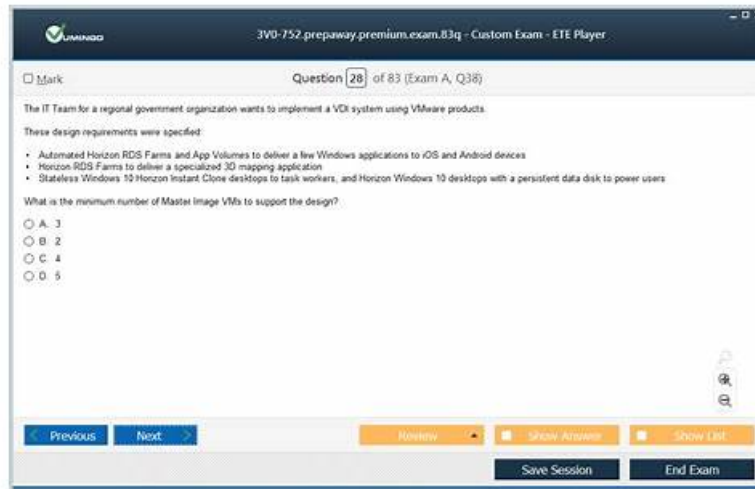


Free VMware 3V0-24.25 Practice, 3V0-24.25 Reliable Exam Question



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VMware 3V0-24.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

VMware 3V0-24.25 Reliable Exam Question & Training 3V0-24.25 Solutions

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

What Kubernetes object is used to grant permissions to a cluster-wide resource?

- A. RoleBinding
- B. ClusterRoleAccess
- C. RoleReference
- D. ClusterRoleBinding

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Kubernetes RBAC, cluster-wide permissions are defined with ClusterRole and granted to a user, group, or service account by creating a ClusterRoleBinding. The VCF 9.0 documentation for VKS cluster access describes the RBAC workflow used to grant access: first you "define a Role or ClusterRole for the user or group," and then you "create a RoleBinding or ClusterRoleBinding for the user or group and apply it to the cluster." This wording reflects the RBAC distinction: RoleBinding is scoped to a namespace, whereas ClusterRoleBinding is used when the permissions must apply at the cluster scope (cluster-wide resources and/or across namespaces).

VCf 9.0 further illustrates the purpose of ClusterRoleBinding in a token-auth example: it lists the required objects, including "ClusterRole: This defines the access to the Kubernetes cluster" and "ClusterRoleBinding: This binds the created Service Account with the defined ClusterRole." That binding step is what grants the subject the cluster-level privileges defined in the ClusterRole, making ClusterRoleBinding the correct object for permissions to cluster-wide resources.

NEW QUESTION # 17

A Cloud Administrator is tasked with resolving a complex "Split-Brain" scenario in a Zonal Supervisor deployment following a storage outage in Zone-B.

Context:

The Supervisor spans Zone-A, Zone-B, and Zone-C. A storage array failure in Zone-B caused the Supervisor Control Plane VM in that zone to become isolated and read-only. The outage is now resolved, but the Supervisor status remains Warning. TKG clusters in Zone-B are unreachable.

Review the following diagnostic data from the Supervisor:

```
# kubectl get nodes -L topology.kubernetes.io/zone
NAME STATUS ROLES ZONE
42018c-supervisor-control-plane-0 Ready master Zone-A
42018c-supervisor-control-plane-1 NotReady master Zone-B
42018c-supervisor-control-plane-2 Ready master Zone-C
# kubectl get etcd -n kube-system
NAME STATUS HEALTH
etcd-0 Healthy true
etcd-1 Unhealthy false <-- Corresponds to Zone-B node
etcd-2 Healthy true
```

The administrator determines that the etcd member in Zone-B has diverged and cannot automatically rejoin the quorum.

What is the correct recovery procedure to restore full health to the Supervisor? (Choose 2.)

- A. Delete the NotReady Control Plane VM (42018c-supervisor-control-plane-1) from the vSphere Client inventory. The vSphere Cluster Service (vCLS) / EAM will detect the missing agent and automatically redeploy a fresh Control Plane VM, forcing etcd to resync from the healthy members.
- B. SSH into the healthy etcd-0 node and run etcdctl member remove to manually evict the failed member, then allow the Supervisor to self-heal.
- C. Use the vSphere Client to put the Supervisor into "Maintenance Mode" and then "Exit Maintenance Mode" to trigger a full cluster reconciliation.

- D. Redeploy the Supervisor Control Plane VM using the kubectl delete node 42018c-supervisor-control- plane-1 command.
- E. Restore the entire Supervisor Cluster from a Velero backup taken prior to the outage.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 18

A VI Administrator needs to configure a Supervisor Cluster to download the latest supported Tanzu Kubernetes releases automatically from VMware over the internet.

Review the configuration steps:

1. Navigate to vSphere Client > Content Libraries.
2. Click Create New Content Library.
3. Name: Tanzu-Kubernetes-Lib.

Which specific settings must be applied in the subsequent configuration screens to meet the requirement?

- A. Select Subscribed content library and provide the official VMware TKG subscription URL.
- B. Select Local content library and enable "Optimize for syncing".
- C. Select Subscribed content library and choose the option "Enable publishing".
- D. Select Local content library and manually upload the OVAs downloaded from Customer Connect.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 19

What is a characteristic of a Kubernetes pod?

- A. A pod is the smallest deployable unit in Kubernetes.
- B. A pod is deployed directly on the virtual machine.
- C. A pod is the smallest entity managed by Docker.
- D. A pod can contain only one container.

Answer: A

Explanation:

VCF 9.0 explains pod fundamentals by describing how Workload Management introduces vSphere Pods, stating a vSphere Pod is "equivalent of a Kubernetes pod" and that it "runs one or more Linux containers." This directly eliminates option B, because a pod can include one or more containers (not only one).

The vSphere 9.0 documentation further defines a Kubernetes Pod as "a group of one or more containerized applications that share such resources as storage and network," and notes the containers inside a pod are "started, stopped, and replicated as a group." That definition reflects Kubernetes' scheduling and lifecycle model: Kubernetes treats the pod as the primary unit it places and manages together, which is why a pod is regarded as the smallest deployable unit for running containerized workloads in Kubernetes. Options C and D are incorrect because pods are Kubernetes objects (not "managed by Docker" as a smallest entity), and Kubernetes abstracts the underlying runtime/host so pods are not defined as being "deployed directly on the virtual machine" as a characteristic.

NEW QUESTION # 20

A Platform Engineer is enabling Workload Management on a vSphere Cluster to prepare it for a new development team. The environment utilizes NSX for networking.

Review the following configuration options available in the "Enable Workload Management" wizard:

[Network Stack]

1. NSX
2. VDS

[Load Balancer]

1. NSX Load Balancer
2. HAProxy
3. Avi Load Balancer

Which specific configuration combination facilitates the deployment of vSphere Pods (native pods)?

- A. Network Stack: VDS | Load Balancer: Avi Load Balancer
- B. Network Stack: VDS | Load Balancer: HAProxy

