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↑ ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-172:~

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07997301866750 ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-172:~ Collecting requests>=2.25.0

Downloading requests>=2.28.2-py3-none-any.whl (62 kB)

Collecting botocore<.1.30.0,>=1.29.72

Downloading botocore<.1.29.72-py3-none-any.whl (10.4 MB)

10.4/10.4 MB 58.0 MB/s eta 0:00:00 Collecting charset-normalizer<4,>=2 Downloading charset_normalizer-3.0.1-cp311-cp311-musllinux_1_1_x86_64.whl (190 kB) 190.6/190.6 kB 32.7 MB/s eta 0:00:00 Collecting idna<4.>=2.5

Downloading idna-3.4-py3-none-any.whl (61 kB)

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Downloading python_dateutil-2.8.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (247 kB)

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Collecting six=1.16.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (11 kB)

Downloading six-1.16.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (11 kB)

Installing collected packages: charset-normalizer, urllib3, six, jmespath, idna, certifi, requests, python-dateutil, botocore, s3transfer, boto3

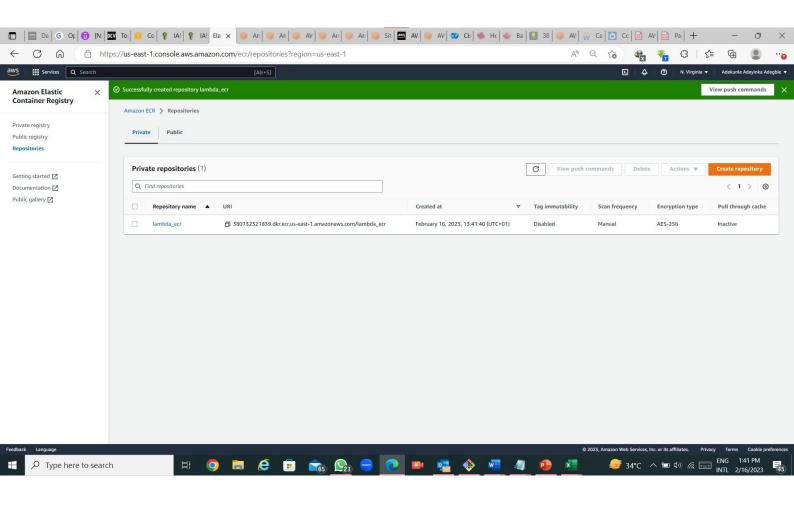
Successfully installed boto3-1.26.72 botocore-1.29.72 certifi-2022.12.7 charset-normalizer-3.0.1 idna-3.4 jmespath-1.0.1 python-dateutil-2.8.2 requests-2.28.2 s3transfer-0.6.0 six-1.16.0 urllib3-1.26.14

WARNING: Running pip as the 'root' user can result in broken permissions and conflicting behaviour with the system package manager. It is recommended to use a virtual environment instead: https://pip.pypa.io/warnings/venv rnings/venv

[notice] A new release of pip available: 22.3.1 -> 23.0
[notice] To update, run: pip install --upgrade pip

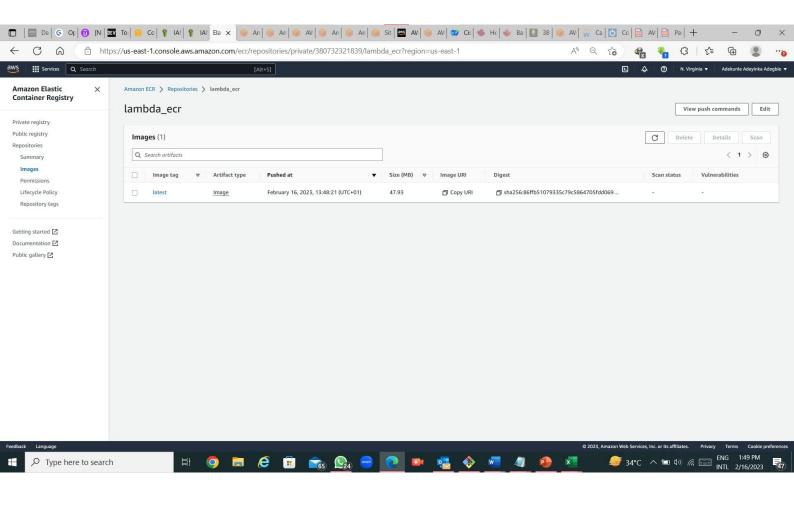
Removing intermediate container 02a891b788b8
---> 9e9203e3315a
step 4/4: CMD python3 bootstrap.py
---> Running in 4034edfd6093
Removing intermediate container 4034edfd6093
---> 876818be91f6
Successfully built 876818be91f6
Successfully tagged lambda_ecr:latest
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-172 ~]\$ | H 🔾 🔚 🤌 🗓 😭 🕒 🙋 💌 🛂 🐠 🗾 (50) 34°C ^ (10) / (10) / (10) ENG 1:36 PM (10) /

