eliminating these redundant blocks. Nutanix documentation explicitly recommends Deduplication for "Full Clones" and "Persistent Desktops".
Compression Synergy: Compression (Inline) is recommended for all workloads. Combining Deduplication (to remove duplicate blocks) with Compression (to shrink the unique blocks) yields the "most efficient space savings" possible for this specific workload type.
Contrast: For Linked Clones (which already share a base disk), Deduplication is turned off (Answer C), but for Full Clones, Answer A is the standard best practice.

2.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?
A. High Performance host power policy is enabled
B. High Performance host power policy is disabled
C. Inline Compression has been disabled on the desktop storage container
D. Erasure coding's increased overhead has caused a slowdown in the environment
Answer: B
Explanation:
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.

3.There are 50 people in a legal department who are scheduled to have their laptops replaced with

virtual desktops. Their application suite consists of Microsoft Office 365, Photoshop, and an Ip-based application internally developed by the company.
Which option minimizes management overhead of the gold image, while providing the users with access to their application suite?
A. Persistent virtual machines with the application suite built into the gold image
B. Non-persi5tent MCS delivered virtual machines virtualizing the application suite
C. Remote Desktop Services virtualizing the application suite
D. Citrix Virtual Apps virtual hosted desktop with the application suite built into the gold Image
Answer: B
Explanation:
ersistent virtual machines are those that retain all the user's personal settings, files, and customizations after each session12. Non-persistent virtual machines are those that reset to a predefined state after each session and do not save any user data 12. MCS (Machine Creation Services) is a Citrix feature that allows administrators to create and manage multiple virtual machines from a single master image3. Remote Desktop Services (RDS) is a Microsoft feature that allows users to access applications or desktops hosted on a remote server4. Citrix Virtual Apps is a Citrix feature that allows users to access applications hosted on a remote server or cloud5

4.An administrator has been asked to investigate encrypting intra-cluster storage traffic.
Which factor should be considered in this implementation?
A. Lack of encryption for Volume-Group connections
B. Stargate traffic between CVMs remains unencrypted
C. Increased IO latency and CVM CPU utilization
D. Higher User-VM CPU and memory utilization
Answer: C
Explanation:
Nutanix supports Data-in-Transit Encryption to secure traffic flowing between nodes (CVM to CVM) and between the CVM and hypervisor. This feature uses TLS to encrypt replication and storage data traffic. However, the Security Guide notes that enabling encryption introduces computational overhead. The encryption and decryption of storage traffic are handled by the Controller VM (CVM) CPUs. Therefore, a key design consideration is that this configuration results in increased CVM CPU utilization. Consequently, due to the processing time required for encryption operations, there may be a slight increase in I/O latency. Administrators must ensure the cluster has sufficient CPU headroom on the CVMs to absorb this overhead without impacting application performance.

5.An administrator has finished deploying the Citrix backend infrastructure to Xi Leap and needs to expose the Citrix NetScaler VPX private VIP to the internet in order for users to be able to access the Citrix VDI desktops upon a DR failover.
What should the administrator perform in order for public internet access to be allowed to the Citrix NetScaler VPX?
A. Floating IP Address
B. FQDN registered in DNS.
C. Disaster recovery node configured in HA mode.
D. Executing /mps/deployment _ type.Py

Answer: A

Explanation:

Citrix NetScaler VPX is a virtual appliance that provides web and application load balancing, secure and remote access, acceleration, security and offload features1. To set up and configure a Citrix NetScaler VPX appliance, you need to download it from the Citrix website, install it on a hypervisor such as Citrix XenServer or Microsoft Azure23, and log on to the console using the nsroot credentials2.

To expose the Citrix NetScaler VPX private VIP to the internet in order for users to be able to access the Citrix VDI desktops upon a DR failover, one possible solution is to use a floating IP address. A floating IP address is an IP address that can be dynamically assigned to an instance by using API calls. It allows you to redirect network traffic from one instance to another without changing any DNS settings or client configuration.