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101 AWS Interview Questions and Answers



Cloud Computing will also be the future of IT and many other industries. AWS is the most commonly used cloud platform at present. Various companies have adopted AWS to build their infrastructure and store data. Whether you are a Fresher or an experienced

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professional, equipping yourself with these AWS Interview Questions and Answers will help you guarantee success in your AWS Interview!

1. What is AWS?

Amazon Web Services (AWS) is a Comprehensive Cloud platform that offers more than 165 services, such as database storage, content delivery, security infrastructure, etc., from data centres worldwide. The robust infrastructure and agility at low costs are essential reasons for its adoption from startups to large-scale enterprises. Join FITA Academy to undergo the best AWS Training in Chennai (<https://www.fita.in/aws-training-in-chennai/>).

2. What is Cloud Computing?

Cloud computing provides various features of a computer in a comprehensive platform via the internet. Cloud computing offers computing power, databases, software, storage, applications, security, etc., at reduced costs and improves performance. With Cloud computing, considerable investments in hardware and software are reduced drastically and pay only for the services utilised.

These Aws Interview Questions And Answers For Experienced can help you ace your next cloud computing job interview.

3. What is a Container?

Containers help to package software's code and configuration into an object. Containers utilise the OS installed on the server and ensure stable, consistent and speedy deployment independent of the environment.

AWS Cloud provides the resources to run containers and also offers orchestration services for building and operating applications that are packed in containers.

This is predominantly useful in DevOps-based processes supported by AWS.

DevOps Training in Chennai (<https://www.fita.in/devops-training-in-chennai/>) at FITA Academy (<https://www.fita.in/>) helps the learners understand the in-depth concepts of DevOps. Interested candidates can also join AWS Training at FITA Academy.

4. What is a Data lake?

Data Lake is a repository to store structured and unstructured data of any scale. They are mainly utilised in Big Data and Data Science since we can store data in its original form without any need to structure the Data, and it is possible to perform various analyses to arrive at better solutions.

Data Analytics Course in Chennai (<https://www.fita.in/data-analytics-course-in-chennai/>) at FITA Academy helps aspirants to excel in their careers with the knowledge acquired from experienced professional tutors.

5. What is the difference between Data Warehouse and Data Lake?

Data Warehouse	Data Lake
Data is relational from transactional systems and operational databases.	Data comes from various sources, such as IoT devices, mobile apps, websites, and social media, and it can be both non-relational and relational.
Provides fastest query results at the high cost of storage.	Provides faster query results at low storage cost.
Used by Business analysts.	Used by Data scientists, Data developers, and Business analysts.
Helps in Batch reporting, BI and visualisations	Helps to perform various analytics such as Machine Learning (https://www.fita.in/machine-learning-training/), Predictive analytics, data discovery and profiling

6. What are the main components of AWS?

The key components of AWS are:

Simple Email service

Route 53

Simple Storage Device S3

Elastic compute cloud(EC2)

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Elastic Block Store

Cloud watch

7. What is S3?

S3 implies the Simple Storage Service. S3 refers to a storage service capable of storing volumes of data from anywhere around the globe. For S3, one can pay only for the usage in the Pay-as-you-go payment model. AWS Course helps students to understand key components of AWS, such as S3 clearly.

8. What is the importance of buffer in AWS?

A buffer helps to integrate and synchronise various components in AWS and helps to maintain equilibrium by linking multiple apparatus to deliver quick services at a uniform rate.

9. Explain the various storage classes available in S3.

The various storage classes available in S3 are:

Standard frequency accessed

RRS – reduced redundancy storage

Standard infrequency accessed

One-zone infrequency accessed

Glacier

AWS Training provides comprehensive knowledge on AWS and its components to make a career in AWS-based jobs.

10. What is Snowball?

Snowball is a transporting option available in AWS to transport the data in and out of AWS. Snowball helps to transfer immense data at a low networking cost.

AWS Online Training (<https://www.fita.in/aws-training/>) helps you to develop industry-relevant skills to become an AWS Engineer.

11. What are key pairs?

Key Pairs are used to connect to the virtual machines. The secure login credentials used to connect to virtual machines are known as Key pairs. Key pairs in AWS are the commonly asked AWS interview questions.

