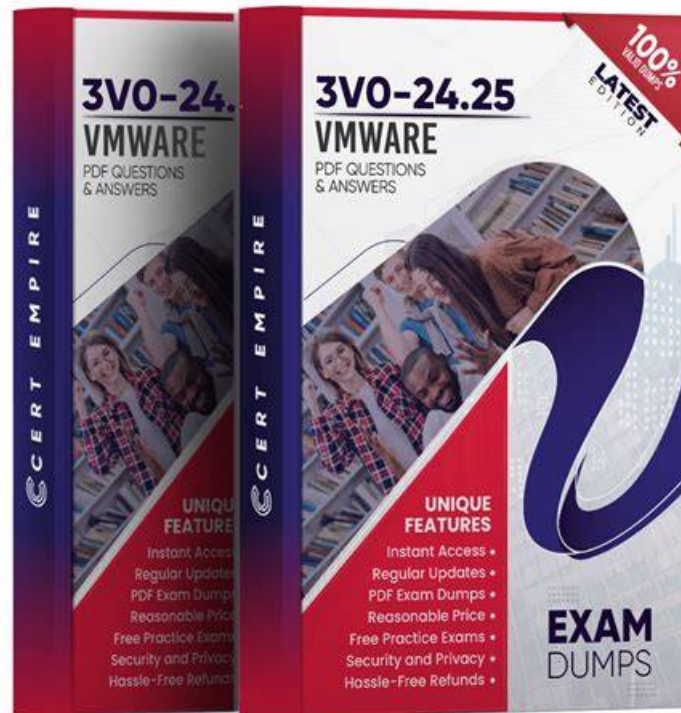


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VMware 3V0-24.25 Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	VMware
Exam Name:	Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service
Exam Number:	3V0-24.25
Real Exam Qty:	60
Passing Score:	300 / 500
Certificate Validity Period:	2 years
Exam Price:	USD 250
Exam Duration:	135 minutes
Related Certifications:	VMware Certified Advanced Professional - VMware Cloud Foundation vSphere Kubernetes Service
Exam Format:	Multiple Choice, Scenario-Based Items, Simulation-Style Questions
Available Languages:	English
Sample Questions:	VMware 3V0-24.25 Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Pearson VUE (Online or Test Center)
Pre Condition:	Recommended experience with VMware Cloud Foundation and Kubernetes.
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.vmware.com/education-services/certification/vcap-cloud-foundation-vsphere-kubernetes-service.html

Actual 3V0-24.25 Tests, 3V0-24.25 Certification Test Questions

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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	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 3	- 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 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	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.

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

Drag and drop the three features into the correct order from Possible Features list on the left and place them into the Provided by Service Mesh on the right side. (Choose three.)

Possible Features

- Federation
- Autoscaling
- Graphical User Interface
- Application backup
- Database connection management
- Observability

Provided by Service Mesh

vmware

Answer:

Explanation:

Possible Features

Federation
Autoscaling
Graphical User Interface
Application backup
Database connection management
Observability

Provided by Service Mesh

Federation
Database connection management
Observability

Explanation:

Provided by Service Mesh (choose three, in order):

Federation

Graphical User Interface

Observability

A service mesh is an application networking layer that manages service-to-service communication across Kubernetes clusters, providing consistent connectivity, policy enforcement, and visibility without requiring application code changes. Federation is a service-mesh capability because modern meshes (especially multi-cluster/enterprise implementations) can connect services across multiple clusters and environments, enabling shared identity, cross-cluster service discovery, and uniform policy application (often described as multi-cluster or federated service connectivity). A Graphical User Interface is commonly provided alongside the service mesh platform to centrally configure policies (traffic routing, access controls, security settings) and to visualize service topology and health. Observability is a core service-mesh outcome: by inserting sidecar proxies (or equivalent dataplane components) into the data path, the mesh can generate consistent metrics, logs, and distributed traces for service traffic, enabling latency/error monitoring and dependency mapping.

The other options are not service-mesh features: Autoscaling is handled by Kubernetes/HPA and metrics pipelines, application backup is typically provided by backup tools (e.g., Velero-like solutions), and database connection management is handled by application frameworks or database proxies rather than the service mesh itself.

