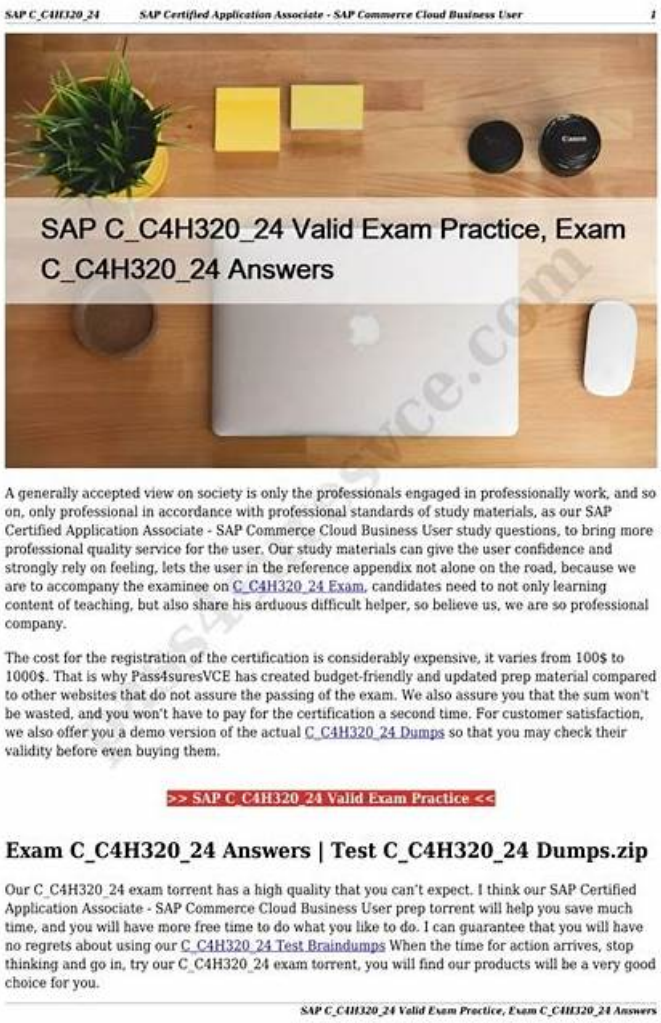
3V0-24.25 Valid Exam Format & 3V0-24.25 Certification



DOWNLOAD the newest Lead1Pass 3V0-24.25 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1O_xkONcAxslCwdfV6lKHu5MDv_nVV0Ds

Our 3V0-24.25 exam training' developers to stand in the perspective of candidate, fully consider their material basis and actual levels of knowledge, formulated a series of scientific and reasonable learning mode, meet the conditions for each user to tailor their learning materials. What's more, our 3V0-24.25 guide questions are cheap and cheap, and we buy more and deliver more. The more customers we buy, the bigger the discount will be. In order to make the user a better experience to the superiority of our 3V0-24.25 Actual Exam guide, we also provide considerate service, users have any questions related to our study materials, can get the help of our staff in a timely manner.

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	• 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 3	• 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 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.

VMware 3V0-24.25 Certification, 3V0-24.25 Exam Papers

I wonder if you noticed that there are three versions of our 3V0-24.25 test questions—PDF, software on pc, and app online, which can bring you the greatest convenience. Imagine that if you feel tired or simply do not like to use electronic products to learn, the PDF version of 3V0-24.25 test torrent is best for you. Just like reading, you can print it, annotate it, make your own notes, and read it at any time. 3V0-24.25 latest torrents simulate the real exam environment and does not limit the number of computer installations, which can help you better understand the details of the exam. The online version of 3V0-24.25 Test Questions also support multiple devices and can be used offline permanently after being opened for the first time using the network. On buses or subways, you can use fractional time to test your learning outcomes with 3V0-24.25 test torrent, which will greatly increase your pro forma efficiency.

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
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 SQL Server VM must be manually created in vCenter first, then "onboarded" to the namespace.
- C. 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.
- D. 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).
- E. 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.

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 55
A Platform Engineer is troubleshooting why a TKG cluster batch-processing is not scaling up, despite there being 50+ pods in the Pending state for over 30 minutes.
The engineer checks the autoscaler status annotations on the worker node pool: min-size: 3, max-size:
10. Current replicas: 5.
The engineer retrieves the logs from the CAPW (Cluster API Provider for vSphere) controller on the Supervisor and sees:
I1123 10:00:00.123 controller.go:100] Reconciling MachineSet "batch-processing-workers-md-0" E1123 10:00:00.125 controller.go:150] Failed to create Machine "batch-processing-workers-w9z4":
Quota "ns-resource-quota" exceeded.
Requested: cpu=4000m, memory=16Gi.
Used: cpu=20000m, memory=80Gi.
Limit: cpu=22000m, memory=88Gi.
Based on the logs, what is the root cause?

