VMware 5V0-23.20 Mock Exam

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How are quotas and permissions guaranteed by vSphere with Tanzu for Tanzu Kubernetes (TKG) clusters that are deployed within a namespace?

Options:

A- By routing quota and permission API calls to vCenter Server via the Supervisor Cluster
B- By ensuring each TKG cluster has a quotas and permissions system built into it natively which enforces all requests
C- By having the Supervisor Cluster poll the TKG cluster periodically to ensure adherence to quotas and permissions
D- By deploying an external authentication solution

Answer:

A

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How do Tanzu Kubemetes clusters communicate with Storage Policy Based Management to request PersistentVolumes?

Options:

A- Through a proxy VM
B- Directly with vCenter Server and the underlying ESXi hosts
C- Through the Supervisor Cluster
D- Directly with the vCenter Server

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The Cloud Native Storage for vSphere with Tanzu workflow is as follows:

1. A developer deploys a pod using the kubectl CLI.

2. The vSphere with Tanzu Cloud Native Storage-Container Storage Interface (CNS-CSI) reads this request from the control plane API server.

3. CNS-CSI informs the vCenter Server CNS of the need for a disk with storage class Gold.

4. CNS interfaces with SPBM for a suitable datastore that satisfies the Gold storage class (storage policy).

5. SPBM decides on a suitable datastore and interfaces with DRS for a suitable ESXi host.

6. Hostd on the ESXi host creates a First Class Disk (VMDK) on the datastore.

7. Spherelet on the ESXi host takes the created VMDK.

8. Spherelet mounts the VMDK to the vSphere Pod.

9. Spherelet reports the mount as a successful event to the control plane API server.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two container network interfaces (CNIs) are supported with Tanzu Kubernetes clusters created by the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Service? (Choose two)

Options:

A- NSX-T
B- Weave Net
C- Flannel
D- Antrea
E- Calico

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-A7756D67-0

B95-447D-A645-E2A384BF8135.html

ATanzu Kubernetescluster provisioned by theTanzu Kubernetes Grid Servicesupports two CNI options: Antrea (default) and Calico. Both are open-source software that provide networking for cluster pods, services, and ingress.

Tanzu Kubernetesclusters provisioned by theTanzu Kubernetes Grid Servicesupport the followingContainer Network Interface(CNI) options:

Antrea

Calico

Explanation

Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Service CNI

Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Service supports Antrea and Calico as container network interfaces (CNI).

The default CNI in vSphere 7 Update 1 is Antrea.

Antrea is a VMware-supported, open source, Kubernetes-native project that implements the container network interface (CNI) and Kubernetes network policy, providing network connectivity and security for pod workloads. Antrea extends the benefit of programmable networks from Open vSwitch (OVS) to Kubernetes.

For more information about Antrea, see https://antrea.io/

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator working in a vSphere with Tanzu environment wants to ensure that all persistent volumes configured by developers within a namespace are placed on a defined subset of datastores The administrator has applied tags to the required datastores in the vSphere Client

Which action should the administrator take next to meet the requirement?

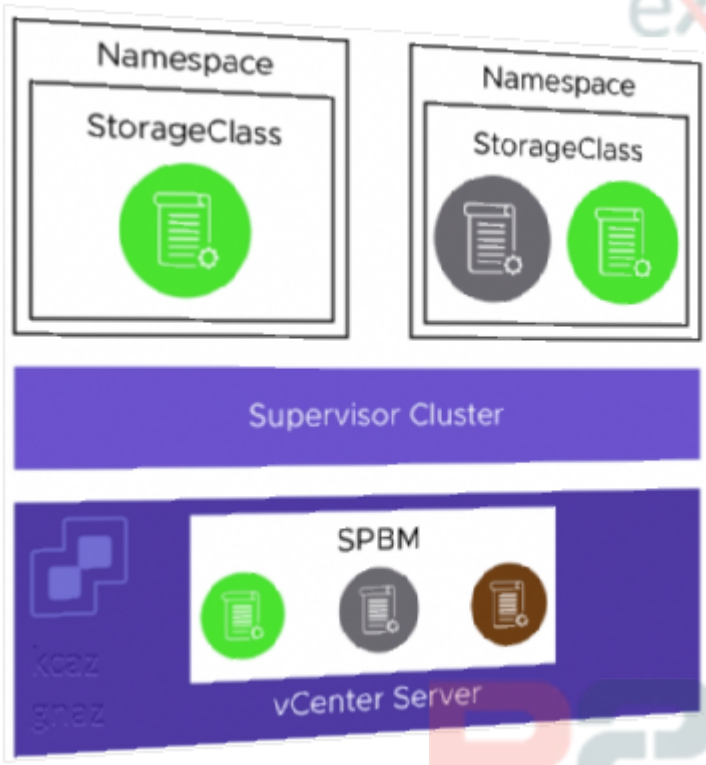
Options:

