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These 3V0-24.25 exam question formats contain real, valid, and updated VMware 3V0-24.25 exam questions that will assist you in VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service exam preparation and enable you to pass the challenging VMware 3V0-24.25 Exam with good scores. The VMware 3V0-24.25 questions are prepared by highly experienced professionals and, thus, are kept to the point and concise.

## VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service Sample Questions (Q126-Q131):

### NEW QUESTION # 126

A Platform Engineer is managing a stateful application running on a TKG cluster. The application's data volume (db-data) is running out of space. The underlying vSphere Storage Policy supports expansion.

Review the PVC definition:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: db-data
  namespace: app-prod
spec:
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
resources:
  requests:
  storage: 10Gi
storageClassName: gold-policy
```

Which steps are required to resize this volume to 20Gi without downtime? (Choose 2.)

- A. The vSphere CSI driver will automatically detect the spec change, resize the virtual disk (VMDK) on the backend vSphere storage, and then resize the filesystem inside the pod (if online resizing is supported by the guest OS/filesystem).
- B. The pod using the volume must be manually deleted and recreated to trigger the resize.
- C. Edit the gold-policy in vCenter Server to increase the capacity.
- D. Delete the PVC and recreate it with storage: 20Gi, then restore data from backup.
- E. Run `kubectl patch pvc db-data -n app-prod -p '{"spec": {"resources": {"requests": {"storage": "20Gi"}}}'`.

Answer: A,E

### NEW QUESTION # 127

A VKS Administrator is troubleshooting a failed package installation. A developer attempted to install the fluent-bit package, but the PackageInstall resource status reports a reconciliation failure.

The administrator inspects the PackageRepository status:

```
$ kubectl get packagerepository -n tkg-system
```

```
NAME AGE DESCRIPTION
```

```
private-repo 10m Reconcile failed: Error: Imgpkg: Fetching image:
```

```
Head "https://private-reg.corp.local/repo/packages:v1":
```

```
x509: certificate signed by unknown authority
```

The environment uses a private Harbor registry (private-reg.corp.local) signed by an internal Corporate Root CA.

What is the correct procedure to resolve this trust issue and allow the cluster to pull packages? (Choose 2.)

- A. Create a Kubernetes Secret of type Opaque (or generic) in the tkg-system namespace containing the CA certificate (key ca.crt), then reference this secret in the spec.fetch.imgpkgBundle.secretRef (or appropriate CA trust field if supported by the specific API version) of the PackageRepository YAML. Self-Correction/Refinement: The standard TKG way to trust a registry CA for the whole cluster (including containerd and kapp) is typically at cluster creation via the TkgServiceConfiguration or ClusterClass, OR by patching the cluster. However, for kapp-controller specific trust, referencing a CA secret or ensuring the node trusts it is key.
- B. Obtain the Corporate Root CA certificate in PEM format.
- C. Manually copy the CA certificate to /etc/ssl/certs on every worker node and reboot them.
- D. Disable TLS verification on the kapp-controller deployment by editing the deployment spec.
- E. Reconfigure the TKG cluster by updating its TanzuKubernetesCluster spec to include the trust.additionalTrustedCAs field with the Corporate Root CA name/data.

Answer: B,E

### NEW QUESTION # 128

A Cloud Administrator is evaluating the use of Custom Ingress Controllers (e.g., Contour, Nginx) versus the Native NSX Load Balancer for handling Layer 7 traffic in a vSphere with Tanzu environment.

The goal is to support advanced traffic shaping, such as header-based routing and TLS termination at the ingress layer, while minimizing the consumption of Load Balancer VIPs (Virtual IPs) from the limited pool.

Why would deploying a Custom Ingress Controller (like Contour) via a TKG Extension be architecturally preferable to using type: LoadBalancer for every service? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Custom Ingress Controllers run as Pods inside the cluster, allowing developers to define routing rules via Ingress or HTTPProxy resources without requiring vSphere Administrator intervention for every rule change.
- B. Custom Ingress Controllers automatically bypass the SNAT rules of the namespace.
- C. A Custom Ingress Controller consumes only one Load Balancer VIP (L4) to expose itself, and then routes traffic to multiple internal services based on Host/Path rules (L7), significantly conserving VIPs.
- D. Using a Custom Ingress Controller removes the need for NSX entirely.
- E. The Native NSX Load Balancer (in the context of type: LoadBalancer) primarily operates at Layer 4 (TCP/UDP); advanced L7 features often require an Ingress Controller layer on top.

**Answer: A,C,E**

### NEW QUESTION # 129

What three components run in a VMware vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS) cluster? (Choose three.)

- A. Container Network Interface
- B. Container Storage Interface
- C. Cloud Provider Implementation
- D. Container Network Implementation
- E. Cloud Storage Implementation
- F. Cloud Provider Interface

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

VCF 9.0 explicitly lists the components that run in a VKS cluster and groups them into areas such as authentication/authorization, storage integration, pod networking, and load balancing. In that list, the documentation names: "Container Storage Interface Plugin" (a paravirtual CSI plug-in that integrates with CNS through the Supervisor), "Container Network Interface Plug-in" (a CNI plugin that provides pod networking), and "Cloud Provider Implementation" (supports creating Kubernetes load balancer services).

These three items map directly to the answer choices D (Container Storage Interface), F (Container Network Interface), and A (Cloud Provider Implementation). The same VCF 9.0 section also mentions an authentication webhook, but that component is not offered as a selectable option in this question, so the best three matches among the provided choices are the CSI, CNI, and cloud provider implementation entries that the document explicitly states are present inside a VKS cluster.

### NEW QUESTION # 130

A Security Operations Analyst needs to configure access for an external OIDC provider (e.g., Okta) to allow developers to authenticate to TKG clusters.

Review the available configuration interfaces:

1. vSphere Client > Administration > Single Sign-On > Configuration > Identity Provider
2. Supervisor Control Plane VM (via SSH) > /etc/pam.d/
3. NSX Manager > System > Users > External
4. Tanzu Mission Control > Identity

Where must the analyst configure the upstream OIDC Identity Provider trust relationship so that it applies to the Supervisor Cluster and its Namespaces?

- A. Interface 1
- B. Interface 3
- C. Interface 4
- D. Interface 2

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 131



