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Question 1. (Single Select)

An administrator must create amulti-zone vSphere Supervisor deployment in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment. What is the primary purpose of this configuration?

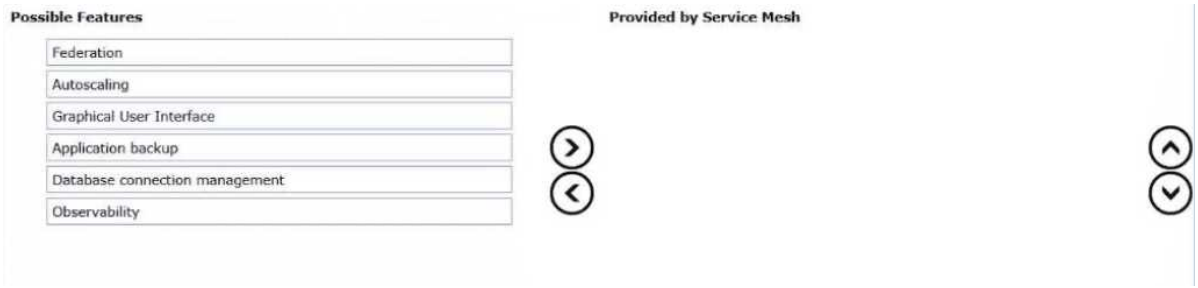
A: To create isolated security domains using NSX micro-segmentation.
B: To enable cross-site vSAN stretched clusters for data replication between data centers.
C: To provide high availability for the Supervisor Cluster and vSphere Kubernetes clusters.
D: To simplify the management of network pools and IP address ranges.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amulti-zone Supervisorin VCF 9.0 is designed to deliverplatform resiliency and high availability at the vSphere cluster (zone) failure-domain level. The VCF 9.0 documentation states that a multi-zone Supervisor “leverages three vSphere clusters” (each mapped to a vSphere Zone) and that these zones are used by both “workloads and Supervisor management components to deliver high availability,” exposing “each cluster as an independent, consumable availability zone,” resulting in a “resilient, HA-capable platform.”
This is reinforced in the vSphere Zones guidance: deploying the Supervisor onthree vSphere Zones spreads the control plane VMs across three zones, providing “cluster-level high availability” that protects the Supervisor control plane against asingle cluster-level failure(one control plane VM per management zone).
Because VKS (vSphere Kubernetes Service) runs on Supervisor, distributing Supervisor control plane and workload placement across zones improves overall availability of Supervisor services and Kubernetes consumption in that Supervisor instance.

Question 2. (ORDERLIST)

Drag and drop the three features into the correct order from Possible Features list on the left and place them into the Provided by Service Mesh on the right side. (Choose three.)



A: Federation

B: Graphical User Interface

C: Application backup

D: Database connection management

E: Observability

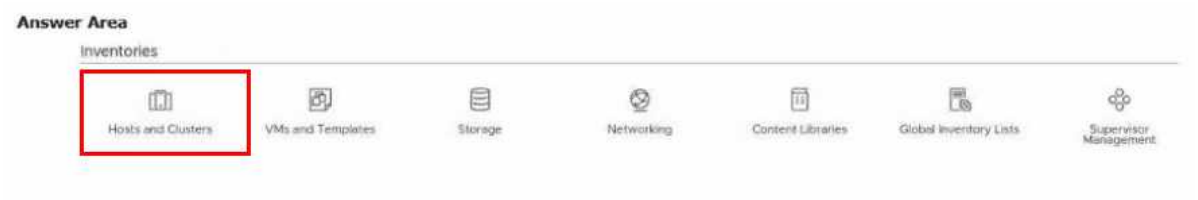
Answer: A, B, E

Question 3. (HOTSPOT)

An administrator is configuring the Supervisor Service in vCenter.

Click the option an administrator uses to begin creating a vSphere Supervisor Zone.

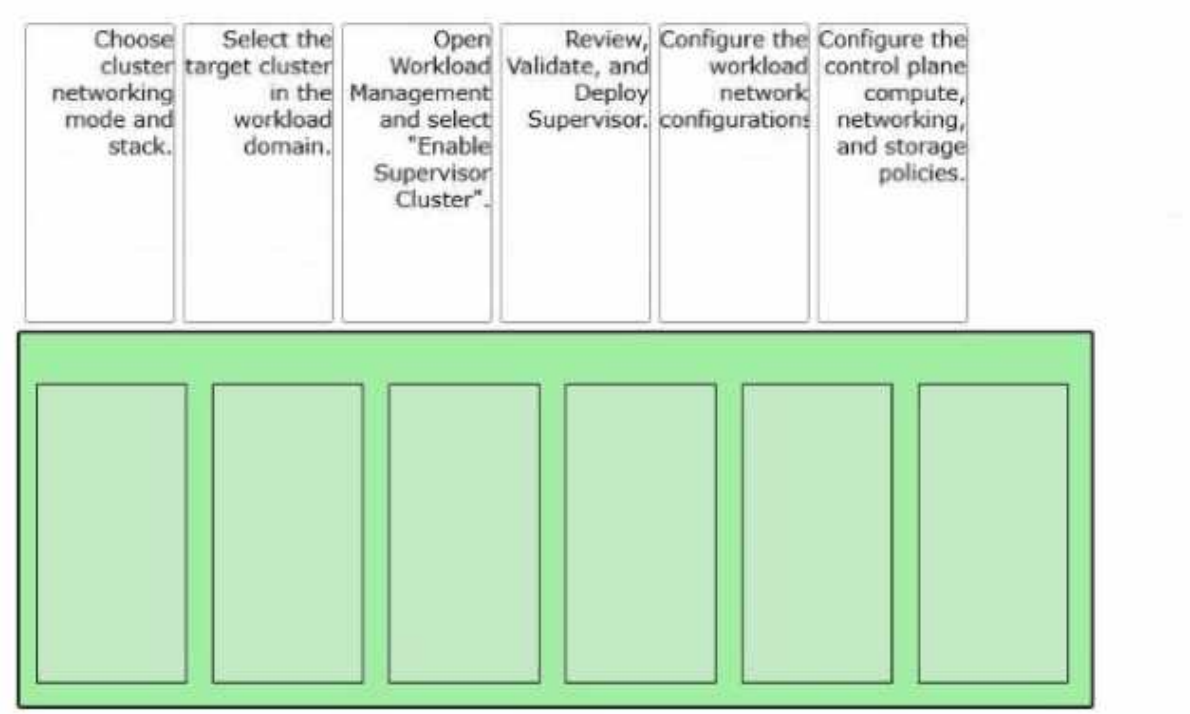
Answer:



