## **DevOps – Final Assessment**

# **Section 1: Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)**

- 1. What does WSL stand for in the context of Windows?
- a. Windows Software Locator
- b. Windows System Locator
- c. Windows Subsystem for Linux
- d. Windows Shell Language

## Answer: (c) Windows Subsystem for Linux

- 2. What is the primary goal of continuous integration (CI) in DevOps?
- a. Automating manual testing
- b. Frequent integration of code changes
- c. Managing cloud infrastructure
- d. Monitoring server performance

## **Answer: (b) Frequent integration of code changes**

- 3. In the Linux command line, what does the cd command do?
- a. Copy files and directories
- b. Change the working directory
- c. Create a new directory
- d. Calculate directory size

## **Answer: (b) Change the working directory**

- 4. Which of the following is not a Linux distribution?
- a. Ubuntu
- b. CentOS
- c. Docker
- d. Debian

## **Answer: (c) Docker**

- 5. What is Docker primarily used for in DevOps and containerization?
- a. Managing cloud infrastructure
- b. Running virtual machines
- c. Packaging and deploying applications in containers
- d. Managing network security

## Answer: (c) Packaging and deploying applications in containers

- 6. What is the primary purpose of Azure DevOps?
- a. Infrastructure management
- b. Software development and delivery
- c. Network security
- d. Virtualization

## Answer: (b) Software development and delivery

- 7. Which components are part of Azure DevOps?
- a. Azure App Service and Azure Functions
- b. Azure Monitor and Azure Security Center
- c. Azure Boards and Azure Pipelines
- d. Azure Virtual Machines and Azure SQL Database

## **Answer: (c) Azure Boards and Azure Pipelines**

- 8. How does Azure DevOps support version control in software development?
- a. It provides automated database backups.
- b. It tracks changes in source code and manages versions.
- c. It monitors server performance.
- d. It optimizes network configurations.

### Answer: (b) It tracks changes in source code and manages versions.

- 9. In Linux, what is the primary role of the root user?
- a. Managing user accounts
- b. Running GUI applications
- c. Administrative tasks with superuser privileges
- d. Monitoring network traffic

#### **Answer: (c) Administrative tasks with superuser privileges**

- 10. In Azure DevOps, which component is used to define, build, test, and deploy applications?
- a. Azure Boards
- b. Azure Repos
- c. Azure Pipelines

#### d. Azure Artifacts

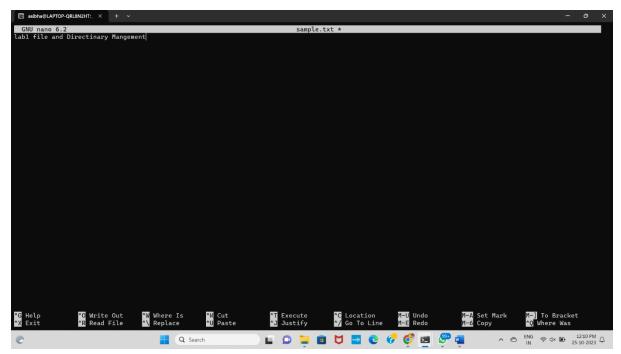
## **Answer: (c) Azure Pipelines**

## **Section 2: Labs**

## **Lab 1: File and Directory Management**

- Step 1: Create a directory called "lab1" in your home directory.
- Step 2: Inside "lab1," create a text file named "sample.txt" with some content.
- Step 3: Make a copy of "sample.txt" and name it "sample\_copy.txt."
- Step 4: Rename "sample\_copy.txt" to "new\_sample.txt."
- Step 5: List the files in the "lab1" directory to confirm their names

