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 |
| Tasks: |

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

```
/home/rahulshetty/.hushlogin file.
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:~$ cd /home
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home$ pwd
ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home$ sudo mkdir lab1
[sudo] password for rahulshetty:
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home$ cd lab1
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ sudo touch sample.txt
ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ sudo nano sample.txt
ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ sudo cp sample.txt new_sample.txt
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ sudo mv new_sample.txt sample_copy.txt
ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ ls
sample.txt sample_copy.txt
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ cat sample.txt
ny name is Rahul Shetty from Mangalore
ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ cat sample_copy.txt
my name is Rahul Shetty from Mangalore
```

Lab 2: Permissions and Ownership

Objective: Understand and manage file permissions and ownership.

Tasks:

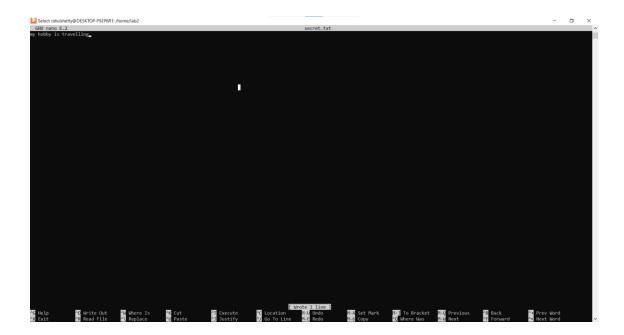
- 1. Create a new file named "secret.txt" in the "lab2" directory.
- 2. Set the file permissions to allow read and write access only to the

owner.

- 3. Change the owner of "secret.txt" to another user.
- 4. Verify the new permissions and owner using the ls -l and ls -n commands.

```
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ sudo add user chethan
sudo: add: command not found
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ sudo adduser chethan
Adding user `chethan' ...
Adding new group `chethan' (1001) ...
Adding new user `chethan' (1001) with group `chethan' ...
Creating home directory `/home/chethan' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for chethan
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
       Full Name []: chethan
       Room Number []: 1
        Work Phone []: 7892738960
        Home Phone []: 8971235873
       Other []: 6
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ sudo mkdir lab2
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ cd...
cd..: command not found
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab1$ cd ...
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home$ sudo mkdir lab2
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home$ cd lab2
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ sudo touch secret.txt
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ sudo chmod 600 secret.txt
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ nano secret.txt
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ sudo nano secret.txt
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ sudo nano secret.txt
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ cat secret.txt
cat: secret.txt: Permission denied
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ sudo cat secret.txt
my hobby is travelling
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ sudo chown chethan secret.txt
ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ ls-l secret.txt
ls-1: command not found
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ ls -l secret.txt
-rw----- 1 chethan root 23 Oct 23 14:21 secret.txt
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ ls -n secret.txt
-rw----- 1 1001 0 23 Oct 23 14:21 secret.txt
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/lab2$ Z
```





Lab 3: Text Processing with Command Line Tools

Objective: Practice text processing using command-line tools.

Tasks:

1. Create a text file with some random text in the "lab3" directory.

2. Use the grep command to search for a specific word or pattern in the

file.

3. Use the sed command to replace a word or phrase with another in the

file.

4. Use the wc command to count the number of lines, words, and

characters in the file.

```
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6RI:/home$ sudo mkdir lab3
[sudo] password for rahulshetty:
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6RI:/home$ sudo mkdir lab3
[sudo] password for rahulshetty:
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6RI:/home$ cd lab3
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6RI:/home/lab3$ sudo touch task3.txt
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6RI:/home/lab3$ sudo anno task3.txt
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6RI:/home/lab3$ cat task3.txt
India is a country with many states rivers mountains beaches.India has diverse geography and various languages.
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6RI:/home/lab3$ grep "India" task3.txt
India is a country with many states rivers mountains beaches.India has diverse geography and various languages.
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6RI:/home/lab3$ wc task3.txt
India is a country with many states rivers mountains beaches.India has diverse geography and various languages.
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6RI:/home/lab3$ wc task3.txt
India task3.txt
```

