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VMware Tanzu for Kubernetes Operations Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

Which two methods can be used to install Fluent Bit on a VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. Install Fluent Bit using Tanzu CLI login plugin
- B. Install Fluent Bit using VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Installer Interface
- C. Install Fluent Bit from VMware Tanzu Mission Control
- D. Install Fluent Bit from VMware vSphere Client
- E. Install Fluent Bit using Tanzu CLI package plugin

Correct Answer: CE

VMware Tanzu Mission Control and Tanzu CLI package plugin are two methods that can be used to install Fluent Bit on a VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid cluster. VMware Tanzu Mission Control is a centralized management platform for Kubernetes clusters across different environments. It allows users to install Fluent Bit on any attached cluster from the web console or the CLI, and configure the output plugins for log forwarding. Tanzu CLI package plugin is a command-line tool that enables users to interact with VMware Tanzu packages and services. It allows users to install Fluent Bit from a package repository on any standalone management or workload cluster, and configure the output plugins for log forwarding. References: Install Fluent Bit for Log Forwarding - VMware Docs, Implement Log Forwarding with Fluent Bit - VMware Docs

QUESTION 2

What project does Contour leverage for the data plane?

- A. NSX Load Balancer
- B. Istio
- C. Envoy
- D. Prometheus

Correct Answer: C

Contour is an open-source Kubernetes ingress controller that provides dynamic configuration updates and makes use of the Envoy proxy as a data plane¹. Envoy is an open-source edge and service proxy that can handle large volumes of

network traffic between services in a cloud-native environment². Contour leverages Envoy's advanced features such as load balancing, health checking, dynamic service discovery, circuit breaking, rate limiting, and more³. Contour also

integrates with Envoy's external authorization filter to support external authentication and authorization providers⁴.

The other options are incorrect because:

NSX Load Balancer is a VMware solution that provides L4 and L7 load balancing and ingress control for Kubernetes clusters⁵. It is not the data plane for Contour. Istio is an open-source service mesh that provides a uniform way to connect,



secure, control, and observe services in a distributed system⁶. It is not the data plane for Contour.

Prometheus is an open-source systems monitoring and alerting toolkit that can collect metrics from various sources, including Kubernetes clusters⁷. It is not the data plane for Contour.

References: Contour Overview, Envoy Overview, Contour Architecture, External Authorization Support, NSX Advanced Load Balancer, Istio Overview, Prometheus Overview

QUESTION 3

Which L7 ingress mode leverages the integration between NSX Advanced Load Balancer and Antrea?

- A. L7 ingress in NodePort mode
- B. L7 ingress in ClusterIP mode
- C. L7 ingress in NodePortLocal mode
- D. L7 ingress in NodeIntegration mode

Correct Answer: C

L7 ingress in NodePortLocal mode is an ingress mode that leverages the integration between NSX Advanced Load Balancer and Antrea. NSX Advanced Load Balancer (NSX ALB) is a solution that provides L4 and L7 load balancing and ingress control for Kubernetes clusters⁵. Antrea is a Kubernetes networking solution that implements the Container Network Interface (CNI) specification and uses Open vSwitch (OVS) as the data plane⁶. In NodePortLocal mode, the ingress backend service must be ClusterIP mode, and Antrea assigns a unique port on each node for each pod that serves as a backend for the service. The network traffic is routed from the client to the NSX ALB Service Engine (SE), and then directly to the pods without going through the nodes or kube-proxy. This mode reduces network latency and improves performance by avoiding extra hops⁷. The following diagram illustrates how the network traffic is routed in NodePortLocal mode: !NodePortLocal mode diagram The other options are incorrect because: L7 ingress in NodePort mode is an ingress mode that does not leverage the integration between NSX ALB and Antrea. In this mode, the ingress backend service must be NodePort mode, and the network traffic is routed from the client to the NSX ALB SE, and then to the cluster nodes, before it reaches the pods. The NSX ALB SE routes the traffic to the nodes, and kube-proxy helps route the traffic from the nodes to the target pods. This mode requires an extra hop for kube-proxy to route traffic from node to pod⁷. L7 ingress in ClusterIP mode is an ingress mode that does not leverage the integration between NSX ALB and Antrea. In this mode, the ingress backend service must be ClusterIP mode, and Antrea assigns a virtual IP (VIP) for each service. The network traffic is routed from the client to the NSX ALB SE, and then to one of the VIPs assigned by Antrea, before it reaches the pods. The NSX ALB SE routes the traffic to one of the VIPs, and kube-proxy helps route the traffic from the VIPs to the target pods. This mode requires an extra hop for kube-proxy to route traffic from VIPs to pod⁷. L7 ingress in NodeIntegration mode is not a valid ingress mode for NSX ALB. References: NSX Advanced Load Balancer, Antrea, NSX ALB as L7 Ingress Controller