12. What are the types of volumes in EBS?

Various types of Volumes in EBS are listed below.

General-purpose

Magnetic

Provisioned IOPS

Cold HDD

Throughput optimised

13. What is the total number of buckets that can be created in AWS by default?

One Hundred(100) buckets can be created in each AWS account by default. We can also increase the number of buckets by submitting a request form to Amazon.

14. List some important features of a classic load balancer in EC2.

Distributes traffic among various EC2 instances evenly and ensures high scalability for the incoming traffic.

The load balancer decides on routing the traffic by accessing the health of the systems.

Load Balancer can route traffic from a user to the same Virtual Machine for any number of instances for a hassle-free experience.

15. Can we use Amazon Transfer acceleration and Snowball to transfer data across countries?

Amazon Transfer Acceleration can accelerate Data Transfer by 300% with the help of Amazon's content delivery network and optimised networks. At the same time, Snowball is not compatible with supporting Cross Region data transfer.

16. List various connection issues faced while connecting to an EC2 instance and how to correct them.

Common EC2 Connection Issues

Key-related errors: Server refusing key, unprotected private key, user key unrecognised

Network problems: Connection timeout, host key missing

Troubleshoot EC2 Connection Errors

Verify key pair: Ensure it's correct and unprotected.

Check network connectivity: Ping the instance to diagnose issues.

Update security group rules: Allow inbound SSH traffic.

17. What is an AMI?

Amazon Machine Image contains various software configurations, block device mapping for allocating volumes to the virtual machine and launch permissions.

18. What is an EIP?

An elastic IP address is useful for dynamic cloud computing, where we can stop and restart the instances multiple times.

19. What is Cloudwatch?

Cloudwatch is helpful in monitoring various features of the AWS such as networks, storage, applications, the health of the systems, etc.

20. What are the types of Cloudwatch?

Basic- Free service

Detailed – Charged service

21. List the cloudwatch metrics that are available for EC2 instances

Key CloudWatch Metrics for EC2 Instances:

CPU Utilization: Measures the percentage of CPU capacity in use.

CPU Credit Usage: Tracks CPU credit consumption for burstable performance instances.

CPU Credit Balance: This shows the remaining CPU credits for burstable performance instances.

NetworkIn: Monitors incoming network traffic.

NetworkOut: Tracks outgoing network traffic.

DiskReads: Measures the number of disk read operations.

DiskWrites: Monitors the number of disk write operations.

22. What are the different storage classes in S3?

Different types of storage classes in S3 are listed below.

Glacier: Optimal for long-term, infrequently accessed data.

One-zone Infrequently Accessed (IA): Cost-effective for data accessed less than once per month.

Standard Infrequently Accessed (SIA): Balanced pricing for data accessed less than once per month.

Standard Frequently Accessed (SFA): Ideal for frequently accessed data.

Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS): Cost-effective for non-critical data.

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Types of Storage Classes in S3 is one of the most asked aws interview questions.

22. List various parameters involved in S3 pricing

The parameters determining the S3 pricing are listed below.

Data transfer

Storage usage

Transfer acceleration

Storage management

Frequency of requests

24. Methods to encrypt data in S3

Various methods used to encrypt data in S3 are:

C (Client-Side)

S3 (AES 256 encryption)

KMS (Key Management Service)

25. What is the prerequisite for Cross-region replication in S3?

The source and destination buckets should be in different regions and versioning must be enabled at both the source and destination. We also have a set of **Python Interview Questions** (<https://www.fita.in/python-interview-questions-and-answers/>) that are asked frequently to the freshers. You can find those questions by clicking the preceding link.

26. Explain Policies.

Policies refer to permissions attached to the created users to access AWS accounts.

27. List the Types of Policies

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Inline policies

Managed policies

28. What is CloudFront?

Cloudfront refers to an AWS service that can effectively distribute the content of businesses and app developers with low latency at high speed.

29. What are the Roles?

Roles are users with different accounts who help to permit trustable entities to an AWS account. It is optional to create login credentials for Roles to work on the resources.

30. What are the Edge locations?

Edge Location refers to where the contents are cached and can be useful when users access the content. If the searched content is unavailable in edge locations, the content will be created from an origin location, and a copy of it will be saved in the edge locations.