A- Create a storage policy containing the tagged datastores. and apply it to the vSphere Namespace.
B- Create a storage class containing the tagged datastores. and apply it to the Supervisor Cluster
C- Create a persistent volume claim containing the tagged datastores, and apply it to the vSphere Namespace.
D- Create a storage Policy containing the tagged datastores. and apply it to the Supervisor Cluster.

Answer:

A

Explanation:



The vSphere administrator defines and assigns VM storage policies to a namespace:

* VM storage policies are translated into Kubernetes storage classes.

* Developers can access all assigned VM storage policies in the form of storage classes.

* Developers cannot manage storage classes.

Storage class names are created in the following way:

* Spaces in VM Storage Policy names are replaced with hyphens (-).

* Special characters are replaced with a digit. A VM Storage Policy called My Gold Policy $ is called my-gold-policy-0 as a storage class.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which role should the vSphere administrator apply for the developer?

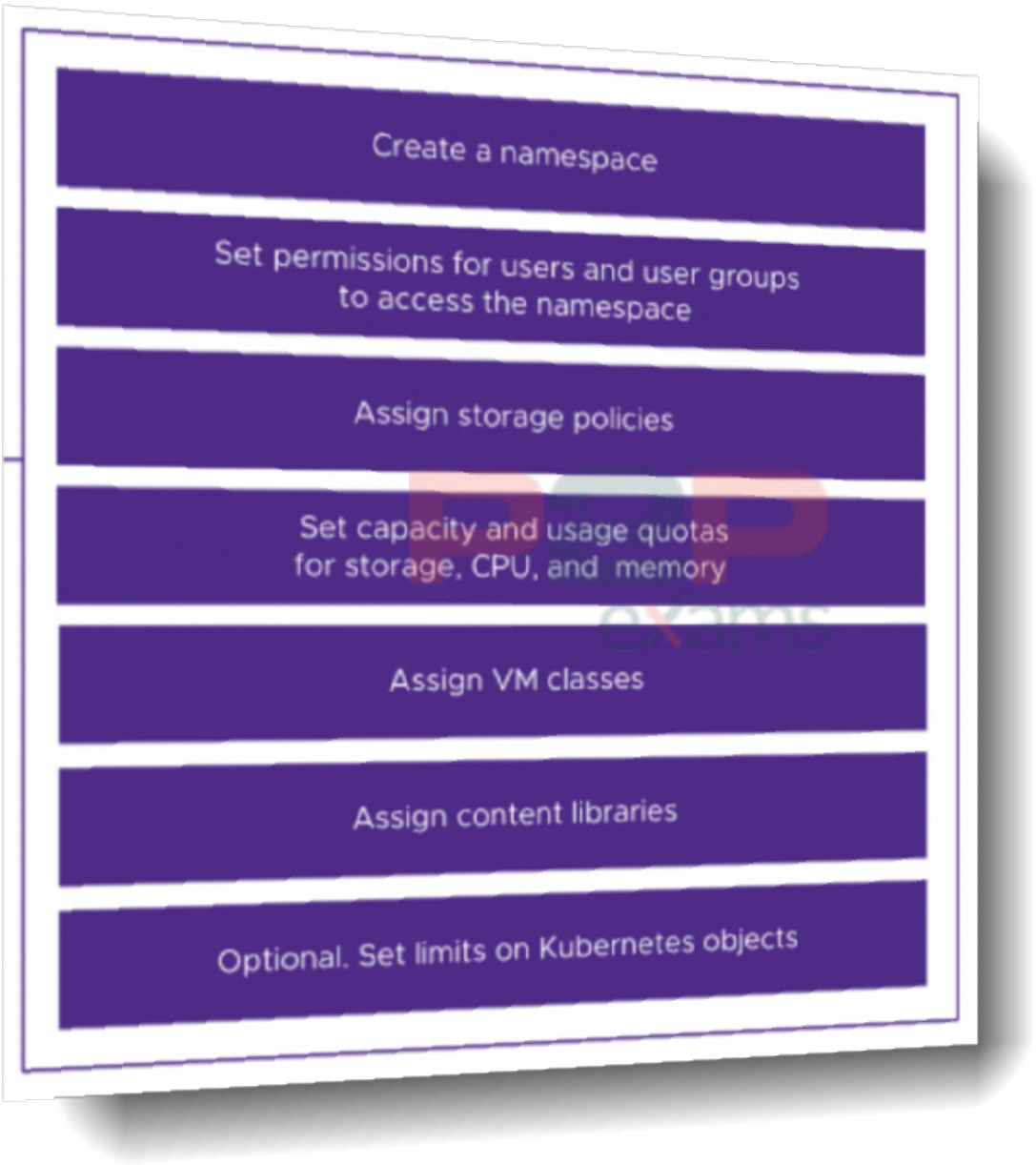
Options:

