Interview Questions:

One-Trust:

1) What is Webhook?

   Web hook is a call-back service API, for example In Jenkins, We Integrate Jenkins with Git using Webhook URL, and we will be setting up parameters when Jenkins has to trigger Job , In Simple words to send Data or Indication to Jenkins when there is a Change happened in Git. To be Precise, When we set Git Push as a parameter, Whenever a Developer or anyone in Team, does Git Push, Webhook Triggers and lets Jenkins know that there is a change happened in Git.

2) What are Different Route53 DNS Records?

   Few among them were TTL(Time to Live), CNAME, MX Record, NS Record, A Record,AAAA,SOA

   https://kumargaurav1247.medium.com/aws-route53-records-routing-policies-f3657b01ffa2

3) What is Architecture of Kubernetes?

   Kubernetes has Master –Slave Architecture with ETCD, Scheduler, Controller Manager, Kube-apiServer as its Master Componenets and Kubelet, Kube-proxy, Container Run Time Engine as its components on Slave

   ETCD- it is similar to Database which has all Data in Key-value pair, Consists of Data in Nodes, Replica Sets , Pods and Many

   Scheduler—It is just a Decision Making , which default checks the suitable Node for pod to be placed:

   Controller: It has Many Components in it and Main two components were Node-Controller Which takes care of Creation of New Nodes, and Replication-Controller which maintains Configuration in Desired State

   Kube-Apiserver: It is Responsible for Orchestrating all Services within Cluster

Container-Run time: This is Placed on Nodes to run applications. Most people prefer Docker
Kubelet: It listens Instructions from Kube-apiServer, Deploys or Destroys pods as per instructions

Kube-Proxy: This Enables communication between services within Cluster

4) What are Bugs and Vulnerabilties you have seen in SOnarCloud?

5) What is Etcd in Kubernetes?
   Refer Question 3
6) What is Kubectl?
   Refer question 3

7) What do you know about 3 handset model?

8) What is command to start a Docker Container

   We can use “docker run –d [container_name] “
   Or ‘docker start container_name”
   If we want to get inside container, we will use following command.
   docker exec –it [container_name] /bin/bash

9) What does “-d” stands for in docker command?

   It stands for Detached Mode or Daemon Process, When we use “-d” along with command it runs in Background, if it is not used, Docker will stay inside the container and will not allow us to run other commands

10) What is Difference Between IAM roles and IAM Policies?

    IAM roles are assigned to any particular resource to maintain Different set of access it can have and Policies are what kind of access a role can have

For Example , if we can want to Give Full admin access for an EC2 Instance to S3 Bucket,We will be creating an IAM role with policy of Full admin access S3 policy and attach it to EC2 Instance

11) What is DockerFIle?

DockerFile is a simple text file which contains of how an Image to be run, We can customize our own image using DockerFile, For Example if we want to create a new image of Ubuntu and ngnix installed on it. We will specify Ubuntu in FROM and RUN apt-get install nginx. In File and will use docker-compose up to run the image. Docker takes each line in File as layer, when command is run for Second Time, it default checks for all the layers, if the layer is already created , it ignores layer and goes to next.

In simple words if a new line is added to Docker File, Docker created command specific only to new line as the old file has already been created.

12) What is Difference Between Scriptive and Declrative pipeline in Jenkins?

Declarative pipeline is just a script file where it has been placed in another repository like Git or any , and we use file importing from it.

Scriptive Pipeline is a script where we write in Jenkins console directly in Pipeline Project

You can easily find difference by looking at script, if it starts with “Node” , it is Scriptive pipeline, and whereas if starts with “Pipeline agent” , it is Declarative.

13) How do you Configure an External Application in Jenkins?

We will be Installing Plugins to Integrate, and Manage Jenkins> Global Tool Configuration> Secret and Jenkins given an URL to integrate with other application.

14) How do you manage in a way that your credentials are not seen in Jenkins?

