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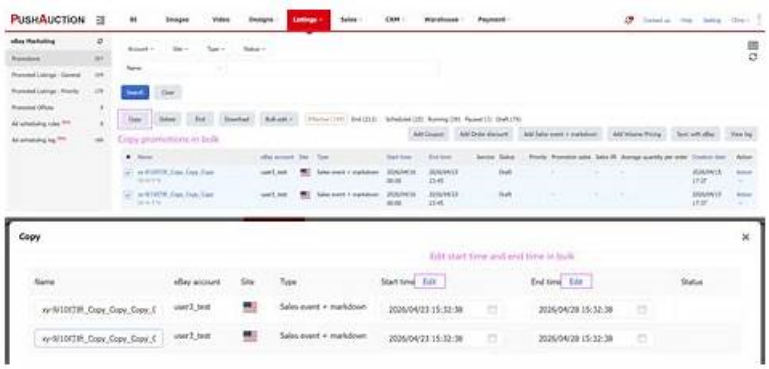

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VMware 3V0-24.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which three objects or object types are within the scope of a cluster backup for VMware vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS)? (Choose three.)

- A. Service
- B. Namespace
- C. Objects identified by a label selector
- D. Application
- E. Cluster
- F. Objects identified by a tag

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
VCF 9.0 describes backing up workloads on VKS clusters usingVelero(Velero Plugin for vSphere) and shows the backup command pattern scoping backup content bynamespace(for example, velero backup create ... -- include-namespaces=my-namespace). This demonstrates thatNamespacesare a primary object type within backup scope (you choose which namespace content is captured). The same section explains that after backup execution,Kubernetes metadata is uploaded to the object store. "Kubernetes metadata" in this context includes standard namespaced resources that represent running workloads and how they are exposed, such asServices(a core Kubernetes API object used to provide stable access to pods).
In addition to namespace scoping, Velero's selection model commonly includes filtering backed-up Kubernetes objects using selectors (for example, selecting subsets of resources), which aligns with the
"objects identified by a label selector" option as an object-selection mechanism within the scope of what Velero captures from Kubernetes APIs (metadata/resources) once the namespace is targeted.
Therefore, the best match to the documented Velero workload-backup model is:Namespace,Service, andlabel- selected objectswithin the included namespace(s).

NEW QUESTION # 58
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 run a single instance of a pod on every node in a cluster.
- D. To provide a stable network identity and persistent storage for stateful applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A ReplicaSet is a core Kubernetes workload controller used in VKS clusters to maintainavailability and steady-state capacityfor stateless applications. Its primary purpose is to ensure that adesired number of identical pod replicasare 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 likeDeployments, 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 # 59
A Cloud Administrator is troubleshooting an issue where the Cluster Autoscaler is thrashing (rapidly scaling up and then immediately

scaling down) a TKG cluster.
Review the following sequence of events:
1. 10:00 AM - Traffic spike, HPA scales pods up.
2. 10:01 AM - Cluster Autoscaler adds 2 nodes.
3. 10:05 AM - Traffic drops slightly, HPA scales pods down.
4. 10:06 AM - Cluster Autoscaler deletes 1 node.
5. 10:07 AM - Traffic spikes again, HPA scales pods up.
6. 10:08 AM - Cluster Autoscaler adds 1 node.
This cycle repeats, causing instability.
What is the most effective configuration change to stabilize this cluster? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Decrease the max-size of the node pool to prevent it from growing.
- B. Enable optimize-allocation mode on the Supervisor.
- C. Increase the scale-down-unneeded-time (or scale-down-delay) in the Autoscaler profile to a value longer than the typical traffic fluctuation cycle (e.g., 30 minutes).
- D. Disable the Cluster Autoscaler and manually size the cluster for peak load.
- E. Increase the HPA sync period or adjust HPA metrics to be less sensitive to short bursts.

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 60
A DevOps Engineer is architecting a "Hybrid-Cloud-Native" application stack to be deployed in the finance-app namespace.
Architecture Requirements:
1. Frontend: Stateless Nginx web servers running as containers, managed by Kubernetes, scaling based on CPU.
2. Backend: A legacy Microsoft SQL Server database running on Windows Server 2019. The DBA team demands full OS access and specific storage performance policies, preventing containerization.
3. Networking: The Frontend must connect to the Backend over the internal namespace network.
Review the proposed deployment strategy:
```
# Frontend Manifest
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
name: web-front
spec:
replicas: 3
...
# Backend Manifest
apiVersion: vmoperator.vmware.com/v1alpha1
kind: VirtualMachine
metadata:
name: sql-backend
spec:
imageName: win-2019-sql.ova
className: guaranteed-xlarge
storageClass: sql-perf-policy
networkInterfaces:
- networkName: default
```
Which statements correctly validate this design for vSphere with Tanzu? (Select all that apply.)

- A. This validly utilizes the VM Service for the SQL backend, allowing it to be provisioned as a VM (kind: VirtualMachine) within the same namespace as the Frontend pods.
- B. The Frontend Deployment should utilize a Kubernetes Service to expose itself, while the Backend VM can be accessed by the Frontend using the VM's assigned IP or DNS name (if external DNS is configured).
- C. The SQL Server VM must be manually created in vCenter first, then "onboarded" to the namespace.
- D. The Backend must be deployed as a vSphere Pod (kind: Pod) to communicate with the Frontend deployment; VMs cannot talk to Pods in the same namespace.
- E. Because both the Pods and the VM are in the same Namespace and the VM uses the default network, they will share the same NSX Tier-1 Gateway context (or vDS segment), enabling direct connectivity.

Answer: A,B,E

NEW QUESTION # 61
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 4
- B. Interface 2
- C. Interface 3
- D. Interface 1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 62
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