DUMPSARENA

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

Nutanix NCP-EUC

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 21

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Nutanix Files	14
Topic 2, Nutanix Frame	112
Topic 3, Mix Questions	91
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QUESTION NO: 1

What are two primary purposes of a Frame utility Server? (Choose two.)

A. Backend for a client-server application

B. shared file server

C. Test and develop virtual desktops.

D. A server that monitors virtual desktop usage

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A Frame utility server is a standalone, general-purpose Windows server deployed alongside a Frame workload so that it can provide supporting services to the virtual desktop environment. A **Backend for a client-server application** is a primary use because applications delivered from Frame desktops may require a separate server to host components such as databases, application services, or other back-end roles. Keeping those components on a utility server supports the client-server architecture while allowing users to access the client portion from their Frame desktops.

A **shared file server** is also a common utility-server use. It can provide centralized SMB file shares for user data, application data, or common resources that need to be available to multiple desktop sessions. This allows shared content to persist independently of individual nonpersistent desktop instances and lets administrators manage access through normal Windows file-sharing permissions. Nutanix Frame documentation specifically identifies utility servers as suitable for both file-server and client-server application back-end use cases. For implementation guidance, see the Nutanix Frame Utility Servers documentation and the Nutanix Frame documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 2

An administrator is designing a Nutanix Files deployment for a large VDI environment. The profile-management solution requires a highly available SMB share that can distribute client connections across multiple file server virtual machines.

Which Nutanix Files share type should the administrator use?

A. Distributed share

B. Standard share

C. Protection domain

D. Storage container

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Distributed share is correct because a Nutanix Files distributed share distributes SMB client connections across the Files file server virtual machines. This provides the scale-out access model needed for large VDI profile workloads, where many users can connect to profile data during concentrated logon periods.

A distributed share provides a single namespace while allowing Nutanix Files to balance access across the available file server resources. This makes it appropriate for user-profile stores, home directories, and similar workloads that require scalable and highly available file access. Nutanix documents Files share types and deployment considerations in the Nutanix Files documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

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

A. Cluster Lockdown

B. RHEL 8 fapolicyd

C. DoD In Additional Settings

D. Lock CVM Security Status

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

DoD In Additional Settings is correct because enabling the Department of Defense security configuration applies the cluster's stricter DoD-oriented authentication policy. A key element of this hardened policy is permanent account lockout after the configured threshold of unsuccessful authentication attempts. This behavior helps protect management access from password-guessing and brute-force activity, because an administrator must explicitly address the locked account rather than relying on an automatic timeout to restore access. The setting is enabled from the additional cluster security settings in Prism, so it is the relevant cluster-level feature when permanent lockout is a requirement. Nutanix documents cluster security and hardening controls in its Security Guide, including the security configuration options available for an AOS cluster. Administrators should plan operational recovery procedures before enabling this policy, ensuring that authorized personnel can unlock accounts when a user reaches the failed-login threshold. See the Nutanix Security Guide and the Nutanix documentation portal for current AOS security-setting guidance.

QUESTION NO: 4

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.)

A. users need to log on and log off frequently.

B. users need to test application installation routines.

C. users need to test various peripherals.

D. users need to access web-based applications.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

users need to test application installation routines. and **users need to test various peripherals.** are requirements that call for persistent desktops. In a non-persistent desktop deployment, each user session is based on a standardized master image and the desktop is discarded or reset after use. This model is well suited to repeatable, standardized workloads, but it does not retain user-made operating-system or application changes between sessions. Application-installation testing requires the QA user to install software, validate dependencies, make configuration changes, reboot when required, and return to that same changed machine for subsequent test steps. That work therefore needs a desktop whose state persists.

Peripheral testing can likewise require durable device-specific configuration, driver installation, firmware utilities, pairing information, device mappings, and repeated validation against the same desktop state. A persistent desktop allows the QA team to preserve that environment and troubleshoot over multiple sessions without losing the test configuration at logoff. Nutanix Frame documentation describes persistent desktops as retaining user changes, while non-persistent desktops reset to their original state, making persistence appropriate where ongoing user or machine changes must be preserved. See the Nutanix Frame Administration Guide and Nutanix VDI overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

A previous administrator provisioned all of the virtual desktops in a virtual desktop Nutanix cluster using the following specifications:

â€¢ 6 vCPU

â€¢ 8 GB Memory

â€¢ 300 GB HDD

How can the current administrator best prepare next fiscal year's budget using Prism Central?

