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## VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 vSphere Kubernetes Service Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

### NEW QUESTION # 82

A Cloud Administrator is evaluating the use of Custom Ingress Controllers (e.g., Contour, Nginx) versus the Native NSX Load Balancer for handling Layer 7 traffic in a vSphere with Tanzu environment.

The goal is to support advanced traffic shaping, such as header-based routing and TLS termination at the ingress layer, while minimizing the consumption of Load Balancer VIPs (Virtual IPs) from the limited pool.

Why would deploying a Custom Ingress Controller (like Contour) via a TKG Extension be architecturally preferable to using type: LoadBalancer for every service? (Select all that apply.)

- A. A Custom Ingress Controller consumes only one Load Balancer VIP (L4) to expose itself, and then routes traffic to multiple internal services based on Host/Path rules (L7), significantly conserving VIPs.
- B. Custom Ingress Controllers automatically bypass the SNAT rules of the namespace.
- C. The Native NSX Load Balancer (in the context of type: LoadBalancer) primarily operates at Layer 4 (TCP/UDP); advanced L7 features often require an Ingress Controller layer on top.
- D. Custom Ingress Controllers run as Pods inside the cluster, allowing developers to define routing rules via Ingress or HTTPProxy resources without requiring vSphere Administrator intervention for every rule change.
- E. Using a Custom Ingress Controller removes the need for NSX entirely.

Answer: A,C,D

### NEW QUESTION # 83

A Cloud Administrator is troubleshooting a failed Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) cluster provisioning.

The cluster creation task in the vSphere Client indicates a failure, but the error message is generic. The administrator decides to investigate the specific controller logs on the Supervisor.

Which specific Kubernetes object events should the administrator inspect using kubectl to find the most detailed error messages regarding the infrastructure provisioning (VM cloning, networking) of the TKG cluster nodes?

- A. kubectl describe tanzukubernetescluster
- **B. kubectl describe virtualmachine**
- C. kubectl get events --namespace kube-system
- D. kubectl logs deployment/wcp-auth-proxy

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

An administrator has been tasked to temporarily scale the Control Plane of a VKS cluster with no service disruption. How should the administrator accomplish this task?

- A. Delete and redeploy the cluster with the desired number of Control Plane nodes.
- B. Create a new cluster in the namespace with the requested number of nodes.
- **C. Edit the cluster.yaml file to change the number of Control Plane replicas.**
- D. Create a new namespace with the desired number of Control Plane nodes.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

VKS cluster lifecycle is managed using a declarative API: you use kubectl with a YAML file to specify the desired state of the cluster (for example: "how many nodes," Kubernetes version, sizing, and storage). After the cluster is created, you update the YAML to update the cluster. This is why the correct operational approach is to modify the cluster manifest (cluster.yaml) rather than deleting and redeploying.

Additionally, VKS uses multiple controller layers, where Cluster API and the Virtual Machine Service are responsible for provisioning and managing the lifecycle of the control plane and worker node VMs that make up the VKS cluster. In other words, when you change the declared state for control plane sizing/replica count in the cluster YAML, the platform reconciles to that new state by adjusting the underlying control plane VMs through the supported controllers, instead of requiring disruptive "tear down and rebuild" operations.

So, editing the cluster.yaml to adjust the control plane replica count is the method that matches the documented VKS declarative operations model and controller-driven reconciliation.

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

The DevOps engineer deployed a new application to a vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS) cluster in a vSphere Namespace and then determined that a newer Kubernetes version was required. The vSphere administrator verified compatibility between the Supervisor and all running VKS clusters and successfully updated the vSphere Supervisor to the latest version. After the Supervisor update, the DevOps engineer still could not get the application to work.

What caused the application to fail?

- A. The vSphere administrator failed to complete all the pre-checks before the update.
- B. The vSphere administrator pulled the wrong version of the Supervisor.
- **C. The vSphere administrator updated the Supervisor control plane.**
- D. The vSphere administrator did everything correctly and the DevOps engineer deployed the application incorrectly.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Workload Management, updating the Supervisor and updating VKS clusters are related but distinct lifecycle operations. The Supervisor runs its own Kubernetes distribution, while VKS clusters consume vSphere Kubernetes releases (VKrs). These are "delivered differently," with Supervisor Kubernetes releases and VKrs each having their own release cadence and compatibility constraints. As a result, successfully updating the Supervisor control plane does not automatically change the Kubernetes version running inside an existing VKS workload cluster; the VKS cluster must be updated to a compatible VKr separately. This mismatch is exactly why an application can still fail after a Supervisor update: the DevOps engineer is still deploying onto a cluster that hasn't been updated to the Kubernetes version required by the application (or by the API versions/features it depends on). Additionally, Workload Management enforces sequential minor- version updates and compatibility checks between Supervisor and VKrs, so the

correct remediation is to update the VKS cluster to an appropriate VKr that satisfies both application needs and Supervisor compatibility.

#### NEW QUESTION # 86

A Cloud Administrator receives a request to deploy a Supervisor Cluster that supports NSX Segments for namespaces. This allows developers to create their own logical segments within their namespace using kubectl.

Scenario:

- \* VCF environment with NSX-T.
- \* Supervisor is not yet enabled.
- \* The requirement is to allow Namespace-1 to have a segment 192.168.10.0/24 and Namespace-2 to have 192.168.20.0/24, both routable.

Which design choices are valid for this configuration? (Choose 2.)

- A. The Supervisor must be enabled with the NSX networking stack.
- B. The administrator defines a Network Policy in the Supervisor context that allocates a block of IPs (e.g., /16) to the cluster, from which NSX will carve out /24 segments for each Namespace automatically or upon request.
- C. The administrator must manually create each Logical Switch in NSX Manager and map it to the Namespace.
- D. Developers will create a VirtualNetwork (or similar CRD depending on version) object in their namespace to trigger the segment creation.
- E. This requires the VDS networking stack with HAProxy, as NSX enforces a flat overlay.

**Answer: A,B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 87

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