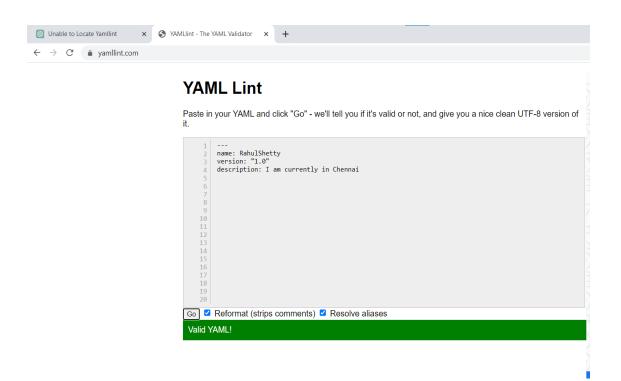
Lab 4: Creating a Simple YAML File

Objective: Create a basic YAML configuration file.

Task:

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

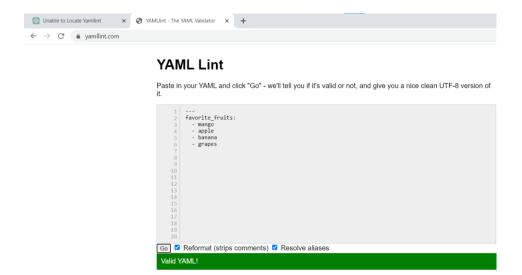
```
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1: /home/yaml
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:~$ cd home
-bash: cd: home: No such file or directory
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:~$ cd /home
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home$ sudo mkdir yaml
[sudo] password for rahulshetty:
mkdir: cannot create directory 'yaml': File exists
 cahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home$ cd_yaml
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ sudo touch cofig.yaml
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ sudo nano cofig.yaml
 rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ sudo apt-get install yamllint
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
yamllint is already the newest version (1.26.3-1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 105 not upgraded.
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ cat cofig.yaml
name: "RahulShetty"
version: "1.0"
description: "I am currently in Chennai"
 rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ yamllint cofig.yaml
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ _
```



Objective: Practice working with lists (arrays) in YAML.

Task:

- 1. Create a YAML file named "fruits.yaml"
- 2. Define a list of your favorite fruits using YAML syntax.
- 3. Add items from the list.
- 4. Save and validate the YAML file.



Lab 6: Nested Structures in YAML

Objective: Explore nested structures within YAML.

Task:

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

```
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1: /home/yaml
  ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:~$ sudo nano data.yaml
 [sudo] password for rahulshetty:
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:~$ cd home
 bash: cd: home: No such file or directory
 eahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:~$ cd /home
eahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home$ cd yaml
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ sudo nano data.yaml
ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ yamlint data.yaml
 Command 'yamlint' not found, did you mean:
  command 'yamllint' from deb yamllint (1.26.3-1)
 ry: sudo apt install <deb name>
 rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ yamllint data.yaml
rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ cat data.yaml
 rganization:
  name: "Indian Cricket Team"
  departments:
     - name: "batting"
       employees:
    - name: "virat kohli"
            position: "onedowm"
          - name: "rohit sharma"
position: "opener"
     - name: "bowling"
       employees:
- name: "jadeja"
            position: "spinner"
 ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ yamllint data.yaml ahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1:/home/yaml$ _
```

Adding Data

Updating Data

```
GNU nano 6.2
---
organization:
name: "Indian Cricket Team"
departments:
- name: "batting"
employees:
- name: "virat kohli"
position: "onedowm"
- name: "rohit sharma"
position: "opener"
- name: "bowling"
employees:
- name: "jadeja"
position: "spinner"
- name: "shami"
position: "fastbowler"
```

Removing Data

```
🎑 rahulshetty@DESKTOP-P5EP6R1: /home/yaml
```

```
organization:
name: "Indian Cricket Team"
departments:
- name: "batting"
employees:
- name: "virat kohli"
position: "onedowm"
- name: "rohit sharma"
position: "opener"
- name: "bowling"
employees:
- name: "jadeja"
position: "spinner"

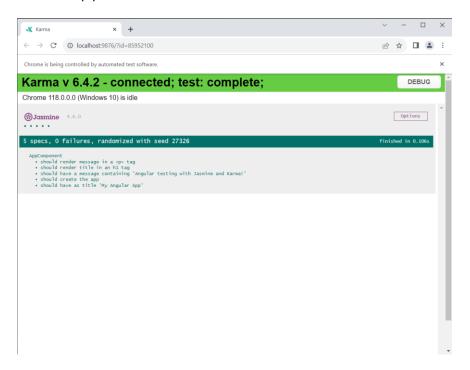
—
```