- A. The max-size annotation prevents scaling beyond 5 nodes.
- B. The ESXi hosts are physically out of capacity.
- C. The Cluster Autoscaler is disabled.
- D. The pods are pending because they are requesting a Storage Class that does not exist.
- E. The vSphere Namespace resource limits (Quota) prevent the creation of new worker node VMs because the requested resources for the new node would exceed the defined Namespace limits.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 56
A Cloud Architect is designing a storage strategy for a Zonal Supervisor deployment across 3 Availability Zones (Zone-1, Zone-2, Zone-3) to support a highly available Kafka cluster.
Requirements:
1. Kafka brokers will be distributed across all 3 zones.
2. Each broker needs a persistent volume for data.
3. If a pod in Zone-1 fails and is rescheduled to Zone-1 (same zone), it must re-attach to its data.
4. If Zone-1 fails completely, the architecture does NOT require the data from Zone-1 to be accessible in Zone-2 (Kafka handles app-level replication).
5. Storage management must be automated via Kubernetes.
Which storage policy design best meets these requirements while minimizing cross-zone latency and cost? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Use a Topology-Aware Storage Class. This can be achieved by using a single Storage Policy (e.g., zonal-storage) that is compatible with storage in all zones, and relying on the WaitForFirstConsumer volume binding mode.
- B. Assign all three zonal policies to the kafka-namespace.
- C. Create three distinct vSphere Storage Policies (e.g., local-zone-1, local-zone-2, local-zone-3), each tagged to use only the local datastores within its respective zone.
- D. Configure the Kafka StatefulSet to use the zonal-storage class. When a pod is scheduled to a node in Zone-1, the CSI driver (via delayed binding) will automatically provision the volume on the datastore in Zone-1 to satisfy the topology constraint.
- E. Use a vSAN Stretched Cluster policy that replicates data synchronously across all zones.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 57
A Platform Engineer is troubleshooting an issue where an Ingress resource created for the finance- app is not receiving an external IP address. The Contour Ingress Controller is installed and running.
Review the Ingress manifest and status:
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
name: finance-ingress
namespace: finance
annotations:
kubernetes.io/ingress.class: "contour"
spec:
rules:
- host: finance.corp.local
http:
paths:
- path: /
pathType: Prefix
backend:
service:
name: finance-service
port:
number: 80
Status:
LoadBalancer: {} (Empty)
The engineer checks the Envoy service status (kubectl get svc -n tanzu-system-ingress envoy) and sees:
NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S)
envoy LoadBalancer 10.96.134.45 <pending> 80:31368/TCP, 443:32252/TCP What is the root cause of the Ingress malfunction? (Choose 2.)

- A. The Envoy Service itself (the data plane) has failed to acquire an External IP (VIP) from the underlying infrastructure Load Balancer (NSX/Avi/HAProxy), which propagates the pending state to the Ingress resources.
- B. The Supervisor Cluster has run out of available Floating IPs in the Load Balancer IP Pool assigned to the namespace/cluster.
- C. The Ingress Class name should be nginx instead of contour.
- D. The Ingress resource is missing the annotation ingress.kubernetes.io/force-ip-allocation: true.
- E. The finance-service does not exist or is unhealthy.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 58
An administrator is deploying vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS) on a VMware Cloud Foundation workload domain to support a new internal AI and data analytics platform. The environment must host both virtual machine (VM) applications and containerized workloads while maintaining a unified networking and security model through NSX. The design documentation outlines the requirements for the Supervisor infrastructure components.
What three components form the foundation of a VMware vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS) Supervisor deployment? (Choose three.)

- A. Cluster API
- B. Virtual Machine Service
- C. NSX Advanced Load Balancer Controller virtual machine
- D. Supervisor control plane virtual machine
- E. vCenter Virtual Distributed Switch
- F. NSX Manager virtual machine

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:
VCF 9.0 describes Supervisor networking with NSX as a model whereNSX provides network connectivity to Supervisor control plane VMs, services, and workloads, and where the Supervisor can use either the NSX Load Balancer or the Avi Load Balancer. In the NSX + Avi design, the documentation identifies theAvi Load Balancer Controlleras a core infrastructure element: the Controller "interacts with vCenter to automate the load balancing for the VKS clusters," and is responsible for provisioning and coordinating Service Engines and exposing operational interfaces.
Also, the Supervisor itself is anchored by theSupervisor control plane virtual machines. VCF 9.0 explains you deploy the Supervisor with one or three control plane VMs, and in a three-zone Supervisor the control plane VMs are distributed across zones for high availability.
Finally, because the requirement explicitly calls for a unified networking/security model throughNSX, theNSX Manager virtual machineis foundational to the NSX-based Supervisor design, as shown in the documented architecture and component descriptions for NSX-backed Supervisor deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 59
.....