

Exam 3V0-24.25 Outline | 3V0-24.25 Test Dump



Considering all customers' sincere requirements, 3V0-24.25 test question persist in the principle of "Quality First and Clients Supreme" all along and promise to our candidates with plenty of high-quality products, considerate after-sale services as well as progressive management ideas. Numerous advantages of 3V0-24.25 training materials are well-recognized, such as 99% pass rate in the exam, free trial before purchasing, secure privacy protection and so forth. From the customers' point of view, our 3V0-24.25 Test Question put all candidates' demands as the top priority. We treasure every customer' reliance and feedback to the optimal 3V0-24.25 practice test.

VMware 3V0-24.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
vSphere Infrastructure	- Compute, storage, and resource management - ESXi and vCenter administration
Networking and Storage in VCF	- NSX networking concepts and configuration - vSAN storage integration
vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS)	- Kubernetes cluster deployment in VCF - Cluster lifecycle and operations
Operations and Troubleshooting	- Monitoring and performance optimization - Troubleshooting VCF and Kubernetes workloads
VMware Cloud Foundation Architecture	- VCF components and architecture design - Lifecycle management and SDDC Manager concepts

>> Exam 3V0-24.25 Outline <<

3V0-24.25 Test Dump - Book 3V0-24.25 Free

TorrentVCE provides you with actual VMware 3V0-24.25 in PDF format, Desktop-Based Practice tests, and Web-based Practice exams. These 3 formats of VMware 3V0-24.25 exam preparation are easy to use. This is a Printable 3V0-24.25 PDF dumps file. The VMware 3V0-24.25 PDF dumps enables you to study without any device, as it is a portable and easily shareable format.

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

A customer is required to enhance the security for a set of VMware vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS) clusters that host services interacting with sensitive customer data. The solution must encrypt the transport and communications between services. The VKS Admin recommends enabling Istio Service Mesh to satisfy the requirement. What type of encryption does Istio Service Mesh provide?

- A. SSH or TLS
- B. IPsec with IKEv2
- C. AES 256
- **D. mTLS**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Istio is available in VCF 9.0 as an optional package that can be installed for VKS clusters. The VCF 9.0 documentation explicitly lists "Istio" among the optional packages that "can be optionally installed" for the vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS). In Kubernetes platforms, Istio is a service mesh that secures and manages service-to-service (east-west) traffic by establishing authenticated and encrypted connections between workloads. The encryption mechanism it provides for inter-service communication is mutual TLS (mTLS), which means both ends (client and server workloads) authenticate each other and negotiate encrypted transport for every service call meeting the requirement to "encrypt the transport and communications between services." This is distinct from host-level mechanisms like IPsec/IKEv2 (network-layer) or "AES-256" (an algorithm, not the service-to-service transport model). Enabling Istio Service Mesh is therefore aligned to deliver encrypted, identity-aware service communications across the cluster at the application service layer.

NEW QUESTION # 16

The DevOps engineer deployed a new application to a vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS) cluster in a vSphere Namespace and then determined that a newer Kubernetes version was required. The vSphere administrator verified compatibility between the Supervisor and all running VKS clusters and successfully updated the vSphere Supervisor to the latest version. After the Supervisor update, the DevOps engineer still could not get the application to work. What caused the application to fail?

- A. The vSphere administrator failed to complete all the pre-checks before the update.
- B. The vSphere administrator pulled the wrong version of the Supervisor.
- C. The vSphere administrator did everything correctly and the DevOps engineer deployed the application incorrectly.
- **D. The vSphere administrator updated the Supervisor control plane.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Workload Management, updating the Supervisor and updating VKS clusters are related but distinct lifecycle operations. The Supervisor runs its own Kubernetes distribution, while VKS clusters consume vSphere Kubernetes releases (VKRs). These are "delivered differently," with Supervisor Kubernetes releases and VKRs each having their own release cadence and compatibility constraints. As a result, successfully updating the Supervisor control plane does not automatically change the Kubernetes version running inside an existing VKS workload cluster; the VKS cluster must be updated to a compatible VKR separately. This mismatch is exactly why an application can still fail after a Supervisor update: the DevOps engineer is still deploying onto a cluster that hasn't been updated to the Kubernetes version required by the application (or by the API versions/features it depends on). Additionally, Workload Management enforces sequential minor-version updates and compatibility checks between Supervisor and VKRs, so the correct remediation is to update the VKS cluster to an appropriate VKR that satisfies both application needs and Supervisor compatibility.

