***AWS Common Interview Questions.***

Q1) what is Identity and Access Management?

**Answer:** It provides enhanced security and identity management for your AWS account

Q2) what is CloudWatch?

**Answer:** To monitor AWS resources, It allows administrators to view and collect key Also, one can set a notification alarm in case of trouble.

Q3) Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)?

**Answer:** It provides on-demand computing resources for hosting applications. It is very useful in case of unpredictable workloads.

Q4) Explain what is S3 ?

**Answer:** S3 holds for Simple Storage Service. You can utilize S3 interface to save and recover the unspecified volume of data, at any time and from everywhere on the web. For S3, the payment type is “pay as you go”.

Q5) what does an AMI include?

**Answer:** An AMI comprises the following elements

* A template to the source quantity concerning the instance
* Launch authorities determine which AWS accounts can avail the AMI to drive instances
* A base design mapping that defines the amounts to join to the instance while it is originated.

Q6) How many buckets can you create in AWS by default ?

**Answer:** In each of your AWS accounts, by default, You can produce up to 100 buckets.

Q7)\_ In VPC with private and public subnets, database servers should ideally be launched into which subnet ?

**Answer:** Among private and public subnets in VPC, database servers should ideally originate toward separate subnets.

Q8) While connecting to your instance what are the possible connection issues one might face ?

**Answer:** The feasible connection failures one might battle while correlating instances are

* Consolidation timed out
* User key not acknowledged by the server
* Host key not detected, license denied
* Unguarded private key file
* Server rejected our key or No sustained authentication program available
* Error handling Mind Term on Safari Browser
* Error utilizing Mac OS X RDP Client

Q9) What is S3 ? What is it used for ? Should encryption be used ?

**Answer:** S3 implies for Simple Storage Service. You can believe it similar ftp warehouse, wherever you can transfer records to and from beyond, merely not uprise it similar to a filesystem. AWS automatically places your snaps there, at the same time AMIs there. sensitive data is treated with Encryption, as S3 is an exclusive technology promoted by Amazon themselves, and as still unproven vis-a-vis a protection viewpoint.

Q10) What is an AMI ? How do I build one ?

**Answer:** AMI holds for Amazon Machine Image. It is efficiently a snap of the source filesystem. Products appliance servers have a bio that shows the master drive report of the initial slice on a disk. A disk form though can lie anyplace physically on a disc, so Linux can boot from an absolute position on the EBS warehouse interface.

Create a unique AMI at beginning rotating up and instance from a granted AMI. Later uniting combinations and components as needed. Comprise wary of setting delicate data over an AMI ([learn salesforce online](https://svrtechnologies.com/salesforce/learn-salesforce-online)). For instance, your way credentials should be joined to an instance later spinup. Among a database, mount an external volume that carries your MySQL data next spinup actually enough.

Q11) What is auto-scaling ? How does it work ?

**Answer:** AWS enables you to configure and automatically store and twist up fresh instances outwardly the necessary for your invasion because of the characteristic feature of Autoscaling. You do this with establishing thresholds and metrics to observe. When these thresholds are intersected a fresh instance of your choice will be turned up, configured, and flowed toward the load balancer provisions. Voila, you’ve mounted horizontally without unspecified operator interruption!

Q12) What is AWS Certificate Manager ?

**Answer:**AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) manages the complexity of extending, provisioning, and regulating certificates granted over ACM (ACM Certificates) to your AWS-based websites and forms. You work ACM to petition and maintain the certificate and later practice other AWS services to provision the ACM Certificate for your website or purpose. As designated in the subsequent instance, ACM Certificates are currently ready for performance with only Elastic Load Balancing and Amazon CloudFront. You cannot handle ACM Certificates outside of AWS.

Q13) What is Redshift ?

**Answer:** The executes it easy and cost-effective to efficiently investigate all your data employing your current marketing intelligence devices which is a completely controlled, high-speed, it is petabyte-scale data repository service known as Redshift.

Q14) what is DynamoDB in AWS ?

**Answer:** Amazon DynamoDB is a completely controlled NoSQL database aid that renders quick and anticipated execution with seamless scalability. You can perform Amazon DynamoDB to formulate a database table that can save and reclaim any quantity of data, and help any level of application transactions. Amazon DynamoDB automatically increases the data and transactions for the table above an adequate number of servers to supervise the inquiry function designated by the customer and the volume of data saved, while keeping constant and quick execution.

Q15) Explain what is ElastiCache ?

**Answer:** A web service that executes it comfortable to set up, maintain, and scale classified in-memory cache settings in the cloud is known as ElastiCache.

Q16) What is the AWS Key Management Service ?

**Answer:** A managed service that makes it easy for you to create and control the encryption keys used to encrypt your data is known as the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).

Q17) What is Amazon EMR ?

**Answer:** Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR) is a survived cluster stage that interprets working big data structures, before-mentioned as Apache Spark and Apache Hadoop, on AWS to treat and investigate enormous volumes of data. By adopting these structures and relevant open-source designs, such as Apache Pig and Apache Hive, you can prepare data for analytics goals and marketing intellect workloads. Additionally, you can use Amazon EMR to convert and migrate vast masses of information into and of other AWS data repositories and databases, such as Amazon DynamoDB and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

Q18) What is Amazon Kinesis Firehose?

**Answer:** A fully managed service for delivering real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and Amazon Redshift is known as Amazon Kinesis Firehose.

Q19) Explain what is Regions and Endpoints in AWS?

**Answer:** An endpoint is a URL that is the entry point for a web service. To decrease data latency in your forms, most Amazon Web Services results enable you to choose a sectional endpoint to make your applications.

Some services, before-mentioned as Amazon EC2, let you define an endpoint that does not cover a particular area. IAM, do not sustain regions; their endpoints, consequently, do not incorporate a region proposed by Amazon Web Services Tutorials Some services. [Amazon Web Services Tutorials](https://svrtechnologies.com/amazon-web-services-training)

Q20) What is the type of architecture, where half of the workload is on the public load while at the same time half of it is on the local storage?

**Answer:** Hybrid cloud architecture.

Q21) Q: Is it possible to peer two VPCs with matching IP address ranges?

**Answer**: No, it is not possible to peer two VPCs with matching IP address ranges since peered VPCs should posses IP ranges that are non-overlapping.

Q22) what is VPC?

**Answer**: A *virtual private cloud* (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account. It is logically isolated from other virtual networks in the AWS Cloud. You can launch your AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, into your VPC. You can configure your VPC by modifying its IP address range, create subnets, and configure route tables, network gateways, and security settings.

Q23) what are snapshorts?

**Answer**: A point-in-time snapshot of an EBS volume, can be used as a baseline for new volumes or for data backup.

Q24) Difference between Application Load Balancer And Elastic Load Balancer?

**Answer**: Read AWS FAQ’s

Q25) what are the different S3 storage types?

**Answer**:

S3 Standard

#### S3 Standard-Infrequent Access

#### S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access

S3 RRS

Q26) Route 53 policies and their use cases?

**Answer**:

* Simple routing policy – Use for a single resource that performs a given function for your domain, for example, a web server that serves content for the example.com website.
* Failover routing policy – Use when you want to configure active-passive failover.
* Geolocation routing policy – Use when you want to route traffic based on the location of your users.
* Latency routing policy – Use when you have resources in multiple locations and you want to route traffic to the resource that provides the best latency.
* Weighted routing policy – Use to route traffic to multiple resources in proportions that you specify.

Q) Amazon Glacier?

**Answer**: Amazon Glacier is a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost storage service for data archiving. You can reliably store any amount of data at costs that are competitive with or cheaper than on-premises solutions.