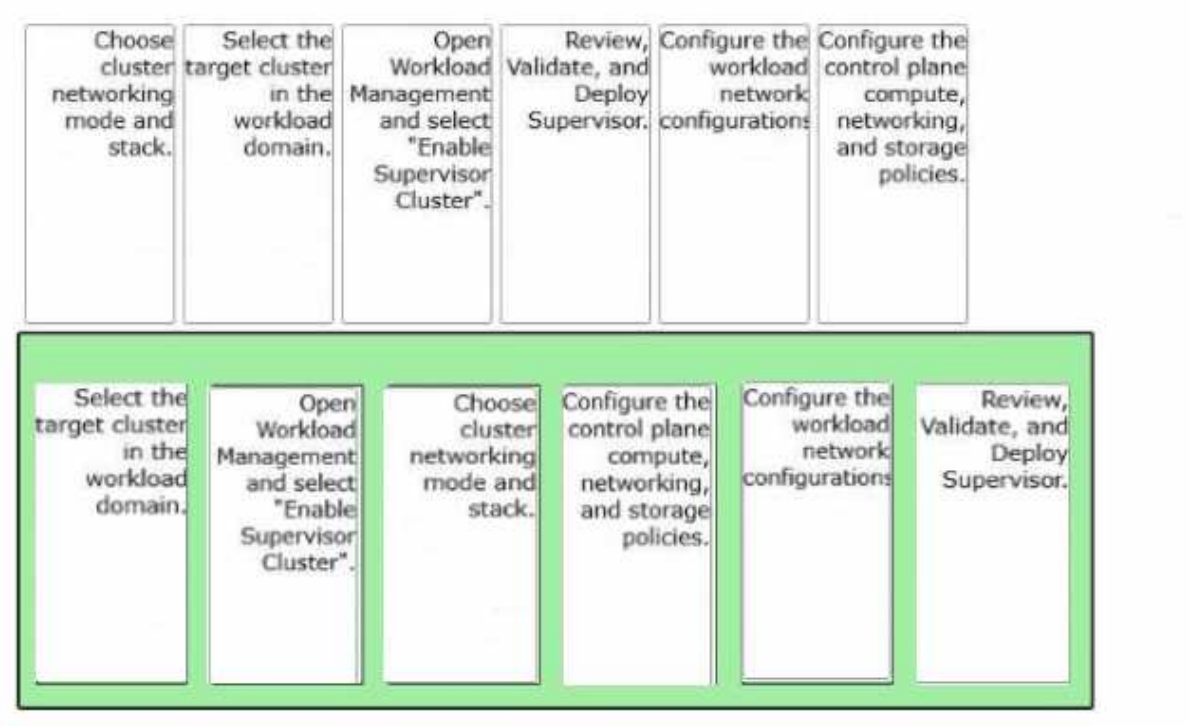
Question 4. (DRAGDROP)

An administrator is tasked with enabling a Supervisor cluster in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF).

Arrange the steps below In the correct order to complete the process of enabling a Supervisor In the environment.



Answer:



Question 5. (Multi Select)

An administrator runs several critical workloads on vSphere Kubernetes Service (VKS). An audit identified an outdated container image with a known CVE that exposed internal APIs to unauthorized access. To mitigate this risk and enhance image security, the administrator enabled Harbor as a Supervisor Service.

Which two Harbor registry capabilities help the organization prevent a recurrence of this type of security incident? (Choose two.)

A: Image signing
B: Automatic image update
C: Deploy both container and virtual machine images
D: Automatic image validation
E: Vulnerability scanning

Answer: A, E

Explanation:
Harbor reduces the risk of running vulnerable or tampered images primarily throughvulnerability scanningandimage signing.Vulnerability scanning (E)detects known CVEs in image layers (OS packages and application dependencies, depending on the scanner configuration). This allows teams to identify—and

gate the use of—images that contain high/critical vulnerabilities before those images are deployed to Kubernetes clusters. Enforcing scanning as part of the image promotion process helps prevent outdated images with known CVEs from being pulled into production.Image signing (A)provides integrity and provenance controls by enabling consumers to verify that an image was produced and approved by a trusted publisher and has not been altered. When combined with admission controls/policies (for example, only allowing signed images from specific projects), signing helps block unauthorized or unapproved images from being deployed, which is critical when the incident involves exposed internal APIs and supply-chain risk.

The other choices do not directly prevent recurrence:automatic image update (B)is not a core Harbor registry control,deploy both container and VM images (C)is a content capability rather than a security control, andautomatic image validation (D)is not a standard Harbor registry capability distinct from signing/scanning.

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