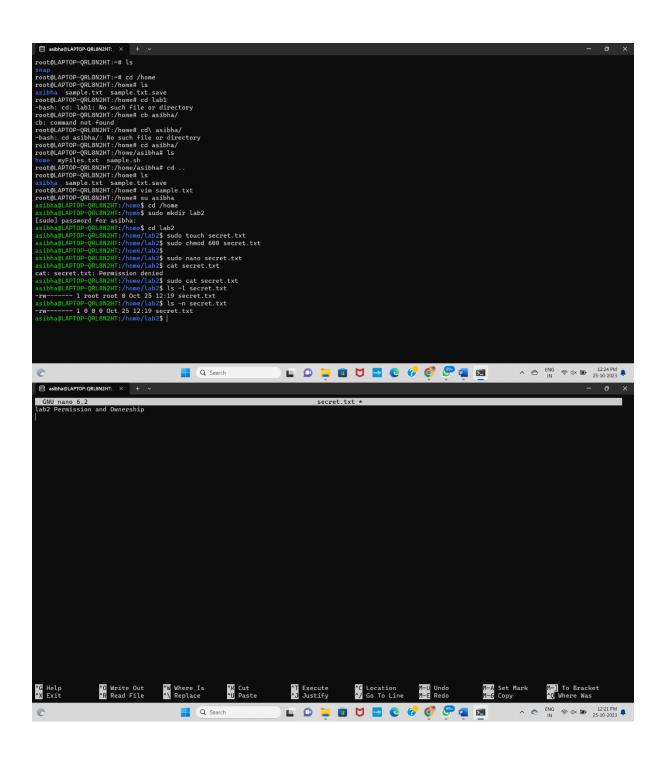
```
ASIDHA@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ pwd
/home
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ cd lab1
pash: cd: lab1: No such file or directory
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo touch sample.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo nano sample.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo cp sample.txt new_sample.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo mvnew_sample.txt sample_copy.txt
sudo: mvnew_sample.txt: command not found
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo mv new_sample.txt sample_copy.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ ls
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ ls
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ cat sample.txt
ab1 File and Directory Mangement
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ cat sample_copy.txt
ab1 File and Directory Mangement
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ cat sample_copy.txt
ab1 File and Directory Mangement
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ cat sample_copy.txt
ab1 File and Directory Mangement
```



```
/home
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ cd lab1
bash: cd: lab1: No such file or directory
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo touch sample.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo nano sample.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo cp sample.txt new_sample.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo mvnew_sample.txt sample_copy.txt
sudo: mvnew_sample.txt: command not found
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo mv new_sample.txt sample_copy.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ sudo mv new_sample.txt sample_copy.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ ls
asibha lab2 lab3 sample.txt sample.txt.save sample_copy.txt task3.txt yaml
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ cat sample.txt
Lab1 File and Directory Mangement
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$ cat sample_copy.txt
Lab1 File and Directory Mangement
asibha@LAPTOP-QRL8N2HT:/home$
```

## Lab 2: Permissions and Ownership

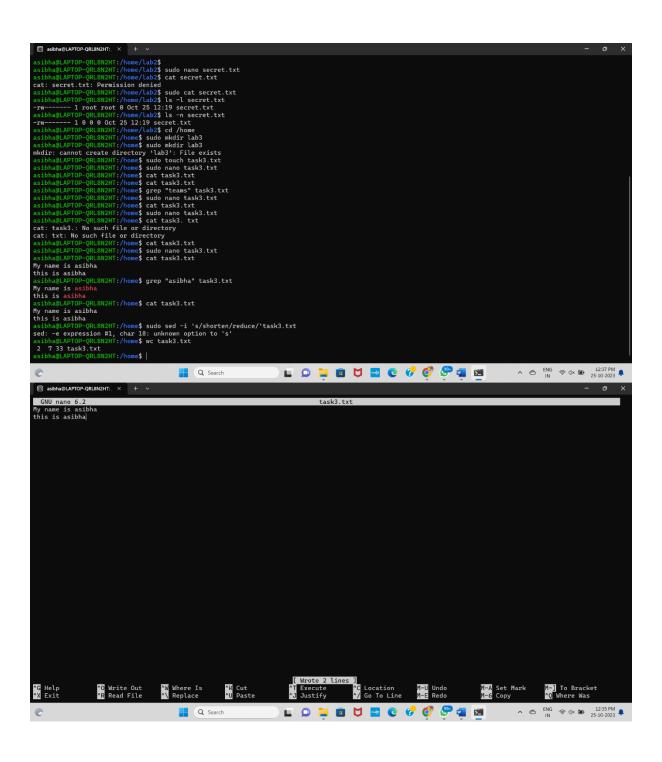
- Step 1: Create a new file named "secret.txt" in the "lab2" directory.
- Step 2: Set the file permissions to allow read and write access only to the owner.
- Step 3: Change the owner of "secret.txt" to another user.
- Step 4: Verify the new permissions and owner using the ls -l and ls -n commands.



```
E webwedAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; =# Ls
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; -# Ls
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# Ls
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# Ls
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# cd vasibha/
co: command not found
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# cd vasibha/
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# cd saibha/
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# cd raibha /
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# cd raibha /
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# cd raibha /
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# su saibha 
raibha sample.txt sample.stx sample.txt
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# su saibha
raibha sample.txt sample.txt sample.txt
rooteLAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# su saibha
raibha sample.txt nome* cd //nome
raibha@LAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome# cd //nome
raibha@LAPTOP-QRLBNAHT; //nome/lab25
raibha@LAPTOP-QRL
```