A. Review most recent in Tasks.

B. Review the most recent in Audits.

C. Execute Capacity Runway scenario.

D. Execute a Calm blueprint to add additional desktops.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Executing a Capacity Runway scenario is the appropriate way to prepare a budget for the next fiscal year because it converts observed cluster-consumption trends into a forward-looking capacity forecast. In Prism Central, Capacity Runway evaluates historical utilization and growth for key resources, including CPU, memory, and storage, then estimates when available capacity may be exhausted. This is especially relevant for a virtual desktop environment, where each desktop has a defined allocation of 6 vCPUs, 8 GB of memory, and 300 GB of disk capacity; projected desktop growth can be translated into the infrastructure expansion needed to sustain that workload.

The administrator can use the runway results to identify whether the current cluster is likely to support anticipated demand throughout the budget period, when a capacity threshold may be reached, and the approximate timing for adding nodes or resources. This supports evidence-based budgeting rather than relying solely on the configured size of individual desktops. Capacity planning requires sufficient historical data to establish a meaningful utilization baseline. Nutanix describes Prism Central's capacity-planning capabilities at Nutanix Prism Central and provides capacity-planning guidance in the Prism Central Guide.

QUESTION NO: 6

During initial testing of a new VD' deployment, users are complaining that they are not seeing the performance increase that was seen during the POC phase of the project.

The POC deployment was tested on an NX line of nodes with AHV as the hypervisor. After the test, the customer has decided to move forward with a production deployment using Dell XC nodes with ESXi as the hypervisor.

Which two actions must be taken. based on the hypervisor and node model change? (Choose two.)

A. Disable the C-states.

B. Configure Video Drivers

C. Change power Management

D. Update Network Drivers

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Disable the C-states. is required because CPU C-states are processor power-saving modes that can introduce latency when cores must transition back to an active state. Latency-sensitive VDI workloads benefit from a consistent CPU-performance profile, particularly when comparing a production environment built on different server hardware with a prior proof of concept. Disabling these states in the Dell XC node BIOS helps avoid power-state transition delays and makes host CPU behavior more predictable under user-session load.

Update Network Drivers is also required when moving to Dell XC nodes running ESXi. The physical NIC model, its firmware, and the ESXi network driver must be validated as a compatible combination for the new hardware platform. Using a supported, current driver and firmware combination is essential for reliable throughput, low latency, and stable connectivity

between ESXi hosts and Nutanix storage services. Nutanix documents that hardware and software compatibility must be verified for deployments, while Dell provides the platform-specific installation and support material for XC systems. See the Nutanix Compatibility and Interoperability Matrix and Dell XC Series support matrix.

QUESTION NO: 7

An administrator needs to restrict communication between a virtual desktop pool and a server subnet in an AHV-based Nutanix environment.

Which two items are required when creating a Flow Network Security policy? (Choose two.)

A. Categories

B. Security rules

C. Storage containers

D. Image configurations

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Categories and **security rules** are required components of a Flow Network Security policy. Categories are used to identify and group the virtual machines that require common security treatment. The policy rules then define the permitted or denied traffic between the selected source and destination categories, including the applicable protocol and service ports.

This approach enables microsegmentation based on workload intent instead of relying only on static IP addresses. A storage container and an image configuration are unrelated to Flow Network Security policy construction. Nutanix describes microsegmentation and category-based policy management in its Flow Network Security overview.

QUESTION NO: 8

An administrator is preparing a Frame account for users who require access to a shared line-of-business application and a network license service.

Which two workloads are appropriate to host on a Frame utility server? (Choose two.)

A. A network license server

B. A back-end application server

C. A temporary user desktop session

D. A Frame Sandbox image

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A network license server and **a back-end application server** are appropriate utility-server workloads. A Frame utility server is an always-on server virtual machine that provides shared services to desktop and application instances. It is suitable for infrastructure components that must remain available independently of transient user sessions.

Frame Sandbox images are used to prepare and publish desktop or application workloads, while production instances are created from the published image to serve users. These are not appropriate locations for a continuously available shared service. Nutanix documents supported utility-server use cases in the Frame Utility Servers documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

A company has decided to use Citrix Optimizer tool to prepare their gold image.

Which two actions does Optimizer take to improve the gold image creation process? (Choose two.)

