2V0-71.23Q&As

VMware Tanzu for Kubernetes Operations Professional

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QUESTION 1

What Kubernetes objects are vSphere with Tanzu storage polices converted to?

A. Quota policies

B. Storage classes

C. Persistent volumes

D. Storage claims

Correct Answer: B

vSphere with Tanzu storage policies are converted to storage classes when they are assigned to namespaces. A storage class is a Kubernetes object that defines a set of parameters for provisioning persistent volumes1. A storage policy is a vSphere object that defines thecharacteristics of the underlying storage for a given workload2. When a vSphere administrator assigns a storage policy to a namespace, vSphere with Tanzu automatically creates a corresponding storage class in the namespace with the same name as the storage policy3. The storage class references the storage policy ID and allows DevOps engineers to use the storage policy for dynamic provisioning of persistent volumes3. References: Storage Classes - Kubernetes, Create Storage Policies for vSphere with Tanzu - VMware Docs, Assign Storage Policies to Namespaces - VMware Docs

QUESTION 2

Which two Kubernetes Service types are fulfilled natively by Kubernetes without requiring external integrations? (Choose two.)

A. ExternalName

B. Ingress

C. LoadBalancer

D. NodePort

E. ClusterIP

Correct Answer: DE

ClusterIP and NodePort are two Kubernetes Service types that are fulfilled natively by Kubernetes without requiring external integrations. ClusterIP exposes a service on a cluster-internal IP address that can only be accessed from within the cluster. NodePort exposes a service on a static port on each node\\'s IP address, and forwards the traffic to the corresponding ClusterIP service. Both ClusterIP and NodePort services are created by Kubernetes using iptables rules on the nodes, and do not depend on any external load balancers or DNS providers. References: Kubernetes Service Types Overview, Service | Kubernetes

QUESTION 3

What is the correct procedure to attach a management cluster using the Tanzu Mission Control web console?

A. On the Clusters page, select the "Management Clusters" tab. Click "Register Management Cluster", and select the type of management cluster to register.

B. On the Clusters page, select "Attach Cluster" and then select the "Management Cluster" option, complete the form, and click the "Connect" button.

C. On the Administration page, select "Attach Cluster" and then select the "Management Cluster" option, complete the form, and click the "Connect" button.

D. On the Administration page, select the "Management Clusters" tab. Click "Register Management Cluster", and select the type of management cluster to register.

Correct Answer: D

The correct procedure to attach a management cluster using the Tanzu Mission Control web console is to go to the Administration page, select the Management Clusters tab, click Register Management Cluster, and select the type of management cluster to register. A management cluster is a Kubernetes cluster that runs the Cluster API components and can be used to create and manage workload clusters3. VMware Tanzu Mission Control supports registering two types of management clusters: Tanzu Kubernetes Grid management clusters and vSphere with Tanzu Supervisor Clusters4. By registering a management cluster with Tanzu Mission Control, you can enable lifecycle management of its workload clusters, assign them to cluster groups, apply policies, and monitor their health and performance4. References: Register a Management Cluster with Tanzu Mission Control - VMware Docs, Management Clusters - The Cluster API Book

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

What is the role of Prometheus in a VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid cluster?

A. Provide the functionality of a lightweight log processor and forwarder that allows you to collect data and logs from different sources.

B. Collect metrics from target clusters at specified intervals, evaluate rule expressions, display the results, and trigger alerts if certain conditions arise.

C. Inject time-series database (TSDB) data into high-quality graphs and visualizations.

D. Extend the open-source Docker distribution by adding the functionalities usually required by users such as security and identity control and management.

Correct Answer: B

Prometheus is an open-source systems monitoring and alerting toolkit that can collect metrics from target clusters at specified intervals, evaluate rule expressions, display the results, and trigger alerts if certain conditions arise8. Tanzu

Kubernetes Grid includes signed binaries for Prometheus that users can deploy on workload clusters to monitor cluster health and services9. Prometheus uses a pull model to scrape metrics from various sources, such as Kubernetes nodes,

pods, services, and endpoints. Prometheus stores the collected metrics in a time-series database and allows users to query them using PromQL, a powerful query language. Prometheus also supports defining alert rules based on metric

values and sending notifications to external systems, such as Alertmanager8.

The other options are incorrect because:

Provide the functionality of a lightweight log processor and forwarder that allows you to collect data and logs from different sources is a description of Fluent Bit, which is an open-source log processor and forwarder that can be used to collect

data and logs from Kubernetes clusters and send them to various destinations10. Fluent Bit is not part of Tanzu Kubernetes Grid. Inject time-series database (TSDB) data into high-quality graphs and visualizations is a description of Grafana,

which is an open-source visualization and analytics software that can be used to query, visualize, alert on, and explore metrics from various sources, including Prometheus11. Grafana is not part of Tanzu Kubernetes Grid.

Extend the open-source Docker distribution by adding the functionalities usually required by users such as security and identity control and management is a description of Harbor, which is an open-source cloud native registry that can be

used to store, sign, and scan container images for vulnerabilities12. Harbor is not part of Tanzu Kubernetes Grid.

References: Prometheus Overview, Implement Monitoring with Prometheus and Grafana, Fluent Bit, What is Grafana?, Harbor Overview