We will be using Credentials plugin for it . Else we can use Secret tokens as an Alternative.

15) Can you Write a Simple Jenkins Script?

```
Pipeline {
   Agent maven_host
    Stages{
       Stage(Build tool){
        Steps{
            sh mvn clean install
                }
             }
          }
```

Legato Health Services:

1) Why Docker is used?
   Docker is used because of its lightweight containerization of Application, and can be transferred easily and it has no dependency on Underlying OS

2) What is command to check all builds in Jenkins

   (Need to Check)

3) Write an Ansible Playbook creating two apache tomcat instances and Database instance with httpd service running on it.

```
---
name: to update webservers
hosts: webservers
remote_user: root

tasks:
- name: to ensure apache is updated
  ansible.builtin.yum:
    name: httpd
    state: latest

- name: to update tomcat config file
  ansible.builtin.template:
```

```
    src: /srv/httpd.j2
    state: /etc/httpd.conf


name: update db servers
hosts: datbases
remote_user: root

tasks:
- name: ensure postgres is installed
  ansible.builtin.yum:
    name: postgresql
    state: latest

- name: ensure postgres is started
  ansible.builtin.service:
    name: postgresql
    state: started
```

4) What is most Difficult task you have faced till date?

   We had to Replace a Software With other Software. But Old Software has different versions installed in different Machines. So We had to Manually log in to the system and check version installed in that particular system. It was too difficult especially in this wfh situations. As we were unable to connect with users and few were on Internet connectivity issues mostly. So we had developed an Ansible Script where script while running in a particular machine. It will check all version of Old software first. If if finds a Particular version in it, Uninstalls with Particular registry key associated with it. If the version is not present it ignores and checks next version. Once all checks are done, it Installs new Software that has to be replaced. As it is a VPN, we listed out all VPN IP's and had pushed for all IP's at once. Then checking status of pending and running script again. We completed the task 10 days before deadline using Ansible.

5) What is command to check free memory in Linux

   free –m

6) What is command to check running process?

ps

7) What is command to stop a Process?

   kill (PID number)

8) How do you Patch a production server without affecting Production?

   We had two servers which are open to Internet . Redhat and Oracle. They get updated with latest packages. We use Ansible now to deploy these Packages on remaining Servers. Where Ansible takes one server, update it with latest patches. Once One server is completely updated. It then moves to next server to update. So it is one server at a time without affecting the Production.

9) What are Different Type of Load-Balancers in AWS?

   Application Load Balancers

   Network Load Balancers

   Gateway Load Balancers

   Classic Load Balancers

10) What are Different Type of EC2 Instances?

    On-Demand, Reserved and Spot Instance

11) What are parameters you consider while creating an EC2 Instance

    The Region in which it to be created, AMI , Image type, Configure Intance using User Data , Storage, tag Instance, Security Groups, RSA key

12) What is VPC?

    VPC is a virtual private cloud, It simply means to have an Isolated Data Center in Cloud where we can Configure our own set of Network with CIDR blocks and place our resources in particular subnet range and make them more secure

13) How do you make an EC2 Instance access Internet but outside Network cannot Access EC2?

    We will be configuring Inbound rules in security Groups to get access only from Required Resources. Alternately we can also use NAT gateway for the same purpose

14) How do you build EC2 Instance with Secured Network inside VPC?

    We will be creating EC2 instance in Private Subnet and Configuring Inbound rules

15) What is better among S3 Bucket and EBS, Why?

    It Depends on Use Case, If High Performance is Required , we go with EBS and if we need an archive data and for sharing data between different resources, S3 would be the best option.

Betsol:

1) I have created AWS EC2 Instance, I am unable to take SSH connection. What will be your first check?

   I will be checking Inbound rules assigned to that EC2 Instance to check whether my IP or IP range CIDR Block has been configured in Inbound rules or not.

2) What are Different types of Storages present in Azure?

   Standard Storage which Includes file, Blob, Queue and Table

   Premium Storage which includes Azure VM Disks

3) What is Difference between Azure Service Bus and Azure Storage Queue ?

