

## 2V0-71.23<sup>Q&As</sup>

VMware Tanzu for Kubernetes Operations Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

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 multi-cloud infrastructure<sup>1</sup>. 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 platforms<sup>2</sup>. 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 platforms<sup>3</sup>. 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 clusters<sup>4</sup>. 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 Grid<sup>5</sup>. 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 Grid<sup>6</sup>. 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 product<sup>7</sup>. 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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**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<sup>6</sup>.

**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 resource<sup>7</sup>. **Network policy:** Network policies allow you to use preconfigured templates to

define how pods communicate with each other and other network endpoints<sup>8</sup>. **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 types<sup>9</sup>.

References: Policy-Driven Cluster Management - VMware Docs

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### QUESTION 3

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

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### QUESTION 4

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 Control<sup>5</sup>. The version flag is optional and specifies the target version of Kubernetes. If not specified, the command upgrades the cluster to the latest available version<sup>5</sup>. The `clustername` argument is required and specifies the name of the cluster to upgrade<sup>5</sup>. References: Upgrade Kubernetes on Your Cluster - VMware Docs

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## QUESTION 5

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 clusters<sup>5</sup>. Antrea is a Kubernetes networking solution that implements the Container Network Interface (CNI) specification and uses Open vSwitch (OVS) as the data plane<sup>6</sup>. 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 hops<sup>7</sup>. 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 pod<sup>7</sup>. 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 pod<sup>7</sup>. 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