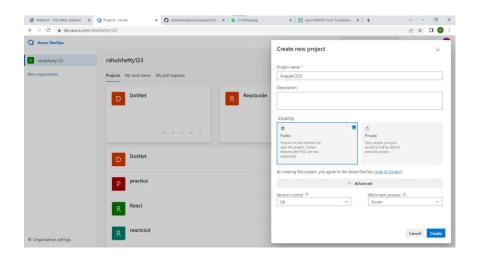
Lab 7: Create Classic Azure CI Pipeline for Angular Application

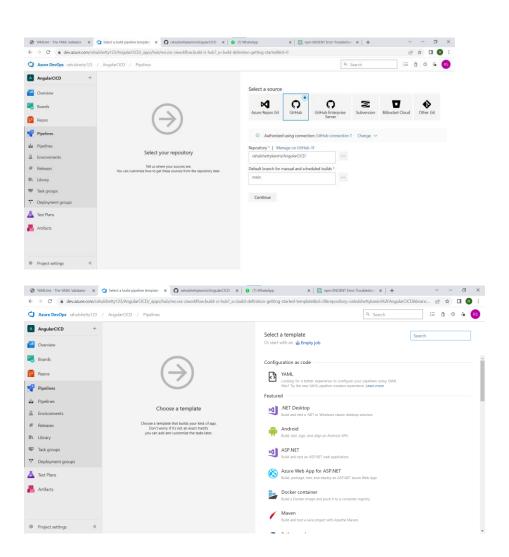
Objective: Set up a classic Azure CI pipeline to build a simple Angular application with unit testing using Jasmine and Karma.

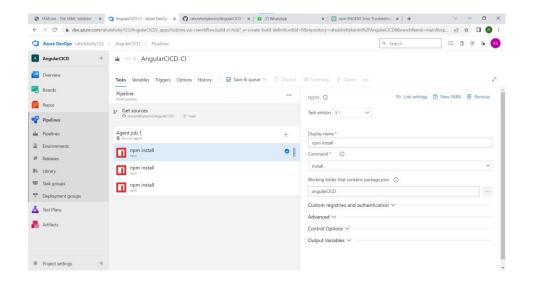
Tasks:

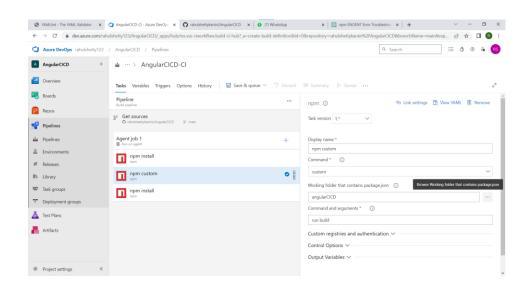
- 1. Create an Azure DevOps project.
- 2. Set up a classic CI pipeline to build an Angular application.
- 3. Configure the pipeline to use Jasmine and Karma for unit testing.
- 4. Run the pipeline and validate the test results.

