2V0-71.23^{Q&As}

VMware Tanzu for Kubernetes Operations Professional

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QUESTION 1

Which two StorageClass objects are supported by the VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid? (Choose two.)

A. Azure Glacier

B. vSphere Cloud Native Storage (CNS)

C. Linux Remote File Services

D. Samba

E. Amazon EBS

Correct Answer: BE

VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid supports StorageClass objects for different storage types, provisioned by Kubernetes internal ("in-tree") or external ("out-of-tree") plug- ins. Two of the supported storage types are vSphere Cloud Native Storage (CNS) and Amazon EBS. vSphere Cloud Native Storage (CNS) is a vSphere feature that provides persistent storage for Kubernetes clusters running on vSphere 6.7 or later. CNS integrates with the vSphere Container Storage Interface (CSI) driver to dynamically provision persistent volumes backed by First Class Disks on a datastore1. Amazon EBS is a block storage service that provides persistent storage for Amazon EC2 instances. EBS volumes can be attached to EC2 instances as block devices, and can be used to create persistent volumes for Kubernetes clusters running on AWS2. Both CNS and EBS support dynamic provisioning of persistent volumes using StorageClass objects with the provisioner field set to csi.vsphere.vmware.com and kubernetes.io/aws-ebs respectively12. References: Back Up and Restore Cluster Workloads - VMware Docs, Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) - Amazon Web Services

QUESTION 2

Which statement describes a Container Storage Interface (CSI) in VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid?

A. It is a plug-in that onlyworks with vSphere object storage.

B. It is a plug-in that is only used for clusters which require cloud native storage.

C. It is a plug-in that allows providers to expose storage as persistent storage.

D. It is a plug-in that is required for ephemeral storage.

Correct Answer: C

A Container Storage Interface (CSI) in VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid is a plug-in that allows providers to expose storage as persistent storage for Kubernetes clusters. CSI is a standard interface that defines an abstraction layer for container orchestrators to work with storageproviders3. VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid supports StorageClass objects for different storage types, provisioned by Kubernetes internal ("in- tree") or external ("out-of-tree") plug-ins. Two of the supported storage types are vSphere Cloud Native Storage (CNS) and Amazon EBS, which use the vSphere CSI driver and the AWS EBS CSI driver respectively4. References: Tanzu Kubernetes Storage Class Example - VMware Docs, Deploying and Managing Cloud Native Storage (CNS) on vSphere - VMware Docs

QUESTION 3

Which statement about Tanzu Mission Control policies is correct?

A. Policies can be configured using a tag selector to restrict the scope of the policy.

B. Policies can only be applied to clustergroups.

C. Policies allow management and operation of the security posture of Kubernetes clusters, and other organizational objects.

D. Policies can be enforced using Kubernetes resources (NetworkPolicy, ResourceQuota etc) or using the Kyverno admission controller.

Correct Answer: C

Policies are one of the features of Tanzu Mission Control that allow you to manage the operation and security posture of your Kubernetes clusters and other organizational objects. Policies allow you to provide a set of rules that govern your

organization and all the objects it contains. The policy types available in Tanzu Mission Control include access policy, image registry policy, network policy, quota policy, security policy, and custom policy. Policies can be applied at the

individual, group, or organizational level to control access, image registries, networking, resource consumption, security context, and more18.

The other options are incorrect because:

Policies can be configured using a tag selector to restrict the scope of the policy is false. Policies can be configured using a label selector, not a tag selector, to include or exclude certain objects from the policy. A label is a key/value

pairattached to a Kubernetes object that allows you to specify identifying attributes for that object. A selector provides the means to identify the objects that have a given label18.

Policies can only be applied to clustergroups is false. Policies can be applied to various levels of the Tanzu Mission Control resource hierarchy, such as organization, cluster group, workspace, cluster, and namespace18. Policies can be

enforced using Kubernetes resources (NetworkPolicy, ResourceQuota etc) or using the Kyverno admission controller is false. Policies are enforced by Tanzu Mission Control using its own admission controller and webhook server. Kyverno is

an open-source policy engine for Kubernetes that is not related to Tanzu Mission Control.

References: Policy-Driven Cluster Management, [Kyverno]

QUESTION 4

What Kubernetes project does vSphere with Tanzu Supervisor Cluster use to automate the lifecycle management of Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Clusters?

A. Grafana

B. Cluster API

C. Contour

D. Kubeadm

Correct Answer: B

The Kubernetes project that vSphere with Tanzu Supervisor Cluster uses to automate the lifecycle management of Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Clusters is Cluster API. Cluster API is a Kubernetes project that provides declarative APIs for cluster creation, configuration, and management. Cluster API uses a set of custom resource definitions (CRDs) to represent clusters, machines, and other objects. Cluster API also relies on providers to implement the logic for interacting with different infrastructure platforms5. vSphere with Tanzu Supervisor Cluster uses Cluster API to deploy and manage Kubernetes clusters on vSphere 7 across multiple vCenter Server instances and/or multiple data centers via Tanzu Mission Control6. References: Taking Kubernetes to the People: How Cluster API Promotes Self ... - VMware, kubernetes-sigs/cluster-api - GitHub

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QUESTION 5

Which version of VMware vSphere introduces the capability for provisioning a workload cluster using a cluster class (ClusterClass) from VMware Tanzu Mission Control?

A. VMware vSphere 8

B. VMware vCenter Server 6.7 Update 3

C. VMware vSphere 6.7

D. VMware

Correct Answer: A

VMware vSphere 8 is the version of VMware vSphere that introduces the capability for provisioning a workload cluster using a cluster class (ClusterClass) from VMware Tanzu Mission Control. ClusterClass is a feature of Cluster API that allows users to define a reusable cluster configuration template and use it to create consistent clusters with a predefined shape and size. Tanzu Mission Control leverages ClusterClass to enable users to create Tanzu Kubernetes clusters in vSphere with Tanzu using a default cluster class. The default cluster class specifies the number of control plane nodes, worker nodes, and the resources allocated to each node. To use ClusterClass with Tanzu Mission Control, the vSphere environment must be running version 8.0 or later, and the Supervisor Cluster must be upgraded from vSphere 7.0U3. The other options are incorrect because: VMware vCenter Server 6.7 Update 3 is not a version of VMware vSphere, but rather a version of VMware vCenter Server, which is the centralized management platform for vSphere environments. VMware vCenter Server 6.7 Update 3 does not support ClusterClass or Tanzu Mission Control. VMware vSphere 6.7 is an older version of VMware vSphere that does not support ClusterClass or Tanzu Mission Control. VMware vSphere 6.7 reached end of general support on October 15, 2022. VMware is not a version of VMware vSphere, but rather the name of the company that develops and sells VMware vSphere and other products. References: [Introducing ClusterClass and Managed Topologies in Cluster API], [Provision a Cluster in vSphere with Tanzu using a Cluster Class], [A First Look at ClusterClass Deployments using Tanzu Kubernetes Grid 2.0], [VMware vCenter Server 6.7 Update 3 Release Notes], [VMware Product Lifecycle Matrix]

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