Technically, we have not named the states in this diagram. Even if you didn’t need the names for anything, to show you understand that each state in an NFA has a unique name, you should label them.

When you add non-determinism, frequently many different automata can be found that accept the same set. For instance, you could replace 0-9 in the middle of this one with all letters except the one for that state (i.e. [1-9], [0, 2-9], [0-1, 3-9], …).

You could also, say, combine all the final states into just one.

As is, this automaton “guesses” which letter will be at the end from amongst the letters it has seen, then “checks” to ensure that it’s the letter at the end. If you made the modification mentioned above, it works differently: it “guesses” where the penultimate occurrence of the letter at the end will be.