A. Optimizes storage capacity usage.

B. Optimizes user environments for better performance

C. uses built-in templates to perform optimizations.

D. Applies best practices for securing virtual desktops.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Citrix Optimizer is intended to streamline the preparation of Windows images used for virtual desktops. It makes image optimization repeatable by applying predefined configuration changes that reduce unnecessary operating-system activity and tune Windows for virtual desktop use. This can improve the end-user experience by reducing resource consumption from unneeded services, scheduled tasks, applications, and other image settings that can affect desktop responsiveness and density. Therefore, *Optimizes user environments for better performance* accurately reflects the performance-focused outcome of applying an appropriate optimization template to a gold image.

The tool also provides built-in, community-supported, and custom templates. Templates define the optimization actions to apply, such as service configuration, registry updates, scheduled-task changes, and removal or disabling of features that are not required for the target desktop workload. Administrators can review, customize, and run these templates, allowing a consistent process each time a gold image is created or updated. Consequently, *uses built-in templates to perform optimizations.* is also correct. Citrix documentation describes Citrix Optimizer as a template-driven utility for optimizing Windows images and explains its available template capabilities. See Citrix Optimizer documentation and the Citrix Optimizer GitHub repository.

QUESTION NO: 10

An administrator is asked to configure storage to support four pools of 250 persistent full clone desktops, and an additional five pools of 200 non-persistent desktops.

What is the optimal configuration for this?

A. Five containers with compression and deduplication and four with compression only

B. Nine containers with Compression Only

C. One container with Compression, Deduplication, and Erasure Coding

D. One container with compression only and one with compression and deduplication

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

One container with compression only and one with compression and deduplication is the optimal configuration because the two desktop types have materially different storage-efficiency characteristics and can therefore be matched to separate Nutanix container policies. Persistent full-clone desktops contain many independently deployed copies of the same base operating-system files, applications, and common data blocks. Enabling both compression and deduplication in their container reduces the physical capacity consumed by those repeated blocks while retaining the expected full-clone desktop experience.

Non-persistent desktop pools have a different lifecycle and write pattern: desktops are frequently refreshed or discarded, and their writable data changes rapidly. A compression-only container provides capacity reduction for that workload without applying deduplication where its benefit is less predictable. Separating the workloads also permits the administrator to manage storage efficiency and performance behavior according to the desktop type rather than applying a single policy to every pool. Nutanix containers are the storage-policy boundary used to configure capabilities such as compression and

deduplication. See the Nutanix Prism Web Console Guide: Configuring Containers and the Nutanix AHV overview for platform context.

QUESTION NO: 11

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?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 5

D. 10

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

2 vCenter instances is the recommended configuration for an environment containing 10,000 VMware Horizon virtual desktops. A common Horizon design target is to distribute approximately 5,000 desktops across each vCenter Server instance. Splitting the environment this way places the desktop inventory, provisioning activity, power operations, and lifecycle tasks across separate vCenter management domains. This reduces the likelihood that a large volume of simultaneous Horizon-driven tasks—such as clone creation, VM registration, power-on activity, shutdown, and deletion—will queue behind one another at a single vCenter Server.

This is especially relevant when the administrator is already seeing delays in create, start, shut down, and delete operations. Those operations rely on vCenter task processing, so adding a second vCenter instance and assigning roughly half of the desktops to it provides management-plane scale while retaining a practical and supportable Horizon architecture. VMware's Horizon reference architecture materials describe the use of multiple vCenter Server instances to scale larger desktop deployments, and VMware documents that vCenter task concurrency is finite and requests can queue once concurrent task capacity is reached. See the VMware Horizon Reference Architecture and VMware's guidance on vCenter task concurrency limits.

QUESTION NO: 12

The deployment of a new desktop from a Citrix PVS snapshot template is failing. While investigating, the administrator finds that the creation of the VM's write-cache disk failed.

What is a possible cause of this failure?

