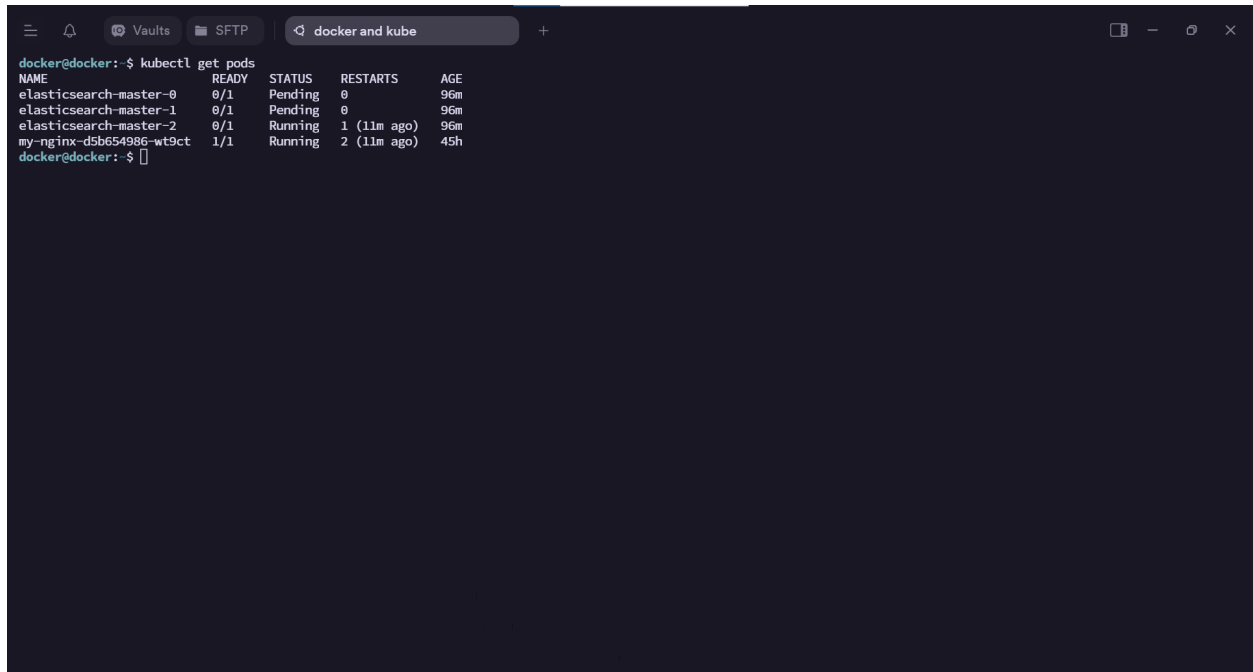


Helm and database Task

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows 'Vaults', 'SFTP', and 'docker and kube'. The prompt is 'docker@docker:~\$'. The command 'kubectl get pods' has been executed. The output is a table with columns: NAME, READY, STATUS, RESTARTS, and AGE. The rows are: elasticsearch-master-0 (0/1, Pending, 0, 96m), elasticsearch-master-1 (0/1, Pending, 0, 96m), elasticsearch-master-2 (0/1, Running, 1 (11m ago), 96m), and my-nginx-d5b654986-wt9ct (1/1, Running, 2 (11m ago), 45h).

```
docker@docker:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
elasticsearch-master-0 0/1     Pending   0           96m
elasticsearch-master-1 0/1     Pending   0           96m
elasticsearch-master-2 0/1     Running   1 (11m ago) 96m
my-nginx-d5b654986-wt9ct 1/1     Running   2 (11m ago) 45h
docker@docker:~$
```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  annotations:
    esMajorVersion: "8"
    meta.helm.sh/release-name: elasticsearch
    meta.helm.sh/release-namespace: default
  creationTimestamp: "2024-07-14T14:13:20Z"
  generation: 1
  labels:
    app: elasticsearch-master
    app.kubernetes.io/managed-by: Helm
    chart: elasticsearch
    heritage: Helm
    release: elasticsearch
```