## **Lab 3: Text Processing with Command Line Tools**

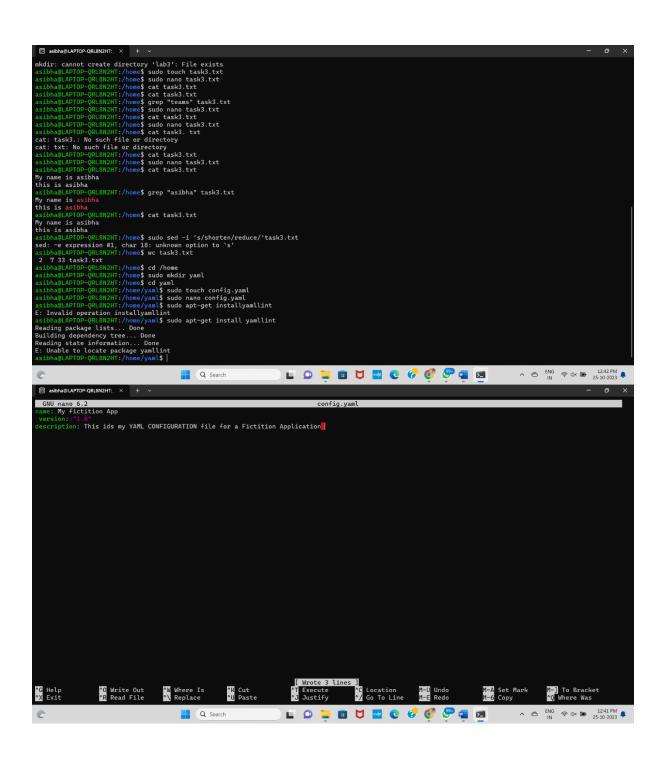
- Step 1: Create a text file with some random text in the "lab3" directory.
- Step 2: Use the 'grep' command to search for a specific word or pattern in the file.
- Step 3: Use the 'sed' command to replace a word or phrase with another in the file.
- Step 4: Use the 'wc' command to count the number of lines, words, and characters in the file.



```
**SabhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_lab2$ sudo nano secret.txt  
**saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_lab2$ sudo nano secret.txt  
**saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_lab2$ cat secret.txt  
**saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_said enderi lab3  
**saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_said enderi lab3  
**saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_said enderi lab3  
**saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_said enderi lab3  
**saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_said enderi lab3  
**saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_saibhaBAPTOP-QREARIT:/homes_saibhaBAPTOP-
```

## Lab 4: Creating a Simple YAML File

- Step 1: Create a YAML file named "config.yaml."
- Step 2: Define key-value pairs in YAML for a fictitious application, including name, version, and description.
- Step 3: Save the file.
- Step 4: Validate that the YAML file is correctly formatted.



