



2V0-71.23^{Q&As}

VMware Tanzu for Kubernetes Operations Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

Which kinds of objects does the Kubernetes RBAC API declare?

- A. CloudPolicyObject
- B. Role, ClusterRole, RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding
- C. Container type and Container object
- D. ClusterObject and ClusterNode

Correct Answer: B

The Kubernetes RBAC API declares four kinds of Kubernetes object: Role, ClusterRole, RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding. These objects are used to define permissions and assign them to users or groups within a cluster. A Role or ClusterRole contains rules that represent a set of permissions on resources or non-resource endpoints. A RoleBinding or ClusterRoleBinding grants the permissions defined in a Role or ClusterRole to a set of subjects (users, groups, or service accounts). A RoleBinding applies only within a specific namespace, while a ClusterRoleBinding applies cluster-wide. The other options are incorrect because: CloudPolicyObject is not a valid Kubernetes object type. It might be confused with NetworkPolicy, which is an object type that defines how pods are allowed to communicate with each other and other network endpoints. Container type and Container object are not valid Kubernetes object types. They might be confused with Pod, which is an object type that represents a group of one or more containers running on a node. ClusterObject and ClusterNode are not valid Kubernetes object types. They might be confused with Cluster and Node, which are concepts that describe the logical and physical components of a Kubernetes cluster. References: Using RBAC Authorization, Kubernetes RBAC: Concepts, Examples and Top Misconfigurations

QUESTION 2

What are four policy types supported by VMware Tanzu Mission Control? (Choose four.)

- A. Security policy
- B. Pod security policy
- C. Access policy
- D. Cluster group policy
- E. Network policy
- F. Custom policy
- G. Workspace policy

Correct Answer: ACEF

Four policy types that are supported by VMware Tanzu Mission Control are:

Security policy: Security policies allow you to manage the security context in which deployed pods operate in your clusters by imposing constraints on your clusters that define what pods can do and which resources they have access to.



Access policy: Access policies allow you to use predefined roles to specify which identities (individuals and groups) have what level of access to a given resource⁷. Network policy: Network policies allow you to use preconfigured templates to

define how pods communicate with each other and other network endpoints⁸. Custom policy: Custom policies allow you to implement additional business rules, using templates that you define, to enforce policies that are not already

addressed using the other built-in policy types⁹.

References: Policy-Driven Cluster Management - VMware Docs

QUESTION 3

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

QUESTION 4

What are two services that require Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificates to provide encryption in VMware Tanzu Service Mesh? (Choose two.)

- A. Internal Service
- B. Proxy Service
- C. Certificate Authority (CA) Service D Public Service
- D. External Service

Correct Answer: CD

Two services that require Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificates to provide encryption in VMware Tanzu Service Mesh are:

Certificate Authority (CA) Service: A service that issues certificates to services in the service mesh to enable mutual TLS (mTLS) communication between them. The CA service uses a root certificate to sign the certificates for the



services,

and verifies the identity of the services using the certificates. The CA service also rotates the certificates periodically to ensure security⁸. Public Service: A service that exposes an internal service in the service mesh to external clients over

HTTPS. The public service uses a TLS certificate to encrypt the traffic between the external clients and the internal service, and to authenticate itself to the clients. The TLS certificate must match the domain name of the public service⁹.

The other options are incorrect because:

Internal Service: A service that runs inside the service mesh and communicates with other services using mTLS. The internal service does not require a TLS certificate, but rather uses a certificate issued by the CA service to enable mTLS¹⁰.

Proxy Service: A service that acts as an intermediary between an internal service and an external service, such as a database or an API. The proxy service does not require a TLS certificate, but rather uses a certificate issued by the CA

service to enable mTLS with the internal service. The proxy service also uses the external service's certificate to verify its identity¹¹.

External Service: A service that runs outside the service mesh and communicates with an internal service over HTTPS or TCP. The external service does not require a TLS certificate from Tanzu Service Mesh, but rather uses its own

certificate to encrypt the traffic with the internal service, and to authenticate itself to the internal service.

References: Certificate Authority (CA) Service, Public Services, Internal Services, Proxy Services,

QUESTION 5

Which two package management tools can be used to configure and install applications on Kubernetes? (Choose two.)

- A. Grafana
- B. Fluent bit
- C. Carvel
- D. Helm
- E. Multus

Correct Answer: CD

Two package management tools that can be used to configure and install applications on Kubernetes are: Carvel. Carvel is a set of tools that provides a simple, composable, and flexible way to manage Kubernetes configuration, packaging, and deployment. Carvel includes tools such as kapp, which applies and tracks Kubernetes resources in a cluster; ytt, which allows templating YAML files; kbld, which builds and pushes images to registries; kpack, which automates image builds from source code; and vendir, which syncs files from different sources into a single directory. Carvel is integrated with VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid and can be used to deploy and manage applications on Tanzu clusters. Helm. Helm is a tool that helps users define, install, and upgrade complex Kubernetes applications using charts. Charts are packages of pre-configured Kubernetes resources that can be customized with values. Helm uses a client-server architecture with a command line tool called helm and an in-cluster component called Tiller. Helm can be used to deploy applications from the official Helm charts repository or from custom charts created by users or vendors. Helm is also integrated with VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid and can be used to deploy and manage applications on Tanzu clusters. References: : <https://carvel.dev/> : <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Tanzu-Kubernetes->



Grid/1.6/vmware-tanzu-kubernetes-grid-16/GUID-tkg-carvel.html : <https://helm.sh/> :
<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Tanzu-Kubernetes-Grid/1.6/vmware-tanzu-kubernetes-grid-16/GUID-tkg-helm.html>

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