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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110

A Platform Engineer is troubleshooting a failed installation of the external-dns Supervisor Service.

The service status in the vSphere Client is "Error".

The engineer retrieves the logs from the service's pod and sees the following:

```
time="2023-11-22T10:00:00Z" level=error msg="rfc2136: failed to send TSIG authenticated message:
```

```
dns: failed to pack message: dns: bad secret"
```

```
time="2023-11-22T10:00:05Z" level=error msg="source: failed to list vSphere resources: Unauthorized" The configuration YAML provided during installation included the following snippet for the DNS provider:
```

```
spec:
```

provider: rfc2136
rfc2136:
host: 192.168.10.5
zone: corp.local

tsigSecretName: external-dns-tsig-secret

What is the most likely cause of the failure? (Choose 2.)

- A. The external-dns service account does not have the necessary RBAC permissions on the Supervisor to watch/list Service and Ingress resources.
- B. The Supervisor Cluster does not have a route to the DNS server 192.168.10.5.
- C. The rfc2136 provider is not supported by vSphere with Tanzu.
- D. The storage policy for the service is full.
- E. The Kubernetes Secret external-dns-tsig-secret referenced in the config does not exist in the namespace where the service is being deployed, or it contains an incorrect TSIG key.

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 111

What is the purpose of a ReplicaSet in the VMware vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS)?

- A. To run a single instance of a pod on every node in a cluster.
- B. To expose a set of pods as a network service with a single, stable IP address.
- C. To provide a stable network identity and persistent storage for stateful applications.
- D. To ensure that a specified number of identical pods are running at all times.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A ReplicaSet is a core Kubernetes workload controller used in VKS clusters to maintain availability and steady-state capacity for stateless applications. Its primary purpose is to ensure that a desired number of identical pod replicas are running continuously. If a pod is deleted, crashes, or is evicted because a node fails, the ReplicaSet detects that the current number of matching pods has dropped below the target and immediately creates replacement pods to restore the requested replica count. Conversely, if too many matching pods exist (for example, due to manual creation or a transient surge), it scales down by deleting excess pods to return to the desired state.

This behavior makes ReplicaSets foundational to reliable, self-healing application operation in Kubernetes and therefore in VKS. In practice, administrators and DevOps teams usually interact with ReplicaSets indirectly through higher-level controllers like Deployments, which manage rolling updates and revisions while using ReplicaSets underneath to enforce the replica count for each version of an application. Options A, B, and D map to other Kubernetes objects (Service, StatefulSet, and DaemonSet respectively), not ReplicaSet.

NEW QUESTION # 112

What is the purpose of a network policy in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Provides routing capability for inbound pod traffic.
- B. Allows external access to a port opened on each worker node through the Kubernetes network proxy.
- C. Creates and operates workload clusters natively in vSphere Supervisor.
- D. Defines how pods communicate with each other and other network endpoints.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In VCF 9.0 VKS clusters, network policy is a core Kubernetes networking control implemented by the cluster's CNI (Antrea or Calico). The VCF documentation's "VKS Cluster Networking" table describes Network policy as the feature that "controls what traffic is allowed to and from selected pods and network endpoints," and identifies Antrea or Calico as the providers for this capability. That definition precisely matches option B:

it governs pod-to-pod and pod-to-external endpoint communication rules. This is different from ingress routing (which the same table describes separately as "Cluster ingress ... routing for inbound pod traffic"), so option C is not correct for "network policy." It is also different from NodePort behavior (external access via a port on each worker node through the Kubernetes network proxy), which is explicitly listed as "Service type:

NodePort." Finally, creating/operating clusters natively in Supervisor is a broader lifecycle function (Cluster API/VKS API), not the definition of network policy. Therefore, NetworkPolicy is the Kubernetes-layer mechanism to define and enforce allowed traffic flows.

NEW QUESTION # 113

A Cloud Administrator is troubleshooting an issue where the Cluster Autoscaler is thrashing (rapidly scaling up and then immediately scaling down) a TKG cluster.

Review the following sequence of events:

1. 10:00 AM - Traffic spike, HPA scales pods up.
2. 10:01 AM - Cluster Autoscaler adds 2 nodes.
3. 10:05 AM - Traffic drops slightly, HPA scales pods down.
4. 10:06 AM - Cluster Autoscaler deletes 1 node.
5. 10:07 AM - Traffic spikes again, HPA scales pods up.
6. 10:08 AM - Cluster Autoscaler adds 1 node.

This cycle repeats, causing instability.

What is the most effective configuration change to stabilize this cluster? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Disable the Cluster Autoscaler and manually size the cluster for peak load.
- B. Decrease the max-size of the node pool to prevent it from growing.
- C. Increase the HPA sync period or adjust HPA metrics to be less sensitive to short bursts.
- D. Enable optimize-allocation mode on the Supervisor.
- E. Increase the scale-down-unnneeded-time (or scale-down-delay) in the Autoscaler profile to a value longer than the typical traffic fluctuation cycle (e.g., 30 minutes).

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 114

A VKS Administrator needs to scale out a production Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) cluster named prod-cluster-01 to handle increased load. The goal is to increase the number of worker nodes from 3 to

5.

Review the following YAML snippet of the cluster definition:

```
apiVersion: run.tanzu.vmware.com/v1alpha3
kind: TanzuKubernetesCluster
metadata:
  name: prod-cluster-01
  namespace: production
spec:
  topology:
    controlPlane:
      replicas: 3
      vmClass: guaranteed-medium
      storageClass: gold-policy
    workers:
      replicas: 3
      vmClass: best-effort-large
      storageClass: silver-policy
```

Which specific modification to the YAML file or kubectl command will achieve the scaling requirement?

- A. Edit the YAML to set spec.topology.workers.replicas: 5 and apply the change using kubectl apply -f cluster.yaml.
- B. Run the command kubectl scale --replicas=5 tanzukubernetescluster/prod-cluster-01.
- C. Edit the YAML to set spec.topology.controlPlane.replicas: 5 and apply the change.
- D. Delete the cluster and recreate it with the new worker count.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 115

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