## Lab 5: Working with Lists in YAML

Task:

- Step 1: Create a YAML file named "fruits.yaml."
- Step 2: Define a list of your favorite fruits using YAML syntax.
- Step 3: Add items to the list.

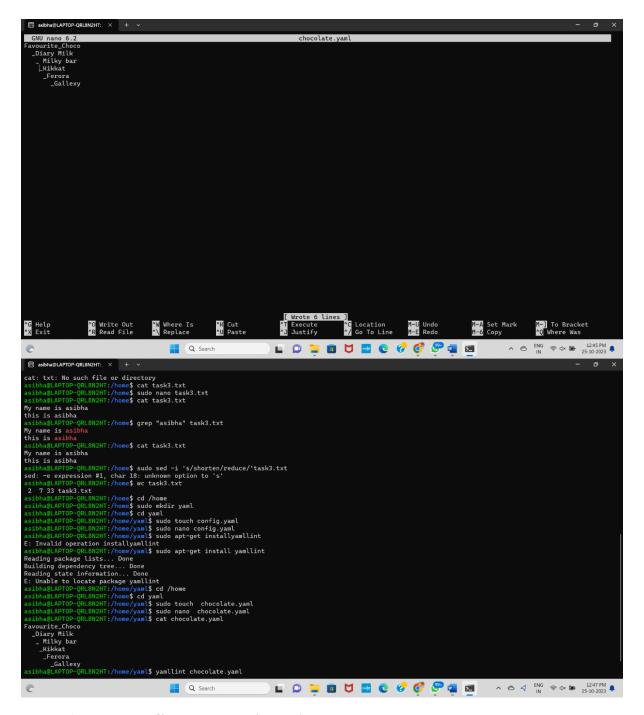
Step 4: Save and validate the YAML file.

```
Cat: txt: No such file or directory
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ aud nand task3.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ aud nand task3.txt
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ aud nand task3.txt
htis is asibha
this is asibha
laptoPoP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ cat task3.txt
Hy name is asibha
this is asibha
sibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ aud sadd.txt
Hy name is asibha
this is asibha
sibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ aud sed -i 's/shorten/reduce/'task3.txt
sed: -e expression #1, chan #18: unknown option to 's'
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ aud sed -i 's/shorten/reduce/'task3.txt
sed: -e expression #1, chan #18: unknown option to 's'
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ aud sedify yanl
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ cot vani
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ cot vani
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$ cot vani
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home$/yanl$ sudd bruch config yanl
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home/yanl$ sudd apt-get installyamlint
E: frvalid operation installyamliint
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home/yanl$ sudd apt-get installyamlint
E: frvalid operation installyamliint
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home/yanl$ sudd apt-get installyamlint
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home/yanl$ sudd proper installyamlint
asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home/yanl$ sudd touch chocolate.yaml

Asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home/yanl$ yamlint chocolate.yaml

Asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home/yaml$ yamlint chocolate.yaml

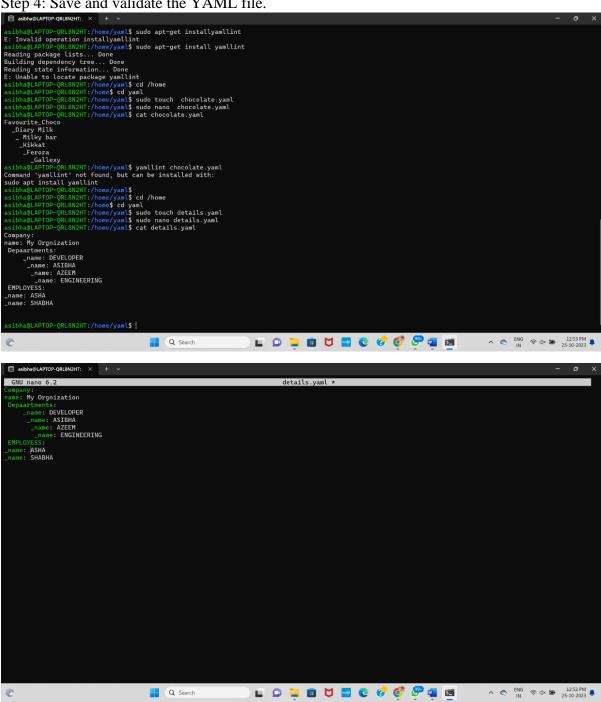
Asibha@LAPTOP-QR.BAPIT:/home/yaml$ yamlint chocolate.yaml
```