QUESTION 4

Which two statements about the NSX Advanced Load Balancer are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. It can only be used if Antrea CNI is installed on the workload cluster.
- B. It can be configured as the VIP endpoint for the management cluster on vSphere.
- C. It only supports the service type LoadBalancer.



- D. It is natively integrated with Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Amazon Web Services EC2 deployments.
- E. It can be configured as a load balancer for workloads in the clusters that are deployed on vSphere.

Correct Answer: BE

Two statements about the NSX Advanced Load Balancer are correct: It can be configured as the VIP endpoint for the management cluster on vSphere. The VIP endpoint is the IP address that clients use to access the Kubernetes API server on the management cluster. By default, this IP address is assigned by DHCP, but it can also be configured manually or by using a load balancer. Using a load balancer provides high availability and scalability for the VIP endpoint. NSX Advanced Load Balancer can be used as the load balancer provider for the VIP endpoint by creating a virtual service that points to the control plane nodes of the management cluster⁵. It can be configured as a load balancer for workloads in the clusters that are deployed on vSphere. Workload clusters are Kubernetes clusters that run user workloads on vSphere with Tanzu. Workload clusters require a load balancer to expose services of type LoadBalancer to external clients. NSX Advanced Load Balancer can be used as the load balancer provider for workload clusters by deploying an Avi Kubernetes Service (AKS) pod on each cluster node. The AKS pod acts as an ingress controller that communicates with the NSX Advanced Load Balancer Controller and creates virtual services for each service of type LoadBalancer⁶. The other options are incorrect because: It can only be used if Antrea CNI is installed on the workload cluster is false. Antrea is one of the supported Container Network Interface (CNI) plugins for workload clusters on vSphere with Tanzu, but it is not mandatory to use it with NSX Advanced Load Balancer. Other CNI plugins, such as Calico or Flannel, can also work with NSX Advanced Load Balancer⁷. It only supports the service type LoadBalancer is false. NSX Advanced Load Balancer supports other service types as well, such as ClusterIP and NodePort. These service types can be used to expose services within or across clusters without requiring an external load balancer⁸. It is natively integrated with Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Amazon Web Services EC2 deployments is false. NSX Advanced Load Balancer is not natively integrated with Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Amazon Web Services EC2 deployments. Tanzu Kubernetes Grid on AWS uses the AWS Elastic Load Balancing service as the default load balancer provider for both management and workload clusters⁹. References: Configure the VIP Endpoint for the Management Cluster, Deploy and Configure NSX Advanced Load Balancer as a Load Balancer for Workload Clusters, Supported CNI Plugins, Service Types, Load Balancing on AWS

QUESTION 5

Which set of tools can be used to attach a Kubernetes cluster to VMware Tanzu Mission Control?

- A. Tanzu CLI and VMware vSphere Web UI
- B. Tanzu CLI and VMware Tanzu Mission Control Web UI
- C. kubectl and VMware vSphere Web UI
- D. kubectl and VMware Tanzu Mission Control Web UI

Correct Answer: D

The set of tools that can be used to attach a Kubernetes cluster to VMware Tanzu Mission Control are kubectl and VMware Tanzu Mission Control Web UI. kubectl is a command-line tool that allows users to interact with Kubernetes clusters. VMware Tanzu Mission Control Web UI is a graphical user interface that allows users to manage their clusters and policies. To attach a cluster, users need to use both tools. First, they need to use the web console to select the cluster group and generate a YAML manifest for the cluster. Then, they need to use kubectl to apply the manifest on the cluster and install the cluster agent extensions that enable communication with Tanzu Mission Control. References: Attach a Cluster -VMware Docs, What Happens When You Attach a Cluster