

初段のVMware 3V0-21.25: Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Automation 模擬問題集 - パススルー MogiExam 3V0-21.25 資格トレーニング



我々のVMwareの3V0-21.25ソフトはあなたのすべての需要を満たすのを希望します。問題集の全面性と権威性、VMwareの3V0-21.25ソフトがPDF版、オンライン版とソフト版があるという資料のバージョンの多様性、購入の前にデモの無料ダウンロード、購入の後でVMwareの3V0-21.25ソフトの一年間の無料更新、これ全部は我々の誠の心を示しています。

VMware 3V0-21.25 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 運用管理: このセクションでは、VMware Cloud Foundation Automationの運用面における監視と管理に焦点を当てます。これには、VMware運用ツールを使用して自動化サービス、プロバイダー管理、および組織環境を監視する方法が含まれます。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMware ソリューションのインストール、構成、管理: このセクションでは、VMware Cloud Foundation Automation 環境の構成と管理について説明します。プロバイダー ポータル、組織、統合、ガバナンス ポリシー、リソース デプロイメント、自動化ワークフロー、ブループリント、オーケストレーター コンポーネントの管理が含まれます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITアーキテクチャ、テクノロジー、標準: このセクションでは、VMware Cloud Foundation 環境を支える基本的なITアーキテクチャ、テクノロジー、および業界標準の理解に焦点を当てます。これにより、候補者は自動化されたクラウドインフラストラクチャソリューションの設計と管理に必要な基礎概念を確実に理解することができます。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMware製品とソリューション: このセクションでは、VMware Cloud Foundation Automation に関連するVMware製品、特にvSphere SupervisorやスーパーバイザーベースのNSXネットワークワーキングなどのコンポーネントについて説明します。アーキテクチャコンポーネントの識別と区別、およびそれらがデプロイメント内でどのように機能するかに焦点を当てています。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMwareソリューションの計画と設計: このセクションでは、ビジネス要件と技術要件に基づいてVMware Cloud Foundation Automation環境を設計することに焦点を当てます。これには、テナント展開モデル、組織タイプ、およびクラウドリソースを構造化および管理するために使用される機能コンポーネントの理解が含まれます。

>> 3V0-21.25模擬問題集 <<

実用的な3V0-21.25模擬問題集試験-試験の準備方法-素晴らしい3V0-

21.25資格トレーニング

MogiExamのVMwareの3V0-21.25試験資料は同じシラバスに従って研究されたのです。それに、資料もずっとアップグレードしていますから、実際の試験問題とよく似ています。MogiExamの試験合格率も非常に高いことは否定することができない事実です。MogiExamのVMwareの3V0-21.25試験トレーニング資料の値段は手頃で、IT認証の受験生のみなさんによく適用します。

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Automation 認定 3V0-21.25 試験問題 (Q61-Q66):

質問 # 61

An Organization Administrator notices that their public assigned IPs are being used for non-production workloads. What should the administrator do to prevent further public IP addresses consumption?

- A. Modify the existing VPC and remove the "External IPv4 blocks".
- **B. Create an IP Quota and associate it with the non-production VPC.**
- C. Modify the default IP Quota that was shared by the provider.
- D. Create an IP Quota and associate it with the non-production namespace.

正解: B

解説:

In the VCF 9.0 networking model, IP Quotas are the primary governance mechanism for controlling resource consumption within an Organization. When a Provider allocates IP blocks to an Organization, the Organization Administrator is responsible for sub-allocating those resources to individual projects or environments. To prevent non-production workloads from exhausting the pool of public (external) IP addresses, the administrator must Create an IP Quota specifically for the non-production Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). This quota defines the maximum number of public IP addresses that can be used for services such as Load Balancers or NAT rules within that specific VPC. Once the quota is reached, any further requests for public IPs in that VPC will be denied by the VCF Automation engine, ensuring that a sufficient supply remains available for production-critical workloads. Modifying the provider-shared quota (Option C) would affect the entire organization, and removing external blocks (Option D) would break existing connectivity rather than provide proactive governance.

質問 # 62

An administrator has been tasked with configuring tenant branding with the following requirements:

* Organization branding should only appear when a user has logged in to the organization portal.

