2V0-71.23Q&As

VMware Tanzu for Kubernetes Operations Professional

Pass VMware 2V0-71.23 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.geekcert.com/2v0-71-23.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by VMware Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

Which statement describes Harbor?

A. Harbor requires that all images are pulledfrom GitHub and is used for image validation and verification.

B. Harbor formerly known as Bitnami, is an image catalog used for downloading verified open source packages.

C. Harbor is an open source registry that secures artifacts with policies and role-based access control, ensures images are scanned and free from vulnerabilities, and signs images as trusted.

D. Harbor is an image scanner used to verify that images are free from known vulnerabilities and patches as necessary.

Correct Answer: C

The statement that describes Harbor accurately is that Harbor is an open source registry that secures artifacts with policies and role-based access control, ensures images are scanned and free from vulnerabilities, and signs images as trusted. Harbor is a cloud native repository for Kubernetes that provides features such as image management, vulnerability scanning, content signing, access control, replication, and quota management3. Harbor is a graduated project of the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF) and is integrated with VMware Tanzu products and services4. References: Harbor, Harbor - CNCF

QUESTION 2

Which statement describes a Global Namespace in VMware Tanzu Service Mesh?

A. Apply a single policy to multiple namespaces across multiple clusters.

B. Automatic placement of the workload to any global cluster based on traffic demand.

C. Define an application boundary and provides consistent traffic routing, connectivity, resiliency, and security for applications across multiple clusters.

D. Provide distributed ingress and egress services to support multiple namespaces across multiple clusters.

Correct Answer: C

The statement that correctly describes a global namespace in VMware Tanzu Service Mesh is that it defines an application boundary and provides consistent traffic routing, connectivity, resiliency, and security for applications across multiple clusters. A global namespace is a logical abstraction of an application from the underlying infrastructure that spans across multiple clusters and clouds4. A global namespace connects the resources and workloads that make up the application into one virtual unit and manages their identity, discovery, connectivity, security, and observability4. A global namespace also enables automatic service discovery and cross-cluster communication within the application boundary4. References: Global Namespaces - VMware Docs

QUESTION 3

What are two possible counts of control plane nodes in a Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Workload Cluster? (Choose two.)

A. 3

B. 5

C. 2

D. 0

E. 1

Correct Answer: AE

The control plane nodes are the nodes that run the Kubernetes control plane components, such as the API server, the scheduler, the controller manager, and etcd. The control plane nodes are responsible for managing the cluster state and orchestrating workload operations. The possible counts of control plane nodes in a Tanzu Kubernetes Grid workload cluster are 1 or 3. The control plane must have an odd number of nodes to ensure quorum and high availability. A single control plane node is suitable for development or testing purposes, while three control plane nodes are recommended for production clusters23. References: Deploy Workload Clusters - VMware Docs, Concepts and References - VMware Docs

QUESTION 4

What Kubernetes objects are vSphere with Tanzu storage polices converted to?

A. Quota policies

B. Storage classes

C. Persistent volumes

D. Storage claims

Correct Answer: B

vSphere with Tanzu storage policies are converted to storage classes when they are assigned to namespaces. A storage class is a Kubernetes object that defines a set of parameters for provisioning persistent volumes1. A storage policy is a vSphere object that defines thecharacteristics of the underlying storage for a given workload2. When a vSphere administrator assigns a storage policy to a namespace, vSphere with Tanzu automatically creates a corresponding storage class in the namespace with the same name as the storage policy3. The storage class references the storage policy ID and allows DevOps engineers to use the storage policy for dynamic provisioning of persistent volumes3. References: Storage Classes - Kubernetes, Create Storage Policies for vSphere with Tanzu - VMware Docs, Assign Storage Policies to Namespaces - VMware Docs

QUESTION 5

What are two services that require Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificates to provide encryption in VMware Tanzu Service Mesh? (Choose two.)

A. Internal Service

B. Proxy Service

C. Certificate Authority (CA) Service D Public Service

D. External Service

Correct Answer: CD

Two services that require Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificates to provide encryption in VMware Tanzu Service Mesh are:

Certificate Authority (CA) Service: A service that issues certificates to services in the service mesh to enable mutual TLS (mTLS) communication between them. The CA service uses a root certificate to sign the certificates for the services,

and verifies the identity of the services using the certificates. The CA service also rotates the certificates periodically to ensure security8. Public Service: A service that exposes an internal service in the service mesh to external clients over

HTTPS. The public service uses a TLS certificate to encrypt the traffic between the external clients and the internal service, and to authenticate itself to the clients. The TLS certificate must match the domain name of the public service9.

The other options are incorrect because:

Internal Service: A service that runs inside the service mesh and communicates with other services using mTLS. The internal service does not require a TLS certificate, but rather uses a certificate issued by the CA service to enable mTLS10.

Proxy Service: A service that acts as an intermediary between an internal service and an external service, such as a database or an API. The proxy service does not require a TLS certificate, but rather uses a certificate issued by the CA

service to enable mTLS with the internal service. The proxy service also uses the external service\\'s certificate to verify its identity11.

External Service: A service that runs outside the service mesh and communicates with an internal service over HTTPS or TCP. The external service does not require a TLS certificate from Tanzu Service Mesh, but rather uses its own

certificate to encrypt the traffic with the internal service, and to authenticate itself to the internal service.

References: Certificate Authority (CA) Service, Public Services, Internal Services, Proxy Services,