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Q.What is the role of clusters in Kubernetes?  
Ans: Kubernetes allows the required state management by cluster services of a specified configuration. These cluster services run the configurations in the infrastructure. The following are the steps that are involved in this process as follows:

\*The deployment file contains all the configuration that is fed into the cluster  
\*These deployments are fed into the API server  
\*The cluster services will schedule the pods in the environment  
\*It also ensures the right number of pods were running

Q.What is the Kubernetes architecture?  
Ans: The Kubernetes architecture provides a flexible, coupled mechanism for the service. It consists of one master node and multiple containers. The master node is responsible for managing the clusters, API, and scheduling the pods. Each node runs on the container runtime such as Docker, rkt along with the node that communicates with the master.

Q.What is the based selector that is used in the replication controller?  
Ans: The Replication controller uses the Equity-Based selector that allows filtering by labels key and values. It only looks for the pods which have the same values as that of the label.

Q.What are the main components of Kubernetes architecture?  
Ans: The two main components of the Kubernetes architecture are as follows:

\*Master node  
\*Worker node

Q.What are the uses of Google Kubernetes Engine?  
Ans: The uses of Google Kubernetes Engine are as follows:

It creates the Docker container cluster  
It resizes the application controllers  
It creates the containers pods, load balancer, services, replication controller  
It updates and upgrades the container cluster  
It helps to debug the container cluster

Q.Explain Prometheus in Kubernetes?  
Ans: Prometheus is an open-source toolkit that is used for metric based monitoring and alerting the application. It provides a data model and a query language and can provide details and actions of metrics. It supports the instrumental application language for many languages. The Prometheus operator provides easy monitoring for deployments and k8s services, besides Alertmanager and Grafana.

Q.Explain the two different types of load balancers?  
Ans: The two different load balancers are one is an internal load balancer that balances the load and allocates the pods automatically with the required configuration. And the other is the External load balancer that directs the traffic from external loads to the backend pods.

Q.What is ETCD in Kubernetes?  
Ans: ETCD is the distributed key-value store. It stores and replicates the configuring data of the Kubernetes cluster.

What are the uses of Daemon sets?  
Ans: The uses of Daemon sets are as follows:

It runs cluster storage such as ceph, glusterd on each node.

It runs the logs collection of daemons on every node such as fluentd or filebeat.

It runs a node monitoring on every node.

Q.What are the different types of services in Kubernetes?  
Ans: The different types of services that support Kubernetes are as follows:

Cluster IP: It exposes the services on cluster internal IP and makes the services reachable within the cluster only.  
Node port: It exposes the services on each node’s IP at the static port.  
Load balancer: It provides services externally using a cloud provider’s load balancer. It creates the service to route the external load balancer automatically.  
External name: It navigates the service to the contents of the external field by returning the CNAME record by its value.

Q.What are the major operations of Kubelet as a node service component in Kubernetes?  
Ans: The major operations that the Kubelet do as follows:

The Kubelet is a node that communicates with master components to work on all the parts of the Kubernetes cluster.  
It merges the available CPU, memory, and disk of a node into a large Kubernetes cluster.  
It provides access to the controller to check and report the status of the cluster.  
It is responsible for the collection of metric pods

Q.Why do we need Container orchestration in Kubernetes?  
Ans: Container orchestration is used to communicate with several micro-services that are placed inside a single container of an application to perform various tasks.

The use of container orchestration is as follows:

It controls and automates various tasks such as deployment, scaling, etc.,  
Reduces the complexity running time  
Scaling becomes easy  
It is used to deploy and manage complex containerized applications  
Reduces manual setting up services