   Storage Queue is Simply a Queuing Service that stores large number of messages

   Service Bus is a wide messaging service that supports queuing, publish/Subscribe and more Advanced Integration patterns

4) How do you get list of Pods running in Kubernetes with NameSpaces?

Kubectl get pods --namespace <namespace>

5) What is Network Security Group?

Network Security Group contains security groups that can be configured on particular resource to access to set incoming and outgoing traffic

6) What is VPC in AWS?

VPC is a virtual private cloud, It simply means to have an Isolated Data Center in Cloud where we can Configure our own set of Network with CIDR blocks and place our resources in particular subnet range and make them more secure

7) What is VPC Peering?

A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IP addresses

8) Is there any other Parameter to make Connection Between EC2 Instance in Different VPC apart from VPC Peering?

(Need to check)

9) What are Different types of Security Groups?

Outbound Rules and Inbound rules

10) What is WorkLoad in Azure?

workload is a collection of IT assets (servers, VMs, applications, data, or appliances) that collectively support a defined process. Workloads can support more than one process.

11) What are Different Files in Terraform?

We do have Terraform main.tf files, variable.tf files and tf state files

12) What are your Daily Tasks as DevOps Engineer?

13) If I want to run a Cron Job at 3pm Daily. What will be the Syntax?

    0 15 * * *

Red Hat Screening call:

1) Rate yourself at Linux

    4 out of 5

2) What is Kubelet?

    It is component on Kubernetes Node. It listens Instructions from Kube-apiServer, Deploys or Destroys pods as per instructions

3) What is Difference Between Secret File and Config File?

    Secrets store data in base64 format meanwhile ConfigMaps store data in a plain text.

4) What is Liveliness and Readiness?

    Liveness probe: This is for detecting whether the application process has crashed/deadlocked. If a liveness probe fails, Kubernetes will stop the pod, and create a new one.

    Readiness probe. This is for detecting whether the application is ready to handle requests.

5) What are Components of Master in Kubernetes?

    ETCD- it is similar to Database which has all Data in Key-value pair, Consists of Data in Nodes, Replica Sets , Pods and Many

    Scheduler—It is just a Decision Making , which default checks the suitable Node for pod to be placed:

    Controller: It has Many Components in it and Main two components were Node-Controller Which takes care of Creation of New Nodes, and Replication-Controller which maintains Configuration in Desired State

    Kube-Apiserver: It is Responsible for Orchestrating all Services within Cluster

Blue Optima:

1) Explain Briefly how do you identify ports that are open on a remote AWS host within your network, for verifying security configuration? Provide at least 2 techniques.

   Check AWS Security Groups Inbound rules or Check with 'nestat -tulnp | grep LISTEN' command inside AWS remote host

2) Explain Briefly what steps will you follow, to find the cause of a sudden surge of RAM usage on a Linux-based server?

   To check Metrics in AWS CloudWatch or Use 'top' command in Linux server or ps command to check and kill process that is taking more RAM

3) Explain Briefly would you manage authentication and authorization of users in Kubernetes, on a bare metal setup, considering the users and groups information is not present with K8s beforehand and is stored with some 3rd party service like Active Directory.

   We will be needing two projects Dex and Gangway, For Authentication, we will be creating a separate group in AD namely "K8s_access" and add only the members that require Kubernetes access to this group. create a role binding access in Kubernetes Cluster. Now we will have two DNS created for Dex and Gangway respectively and install their certificates in Ingress Controller. connect Dex and Gangway via shared access token. Once the entire setup is done

   Users can access Gangway URL and log in with their AD credentials, These credentials will be verified by Dex through LDAP, once verified token will be given to the user to access Kubernetes API in the web portal