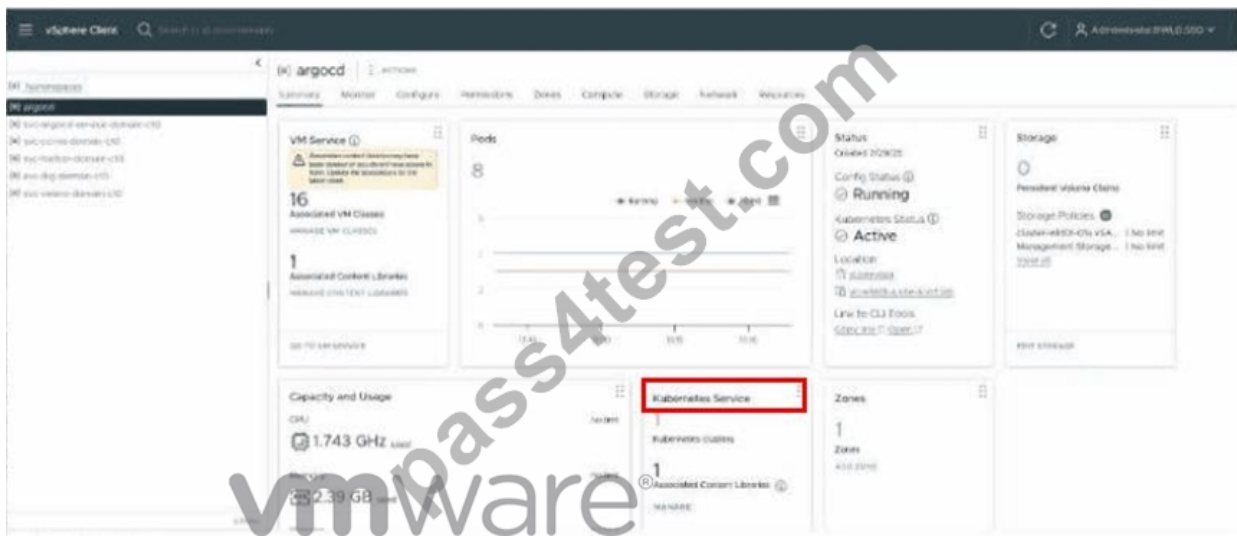
NEW QUESTION # 67

An administrator is adding a Kubernetes cluster to an existing namespace. Click where the administrator navigates to create the cluster.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 68

A remote site has a requirement for VMware vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS). The environment has minimal storage available. Which action ensures the Content Library does not consume all available space on the datastore?

- A. Select the Download content option and choose Immediately.
- B. Use a local datastore on one of the ESXi hosts.
- C. Create a scheduled task to download the images that are needed.
- D. Select the Download content option and choose When needed.

Answer: D

Explanation:

VCF 9.0 explains that VKS releases are distributed through content libraries, and that when you configure a subscribed content library you can choose how content is downloaded and synchronized. Critically for constrained storage sites, the documentation states you can select on-demand ("when needed") download so that only the metadata is synchronized, and the actual image content is not downloaded until you explicitly need it - "as a result storage space is saved." This directly addresses the problem of a remote site with minimal datastore capacity: choosing When needed prevents the subscribed library from immediately caching all published VKS images locally. The vSphere content library guidance reinforces this behavior: with "download contents only when needed," the system synchronizes metadata only, which "saves storage space," and you download a specific item's content only when you synchronize that item for use.

Therefore, selecting Download content → When needed is the correct action to avoid consuming all available datastore space.

NEW QUESTION # 69

What component is used to provision VMware vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS) service mesh workload clusters?

- A. Cluster API
- B. Carvel
- C. Harbor
- D. Cert-manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

In VCF 9.0, VKS cluster provisioning and lifecycle management is built around Kubernetes-native, declarative APIs. The VMware documentation describes that Cluster API provides declarative, Kubernetes-style APIs for cluster creation, configuration, and management, and that its inputs include the cluster definition plus the resources describing the virtual machines and "cluster add-ons." This is why Cluster API is the component associated with provisioning (creating and managing) workload clusters in the VKS model. By contrast, cert-manager is typically used to automate certificate issuance/renewal for in-cluster components, and Carvel is a set of tools often used to package, configure, and install Kubernetes software, but neither is the core provisioning controller for creating the clusters themselves. The VCF documentation is explicit that Cluster API is the API layer responsible for cluster creation/configuration/management, making it the correct answer for provisioning VKS workload clusters (including those intended

- [illegible]

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