Lab 6: Nested Structures in YAML

- Step 1: Create a YAML file named "data.yaml."
- Step 2: Define a nested structure representing a fictitious organization with departments and employees using YAML syntax.
- Step 3: Use YAML syntax to add, update, or remove data within the nested structure.

Step 4: Save and validate the YAML file.



```
**Subble APTOP-ORLENDIT: /home/yaml$ sudo apt-get installyamllint

E: invalid operation installyamllint

asibhag APTOP-ORLENDIT: /home/yaml$ sudo apt-get installyamllint

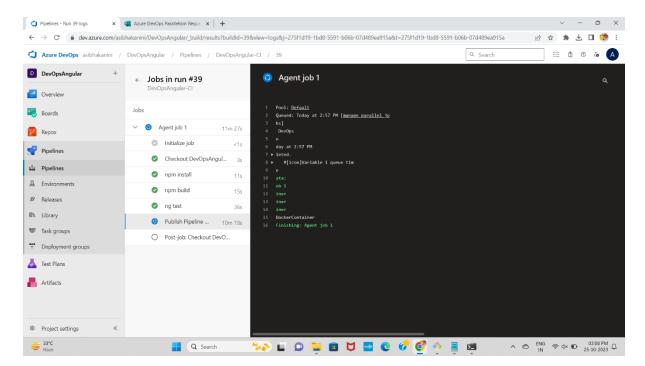
Reading package lists... Don

Building dependency tree... Do
```

## Lab 7: Create Classic Azure CI Pipeline for Angular Application

Objective: Set up a classic Azure CI pipeline to build a simple Angular application with unit testing using Jasmine and Karma.

- 1. Create an Azure DevOps project.
- 2. Set up a classic CI pipeline to build an Angular application.
- 3. Configure the pipeline to use Jasmine and Karma for unit testing.
- 4. Run the pipeline and validate the test results.



Lab 8: Create YAML Azure CI Pipeline for React Application

Objective: Create a YAML-based Azure CI pipeline to build a simple React application with unit testing using Enzyme and Jest.

- 1. Create an Azure DevOps project.
- 2. Create a YAML-based CI pipeline to build a React application.
- 3. Configure the pipeline to use Enzyme and Jest for unit testing.

