Weekend test

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Q1:- What are the Different SDLC phases and Each one Explain?

Ans:- SDLC

it is an life cycle which helps the developer to Develop the Software to Meet costomer Expecation. Such life cycle is known as SDLC

SDLC is full form of Software DevelopMent life cycle.

this life cycle will helps the Developers to create a high Quality & good Quality Software.

phases

SDLC has a Different phases they are

① plan:-

In this Stage, the Developer will plan the preparation & Development of the Software.

② Reqvirement

In this stage, the Developer will Select the Reavirement Tools & data.

③ Design

In this Stage, the Developer will designed as per Reavired & planned one

④ Develop

The Developer will Develop the Software as per Designed one.

(5) Test

In this Stage, the Developer will test the Designed & Developed Software to check whether any Bugs & Error are there (or) Not.

(6) Monitor

In this Stage, the Software should be monitored in Regualar Intervals to check it works properly (or) Not.

(7) Maintainence

The Developer Should Maintain the Software which is developed & give to the client as per their RequireMent.

Qs:- Briefly Explain about CI/CD pipeline with an archeiture?

Ans:- CI/CD pipepline

This is a pipeline which we run the project through the Integration Stages to Build a package & check the Quality of the package & with the help of that package. Deploy the project in Deployment tool to check the project is good (or) Not.

This pipeline Consist of two types of pipeline.

1. Continous Integration
2. Continous Deployment

(1) Continous Integration pipeline

This is a pipeline which helps to create a package of war (Jar file which is called as Artifact & check the Quality & store that Artifact Such pipeline is known as Continous Integration pipeline.

This pipeline Consist of this stages they are

1. version Control (Git) (or) Continous Code.
2. Continous Build. (Maven)
3. Continous test (Sonarqube)
4. Continous storage (Nexus)

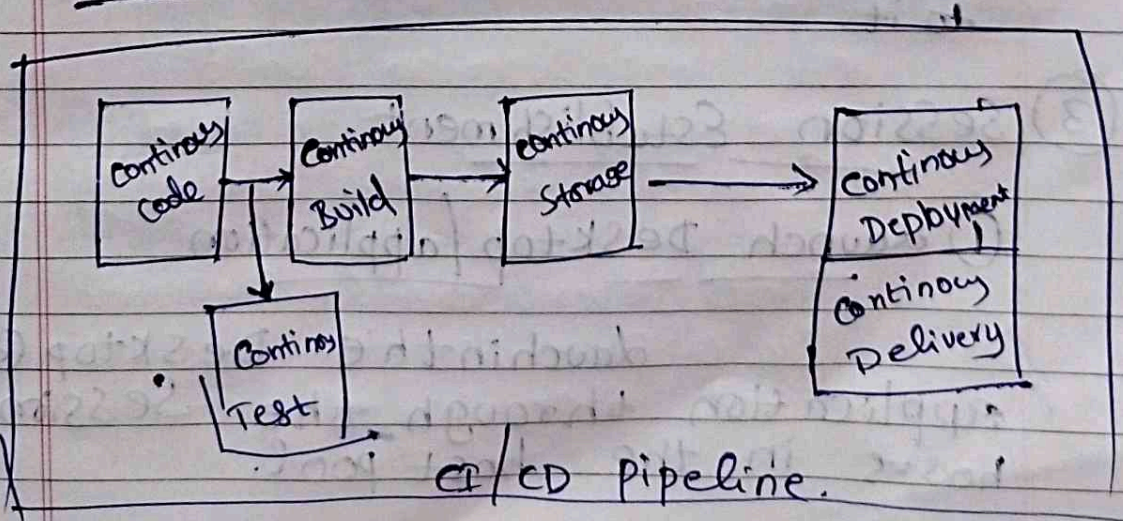
(2) Continous Deployment pipeline

This is a pipeline which helps to Deploy the project in a Deployment tool to check the frame work of the project.

This pipeline Consist of this Stages they are

1. Continous Deployment (tomcat)
2. Continous Delivery (K8S)

Archeiture



CI/CD Pipeline.

Q3:- What is AVD logon process, Explain in detail?

Ans:- Azure virtual Desktop logon process

The following is the process of logon of Azure virtual Desktop they are.

(1) preparation & Setup :-
while preparing a AVD should be Setup first through.
(1) creating AVD host pool.
(2) configure Session hosts.
(3) create Application groups.
(4) assign users.

(2) User Authentacation & Access

(1) Access via AVD client (or) webaccess
Firstly the user should access the virtual Machines throug the AVD Client (or) Web access

(2) User Credentials & authencation
Then Signin that Azure AD with credentials & get authencation to it.

(3) Session Establishment

(1) Launch Desktop/application
dauchin the Desktop (or) application through the Session hosts in the host pool.

(2) Session Initialization

On this, AND client (or) user will Experience both Desktop & Applicatio

(4) Session Management

On this process the Session of Desktop (or) Application will be Managed to connect through Credentials of Administration

(5) trouble Shooting

On this Administrator haves a all access to Access & find & clear that trouble shooting.

Q5:- Run Webhosting for the given sample Django project?

Ans:- Creation of VM

Firstly create a VM with the giving Reqired Information like

(a) Image
(b) Resource group
(c) Size
(d) credentials etc

Connect to putty

copy the public Ip & put in putty & login with credentials which is given at creation of VM

Commands

```
Sudo apt update && Sudo apt upgrade
Sudo apt Install python3-pip -y
Sudo apt Install python3-venv -y
python3 -M venv <name>
Source <name>/bin/activate
git clone <project URL>
cd <project folder>
pip Install -r Requirements.txt
python3 Manage.py MakeMigrations
python3 Manage.py Migrate
python3 Manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000
```

Gunicorn

```
Sudo apt Install gunicorn
Sudo apt Install Supervisor
which gunicorn
pwd
cd /etc/supervisor/conf.d
Sudo nano gunicorn.conf
(give the Required Script)

Sudo supervisorctl reread
Sudo Supervisorctl update
Sudo Supervisorctl status
```

Nginx

Sudo apt Install nginx
cd /etc/ nginx/ Sites-Enabled/

Sudo nano nginx.conf
(give the script Reavired)
Sudo Service nginx restart
sudo Service nginx status

cd.
cd <project>
gonicorn <project> -b 0.0.0.0:8000 &

Q4:- what IS DHCp and how its work.
what are key compenents of DHCp
setop. & How do you Configure.

Ans:- it is an Networking protocol that automatically assigns IP address to hosts on a Network.
Such protocol is known as DHCp
it foll form(or) Stands for:
Dynamic host configuration protocol.

Work
it helps the users in following

1. Assigning Ip-address
2. Creating of Ip-address
3. Selecting the Reavired Zone Ip.
4. Select (or) Keep side a Reavired Ip for future use.

Key Compenents

The following are the key Compenents of the DHCP. they are.

(1) Image

The windows datacenter is plays a very important role in the DHCP

(2) Virtual Machine

without creation of VM, we cannot features the DHCP to the other VMS

(3) private Ip address

DHCP is Main Key Compenent is an private Ip address to run the projecti

Creation

(1) Create a VM.

Firstly Create a VM with the Reavired Information of

(1) Image
(2) Size
(3) Resource group
(4) Credentials
(5) Virtual Network.

& click on create

(2) Connect the VM

Copy the public IP & paste in Remote Desktop Connection & open the virtual Desktop.

(3) open Server Manage & Configure DHCP

open Server Manager & Select the role of DHCP server & click on add & Configure the DHCP by click Next & Install

(4) select of Ip's

After Configure open tools & Select DHCP & Select Start & End Ip & Exclude Ip & Select Save.