A. The VM template is configured with a SATA disk controller.

B. The VM template has a CDROM drive provisioned.

C. The VM template snapshot has a virtual disk attached.

D. The VM template does not have a virtual NIC configured.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The VM template snapshot has a virtual disk attached is a possible cause because Citrix Provisioning creates the target virtual machines from the selected snapshot and then adds the write-cache disk as part of the machine-creation workflow. For this workflow, the snapshot used as the template must be diskless: it represents the base configuration from which the Provisioning wizard builds each target. A disk already attached to that snapshot can interfere with the expected virtual-disk layout or with the wizard's attempt to create and attach its dedicated write-cache disk. Consequently, desktop deployment can stop at write-cache disk creation rather than successfully producing the target machine. Before taking the snapshot

intended for Citrix Provisioning deployment on Nutanix, the administrator should remove any attached virtual hard disks from the template machine, confirm the desired operating-system and network configuration, and then create a fresh snapshot for use by the provisioning workflow. This preserves the expected separation between the streamed base image and the per-target write-cache storage. Citrix documents the machine-creation process and target-device disk configuration in its Provisioning documentation; Nutanix provides supporting guidance for virtual desktop infrastructure on its platform.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which display protocol developed by Omnissa Horizon supports both TCP and UDP to be adaptive to network conditions?

A. Citrix HDX

B. PCoIP

C. Microsoft RDP

D. Blast Extreme

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Blast Extreme is the Omnissa Horizon display protocol designed to provide an adaptive remote-desktop and application delivery experience across varying network conditions. Its Blast Extreme Adaptive Transport capability uses both UDP and TCP: it preferentially uses UDP when conditions allow because UDP can provide low-latency delivery suitable for interactive graphics, audio, and video, while retaining TCP connectivity as a reliable fallback. The protocol continuously assesses network behavior and can dynamically select or transition transport behavior to maintain a usable session when UDP is unavailable, blocked, or performing poorly. This adaptability is particularly valuable for end-user computing deployments in which users connect through home networks, Wi-Fi, VPNs, WAN links, and other connections with different levels of latency, packet loss, bandwidth, and firewall restrictions. Administrators can configure Blast settings through Horizon policies to control UDP use and related transport behavior, balancing performance requirements with the organization's network and security design. Omnissa documents Blast Extreme as Horizon's high-performance display protocol and describes Blast Secure Gateway support for TCP and UDP traffic. See the Omnissa Blast Extreme Optimization Guide and the Horizon Blast Secure Gateway documentation.

QUESTION NO: 14

An administrator needs to create a new MCS Catalog, but is receiving a failure error, as shown below:

Acropolis _ Inventory: Getccntent Exception:system.ArgunentException: Error during serialization or deserialization using the JSON Java Scriptseriali:er. The length of the string exceeds the value set on the maxJsonLenth property.

A. Running the below command on CVM shows the following output:

B. nutanix@cvm: ~$ acli snapshot.list | wc -l

C. 1919

D. nutanix@cvm: ~$ acli snapshot.list | wc -l

E. 4787

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

The appropriate validation is to list the snapshots known to Acropolis and pipe that output to `wc -l`, using `acli snapshot.list | wc -l`. This gives the administrator a quick count of snapshot records returned by the cluster inventory rather than manually inspecting individual virtual machines. In this case, the command returns `4787`, confirming that the inventory response contains a very large snapshot population. MCS requests Acropolis inventory information while creating

the catalog, and a large inventory payload can exceed the JSON serializer's configured maximum length, resulting in the reported serialization/deserialization exception. The snapshot count therefore directly supports identifying the condition behind the catalog-creation failure. The operational next step is to review snapshot ownership and retention, then remove obsolete or orphaned snapshots according to the organization's data-protection requirements before retrying the catalog operation. Nutanix documentation and support resources are available through the Nutanix Documentation Portal; Citrix also documents machine-catalog administration concepts in its Machine Catalog documentation.

QUESTION NO: 15

An administrator is configuring a Prism Central project for a virtual desktop business unit.

Which two settings can be used to control the resources available to the project? (Choose two.)