4) Considering a Postgres Database of size 10Tb, how would you plan to backup and restore the database on a new DB in the fastest way possible. Provide at least 2 techniques.

```
#assuming s3 bucket has been created with folder postgres-backup
#assuming postgres databse is present in EC2 and IAM role is
attached to it for s3 bucket access
#assuming database postgres_databse is already present in EC2 we are
logging in
#assuming awscli is installed and configured in servers

tar -czvf postgres_database_backup.tgz postgres_database
#(compressing file and naming compressed file as
postgres_database_backup)
```

```
aws s3 cp postgres_database_backup.tgz s3://postgres-backup
#(copying compressed file to s3 bucket)

# assuming logged into another EC2 server with IAM role attached for
s3 bucket access
#assuming databse postgres_databse_new is created

aws s3 cp s3://postgres-backup/postgres_database_backup.tgz .
#(assuming backup file has been copied to /var/lib directory)

tar xzvf postgres_database.tgz postgres_databse_new #(unzipping file
to postgres_databse_new)


2nd Method:

In EC2 host
#assuming remoteuser is ubuntu and host ip is 13.12.272.89
#assuming security groups has been configured to communicate between
both EC2 hosts

pg_dump -C postgres_database | bzip2 | ssh  Ubuntu@13.12.272.89
"bunzip2 | psql postgres_database_new"
```

5) Provide a simple terraform file for creating, the following - EC2 instances[1 Ubuntu 18.04 and 1 Windows 2016 Server] in private subnetA AWS ELB [Minimum configuration]"

```
#assuming aws has been configured on remote host with aws cli with
IAM role
#assumin different key pairs has been created for windows and
Ubuntu-Instance
#assuming Security groups has been created to allow port 22 and port
3389 in Inbiund rules from local host
#assuming private subnet has been created within availability_zone
in same VPC

provider "aws" {
        region = "ap-south-1"
#       access_key = ""
#       secret_key = ""
}

resource "aws_instance" "Ubuntu_18"{
          ami = "ami-0943b4b1678c8c6a2"
          instance_type = "t2.micro"
          avilability zone = "ap-south-1a"
          key_name = "Ubuntu-key" #(assuming key is already created
)
          vpc_security_group_ids= ["sg-0xxxxxx"] #(assuming security
group is already created)
           subnet_id = "subnet-xxx"
          tags={
```

```
              Name = "Ubuntu-Instance"
                }
}

reosurce "aws_ebs_volume" "ubuntu_vol"{
           availability_zone= "ap-south-1a"
           size = 1
           tags{
           Name = "Ubuntu_EBS_Volume"
           }
}

reosurce "aws_volume_attachment" "Ubuntu_volume_attachemnt"{
           device name = "xvdf"
           volume_id = "${aws_ebs_volume.ubuntu_vol.id}"
           instance_id = "${aws_instance.Ubuntu_18.id}"
}


resource "aws_instance" "Windows_2016"{
          ami = "ami-022d7d3bd61b993d6"
          instance_type = "t2.micro"
          avilability zone = "us-easet
          key_name = Windows-key #(assuming key is already created )
          vpc_security_group_ids= ["sg-0xxxxxx"]
           subnet_id = "subnet-xxx"
          tags={
             Name = "Windows-Instance"
               }
}

reosurce "aws_ebs_volume" "windows_vol"{
           availability_zone= "ap-south-1a"
           size = 1
           tags{
           Name = "Windows_EBS_Volume"
           }
}

reosurce "aws_volume_attachment" "Ubuntu_volume_attachemnt"{
           device name = "/dev/sdh"
           volume_id = "${aws_ebs_volume.windows_vol.id}"
           instance_id = "${aws_instance.Windows_2016.id}"
}
```

6) How do you Roll Back in Terraform

We cannot role back directly in Terraform but for every build, we can take backup of terraform state files and then roll back to previous version using this State File. In our Client we use S3 bucket to store state files

7) What does Terraform Init do?

Terraform init by default takes plugins needed to create resources in Providers using Terraform. Main.tf file must be in the same directory where Terraform Init is run. It Initializes working directory containing Terraform Config files.

