

# VMware 3V0-24.25 Answers Free - Exam 3V0-24.25 Certification Cost



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## VMware 3V0-24.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>restore, and editing YAML configurations.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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Exam 3V0-24.25 Certification Cost - 3V0-24.25 New Study Questions

Desktop Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service (3V0-24.25) practice test software is the first format available at Test4Engine. This format can be easily used on Windows PCs and laptops. The Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service (3V0-24.25) practice exam software works without an internet connection, with the exception of license verification. One of the excellent features of this Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service (3V0-24.25) desktop-based practice test software is that it includes multiple mock tests that have VMware 3V0-24.25 practice questions identical to the actual exam, providing users with a chance to get Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service (3V0-24.25) real exam experience before even attempting it.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 54

Which statement correctly describes the architectural role of the vSphere Supervisor in a vSphere with Tanzu deployment?

- A. It is a distinct vCenter Server instance dedicated solely to managing containerized workloads and namespaces.
- B. It is a set of three virtual machines deployed on a vSphere Cluster that act as the Kubernetes control plane, transforming the cluster into a Kubernetes node.
- C. It is a cluster of ESXi hosts enabled for Workload Management, where the ESXi hosts act as worker nodes for the Supervisor Control Plane.
- D. It is a specialized virtual machine that manages the lifecycle of Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters but does not host workloads itself.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 55

A Platform Engineer is troubleshooting a Supervisor enablement process that has failed to complete.

The status in the vSphere Client shows "Configuring" for over an hour.

The engineer retrieves the logs from one of the Supervisor Control Plane VMs and finds the following error sequence:

```
# /var/log/cloud-init-output.log
```

```
2023-10-27 09:15:01,232 - util.py[WARNING]: Failed to fetch metadata from url
```

```
http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data
```

```
2023-10-27 09:15:05,453 - cc_scripts_user.py[ERROR]: Failed to run module scripts-user.
```

```
2023-10-27 09:15:05,455 - util.py[WARNING]: Running module scripts-user (<module
```

```
'cloudinit.config.cc_scripts_user' from '/usr/lib/python3/dist-
```

```
packages/cloudinit/config/cc_scripts_user.py'>) failed
```

```
...
```

```
# /var/log/vmware/wcp/wcpsvc.log
```

```
error: [09:15:10.112] Failed to configure floating IP for Control Plane: Interface eth0 cannot acquire IP
```

```
192.168.20.5. Gateway 192.168.20.1 unreachable.
```

Based on these log snippets, what are the most likely causes of the deployment failure? (Choose 2.)

- A. The IP address range assigned to the Management Network in the Workload Management wizard is exhausted or incorrectly defined.
- B. The Supervisor Control Plane VM is unable to communicate with the NTP server.
- C. The Storage Policy selected for the Control Plane VMs does not exist or is inaccessible.
- D. The incorrect "Starting IP Address" was provided for the Management Network, leading to an IP conflict or unreachable gateway.
- E. The Management Network VLAN is not tagged correctly on the physical switch ports connected to the ESXi hosts.

**Answer: D,E**

### NEW QUESTION # 56

A Security Operations Analyst is reviewing the isolation boundaries for a multi-tenant financial application. The security policy mandates "Strong Isolation" where the container runtime must not share the host kernel directly, and the workload must be encapsulated in a distinct security boundary with a separate IP stack.

Review the following architectural options:

1. Containers running in a shared TKG Cluster (Docker/containerd runtime)
2. vSphere Pods running on the Supervisor

How does the vSphere Pod architecture meet this specific "Strong Isolation" requirement compared to standard containers in a VM? (Choose 2.)

- A. vSphere Pods utilize NSX to provide a dedicated network stack and IP address per pod, avoiding port conflicts and shared networking namespaces common in node-sharing containers.
- B. vSphere Pods wrap containers in a lightweight VM boundary, ensuring the workload interacts with a dedicated paravirtualized kernel (CRX) rather than the shared ESXi kernel.
- C. vSphere Pods share the Guest OS kernel of the Supervisor Control Plane VM, providing centralized security patching.
- D. vSphere Pods run as bare-metal processes on ESXi, removing the hypervisor layer entirely for speed.
- E. vSphere Pods are deployed inside a TKG Node, inheriting the security context of the worker node VM.

**Answer: A,B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

A Cloud Administrator is evaluating the use of Custom Ingress Controllers (e.g., Contour, Nginx) versus the Native NSX Load Balancer for handling Layer 7 traffic in a vSphere with Tanzu environment.

The goal is to support advanced traffic shaping, such as header-based routing and TLS termination at the ingress layer, while minimizing the consumption of Load Balancer VIPs (Virtual IPs) from the limited pool.

Why would deploying a Custom Ingress Controller (like Contour) via a TKG Extension be architecturally preferable to using type: LoadBalancer for every service? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Using a Custom Ingress Controller removes the need for NSX entirely.
- B. Custom Ingress Controllers run as Pods inside the cluster, allowing developers to define routing rules via Ingress or HTTPProxy resources without requiring vSphere Administrator intervention for every rule change.
- C. The Native NSX Load Balancer (in the context of type: LoadBalancer) primarily operates at Layer 4 (TCP/UDP); advanced L7 features often require an Ingress Controller layer on top.
- D. Custom Ingress Controllers automatically bypass the SNAT rules of the namespace.
- E. A Custom Ingress Controller consumes only one Load Balancer VIP (L4) to expose itself, and then routes traffic to multiple internal services based on Host/Path rules (L7), significantly conserving VIPs.

**Answer: B,C,E**

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

A Platform Engineer needs to enable the Cluster Autoscaler for an existing TKG cluster named web- cluster to handle bursty traffic.

The cluster currently has a static worker node count.

Review the TanzuKubernetesCluster YAML snippet:

spec:

topology:

workers:

replicas: 3

vmClass: best-effort-medium

storageClass: default-storage

Which modification to the YAML manifest correctly enables autoscaling for the worker node pool?

- A. Change the replicas field to auto.
- B. Install the cluster-autoscaler Helm chart from the VMware marketplace into the cluster.
- C. Add the annotations cluster.k8s.io/cluster-api-autoscaler-node-group-min-size and cluster.k8s.io/cluster-api-autoscaler-node-group-max-size to the workers section (or the corresponding MachineDeployment).
- D. Create a HorizontalPodAutoscaler resource targeting the MachineSet.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 59

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