A. Resource quotas

B. Assigned users

C. CVM IP addresses

D. Controller VM memory reservations

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

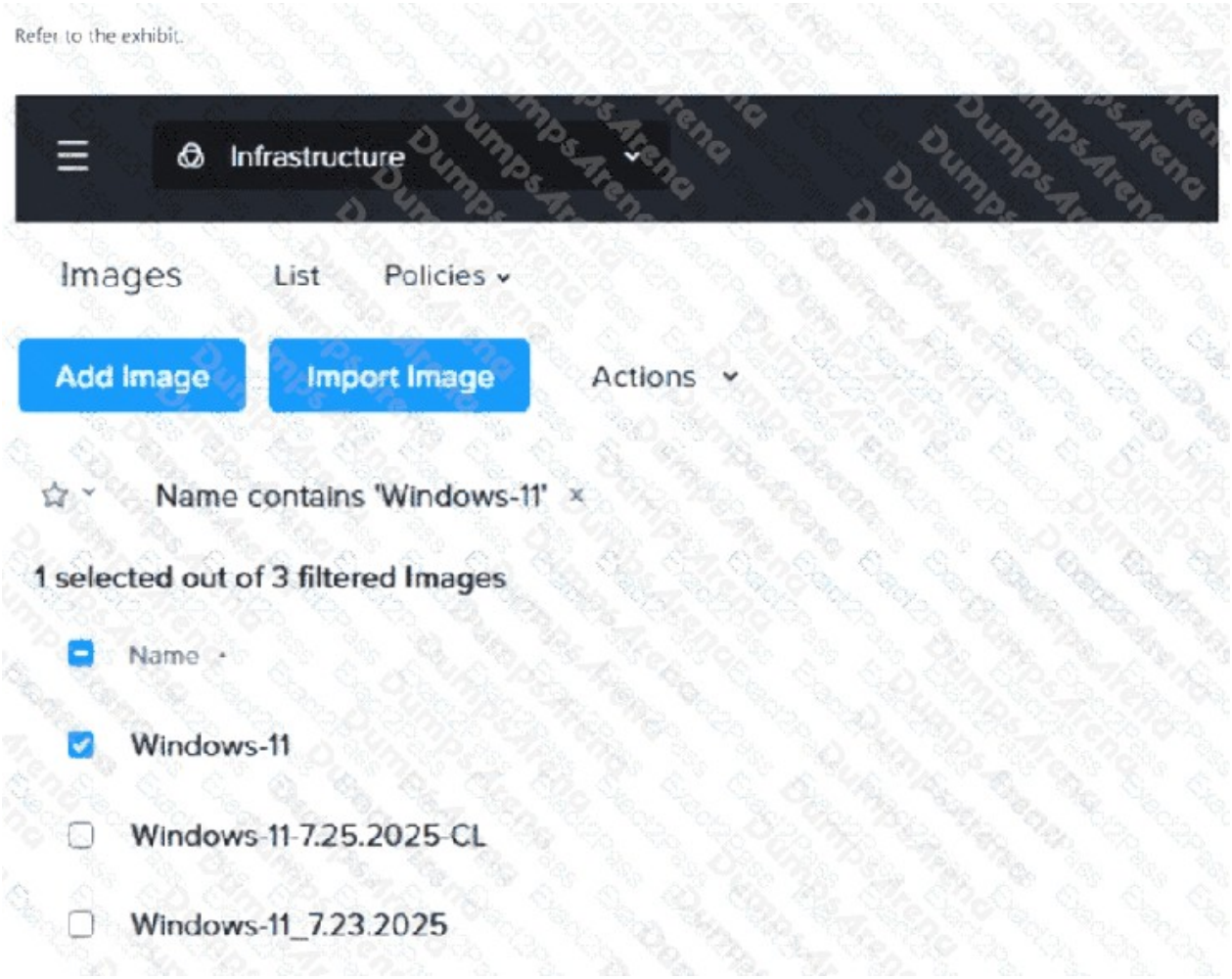
Resource quotas and **assigned users** are valid project settings. Resource quotas define the amount of compute, memory, and storage capacity that the project can consume. Assigning users to the project determines who can manage and deploy the resources available through that project.

Projects can also be associated with infrastructure resources such as clusters, networks, and images, allowing administrators to define the resource scope available to the delegated group. CVM IP addresses and Controller VM memory reservations are cluster-level configuration details and are not project resource-control settings. Nutanix documents Prism Central project configuration in the Nutanix Documentation Portal.

QUESTION NO: 16

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator needs to update an image name to adhere to company image naming standards.

Based upon the exhibit, which option describes the correct solution?

A. Image names must be updated via the ncli command, not the UI.

B. Select the Image - > click Actions - > Update.

C. Select the Image - > click Actions - > Clone to New Image.

D. Image names must be updated via the acli command, not the UI.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Select the Image - > click Actions - > Update. is the correct solution because the image is already selected in the Prism Central Images view, and the Actions menu provides the supported administrative workflow for changing an existing image's configurable metadata. Choosing Update opens the image-update workflow, where the administrator can modify the image name to conform to the organization's required naming convention while retaining the existing image object and its content. This is the direct management operation for an already-created image; it preserves its identity and avoids an unnecessary duplicate-image workflow. Prism Central centrally manages image resources and exposes image configuration operations through its user interface as well as its APIs. The exhibit's selected-image state and available Actions control therefore indicate that Update is the intended next step. Nutanix documents image management in Prism Central, including the administration of image resources, in its Prism Central Guide. The corresponding programmatic image update capability is also documented in the Prism Central v3 API reference, reinforcing that updating an existing image is a supported lifecycle operation.