NEW QUESTION # 17

A Cloud Administrator is designing a multi-tenant vSphere with Tanzu environment for two distinct business units: Finance and Engineering.

Requirements:

1. Finance requires strict egress filtering. All outbound traffic must originate from a predictable, static IP address range to pass through a legacy firewall.
2. Engineering requires high-volume ingress. They plan to deploy 50+ unique web services, each needing public access, but the available Floating IP Pool for the Load Balancer is limited to 10 IPs.
3. Isolation: Traffic between Finance and Engineering must be blocked by default.

Review the proposed design configuration:

Namespace: finance-ns

Network: NSX (NAT Mode)

Egress: Configured with SNAT

Namespace: engineering-ns

Network: NSX (NAT Mode)

Services: Developers instructed to use 'type: LoadBalancer' for all apps.

Which aspects of this design need correction or validation to meet the requirements? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The Finance namespace should be configured in "Routed Mode" (No-NAT) to simplify the firewall rules.
- B. The Engineering namespace needs a separate Supervisor Cluster to support that many services.
- **C. The Engineering design is flawed; using type: LoadBalancer for 50+ services will exhaust the 10-IP pool. An Ingress Controller (L7) architecture must be mandated to multiplex these services behind a single VIP.**
- D. The Isolation requirement is automatically met because NSX-backed Namespaces are deployed with distinct Tier-1 Gateways and a default "Deny All" Distributed Firewall policy between them is often required (or naturally isolated by T1 routing rules depending on T0 config). Self-correction: VKS Namespaces are isolated by default in terms of not sharing T1s, but traffic routing depends on T0.
However, the question asks about valid/invalid aspects. A DFW rule or Network Policy is the standard way to enforce "Blocked by default" between namespaces.
- **E. The Finance design is valid; enabling NSX NAT Mode with SNAT ensures that all pod traffic leaves the namespace using a deterministic "Egress IP" assigned to the T1 Gateway, which satisfies the firewall requirement.**

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which statement correctly describes the architectural role of the vSphere Supervisor in a vSphere with Tanzu deployment?

- A. It is a specialized virtual machine that manages the lifecycle of Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters but does not host workloads itself.
- B. It is a distinct vCenter Server instance dedicated solely to managing containerized workloads and namespaces.
- **C. It is a cluster of ESXi hosts enabled for Workload Management, where the ESXi hosts act as worker nodes for the Supervisor Control Plane.**
- D. It is a set of three virtual machines deployed on a vSphere Cluster that act as the Kubernetes control plane, transforming the cluster into a Kubernetes node.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 19

A Cloud Administrator is designing a vSphere with Tanzu environment on a VDS-based cluster. The requirements specify that the environment must support frontend network isolation, where the Supervisor Control Plane traffic and the Workload Cluster traffic reside on different VLANs.

Review the following HAProxy topology configuration options:

1. Default (Basic) Topology: All NICs on a single management network.
2. Frontend Network Topology: Separates Management and Workload interfaces.

Which configuration steps correctly implement the Frontend Network Topology for HAProxy?

- A. Configure NSX-T to manage the VDS port groups.
- B. Deploy two separate HAProxy appliances, one for the Supervisor and one for the Workload Clusters.
- C. Deploy HAProxy with a single interface and use VLAN tagging inside the Guest OS to separate traffic.
- **D. Deploy the HAProxy VM with two virtual network adapters (vNICs); connect the first to the Management Port Group and the second to the Workload/Frontend Port Group, then configure the Workload Management wizard to map the IP ranges accordingly.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 20

.....

[illegible]