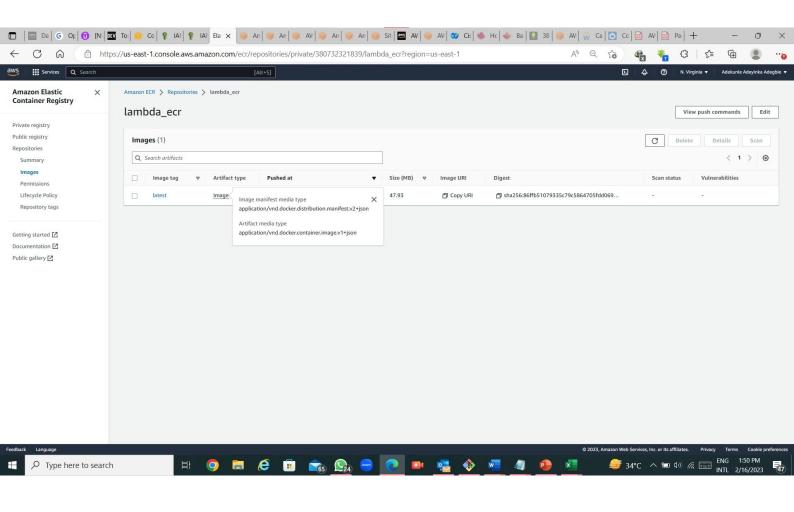
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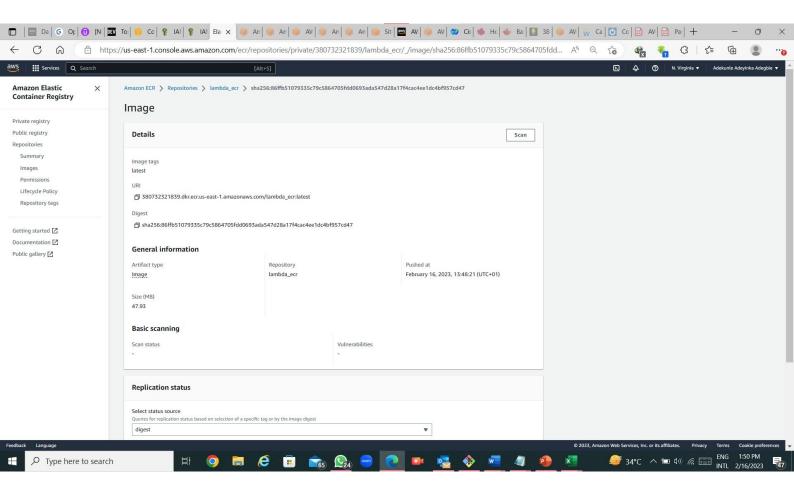