QUESTION NO: 17

An administrator wants to allow Citrix MCS integration with AHV.

Which component needs to be installed and where should it be deployed?

A. Nutanix AHV MCS Plug-in on Citrix XenDesktop DC

B. Citrix Desktop DC Plug-in on Prism Element

C. Nutanix AHV MCS Plug-in on Prism Central

D. Citrix MCS AHV Plug-in on AHV

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Nutanix AHV MCS Plug-in on Citrix XenDesktop DC is correct because Citrix Machine Creation Services requires the Nutanix AHV plug-in to expose AHV as a hosting resource to Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops. The plug-in is installed on each Citrix Delivery Controller that will manage MCS-provisioned workloads. It enables the Delivery Controller to communicate with the Nutanix environment through the configured credentials and to perform the VM lifecycle actions required by MCS, including creating machine catalogs, cloning or provisioning virtual desktops, and powering managed machines on or off. In current Citrix terminology, XenDesktop Delivery Controllers are referred to as Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops Delivery Controllers; the deployment role remains the same. Installing the integration component on every applicable controller also supports availability, since any controller participating in site operations must be able to access the Nutanix hosting connection. Nutanix documents this architecture and the required plug-in deployment in its Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops on AHV guide: Nutanix Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops on AHV. Citrix also describes MCS as using a hosting connection configured from the Delivery Controller infrastructure: Citrix machine catalog creation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 18

A company delivers sensitive applications through Nutanix Frame. The security team requires that users be prevented from moving data from their Frame sessions to unmanaged endpoint devices.

Which two Frame security settings should the administrator restrict? (Choose two.)

A. Clipboard access

B. File transfer

C. Instance type selection

D. Quick Publish

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

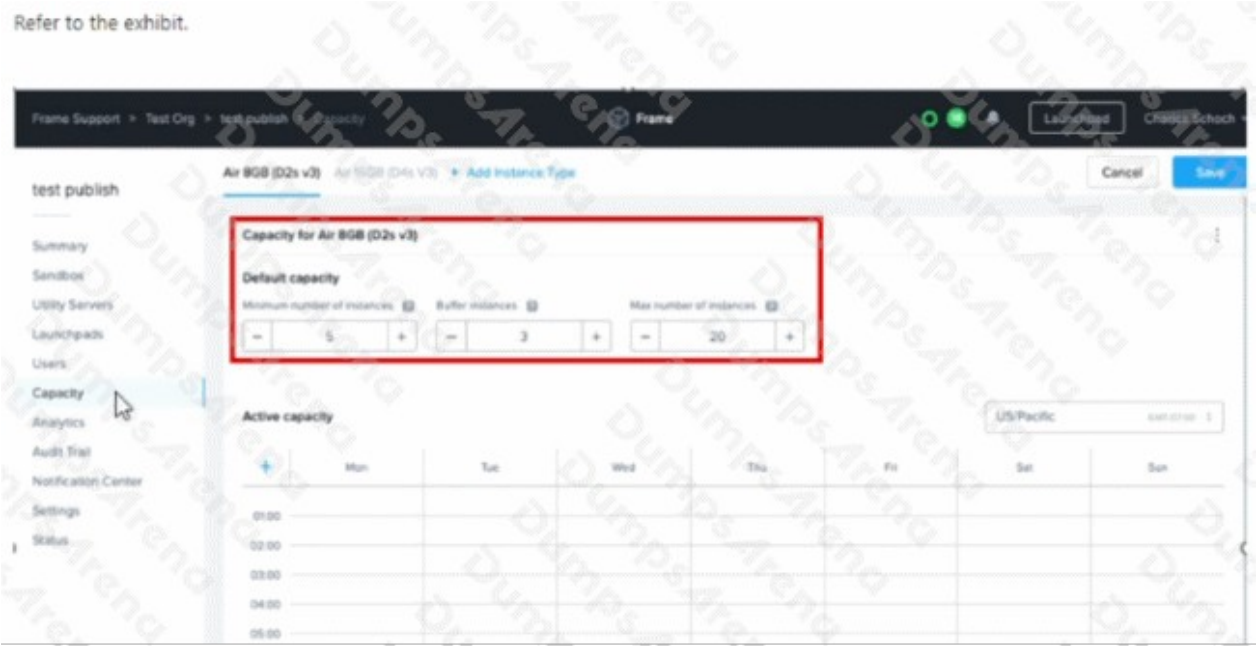
Clipboard access and **file transfer** should be restricted because both capabilities can be used to transfer data between a Frame session and the user endpoint. Clipboard restrictions prevent users from copying text and other supported content from the virtual desktop to a local application. File-transfer restrictions prevent users from uploading or downloading files through the Frame session.