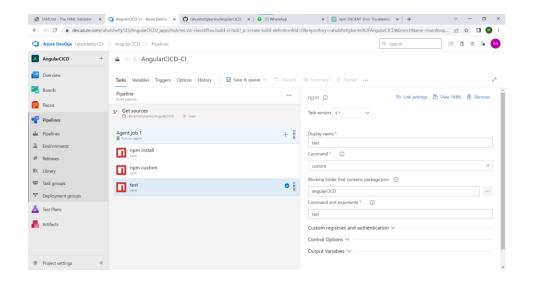


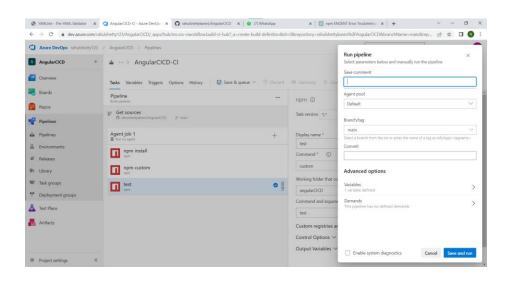


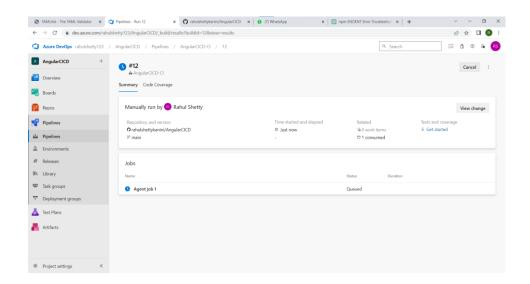


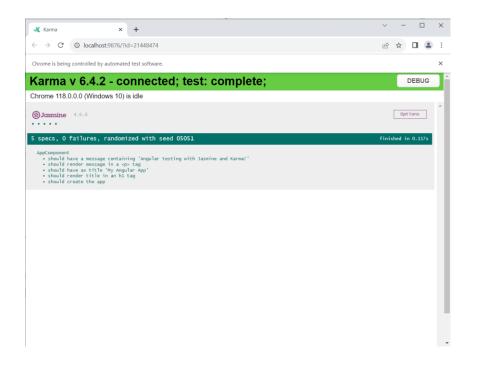


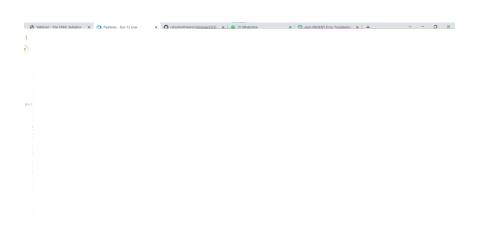










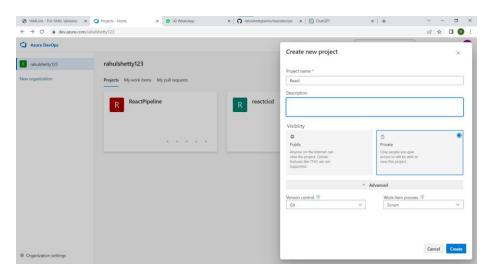


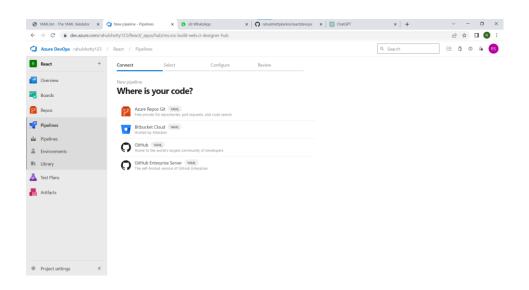
Lab 8: Create YAML Azure CI Pipeline for React Application

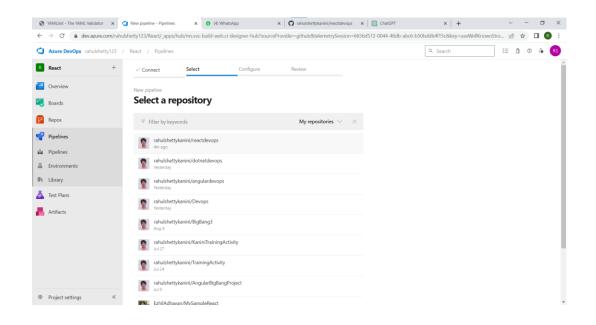
Objective: Create a YAML-based Azure CI pipeline to build a simple React application with unit testing using Enzyme and Jest.

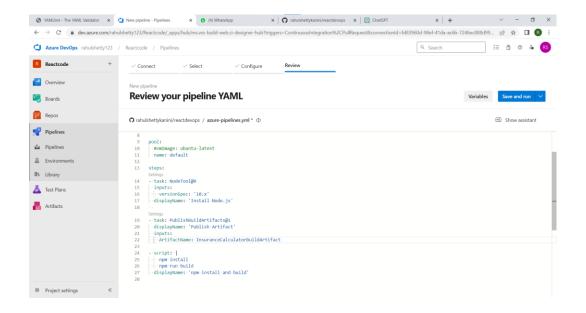
Tasks:

