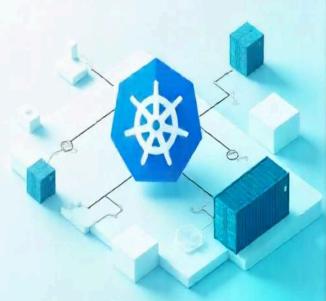


# kubernetes

Real Time Scengario-Based Interview Questions Questions & Answers

Master Real-World Kubernetes Interview Scenarios



SONALI KURADE





# 1. Scenario: Blue-Green Deployment Failure in Production

**Q:** Your company uses **blue-green deployment** to update microservices. The new version (green) was deployed, but traffic is still hitting the old (blue) version. What might be the issue?

#### A:

- Check Service selector: The service may still point to pods with old labels.
- Use kubectl get svc and kubectl describe svc to confirm which pods are being selected.
- Solution: Update the selector in the Service to point to the new (green) version's labels.

# 2. Scenario: CI/CD Pipeline Deploys Broken Image

**Q:** Your Jenkins CI/CD pipeline pushed a broken image to Kubernetes. How do you quickly mitigate the impact?

A: Immediately rollback the deployment:

#### kubectl rollout undo deployment <app>

- Investigate pipeline logs to fix the build step.
- Add imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent or tag management to avoid pulling latest broken image unintentionally.





# 3. Scenario: Staging Environment Pods are Consistently Crashing

**Q:** QA team reports repeated crashes of a service in the staging namespace. How do you approach?

- Run: kubectl get pod -n staging → find affected pods
- Run: kubectl describe pod + kubectl logs
- Most common issues:
  - Misconfigured environment variables (e.g., DB\_HOST)
  - Missing Secrets
- Validate ConfigMap/Secrets: kubectl get configmap, kubectl get secrets
- Fix and reapply correct configuration.





# 4. Scenario: Finance App Database Pod Has High Latency

**Q:** Your finance app reports DB performance issues. The DB runs inside Kubernetes. How do you debug?

A: Check if pod is under CPU/memory pressure: kubectl top pod

- Check PersistentVolume performance (if running on slow disk).
- Consider pod/node affinity to ensure the DB pod is scheduled on SSD-backed nodes.
- Optionally move DB out of Kubernetes for performance-critical workloads.

# 5. Scenario: Payment Gateway Timeout

Q: Your payment gateway (running as a pod) is experiencing timeouts. What could cause this?

- Pod readiness probe could be failing but traffic is being sent.
- DNS resolution failure between services.
- NetworkPolicy blocking the request path.





# • 6. Scenario: Zero Downtime Deployment Breaks for Critical App

**Q:** Your SRE team wants zero downtime for customer-facing apps, but during deployment users still see downtime.

**A:** Ensure deployment strategy is RollingUpdate with enough maxSurge and maxUnavailable:

yaml

strategy:
 type: RollingUpdate
 rollingUpdate:
 maxSurge: 1
 maxUnavailable: 0

• Also, ensure your readiness probes are correctly configured so traffic is only routed to healthy pods.





# 7. Scenario: App Logs Not Visible in Monitoring Tool

**Q:** Your DevOps team deployed Fluentd as a sidecar, but logs are not showing in the central monitoring dashboard.

#### A:

- Check volume mount: Both app and Fluentd should share a volume (emptyDir).
- Verify Fluentd config parses logs from the correct path.
- Check if Fluentd is able to send logs to backend (e.g., Elasticsearch).

# 8. Scenario: Pods on Specific Node Keep Crashing

**Q:** Your app works fine on most nodes, but on one node the pods always crash. How do you isolate the issue?

A: Cordon the node: kubectl cordon <node>

Describe the node and check conditions:

#### kubectl describe node <node>

- SSH and check OS-level issues:
  - Disk pressure
  - Container runtime issues (containerd/docker)
  - Resource limits or kernel errors in /var/log





# 9. Scenario: Internal API Calls Failing Across Namespaces

Q: Service A in team1 namespace cannot reach Service B in team2. How do you resolve this?

**A:** Check DNS: service-name.namespace.svc.cluster.local Try:

kubectl exec -it <pod-in-team1> -- curl service-b.team2.svc.cluster.local

If blocked, check NetworkPolicies in either namespace.

# 10. Scenario: Your Deployment Has High Memory Usage Spikes

**Q:** Your Kubernetes dashboard shows sudden memory usage spikes for a Go microservice. What do you do?

- Add memory **limits** to pod to avoid crashing the node.
- Use kubect1 top pod and Grafana dashboards to analyze patterns.
- Debug memory leaks inside app using pprof or switch to a memory-efficient GC configuration.





#### 11. CI Pipeline Fails on kubectl apply Step

**Q:** Your CI pipeline fails at kubectl apply -f k8s/ with a "connection refused" error. What might be wrong?

#### A:

- CI environment may not have KUBECONFIG or permissions.
- Ensure Service Account or kubeconfig is mounted correctly and the cluster is reachable from runner.

### 12. Intermittent 503 Errors from Ingress

Q: Your NGINX ingress is returning intermittent 503s. How do you debug?

#### A:

- Check backend pod readiness.
- Ingress may be routing to pods not ready.

Check kubectl describe ingress, and NGINX logs:

kubectl logs <nginx-pod> -n ingress-nginx





#### 13. Environment-Specific Configurations Not Loading

**Q:** You use different ConfigMaps for dev, qa, and prod, but app loads wrong config. What's the fix?

- **A:** Check correct namespace is used.
  - Ensure pod spec mounts/uses the correct ConfigMap for that environment.
  - Also check Helm or Kustomize overlays for proper separation.

#### 14. Helm Upgrade Caused Outage

**Q:** A Helm upgrade brought down a live app. What could've gone wrong?

**A:** Helm may have overwritten readinessProbe, replicaCount, or PVC definitions.

Always use helm upgrade --dry-run --debug in lower environment first.

#### 15. Developer Can't Access Dev Namespace

Q: A developer can't list pods in the dev namespace. What should you check?

**A:**Check RoleBinding in the dev namespace.

Run:





#### 16. TLS Cert in Secret Expired

**Q:** You stored TLS certs in a Kubernetes Secret. The cert expired and your ingress stopped working.

#### A:

- Update the Secret with new cert and key using kubectl create secret tls
- Restart ingress controller or trigger reload.

#### 17. Application Pods Restart Frequently at Night

**Q:** Your app pods restart every night around 2 AM. How do you investigate?

- Check kubelet logs or cronjobs running on nodes.
- May be related to node-level log rotation, backup, or security patching script.
- Also look into auto-scaling events or probes failing due to downstream maintenance.





#### 18. Pod Disappears After Node Reboot

Q: A pod disappears after a node reboot. Why?

**A:**If restartPolicy: Never or not part of a controller (like Deployment), the pod won't be recreated.

• Always use controllers to manage pod lifecycles.

#### 19. Job Hangs and Never Completes

Q: Your CronJob runs but never completes. How to debug?

A:

- kubectl describe job <job>
- Check if pod was scheduled, started, or blocked due to missing secrets/config.

# 20. Cluster Upgrade Broke API Access

Q: After cluster upgrade, kubectl commands fail. Why?

- Kubeconfig may point to an outdated API server URL.
- Certificates may need renewal.
- Match kubectl version with server version.





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