Select the three steps involved in configuring branding. (Choose three.)

- A. Log into the Provider Management Portal.
- **B. Log into the Organization Portal.**
- **C. Disable the Enable Login and Logout Page Branding setting.**
- D. Enable the Enable Login and Logout Page Branding setting.
- **E. Navigate to Branding.**
- F. Import a branding theme.

正解: B、C、E

解説:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, branding is managed within the Organization Portal to allow for tenant-specific customization. To meet the specific requirement that branding only appears after a user has authenticated, the administrator must navigate to the Branding section of the portal. The critical configuration step is to Disable the Enable Login and Logout Page Branding setting. By default, if this is enabled, the custom logos and colors are displayed on the public-facing login screen. Disabling it ensures that the generic VCF/Broadcom login page is presented to the public, and the custom tenant identity is only loaded into the browser session once the user's organization context is established through successful login. This is a common requirement for service providers who want to maintain a consistent entry point for all users while providing a personalized "white-labeled" experience once the user is inside their specific environment.

質問 # 63

An administrator must initiate the deployment of a new 3-tier application architecture using the VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)

Automation portal. This application includes:

- * A web tier (stateless).
- * A business logic tier (some local caching).
- * A database tier (stateful, PostgreSQL).
- * An NSX load balancer fronting the web tier.
- * ~99.9% uptime requirement.
- * Moderate performance requirements.

Which requirement represents a risk inherent to single-zone deployments?

- A. A higher latency between application tiers.
- **B. A shared failure domain for all application tiers.**
- C. A higher network complexity.
- D. A split-brain isolation.

正解: B

解説:

The primary architectural risk in any single-zone deployment within VCF 9.0 is the existence of a shared failure domain. In a single-zone Supervisor cluster or workload domain, all components—including the web, application, and database tiers—reside within the same logical and often physical infrastructure boundary (such as a single rack or data center room). If the underlying zone experiences a critical failure, such as a localized power outage, cooling failure, or a total top-of-rack switch collapse, the entire 3-tier application stack will go offline simultaneously. For mission-critical applications requiring high availability, VCF 9.0 recommends a multi-zone or stretched cluster architecture. In such designs, the failure of one zone does not compromise the entire application because the tiers can be distributed across different fault domains, ensuring that the stateless web tier and stateful database remain operational elsewhere. In the context of the 99.9% uptime requirement mentioned, a single-zone design represents a significant risk because it lacks the redundancy needed to survive zone-level disruptions.

質問 # 64

An administrator has been tasked with creating a region to provide resources to an Organization in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation.

The following information has been provided to the administrator for this task:

- * Two workload domains are configured and will integrate with the region.
- * All workload domains are configured to share a VMware NSX Manager.
- * All workload domains are configured with VMware vSAN storage.
- * All workload domain VMware vCenter instances have a Supervisor enabled.

Before creating the region, what two additional configurations should the administrator validate? (Choose two.)

- A. An AllApps Organization has been created.
- B. A Region Quota has been created and associated with the Organization.
- **C. All required virtual machine (VM) classes are present and have the same names across all vCenter instances.**
- **D. All required storage classes are present and have the same names across all vCenter instances.**
- E. All Supervisors are configured with the same services across all vCenter instances.

正解: C、D

解説:

In VCF 9.0, a Region is a logical grouping of resources (typically spanning multiple vCenter/Supervisor instances) that is presented to an Organization for consumption. For the automation engine to treat multiple clusters or vCenter instances as a single, unified pool of capacity, there must be absolute naming parity for resource types. If a blueprint requests a "Large-Memory" VM Class or a "Gold-Storage" Storage Class, that specific name must exist and be configured identically on every Supervisor instance within the region. If naming differs—for example, "Gold-Tier" on one and "Gold-Storage" on another—the provisioning engine will fail to find a consistent placement target, leading to deployment errors. Validating that VM Classes and Storage Classes are synchronized in name and availability across all participating workload domains is a mandatory "Day 0" task before the logical Region construct can be finalized in the Provider Management Portal.

質問 # 65

What are two prerequisites to enable provisioning VMs via kubectl against tenant resources? (Choose two.)

- **A. Create a context via VCF CLI.**

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