1. **I.Q. What is ideal pod size/count?**

**It depends upon the number of concurrent users and number of requests or connections your pod can handle.**

1. **Services are important in Kubernetes. Services can do:**

**-Load balancing (forwarding request to multiple pods to balance the load)**

**-service discovery (track the pods basis on label & selector instead of ip)**

**-expose to world**

1. **You can create 3 types of service by mentioning it in deployment file.**

**-Cluster ip:**

**Inside access. Who has access of k8s server.**

**-Node port:**

**Inside organization get access. People who have access of worker nodes or vpc/ec2 instance in case of AWS.**

**-Load balancer:**

**This service will expose your app to external world. So that, External world can access it.**

**Suppose you have deployed this all on EKS k8s cluster then you will get a ELB (elastic load balancer) ip. ELB is public ip basically.**

**This LB service will work on standard k8s and not on local k8s which we do use for practice.**

1. **I.Q. What is a namespace in K8s?**

**It is a logical isolation of resources, network policies, rbac and everything. e.g. there are two projects using same k8s cluster. One project can use ns1 and other project can use ns2 without any overlap and authentication problem.**

1. **I.Q. Elaborate the role of kube proxy?**

**Kube-proxy works by maintaining a set of network rules on each node in the cluster, which are updated dynamically as services are added or removed. When a client sends a request to a service, the request is intercepted by kube-proxy on the node where it was received. Kube-proxy then looks up the destination end point for the service and routes the request accordingly.**

**Kube-proxy is an essential component of a k8s cluster, as it ensures the services can communicate with each other.**