**Kubernetes Assignment 3**

1. How do you monitor the Kubernetes cluster?

Ans: Kubernetes cluster is by using a combination of Heapster to collect metrics, InfluxDB to store it in a time series database, and Grafana

1. How do we get POD's central logs?

Ans: Kubernetes will reschedule your pods between different physical servers or cloud instances. Pod logs can be lost or, if a pod crashes, the logs may also get deleted from disk. Without a centralized logging solution, it is practically impossible to find a particular log file located somewhere on one of the hundreds or thousands of worker nodes

1. What are the components of a Kubernetes node?

Ans: the kubelet, a container runtime, and the kube-proxy.

1. How does Kubernetes make containerized deployment more manageable?

Ans: It groups containers that make up an application into logical units for easy management and discovery.

1. What is the difference between Kubernetes and Docker Swarm?

Ans: Kubernetes focuses on open-source and modular orchestration, offering an efficient container orchestration solution for applications with complex configuration. Docker Swarm emphasizes ease of use, making it most suitable for simple applications.

1. What exactly does Kubernetes controller manager imply?

Ans: The Kubernetes controller manager is a daemon that embeds the core control loops shipped with Kubernetes