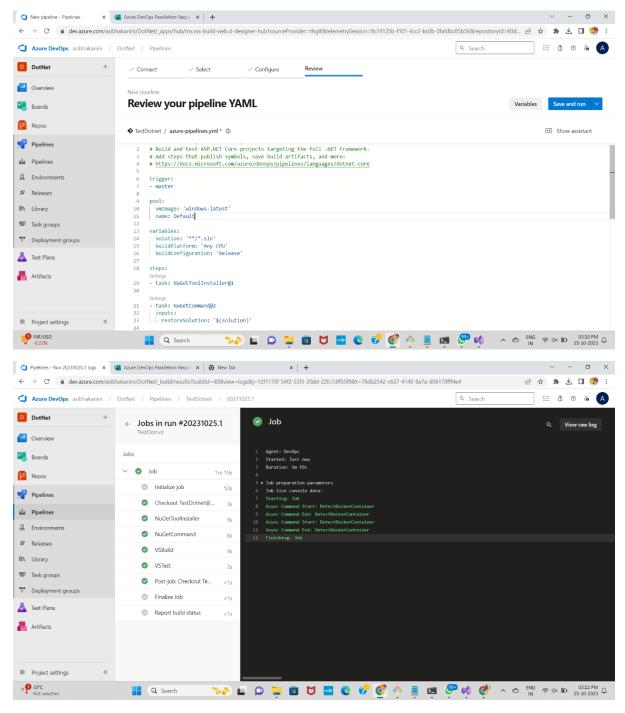
4. Trigger the pipeline and verify the test results. 🗧 🗦 C 🕯 devazure.com/asibhakanini/ReactTesting/\_apps/hub/ms.vss-build-web.ci-designer-hub?triggers=ContinuousIntegration%2CPullRequest&connectionId=6c580bcb-8007-4c5f-9300-c678... 🗈 🛨 🖢 🕽 😵 : Azure DevOps asibhakanini / ReactTesting / Pipelines + \( \Delta \) You selected a public repository, but this is not a public project. Go to project settings to change the visibility of the project. Learn more Overview ✓ Select ✓ Configure Boards New pipeline Review your pipeline YAML Repos Pipelines # Node.js with React
# Build a Node.js project that uses React.
# Build a Node.js project that uses React.
# https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/devops/pipelines/languages/javascript steps: Test Plans - task: NodeTool@0 · inputs:
· · · versionSpec: '10.x'
· · displayName: 'Install Node.js' Artifacts --script: |
----npm-install
----npm-run-build
--displayName: 'npm-install and-build' 🍫 🖫 🔘 📜 🔞 💆 🚾 🥲 🚱 🏥 💌 👺 🗱 💇 ∧ 🛆 🙌 ⊛ qx 🗗 0328 PM 25-10-2023 Q. v - o x ☐ Pipelines - Run 20231025.2 logs × ■ Azure DevOps Parallelism Reque × + 🗧 👉 C 👔 dev.azure.com/asibhakanini/ReactTesting/\_build/results/build/d=428view=logs8g=12f1170f-54f2-53f3-20dd-22fc7dff55f98ct=12f1170f-54f2-53f3-20dd-22fc7dff55f9 ≅ ∆ ⊙ & A Azure DevOps asibhakanini / ReactTesting / Pipelines / asibha-kanini.ReactTesting / 20231025.2 R ReactTesting ← Jobs in run #20231025.2 Q View raw log Overview Pool: <u>Default</u> Queued: Just now <u>[manage\_parallel\_jobs]</u> Agent: DevOps Started: Just now Duration: Im 6s Jobs Boards Repos Initialize job Pipelines Checkout asibha-kanini... 6s Install Node.js npm install and build II Library PublishPipelineArtifact Task groups Post-job: Checkout asi... <1s Finalize Job Test Plans Artifacts Project settings 🎭 🖬 🔘 📜 🔞 💆 🚾 🥲 🚱 🎒 🕍 🏥 🖂 🚱 🍇 💆 💆 💆 ^ 🛎 🕬 💆 💆 💆 💆 💆 💆 💆 84 💆 0340 PM 🗘

# Lab 9: Create CI Pipeline for .NET Core Application with MS Unit Test

Objective: Create a CI pipeline, either classic or YAML, to build a .NET Core application and run MS Unit tests.

- 1. Set up a new Azure DevOps project.
- 2. Create a CI/CD pipeline for a .NET Core application.

- 3. Configure the pipeline to use MS Unit tests.
- 4. Trigger the pipeline and validate the test results.



Lab 10: Creating a Docker Image for a .NET Core Web API and Running it in Rancher

#### Desktop

Objective: In this lab, you will create a Docker image for a sample .NET Core Web API application and then run the Web API container in Rancher Desktop.

## Prerequisites:

- ☐ Rancher Desktop installed and running.
- $\hfill \square$  .NET Core SDK installed on your machine.

#### Tasks

- Step 1: Create a .NET Core Web API Project
- Step 2: Build the .NET Core Web API Project
- Step 3: Dockerize the .NET Core Web API
- Step 4: Build the Docker Image
- Step 5: Run the Docker Container in Rancher Desktop

Step 6: Test the .NET Core Web API via swagger