Frame security policies allow administrators to control session features according to organizational data-protection requirements. Restricting these features directly addresses common data-egress paths while allowing approved applications to remain available to authorized users. Nutanix documents session security controls in the Frame security documentation.

QUESTION NO: 19

Refer the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit.





Which statement is true?

A. Five instances are running on every Weekday fro, 00:00am till 24:00 pm

B. Five instances are running Tuesday and Thursday from 00:00am till 24:00 pm

C. Five instances are running on every Weekday from 09:00am till 05:00 pm

D. Five instances are running Tuesday and Thursday from 09:00 am till 05:00 pm.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Five instances are running Tuesday and Thursday from 00:00am till 24:00 pm. The Dev capacity schedule shown in the exhibit includes a rule specifically applying to Tuesday and Thursday. Its configured instance count is five, and its time range spans the complete day, from 00:00 through 24:00. In a 24-hour schedule, 00:00 is the start of the calendar day and 24:00 represents the end of that day (equivalently, midnight at the start of the following day). Therefore, on each Tuesday and Thursday covered by this schedule, the system maintains five running instances for the entire day. This is a scheduled capacity setting: the configured number represents the capacity the schedule requests during the stated period, allowing the Frame environment to make those instances available according to the schedule rather than requiring manual adjustment. Nutanix Frame documentation describes capacity management and scheduling as mechanisms for controlling the number of instances available to users at defined times. See the Nutanix Frame documentation and the Nutanix Frame product overview.

QUESTION NO: 20

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. Deploy non-persistent desktops and install required applications.

C. Convert the physical computers to virtual desktops,

D. Convert the developers profile to a roaming profile.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Convert the physical computers to virtual desktops, is the recommended path because developers commonly rely on an individualized workstation state that extends beyond a standard application set. A physical-to-virtual migration preserves the existing operating system, installed development tools, SDKs, IDE plug-ins, local configuration, user customizations, and potentially complex application dependencies in a virtual-machine disk. That virtual machine can then be delivered as a persistent desktop, allowing each developer to continue using the same personalized desktop across sessions while the organization gains centralized virtual desktop management. This approach also reduces migration disruption and avoids requiring every developer to rebuild a specialized environment manually from a newly deployed common image. Persistent desktops are designed to retain user-specific desktop state, making them appropriate where that state is important to the user's daily work. Nutanix Frame documentation describes persistent desktops and their assignment and lifecycle behavior at Nutanix Frame Persistent Desktops. Nutanix also provides end-user computing and Frame product information at Nutanix Frame, including the platform's approach to delivering desktops and applications from centralized infrastructure.

QUESTION NO: 21

An administrator is preparing Nutanix AHV virtual desktops for a design team that requires GPU acceleration for 3D applications.

Which two actions are required to deliver virtual GPU capability to the desktops? (Choose two.)

A. Assign a supported vGPU profile to each desktop VM.

B. Install the corresponding NVIDIA guest driver in the desktop image.

C. Enable deduplication on the desktop storage container.

D. Configure the desktop VM with a physical GPU PCI passthrough device and a vGPU profile.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Assign a supported vGPU profile to each desktop VM and **install the corresponding NVIDIA guest driver in the desktop image** are correct. The vGPU profile defines the virtual GPU resources presented to the virtual machine. The guest driver enables the Windows operating system and graphics applications to recognize and use that virtual GPU.

The physical GPU model, host driver, guest driver, and selected vGPU profile must be supported as a compatible combination. The administrator should validate compatibility before deploying the desktop pool and use the appropriate vendor licensing where required. Nutanix provides configuration guidance in the Nutanix Documentation Portal, and NVIDIA documents supported vGPU software components in its NVIDIA vGPU documentation.