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VMware Tanzu for Kubernetes Operations Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

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 2

Which steps are required to create a vSphere Namespace?

- A. In the vSphere web client, select Supervisor, select Namespaces tab. and click Create Namespace
- B. Create the Namespace using the Tanzu CLI
- C. In the vSphere web client, select Workload Management, select Namespaces tab. and click Create Namespace
- D. In the vSphere web client, select Supervisor, select Workload, select Namespaces tab. and click Create Namespace

Correct Answer: C



To create a vSphere Namespace, the correct steps are to use the vSphere web client, select Workload Management, select Namespaces tab, and click Create Namespace. A vSphere Namespace is a logical grouping of Kubernetes resources that can be used to isolate and manage workloads on a Supervisor Cluster¹. To create a vSphere Namespace, a user needs to have the vSphere Client and the required privileges to access the Workload Management menu and the Namespaces tab². From there, the user can select the Supervisor Cluster where to place the namespace, enter a name for the namespace, configure the network settings, set the resource limits, assign permissions, and enable services for the namespace². References: Create and Configure a vSphere Namespace - VMware Docs, vSphere with Tanzu Concepts - VMware Docs

QUESTION 3

An administrator set the following value: `ENABLE_AUDIT_LOGGING=true` during a cluster deployment. What was the purpose of this setting?

- A. Log metadata about all requests made to the Kubernetes API server.
- B. Enable log redirection to external logging server by Fluent Bit.
- C. Run scripts that collect Kubernetes API output, node logs, and node command-line output.
- D. Activate the `kubectl describe` command for CustomResourceDefinitions (CRDs) introduced by Cluster API.

Correct Answer: A

The purpose of setting `ENABLE_AUDIT_LOGGING=true` during a cluster deployment is to log metadata about all requests made to the Kubernetes API server. This enables auditing of the cluster activities and helps with security and compliance. The audit logs are stored in `/var/log/kubernetes/audit.log` on the control plane node and can be accessed by the cluster administrator. The audit logs are generated based on an audit policy file that defines what events should be recorded and what data they should include¹². References: 1: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Tanzu-Kubernetes-Grid/1.6/vmware-tanzu-kubernetes-grid-16/GUID-troubleshooting-tkg-audit-logging.html> 2: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug/debug-cluster/audit/>

QUESTION 4

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 to⁶.

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 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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