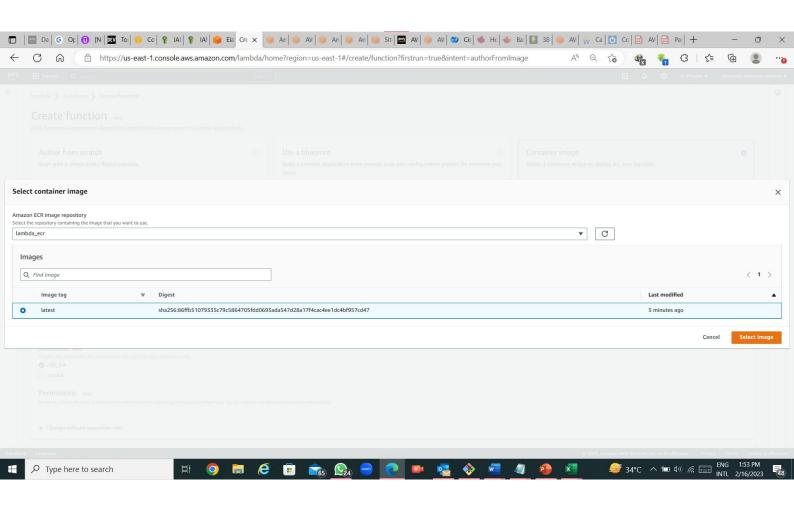
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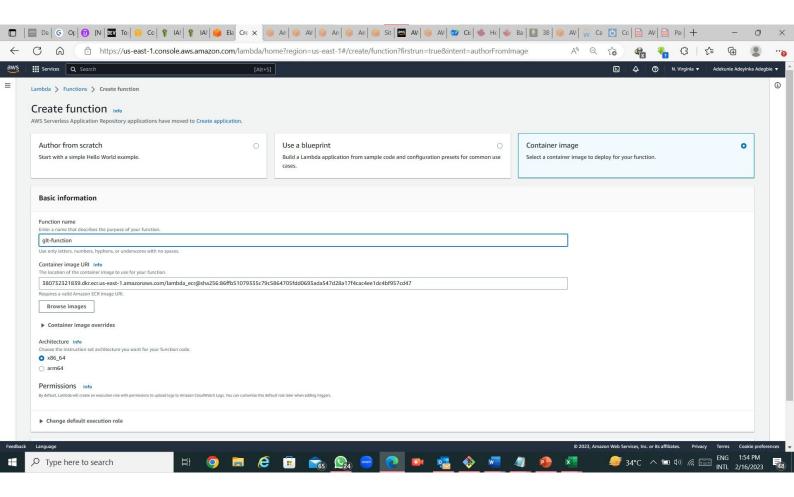
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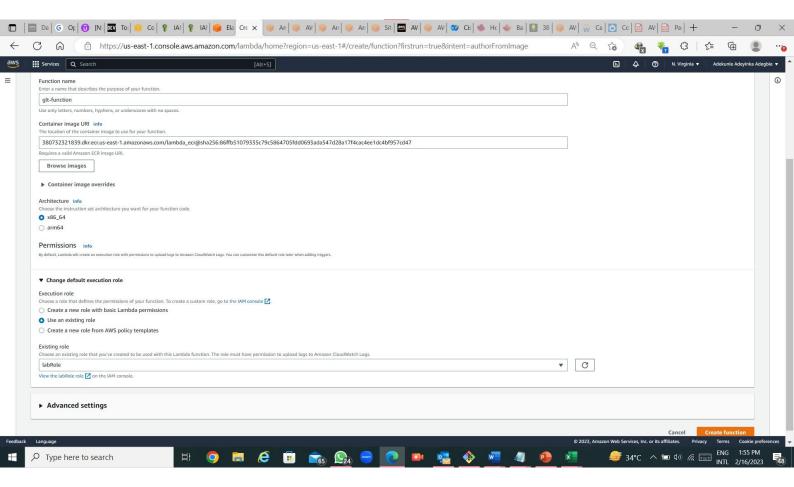