8) What does Terraform State File do?

It Stores information about Infrastructure created by you of each and every resource

9) What does awk command do?

Mostly to format output lines. Awk can scan files line by line

10) Have you Automated Any Task in Your Client?

Yes,Have Automated WSUS patching . As we had windows systems and Microsoft pushes new patch updates every second Tuesday of Month. We Will be deploying this patches from WSUS Server. But There will be few Clinet systems where patching wont be done due to internet connectivity issues or VPN . We as a Team, used to reach out the owner of particular System, Give them Admin Rights, Run WSUS files Manually , then update group policies and then remove Admin Access. Sometimes, we were not able to get hold of user as he might be busy in meetings or piled up with work. We used to chase them for the work. As it was hectic process for our Team, We had Automated using Ansible, Where when we run the script , it places file inside System first , Run all 5 files present one after one using Loop, Delete the file now and run gpupdate in cmd . This will be happening in backend without interrupting users work. It used to take one week for same process . By Using Ansible , we made it possible to make it in one hour

11) In which Directoty , Linux have the Boot files?

/etc directory

12) What are Git Merge Conflicts?

For Example, One of my team mate has changed line 21 in code and I change the same line, when we push code into main repository , Git gets confused on which change to prioritize to merge with code. As a result, Git Merge Conflicts occur.

We will be using GIT Ahead for such scenarios and also there is a plugin is VS code where it shows incoming code and gives a list of option whether line has to be replaced, removed, what to prioritize, my teammate’s code change or my code change

13) Tell me the command for Deleting a Branch and Creating a Branch in GIT?

To delete a branch: git branch –d <branch_name>

To create a branch : git checkout –b <branch_name>

14) How do you configure Master-Slave Connections in Jenkins?

Manage Jenkins> Manage Node > New Node, After configuring new node with credentials, it gives java files to download on client machines, We will be running same file on client and get Node Activated.

Nagarro:

1) What is VPC architecture?

   It has components like Gateways, Route Tables, Network Access Control lists, Subnets and Security Groups

2) What is Difference between private subnet and public subnet?

   Public subnet : If a subnet is in a route table that has route to an Internet Gateway

   Private Subnet: If a subnet is in a route table that does not have route to an Internet Gateway

3) If someone deletes an Object in S3 bukcet. How do you retrieve it?

   S3 versioning must be enabled while creating s3 bucket. You must have permission to S3:GetObjectVersion to download previous version and remove the DeleteMarker option to make object back into your current version. You need to have S3:DeleteObjectVersion

Kubernetes:

1) What is the architecture of kubernetes

   Kubernetes has Master –Slave Architecture with ETCD, Scheduler, Controller Manager, Kube-apiServer as its Master Componenets and Kubelet, Kube-proxy, Container Run Time Engine as its components on Slave

ETCD- it is similar to Database which has all Data in Key-value pair, Consists of Data in Nodes, Replica Sets , Pods and Many

Scheduler—It is just a Decision Making , which default checks the suitable Node for pod to be placed:

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Container-Run time: This is Placed on Nodes to run applications. Most people prefer Docker
Kubelet: It listens Instructions from Kube-apiServer, Deploys or Destroys pods as per instructions

Kube-Proxy: This Enables communication between services within Cluster

2) What is a manifest file and what are the components of it

It is a Simple Yaml file used to create Resources in Kubernetes. It's main Components are apiVersion, Kind, Metadata, Spec

3) What is node affinity, pod afiinity , taint toleration

Node Affinity: It is a set of pods that attracts them to set of Nodes

Taint Toleration: It repels a set of pods

Pod Affinity: It can help place a new pod on the Node having pod with similar labels using label selector

4) What is node port, cluster ip

Node Port: An Open Port on every Node of your Cluster

Cluster IP: It has stable Internal IP address

5) What is persitant volumes and why we use it

Persistent volumes are just piece of storage cluster. We use it to store Data Across Multple Pods. If pod is deleted, Kubernetes volumes present inside it are deleted. When using Persistant Volumes, The Data is still safe even if pod is deleted

6) Describe what is pod and what is pod lifecycle

Pod is a smallest unit in Kubernetes Cluster. Pod can have one or Group of Containers running in it.