```
name: elasticsearch-master
namespace: default
resourceVersion: "9665"
uid: fa0e60df-4678-4a44-a948-8ff3112dcbb7
spec:
  persistentVolumeClaimRetentionPolicy:
    whenDeleted: Retain
    whenScaled: Retain
  podManagementPolicy: Parallel
  replicas: 3
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: elasticsearch-master
  serviceName: elasticsearch-master-headless
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: elasticsearch-master
        chart: elasticsearch
        release: elasticsearch
        name: elasticsearch-master
    spec:
      affinity:
        podAntiAffinity:
          requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
            - labelSelector:
                matchExpressions:
                  - key: app
                    operator: In
                    values:
                      - elasticsearch-master
              topologyKey: kubernetes.io/hostname
      automountServiceAccountToken: true
      containers:
```

```

- env:
  - name: node.name
    valueFrom:
      fieldRef:
        apiVersion: v1
        fieldPath: metadata.name
  - name: cluster.initial_master_nodes
    value: elasticsearch-master-0,elasticsearch-master-1,elasticsearch-master-2,
  - name: node.roles
    value: master,data,data_content,data_hot,data_warm,data_cold,ingest,ml,remote_cluster_client,transform,
  - name: discovery.seed_hosts
    value: elasticsearch-master-headless
  - name: cluster.name
    value: elasticsearch
  - name: network.host
    value: 0.0.0.0
  - name: ELASTIC_PASSWORD
    valueFrom:
      secretKeyRef:
        key: password
        name: elasticsearch-master-credentials
  - name: xpack.security.enabled
    value: "true"
  - name: xpack.security.transport.ssl.enabled
    value: "true"
  - name: xpack.security.http.ssl.enabled
    value: "true"
  - name: xpack.security.transport.ssl.verification_mod
    value: certificate
  - name: xpack.security.transport.ssl.key
    value: /usr/share/elasticsearch/config/certs/tls.ke
  - name: xpack.security.transport.ssl.certificate

```

```

        value: /usr/share/elasticsearch/config/certs/tls.cr
t
    - name: xpack.security.transport.ssl.certificate_auth
orities
        value: /usr/share/elasticsearch/config/certs/ca.crt
    - name: xpack.security.http.ssl.key
        value: /usr/share/elasticsearch/config/certs/tls.ke
y
    - name: xpack.security.http.ssl.certificate
        value: /usr/share/elasticsearch/config/certs/tls.cr
t
    - name: xpack.security.http.ssl.certificate_authoriti
es
        value: /usr/share/elasticsearch/config/certs/ca.crt
image: docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:
8.5.1
imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
name: elasticsearch
ports:
  - containerPort: 9200
    name: http
    protocol: TCP
  - containerPort: 9300
    name: transport
    protocol: TCP
readinessProbe:
  exec:
    command:
      - bash
      - -c
      - |
        set -e

        # Exit if ELASTIC_PASSWORD is unset
        if [ -z "${ELASTIC_PASSWORD}" ]; then
          echo "ELASTIC_PASSWORD variable is missing, e

```

```

xiting"
        exit 1
    fi

    # If the node is starting up wait for the cluster to be ready (request params: "wait_for_status=green&timeout=1s" )

    # Once it has started only check that the node itself is responding
    START_FILE=/tmp/.es_start_file

    # Disable nss cache to avoid filling dentry cache when calling curl
    # This is required with Elasticsearch Docker using nss < 3.52
    export NSS_SDB_USE_CACHE=no

    http () {
        local path="${1}"
        local args="${2}"
        set -- -XGET -s

        if [ "$args" != "" ]; then
            set -- "$@" $args
        fi

        set -- "$@" -u "elastic:${ELASTIC_PASSWORD}"

        curl --output /dev/null -k "$@" "https://127.0.0.1:9200${path}"
    }

    if [ -f "${START_FILE}" ]; then
        echo 'Elasticsearch is already running, lets check the node is healthy'
        HTTP_CODE=$(http "/" "-w %{http_code}")
    fi

```