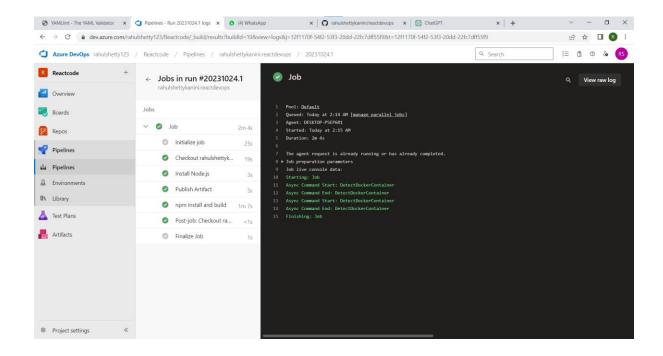
- 1. Create an Azure DevOps project.
- 2. Create a YAML-based CI pipeline to build a React application.
- 3. Configure the pipeline to use Enzyme and Jest for unit testing.
- 4. Trigger the pipeline and verify the test results.









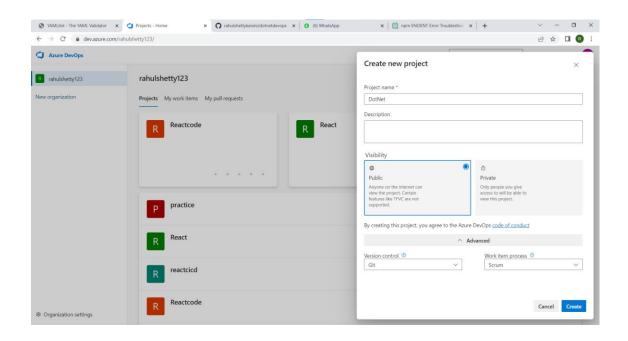


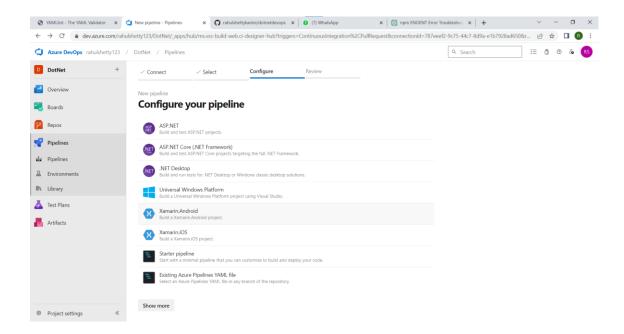
Lab 9: Create CI Pipeline for .NET Core Application with MS Unit Test

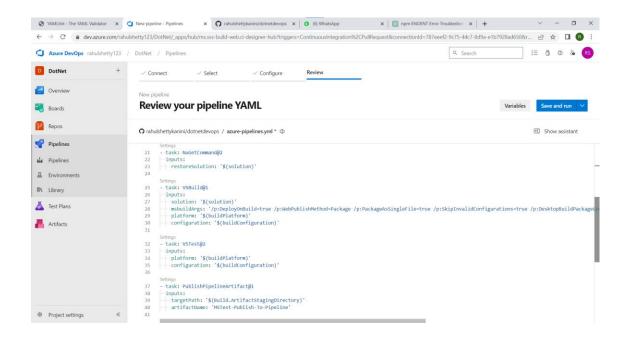
Objective: Create a CI pipeline, either classic or YAML, to build a .NET Core application and run MS Unit tests.

Tasks:

- 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:

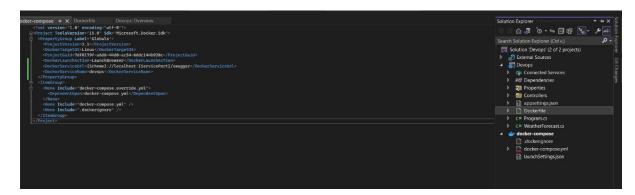
Rancher Desktop installed and running.

.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.



| Logs | Inspect | Bind | mounts | Exec | Files | Stats |
|--------------------------|----------|-------|------------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 2023-10-23 2023-10-23 | | info: | Microsoft. | | | |
| 2023-10-23 2023-10-23 | | info: | Microsoft. | .Hosting. | Lifetime | |
| 2023-10-23 2023-10-23 | 19:57:22 | info: | | .Hosting. | Lifetime | [0] |
| 2023-10-23 | 19:57:22 | info: | Microsoft. | .Hosting. | Lifetime | |
| 2023-10-23 | 19:57:22 | | Content ro | oot path: | /app/ | |
| | | | | | | |