Pod Lifecycle:

Pending : pod accepted by kubernetes cluster but still taking time to download container images over Network

Running: All containers have been created. Atleast one container is running in state or restarting

Succeeded: All containers in the Pod have terminated in success, and will not be restarted.

Failure: one container in Pod exited with Non-Zero Status

Unknown : phase occurs when there is an error with Node trying to communicate with pod

7) What is ingress controller

In Kubernetes, an Ingress is an object that allows access to your Kubernetes services from outside the Kubernetes cluster.

8) What are types of services in kuberntes

ClusterIP , NodePort , LoadBalancer and ExternalName

9) How one pod talks with other pod

They can communicate directly by IP address, If they were in Different NameSpace , we have to call Ip using NameSpace

10) How the pod healtcheck is done(describe rediness, livesness)?

Liveness probe: This is for detecting whether the application process has crashed/deadlocked. If a liveness probe fails, Kubernetes will stop the pod, and create a new one.

Readiness probe. This is for detecting whether the application is ready to handle requests

11) How the monitoring is done(integration on Prometheus and grafana)

We use Prometheus as a tool to set parameters to Monitor and Grafana to visualize the same in GUI

12) What is deamonset, replicaset, horizontal pod autoscaler

Daemonset: To run pods in every available Node. If a New pod is created, it takes place if there is a New Node available if Node1 is already occupied with atleast one Pod

ReplicaSet: It ensures that Desired Pods are running, If we set Replicas to 4 and delete one Pod. Kubernetes automatically creates New Pod as there was one Pod missing

