

2V0-71.23^{Q&As}

VMware Tanzu for Kubernetes Operations Professional

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QUESTION 1

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 2

Where can an administrator register the vSphere management cluster in VMware Tanzu Mission Control?

- A. In the VMware Tanzu Mission Control web console or CLI
- B. In the vSphere Management Cluster with Jcubeccl
- C. In the vSphere Client Workload Cluster settings
- D. In the vSphere Namespace with Jcubeccl

Correct Answer: A

To register the vSphere management cluster in VMware Tanzu Mission Control, an administrator can use either the web console or the CLI of VMware Tanzu Mission Control. The web console provides a graphical user interface to perform the registration, while the CLI provides a command-line interface to run a script that automates the registration process. Both methods require the administrator to have access to the vSphere management cluster and to provide some information such as the cluster name, context, and namespace. The registration process creates a service account and a secret in the vSphere management cluster, and generates a kubeconfig file that is used by VMware Tanzu Mission Control to connect to the cluster. References: VMware Tanzu Mission Control Documentation, Registering a vSphere Management Cluster

QUESTION 3

Which two configurations are valid for Zonal Supervisor Deployment? (Choose two.)



- A. five-zone
- B. seven-zone
- C. three-zone
- D. two-zone
- E. one-zone
- Correct Answer: CE

Two configurations that are valid for Zonal Supervisor Deployment are three- zone and one-zone. A Zonal Supervisor Deployment is a way of deploying the vSphere with Tanzu Supervisor Cluster across multiple vSphere clusters that are mapped to vSphere Zones1. A vSphere Zone is a logical grouping of vSphere clusters that share common characteristics, such as network connectivity, power source, or physical location2. A Zonal Supervisor Deployment provides high availability and fault tolerance for Kubernetes workloads by distributing them across different zones1. The supported configurations for Zonal Supervisor Deployment are: Three-zone: The Supervisor Cluster spans three vSphere clusters, each mapped to a different vSphere Zone. This configuration provides the highest level of availability and fault tolerance, as it can tolerate the failure of any one zone1. One-zone: The Supervisor Cluster runs on a single vSphere cluster that is mapped to a single vSphere Zone. This configuration is suitable for development or testing purposes, but does not provide any availability or fault tolerance guarantees1. References: Requirements for Zonal Supervisor Does

QUESTION 4

What two steps are required to visualize API connectivity and enable API protection in VMware Tanzu Service Mesh? (Choose two.)

- A. Activate API Discovery for the Global Namespace
- B. Create API Security Policy for the Global Namespace
- C. Enable Threat Detection Policy for the Global Namespace
- D. Set a Distributed Firewall policy for the Global Namespace
- E. Create an Autoscaling policy for API for the Global Namespace

Correct Answer: AB

To visualize API connectivity and enable API protection in VMware Tanzu Service Mesh, the administrator needs to perform two steps: Activate API Discovery for the Global Namespace. This allows Tanzu Service Mesh to automatically discover the APIs signatures between microservices running inside or outside the mesh. API Discovery creates a custom API schema for each API that is close to OpenAPI spec 3.0. Tanzu Service Mesh graph renders the detected APIs in the Enforcing mode by default, which means that any new API is considered as a violated API unless accepted by the administrator1 Create API Security Policy for the Global Namespace. This allows the administrator to block or allow layer 4 and layer 7 traffic, as well as create granular policies that provide API and data segmentation, OWASP 10 attack defense, schema validation, geofencing, data compliance, and egress controls. The administrator can create the API Security policy through the Tanzu Service Mesh Console UI or by using the Tanzu Service Mesh API Explorer2 References: 1: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Tanzu-Service-Mesh/services/tanzu- service-mesh-enterprise/GUID-E6FB9FB3-FDB3-4D2B-B5CB-614608EEF537.html 2: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Tanzu-Service-Mesh/services/tanzu-service.html



QUESTION 5

What are three VMware products that VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid natively integrates with? (Choose three.)

- A. NSX Advanced Load Balancer
- B. NSX-T Data Center
- C. BOSH
- D. vSphere with VMware Tanzu
- E. vRealize Network Insight
- F. Tanzu Mission Control
- Correct Answer: ABD

VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid is an enterprise-ready Kubernetes runtime that streamlines operations across multicloud infrastructure1. Tanzu Kubernetes Grid natively integrates with the following VMware products: NSX Advanced Load Balancer: A solution that provides L4 and L7 load balancing and ingress control for Kubernetes clusters. NSX Advanced Load Balancer can be used as the default load balancer provider for both management and workload clusters on vSphere, AWS, Azure, and other platforms2. NSX-T Data Center: A network virtualization and security platform that provides consistent networking and security for applications running across private and public clouds. NSX-T Data Center can be used as the default network plugin for both management and workload clusters on vSphere, AWS, Azure, and other platforms3. vSphere with VMware Tanzu: A solution that enables you to run Kubernetes workloads natively on a vSphere cluster, and to provision and manage Kubernetes clusters using the vSphere Client. vSphere with VMware Tanzu can be used as the platform to deploy Tanzu Kubernetes Grid management clusters and workload clusters4. The other options are incorrect because: BOSH is an open-source tool that provides release engineering, deployment, lifecycle management, and monitoring of distributed systems. BOSH is not a VMware product, nor does it natively integrate with Tanzu Kubernetes Grid5. vRealize Network Insight is a solution that delivers intelligent operations for software-defined networking and security. It helps optimize network performance and availability with visibility and analytics across virtual and physical networks. vRealize Network Insight is not natively integrated with Tanzu Kubernetes Grid6. Tanzu Mission Control is a centralized management platform for consistently operating and securing your Kubernetes infrastructure and modern applications across multiple teams and clouds. Tanzu Mission Control is not natively integrated with Tanzu Kubernetes Grid, but rather works with it as a separate product7. References: VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Overview, NSX Advanced Load Balancer, NSX-T Data Center, vSphere with VMware Tanzu, BOSH, vRealize Network Insight, Tanzu Mission Control Overview

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