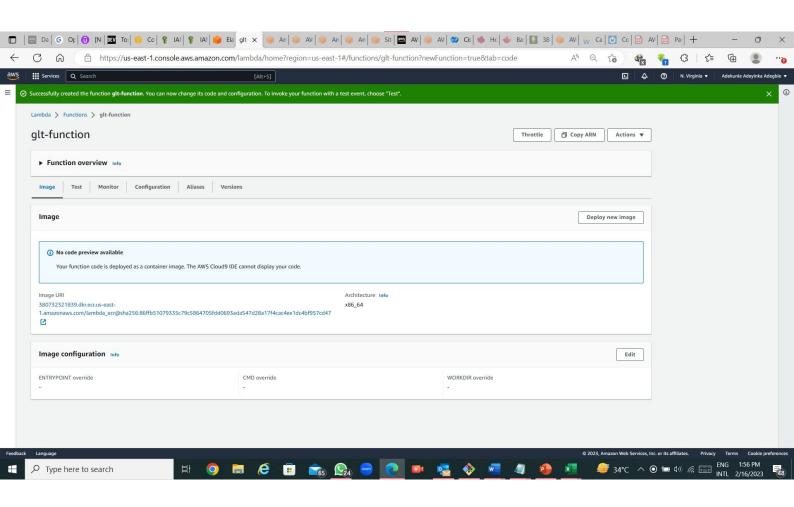


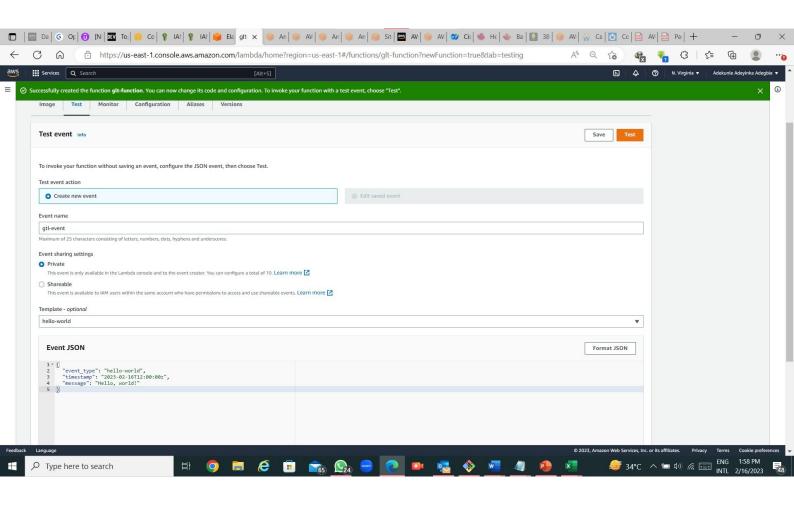


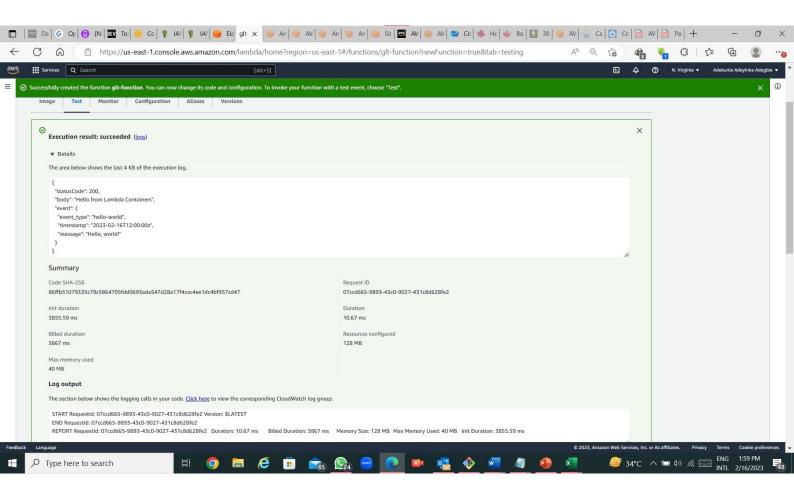


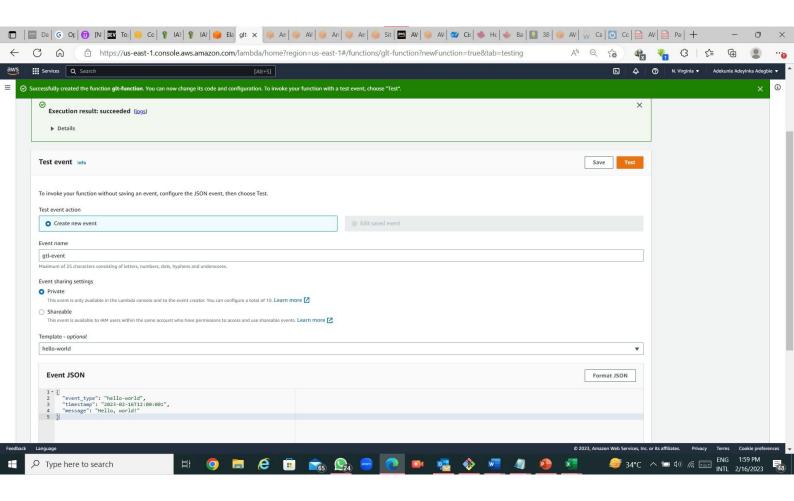


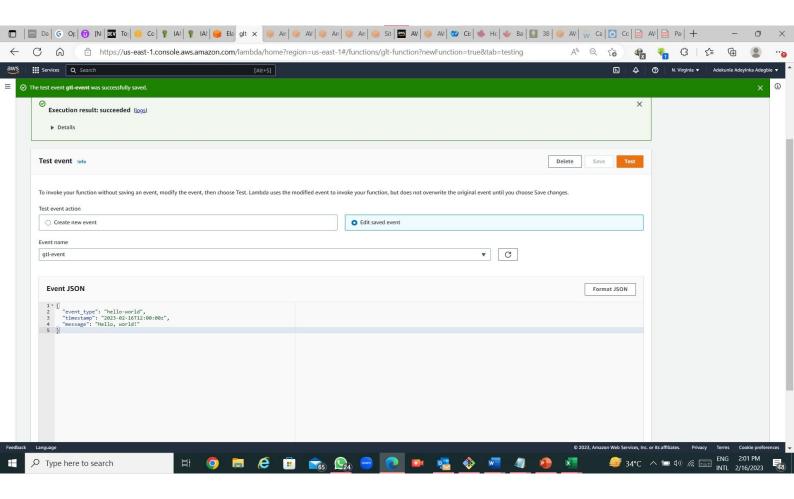


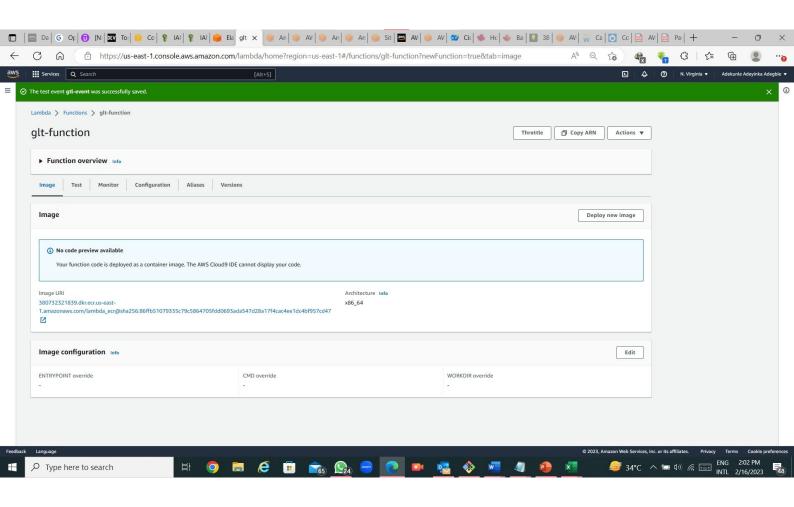


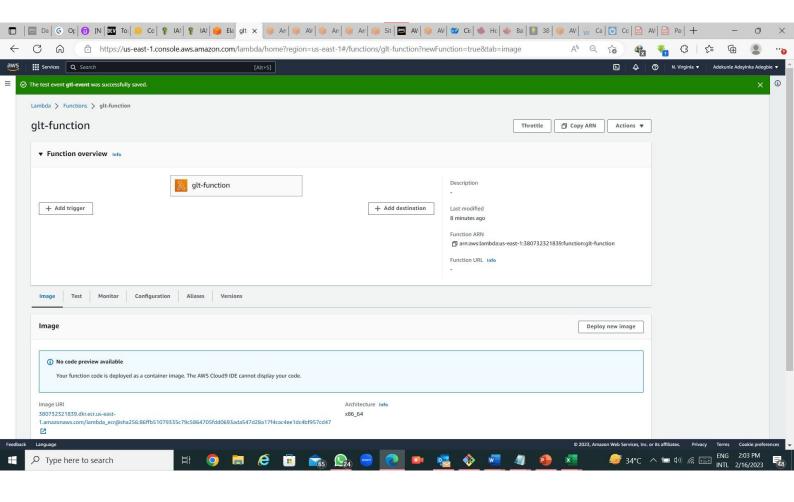












Answer the following questions

Q1	How long does a container stay in the running state if it is not manually halted?		
	a) As long as the container's PID 1 is runningb) Has a set timeout after which it pausesc) Until its container is expunged		
	d) Docker daemon process scheduler decides on load		
	Enter your answer here	А	
Q2	Which of the following best illustrates the relationship between an image and a container?		
	a) Executable and its hard link		
	b) Executable and process		
	c) Parent and child process		
	d) Many to one		
	Enter your answer here	В	
Q3	What is the maximum amount of RAM a container can consume if the memory flag is not us		
	a) 8GiB		
	b) 32GiB		
	c) None of these		
	d) As much as the host instance has free		
	Enter your answer here	В	
Q4	Which of the following will happen in the same Docker image is pushed to Docker Hub multiple times with different tags		
	a) Dockerhub will refuse to upload the image		
	b) The layers in the first image (if unchanged) will be reused in subsequent pushes		
	c) Dockerhub will merge the images		
	d) The same image cannot have multiple tags		
	Enter your answer here	В	

Q5	Which of the following will run a Docker container in interactive mode?		
	a) -v		
	b) -it		
	c) -b		
	d) -u		
	Enter your answer here	В	

Q6 How would data persistence be handled in a container environment set up for autoscaling?