A- Assign the developer user with the 'can edit' role at the vSphere Namespace object.
B- Assign the developer user with the 'VSphere Kubernetes Manager' role at the vSphere Namespace object.
C- Assign the developer user with the 'VSphere Kubernetes Manager' role at the cluster object.
D- Assign the developer user with the 'can edit' role at the cluster object.

Answer:

A

Explanation:



Permissions for programmers should be assign at the Namespace level, typically using groups and roles.

You assign roles for the Namespace to Active Directory groups. You can later assign access to users by adding them to these groups. You assign access to separate Active Directory groups for the edit and view roles in the Namespace.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is a valid version change for a Tanzu Kubernetes cluster running Kubernetes version 1.16.7?

Options:

A- Upgrade one major version (e.g.. 2.0.1)
B- Upgrade two minor versions (e.g., 1.18.0)
C- Downgrade one patch version (e.g.. 1.16.5)
D- Upgrade one minor version (e.g.. 1.17.0)

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Be aware of the following constraints when upgrading your cluster.

You can upgrade a cluster up toone minor versionof Kubernetes from its current version. If necessary, you can perform subsequent upgrades to move the version forward.

Upgrading your version of Kubernetes is a one-way operation. You cannot subsequently downgrade the Kubernetes version, or undo an upgrade.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement describes the characteristics of vSphere with Tanzu using vSphere Distributed Switch network topology?

Options:

A- Supervisor Cluster control plane VMs are attached to the primary workload network.
B- Supervisor Cluster control plane VMs are attached to primary and non-primary workload networks.
C- vCenter Server is attached to all workload networks.
D- Load balancer appliance is attached to all workload networks.

Answer:

B

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three characteristics are true of Control Plane VMs? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- They can be resized by administrators directly through vCenter Inventory View.
B- They each run the Spherelet.
C- They each expose the Kubernetes API.
D- They do not run any Kubernetes Pods.
E- They are connected to a Management portgroup.
F- They are deployed via a vCenter Service.

Answer:

A, B, E

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which command will display the container image(s) used in a vSphere pod deployment name nginx-deployment?

Options:

A- kubectl get deployment nginx-deployment
B- kubectl get pod nginx
C- kubectl describe deployment nginx-deployment
D- docker ps

Answer:

C

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement accurately describes a characteristic of load balancers in vSphere with Tanzu using the vSphere networking stack?

Options:

A- A load balancer balances pods between Tanzu Kubernetes cluster nodes.
B- A load balancer distributes Tanzu Kubernetes cluster nodes between ESXi hosts.
C- A load balancer provides external access to Supervisor Clusters and Tanzu Kubernetes clusters.
D- A load balancer performs authentication and authorization for Supervisor Clusters and Tanzu Kubernetes clusters.

Answer:

C

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is configuring a vSphere with Tanzu Supervisor Cluster with the vSphere networking stack.

Which two minimum requirements must be met for the compute and networking components? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- The cluster configured with vSphere High Availability enabled
B- A DHCP IP address range for the Kubernetes control plane VMs
C- A DHCP IP address range for the HA Proxy virtual IPs
D- A minimum of three distinct subnets
E- The cluster configured with vSphere DRS enabled and automation level set to Fully Automated

Answer:

D, E