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VMware Tanzu for Kubernetes Operations Professional

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QUESTION 1

Which steps are required to create a vSphere Namespace?

A. In the vSghere web client, select Supervisor, select Namespaces tab. and click Create Namespace

B. Create the Namespace usinq the Tanzu CLI

C. In the vSphere web client, select Workload Management, select Namespaces tab. and click Create Namespace

D. In the vSghere 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 2

What is the object in Kubernetes used to grant permissions to a cluster wide resource?

A. ClusterRoleBinding

B. RoleBinding

C. RoleReference

D. ClusterRoleAccess

Correct Answer: A

The object in Kubernetes used to grant permissions to a cluster-wide resource is ClusterRoleBinding. A ClusterRoleBinding is a cluster-scoped object that grants permissions defined in a ClusterRole to one or more subjects, such as users, groups, or service accounts5. A ClusterRole is a cluster-scoped object that defines a set of permissions on cluster-scoped resources (like nodes) or namespaced resources (like pods) across all namespaces5. For example, a ClusterRoleBinding can be used to allow a particular user to run kubectl get pods --all-namespaces by granting them the permissions defined in a ClusterRole that allows listing pods in any namespace6. References: Using RBAC Authorization | Kubernetes, Cluster Roles and Cluster Roles Binding in Kubernetes | ANOTE.DEV

QUESTION 3

Which command can be used to upgrade a VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster that is managed by VMware Tanzu Mission Control?

A. tmc cluster upgrade [version]

B. tmc cluster update [clustername] [flags]

C. tmc cluster tanzupackage install update [version]

D. tmc cluster upgrade [version]

Correct Answer: A

The command that can be used to upgrade a VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster that is managed by VMware Tanzu Mission Control is tmc cluster upgrade [version] . This command allows you to upgrade a managed cluster to a newer version of Kubernetes that is supported by Tanzu Mission Control5. The version flag is optional and specifies the target version of Kubernetes. If not specified, the command upgrades the cluster to the latest available version5. The clustername argument is required and specifies the name of the cluster to upgrade5. References: Upgrade Kubernetes on Your Cluster - VMware Docs

QUESTION 4

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 5

What is the role of the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Service?

A. It provides declarative, Kubernetes-style APIs for cluster creation, configuration, and management.

B. It provides a declarative, Kubernetes-style API for management of VMs and associated vSphere resources.

C. It provisions an extension inside the Kubernetes cluster to validate user authentication tokens.

D. It provisions Kubernetes clusters that integrate with the underlying vSphere Namespace resources and Supervisor Services.

Correct Answer: D

The role of the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Service is to provision Kubernetes clusters that integrate with the underlying vSphere Namespace resources and Supervisor Services. The Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Service is a component of vSphere with Tanzu that provides self-service lifecycle management of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters3. A Tanzu Kubernetes cluster is an opinionated installation of Kubernetes that runs on top of the Supervisor Cluster and inherits its capabilities, such as storage integration, pod networking, load balancing, authentication, and authorization4. The Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Service exposes three layers of controllers to manage the lifecycle of a Tanzu Kubernetes cluster: Cluster API, Virtual Machine Service, and Tanzu Kubernetes Release Service3. References: Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Service Architecture - VMware Docs, What Is a Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster? - VMware Docs