Data persistence in a container environment set up for autoscaling can be a challenge because containers are designed to be ephemeral, meaning that they can be created and destroyed dynamically as needed. Therefore, if you have persistent data that needs to be stored across container instances, you will need to implement a strategy for managing that data.

One approach is to use external storage solutions that are decoupled from the container environment. This can include solutions like network-attached storage (NAS), storage area networks (SAN), or cloud-based object storage. By using an external storage solution, you can keep your data separate from your containers, and ensure that it is available to all container instances in the autoscaling group.

Another approach is to use container-specific solutions for data persistence, such as container volumes or data-only containers. These solutions allow you to store data within the container environment and make it available to all container instances in the autoscaling group. However, it is important to note that this approach can increase complexity and potentially create data consistency issues, especially when multiple containers need to write to the same volume simultaneously.

In addition to data persistence, it's also important to consider data replication and synchronization in an autoscaling container environment. This can involve implementing solutions such as database clustering, or replication, to ensure that data is consistently available across all container instances. It may also be necessary to implement solutions for data backups and disaster recovery, to protect against data loss in the event of a failure or outage.

The statement "Docker is the only popular choice for microservices deployment" is false because there are other popular choices for microservices deployment, in addition to Docker. While Docker is a widely used containerization platform and is often associated with microservices deployment, it is not the only option available.

Some other popular choices for microservices deployment include:

- 1. Kubernetes: Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform that can be used to manage and deploy microservices across a distributed infrastructure.
- 2. Apache Mesos: Apache Mesos is a cluster manager that provides resource isolation and sharing across distributed applications, making it well-suited for microservices deployment.
- 3. AWS Elastic Beanstalk: AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a cloud-based platform that enables developers to deploy, manage, and scale web applications and services, including microservices.
- 4. Google App Engine: Google App Engine is a platform-as-a-service (PaaS) offering that enables developers to build and deploy applications, including microservices, on Google's cloud infrastructure.
- 5. Microsoft Azure Service Fabric: Microsoft Azure Service Fabric is a distributed systems platform that provides a foundation for building and deploying microservices-based applications.

These are just a few examples of other popular choices for microservices deployment that are available. The choice of platform will depend on factors such as the specific requirements of the application, the organization's existing infrastructure and tools, and the preferences and expertise of the development team.