```

RC=$?
if [[ ${RC} -ne 0 ]]; then
    echo "curl --output /dev/null -k -XGET -s -
w '%{http_code}' \${BASIC_AUTH} https://127.0.0.1:9200/ faile
d with RC ${RC}"
    exit ${RC}
fi
# ready if HTTP code 200, 503 is tolerable if
ES version is 6.x
if [[ ${HTTP_CODE} == "200" ]]; then
    exit 0
elif [[ ${HTTP_CODE} == "503" && "8" == "6"
]]; then
    exit 0
else
    echo "curl --output /dev/null -k -XGET -s -
w '%{http_code}' \${BASIC_AUTH} https://127.0.0.1:9200/ faile
d with HTTP code ${HTTP_CODE}"
    exit 1
fi

else
    echo 'Waiting for elasticsearch cluster to be
come ready (request params: "wait_for_status=green&timeout=1
s" )'

    if http "/_cluster/health?wait_for_status=gre
en&timeout=1s" "--fail" ; then
        touch ${START_FILE}
        exit 0
    else
        echo 'Cluster is not yet ready (request par
ams: "wait_for_status=green&timeout=1s" )'
        exit 1
    fi
fi
failureThreshold: 3

```

```

    initialDelaySeconds: 10
    periodSeconds: 10
    successThreshold: 3
    timeoutSeconds: 5
resources:
  limits:
    cpu: "1"
    memory: 2Gi
  requests:
    cpu: "1"
    memory: 2Gi
securityContext:
  capabilities:
    drop:
      - ALL
  runAsNonRoot: true
  runAsUser: 1000
terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
terminationMessagePolicy: File
volumeMounts:
- mountPath: /usr/share/elasticsearch/data
  name: elasticsearch-master
- mountPath: /usr/share/elasticsearch/config/certs
  name: elasticsearch-certs
  readOnly: true
dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
enableServiceLinks: true
initContainers:
- command:
  - sysctl
  - -w
  - vm.max_map_count=262144
image: docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:
8.5.1
imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
name: configure-sysctl

```

```

    resources: {}
    securityContext:
      privileged: true
      runAsUser: 0
      terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
      terminationMessagePolicy: File
    restartPolicy: Always
    schedulerName: default-scheduler
    securityContext:
      fsGroup: 1000
      runAsUser: 1000
    terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 120
    volumes:
    - name: elasticsearch-certs
      secret:
        defaultMode: 420
        secretName: elasticsearch-master-certs
  updateStrategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
  volumeClaimTemplates:
  - apiVersion: v1
    kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      name: elasticsearch-master
    spec:
      accessModes:
      - ReadWriteOnce
      resources:
        requests:
          storage: 30Gi
      volumeMode: Filesystem
    status:
      phase: Pending
status:
  availableReplicas: 0

```



```
collisionCount: 0
currentReplicas: 3
currentRevision: elasticsearch-master-d469cccdf
observedGeneration: 1
replicas: 3
updateRevision: elasticsearch-master-d469cccdf
updatedReplicas: 3
```

1- Explain how Prometheus work.

Answer: Prometheus is widely used an open-source monitoring and alerting tool designed
It is known for its reliability and scalability. Its main job to scap data as metrics from to useres configured endpoints.
Prometheus used time series databses for storing data.
Some main components of prometheus Are :

- 1- Prometheus Server
- 2- Alertmanager
- 3- Exporters
- 4- Pushgateway
- 5- PromQL

Prometheus Server: Its the main server components store data and scraping endpoints.

Alertmanager: Its responsible for handle all alerts generate by Prometheus

Exporters: Its basically exposes metrics and applications.

Pushgateway: pushes metrics to Prometheus .

PromQL: Its a Query language responsible for retrieve and manipulate time-series data.

2- How do you create custom Prometheus alerts and alerting rules for Kubernetes monitoring? Provide an example alert rule and its configuration.

```

groups:
  - name: example yaml file for task
    rules:
      - alert: HighPodCPUUsage # its the name of alert
        expr: sum(rate(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total[1
m])) by (pod) > 0.5 # its a
        query of PromQl language to measure
        for: 5m
        labels:
          severity: warning
        annotations:
          summary: "High CPU usage detected for pod {{ $label
s.pod }}"
          description: "Pod {{ $labels.pod }} is using more t
han 50% CPU for the last 5 minutes."

```

3- What is the Prometheus query you can use in Granfana to properly show usage trend of an application metric that is a counter?

```

rate(metric_name[interval])
For example:
rate(http_requests_total[5m]) # we take the time interval of
5 mins here

# The rate() function is widely used for most use cases as it
gives you a per-second rate, which is for visualizing trends
over time period .

```