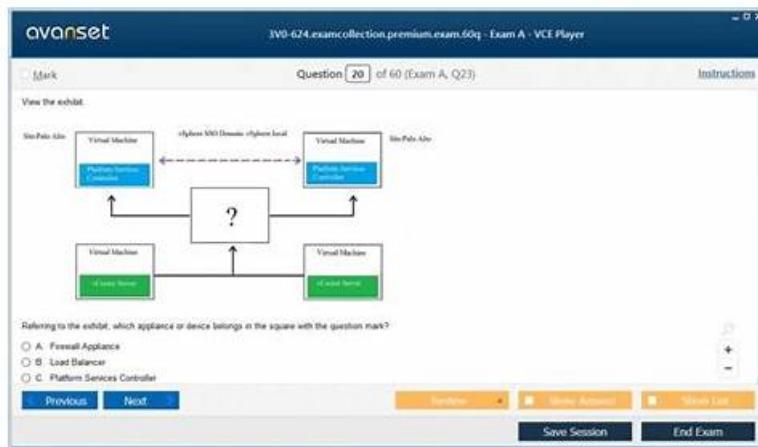


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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

NEW QUESTION # 123

An administrator is maintaining several Kubernetes clusters deployed through a Supervisor Namespace in a vSphere Kubernetes Service environment. One of the micro-services (a containerized API gateway) is failing intermittently after a recent configuration update. The pod is entering a CrashLoopBackOff state. The administrator needs to collect detailed runtime information directly from the pod, including both the standard output (STDOUT) and standard error (STDERR) streams, to analyze the application's behavior before the crash.

Which command produces the required output?

- A. kubectl describe
- B. kubectl events
- C. kubectl get all

- D. kubectl logs

Answer: D

Explanation:

When a container repeatedly crashes (CrashLoopBackOff), the most direct way to capture what the application emitted right before termination is to retrieve the container logs. In Kubernetes, application output written to STDOUT and STDERR is captured by the container runtime logging mechanism and exposed through the Kubernetes API for retrieval. The kubectl logs command is designed specifically for this purpose: it fetches the log stream for a pod (and container, if multiple exist), allowing administrators to review the runtime messages that typically explain configuration errors, missing dependencies, failed probes, authentication problems, or other causes of the crash loop. This aligns with VMware operational guidance that uses kubectl to retrieve pod-level operational information and logs as part of troubleshooting Kubernetes functionality running on vSphere.

NEW QUESTION # 124

An administrator is building a secure, multi-tenant container registry strategy for their vSphere Kubernetes Services deployment running on VMware Cloud Foundation. Each workload domain hosts a Supervisor Cluster, and multiple development teams require private repositories to store and distribute container images for Kubernetes clusters. The organization enforces strict image security posture due to compliance requirements. The operations team deploys Harbor as an add-on service through the Supervisor control plane, and developers push/pull images from Harbor through Kubernetes manifests.

What requirement describes the role and purpose of Harbor?

- A. Harbor, formerly known as Bitnami, is an image catalog used for downloading verified open-source packages.
- B. Harbor is an image repository that pulls all images from GitHub.
- 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Harbor is used as a private registry service to store and distribute container artifacts for Kubernetes consumption, which is exactly what's needed for a multi-tenant platform where multiple teams require isolated repositories. The VMware documentation treats Harbor as a VMware Tanzu Harbor Registry service, including governance around who can operate it and how teams are separated into projects (a key multi-tenancy boundary). For example, vSphere privileges explicitly cover the ability to create or delete a Harbor registry and to create, delete, or purge Harbor registry projects, reinforcing that Harbor is operated as a managed registry with project-scoped administration and access control.

In practice for regulated environments, the registry role is not just storage—Harbor is commonly used to enforce enterprise controls like policy-driven access (RBAC), and it supports security capabilities such as image vulnerability scanning and image trust/signing, which directly address the requirement to prevent unsafe images from being promoted or deployed.

NEW QUESTION # 125

An administrator is deploying vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS) to support containerized workloads across multiple regions. Each region hosts a dedicated Workload Domain with Supervisor instances deployed on vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS) networking. The organization's security policy requires that pod-to-pod and pod-to-service communications be fully observable and controllable at the Kubernetes layer, without introducing additional licensing or overlay complexity.

When deploying a Supervisor, which CNI should the administrator select as the default supported option?

- A. Flannel
- B. **Antrea**
- C. Cilium
- D. Calico

Answer: B

Explanation:

VCF 9.0 explicitly documents that VKS supports two CNI options: Antrea and Calico, and that the system-defined default CNI is Antrea. This directly eliminates Flannel and Cilium as default supported options for VKS clusters on Supervisor in this context. VCF 9.0 also describes how a vSphere administrator can view or change this setting in the vSphere Client under Supervisor Management # Configure # Kubernetes Service # Default CNI, further reinforcing that Antrea is the baseline/default choice.

From a policy perspective in the question, the requirement is Kubernetes-layer observability and control of pod communications "without additional licensing or overlay complexity." Antrea is presented in VCF 9.0 as the default CNI and is implemented usingOpen vSwitch, with networking and network policy capabilities provided at the Kubernetes layer for pods and services. Because it is the documented default (and supported) option for new VKS clusters, selectingAntreabest aligns with the "default supported option" requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 126

A Security Operations Analyst is reviewing the isolation boundaries for a multi-tenant financial application. The security policy mandates "Strong Isolation" where the container runtime must not share the host kernel directly, and the workload must be encapsulated in a distinct security boundary with a separate IP stack.

Review the following architectural options:

1. Containers running in a shared TKG Cluster (Docker/containerd runtime)
2. vSphere Pods running on the Supervisor

How does the vSphere Pod architecture meet this specific "Strong Isolation" requirement compared to standard containers in a VM? (Choose 2.)

- A. vSphere Pods run as bare-metal processes on ESXi, removing the hypervisor layer entirely for speed.
- B. vSphere Pods share the Guest OS kernel of the Supervisor Control Plane VM, providing centralized security patching.
- C. vSphere Pods are deployed inside a TKG Node, inheriting the security context of the worker node VM.
- D. vSphere Pods wrap containers in a **lightweight VM boundary**, ensuring the workload interacts with a dedicated paravirtualized kernel (CRX) rather than the shared ESXi kernel.
- E. vSphere Pods utilize NSX to provide a dedicated network stack and IP address per pod, avoiding port conflicts and shared networking namespaces common in node-sharing containers.

Answer: D,E

NEW QUESTION # 127

A Cloud Architect is evaluating the resource consumption of the Harbor Supervisor Service.

The requirement is to support a High Availability deployment of Harbor.

What impact does enabling HA have on the Supervisor Cluster?

- A. It requires deploying 3 separate Supervisor Clusters.
- B. **It increases the resource reservation requirement because the Harbor operator will deploy redundant replicas of the core components (Core, Jobservice, Portal) and a clustered database/Redis, consuming more CPU/Memory/Storage from the Supervisor's resource pool.**
- C. It requires an external database; the embedded one cannot be HA.
- D. It has no impact; HA is a logical switch.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 128

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