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1.Your storage administrator is concerned about a new application being deployed on virtual machine

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VMware 3V0-24.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware Solution: Includes creating and managing Supervisor clusters, namespaces, zones, workloads, and add-on services. Also covers provisioning, scaling, updating VKS clusters, autoscalers, storage strategies, workload deployments, backup • restore, and editing YAML configurations.
Topic 2	• Plan and Design the VMware Solution: Covers evaluating the impact of load balancer sizing, namespace network options, and vSphere namespace architecture. It includes planning processes for enabling Supervisor clusters and implementing service mesh.

Topic 3	IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section covers the differentiation between VMs and containers, helping determine the appropriate compute model. It also includes understanding Kubernetes architecture, networking, storage, service mesh, Helm, and reference architectures for VKS deployments.
Topic 4	VMware Products and Solutions: Focuses on configuring vSphere Supervisor capabilities, networking, storage, identity, and access for Kubernetes clusters. It also covers managing Kubernetes releases, CNIs, NSX networking objects, TLS certificates, and securing VKS clusters.
Topic 5	Troubleshoot and optimize the VMware Solution: Focuses on diagnosing and resolving provisioning, connectivity, namespace, VM class, storage, networking, container, registry, and CA errors. It also includes recovering failed upgrades and optimizing cluster performance using monitoring and scaling tools.

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Refer to the exhibit in the following StorageClass manifest, which field is used to specify the Volume Plugin driver used for the underlying storage array?

YAML

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: standard
provisioner: kubernetes.io/aws-ebs
parameters:
  type: gp2
reclaimPolicy: Retain
allowVolumeExpansion: true
mountOptions:
  - debug
volumeBindingMode: Immediate
```

- A. name
- **B. provisioner**
- C. parameters
- D. type

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a Kubernetes-based architecture like the vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS) within VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0, a StorageClass manifest serves as the definition for dynamic volume provisioning. The provisioner field is the mandatory attribute that determines which specific volume plugin or driver is invoked to create the underlying storage resource. In the provided exhibit, the string provisioner: kubernetes.io/aws-ebs specifies that the AWS Elastic Block Store (EBS) driver is the orchestrator for the lifecycle of the volumes associated with this class.

In a standard on-premises VCF 9.0 deployment, the provisioner field typically points to csi.vsphere.vmware.com, identifying the vSphere Container Storage Interface (CSI) driver. This driver acts as the translator between Kubernetes PersistentVolumeClaims (PVCs) and vSphere's Cloud Native Storage (CNS) layer. The other fields in the manifest serve supporting

roles: name provides a reference for the StorageClass, parameters (such as type: gp2) pass configuration-specific details to the driver, and reclaimPolicy determines what happens to the data once a claim is deleted. However, only the provisioner field defines the "who" of the operation-the actual software driver responsible for communicating with the storage array or cloud provider to provision the physical or virtual disk. Understanding this distinction is critical for administrators managing hybrid-cloud workloads where different provisioners are used across diverse infrastructure backends.

NEW QUESTION # 57

A DevOps team is migrating a legacy monolithic application to vSphere with Tanzu.

The application has two components:

Component 1 (Frontend): A stateless web server that scales horizontally.

Component 2 (Database): A legacy SQL database that requires specific persistent device paths (/dev/sdb), strict IOPS guarantees, and cannot be easily containerized.

Which hybrid compute strategy is the most appropriate for this migration? (Choose 2.)

- A. Deploy Component 1 as vSphere Pods or deployments within a TKG cluster to leverage Kubernetes orchestration and scaling.
- B. Refactor Component 2 to use a cloud-native NoSQL database.
- C. Run both components as standard Virtual Machines to avoid complexity.
- D. Containerize Component 2 into a vSphere Pod and use a Persistent Volume Claim.
- E. Deploy Component 2 as a standard Virtual Machine using the VM Service to manage it alongside Kubernetes objects.

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 58

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. Delete the PVC and recreate it with storage: 20Gi, then restore data from backup.
- C. Edit the gold-policy in vCenter Server to increase the capacity.
- D. Run `kubectl patch pvc db-data -n app-prod -p '{"spec": {"resources": {"requests": {"storage": "20Gi"}}}}'`.
- E. The pod using the volume must be manually deleted and recreated to trigger the resize.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 59

What is the purpose of a ReplicaSet in the VMware vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS)?

- A. To expose a set of pods as a network service with a single, stable IP address.
- B. To ensure that a specified number of identical pods are running at all times.
- C. To provide a stable network identity and persistent storage for stateful applications.

- D. To run a single instance of a pod on every node in a cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A ReplicaSet is a core Kubernetes workload controller used in VKS clusters to maintain availability and steady-state capacity for stateless applications. Its primary purpose is to ensure that a desired number of identical pod replicas are running continuously. If a pod is deleted, crashes, or is evicted because a node fails, the ReplicaSet detects that the current number of matching pods has dropped below the target and immediately creates replacement pods to restore the requested replica count. Conversely, if too many matching pods exist (for example, due to manual creation or a transient surge), it scales down by deleting excess pods to return to the desired state.

This behavior makes ReplicaSets foundational to reliable, self-healing application operation in Kubernetes and therefore in VKS. In practice, administrators and DevOps teams usually interact with ReplicaSets indirectly through higher-level controllers like Deployments, which manage rolling updates and revisions while using ReplicaSets underneath to enforce the replica count for each version of an application. Options A, B, and D map to other Kubernetes objects (Service, StatefulSet, and DaemonSet respectively), not ReplicaSet.

NEW QUESTION # 60

A Platform Engineer is troubleshooting a Pending PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) in a Zonal Supervisor environment. The pod requesting the volume is scheduled in Zone-A.

Review the kubectl describe pvc data-vol output:

Name: data-vol

Namespace: zonal-app

Status: Pending

Volume:

StorageClass: zone-a-policy

Events:

Type Reason Age From Message

Warning ProvisioningFailed 15s (x9 over 2m) csi.vsphere.vmware.com failed to provision volume with StorageClass "zone-a-policy":

No compatible datastore found in topology

"topology.kubernetes.io/zone=zone-a".

The vSphere Administrator confirms that zone-a-policy exists and is assigned to the namespace.

What is the most likely configuration error causing this failure? (Choose 2.)

- A. The storage policy zone-a-policy includes tag-based rules that are not satisfied by any datastore currently available in Zone-A.
- B. The zone-a-policy is configured to force provisioning in Zone-B only, creating a topology mismatch with the pod's location.
- C. The datastores in Zone-A are compatible with the policy but have insufficient free space to satisfy the requested PVC size.
- D. The PVC request is missing the accessModes field.
- E. The vSphere CSI driver has crashed on the ESXi hosts.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 61

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