13) Write a manifest file of your own choice

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx
  labels:
    app: nginx
    tier: front-end
spec:
  containers:
  - Name: nginx-container
    Image: nginx
```

14) What is namespace and why we use it

Namespace are simply to create an Isolate environment to work on resources. For example we can have different namespaces for Dev, Prod and also can assign administration by using namespaces

15) What are helm charts and uses

Helm allows users to easily templatize their Kubernetes manifests and provide a set of configuration parameters that allows users to customize their deployment

Docker:

1) What is docker architecture

Docker uses a client-server architecture. The Docker client talks to the Docker daemon, which does the heavy lifting of building, running, and distributing your Docker containers

2) What is docker lifecycle

Create, run, pause, unpause, restart, kill, destroy

3) What is dockerfile and docker compose file

DockerFile is simply a text file with which we can create image of our choice. Base image and applications that has to be installed in it.

For example , you can create your own image with Ubuntu as OS and Apache tomcat installed in it

We will use Docker compose up command to Build this image

4) Explain various layers in a dockerfile

In DockerFIle, Each line will be seen as each Layer

For example FROM will be one layer, RUN will be one layer and if we had build an image using docker compose

Now if we make some changes in Docker File adding ENTRYPOINT. Docker will be checking if layer already exists or not as FROM and RUN were already created. It ignores and creates new image by just adding ENTRYPOINT layer.

Dockerfile –> Docker Image –> Docker Container

The main componenest are From, Run, cmd, ADD, COPY, EntryPoint

#FROM –
FROM in Dockerfile Instruction used to specify Docker Image name and start the build process

#MAINTAINER –
MAINTAINER in Dockerfile Instruction is used to about the person who creates the Docker Image

#CMD –
CMD in Dockerfile Instruction is used to execute a command in a running container, There should be one CMD in a Dockerfile.
CMD executes the commands when your Docker Image is deployed.

#RUN –
RUN in Dockerfile Instruction is used to execute any commands on top of the current Docker Image
RUN executes the command when you are building Image.

#LABEL –
LABEL in Dockerfile Instruction is used to specify metadata information of Docker Image.

#EXPOSE –
EXPOSE in Dockerfile Instruction is used to specify the Network port for the Docker container

#ENV –
ENV in Dockerfile Instruction is used to set Environment Variables with key and value.

#ADD –
ADD copies a file and directory from your host to Docker image, however can also fetch remote URLs, extract TAR/ZIP files, etc.
It is used to download remote resources, extracting TAR/ZIP files.
Syntax:
ADD <source>... <destination>

#COPY –
COPY in Dockerfile Instruction is used to copy a file or directory from your host to a Docker image, It is used to simply copy files or directories into the build context.
Syntax:
COPY <source>... <destination>

#ENTRYPOINT –
ENTRYPOINT in Dockerfile Instruction is used to configure a container that you can run as an executable.
ENTRYPOINT specifies a command that will execute when the Docker container starts

#VOLUME –
VOLUME in Dockerfile Instruction is used to create or mount the volume to the docker container.

#USER –
USER in Dockerfile Instruction is used to set the user name and UID when running container

#WORKDIR –
WORKDIR in Dockerfile Instruction is used to set the working directory.

#ARG –
ARG in Dockerfile Instruction is used to set Environment variables with keys and values during the image build.

#ONBUILD –
ONBUILD in Dockerfile Instruction is used to specify a command that runs when the image in Dockerfile is used as a base image for another image.

#STOPSIGNAL –
STOPSIGNAL in Dockerfile Instruction is used to set the system call signal that will be sent to the container to exit

#SHELL –
SHELL in Dockerfile Instruction is used to set the default shell.

#HEALTHCHECK –
HEALTHCHECK in Dockerfile Instruction is used to Check container health by running a command inside the container

#.dockerignore –
.dockerignore in Dockerfile Instruction is used to prevent copy local modules and other unwanted files from being copied into Docker Image.
Create a .dockerignore in the same directory and you can add unwanted modules/files into it.

5) What is docker networking and tell various types of network in docker

Docker networking is primarily used to establish communication between Docker containers and the outside world via the host machine where the Docker daemon is running

Bridge Network, Overlay Network, Macvlan Network

6) What is default network in docker

Bridge Network, default docker0 network file is created.

7) How one containetr talks with other container

For containers to communicate with other, they need to be part of the same "network". Docker creates a virtual network called bridge by default, and connects your containers to it

8) How to debug the container

docker logs <container_name>

9) What is docker swarm

Docker swarm is a container orchestration tool, meaning that it allows the user to manage multiple containers deployed across multiple host machines

10) Tell some commands in docker

docker ps –to list running containers
docker run <container_name> -- to run container
docker run –d <container_name>--to run container in backend
docker pull
docker push
docker stop <container_name>
docker rm <container_name> --to delete container
docker images—to list out images
docker rmi <image_name> -- to delete image

11) What is difference between ADD/COPY , CMD/ENTRYPOINT,RUN/CMD

ADD/COPY—ADD we can copy from remote and local source and COPY used to copy from local source

CMD/ENTRYPOINT--CMD commands are ignored by Daemon when there are parameters stated within the docker run command. ENTRYPOINT instructions are not ignored but instead are appended as command line parameters by treating those as arguments of the command

RUN/CMD: RUN excecutes command when image is building and CMD excecutes when image is deployed

12) Tell the docker file best practices

    (Need to check)

13) How to reduvce a docker file size

    Use smaller size images

    Use Multi Stage Docker builds

    Install production dependencies only

14) How to store the docker file in jfrog/dockerhub

    (Need to check)

15) How to create a docker image if no internet connectivity is there?

    Not Possible , As you need internet to pull image from DockerHub

16) Write a docker file and state various layers and use the depends_on concept

17) How to save a container as image and then as a zip file

    docker image save –o imagenew.tar image(to backup)

    docker image load –i imagenew.tar (to restore)

18) What are docker volumes

    Docker volumes are specific to external volumes attached by running command docker run –v volume:target <container_name>