31. What is the archive storage capacity in Glacier?

Individual archives can be stored up to a maximum of 40 TB in Glacier.

32. What is VPC?

Virtual Private Cloud(VPC) helps the users to customise and configure networks easily. VPC permits users to have their internet gateways, Subnets, Nat Gateways and IP address range isolated from other networks in the cloud.

33. What is a VPC peering connection?

VPC peering connection allows users to connect two or more Virtual Private Clouds, and the instances in the connected VPC function coherently.

34. How the security of VPC can be controlled?

Security groups and Network Access Control Lists (NACL) can be utilised to regulate the security of a Virtual Private Cloud.

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35. What are NAT gateways?

Network Address Translation gateways help the instances to be connected to the internet. NAT Gateways serve as a one-way traffic regulator since they prevent any initiation of a connection from the Internet to the instances.

36. What are the different types of storage gateways?

Various types of Storage Gateways are listed below.

Tape gateway

Volume gateway

File gateway

It is the basic interview question that should be known by any fresher before taking the AWS Interview.

37. What is a redshift?

Redshift is a data warehouse product of Amazon that provides fast and powerful services in a completely manageable petabyte-scale warehouse.

38. What are the database types in RDS?

The Database types in RDS are listed below:

MYSQL server

Oracle (<https://www.fita.in/oracle-course/>)

SQL Server

Postgresql

Aurora

MariaDB

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39. What are the various Routing Policies in route53?

List of various Routing Policies in route53.

Simple routing

Multivalue answer

Geolocation routing

Latency routing

Weighted routing

Failover routing

40. What is SNS?

Simple Notification Service(SNS) is a web service under AWS that notifies the user of any activity in the cloud that requires attention through mail or messages as desired by the user. Get access to Common Selenium Interview Questions (<https://www.fita.in/selenium-interview-questions-answers/>) by clicking the following link.

41. What is multi-AZ RDS?

Multi-AZ RDS is helpful in making a replica of the production database to be available in other availability zones. They come in handy in case of disaster recovery and primary database shutdown to have a complete set of databases as a backup.

42. What are the types of backups in the RDS database?

Types of backups in the RDS database.

Automated backups

Manual backups (also known as snapshots)

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43. Explain the usage of Classic Load Balancer and Application Load Balancer.

Classic Load Balancer is designed for simple load balancing of traffic whereas Application Load Balancer helps in intelligent load balancing of traffic across various EC2 instances. Application Load Balancer is utilised to route traffic to multiple instances.

44. Is there a way to upload a file greater than 100 MB in Amazon S3?

Larger files can be uploaded using the Multipart Upload Utility in AWS, where the large files are uploaded in parts independently and parallel to decrease the upload time. The parts will be merged and converted into a single file once the upload is completed.

45. What are some of the key best practices for security in Amazon EC2?

EC2 Security best practices are:

Secure AWS account: Protect access keys and IAM credentials.

Limit permissions: Grant only necessary access to resources.

Disable unused services: Minimise attack surfaces.

Regularly review security: Stay vigilant for vulnerabilities.

46. Differentiate between vertical and horizontal scaling in AWS.

Vertical Scaling: This refers to the process of increasing the power and performance of an existing machine by adding resources to the infrastructure.

Horizontal Scaling: It refers to the scenario where the power and performance are augmented by adding new machines to the infrastructure.

Vertical Scaling is restricted to handle a limited number of users and Horizontal Scaling comes to the rescue when the users are increasing in large numbers with clustering, load balancing and distributed file system.

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47. How will you access the data on EBS in AWS?

EBS stands for “ Elastic Block Storage”; it provides highly functional block-level storage that can be connected to any EC2 instance and accessed easily.

This question is basically asked to the freshers to test their understanding of Elastic Block Storage in AWS.

48. How can you speed up data transfer in Snowball?

The data transfer can be increased in the following way:

1. Performing multiple copy operations from different terminals on the same Snowball device.
2. Reducing encryption by Transferring large files or batches of small files.
3. Prioritising activities on the source and snowball machine can improve the speed of data transfer.

49. List the network performance parameters while launching instances in a cluster placement group.

If Instances are launched in a cluster placement group, one can expect the performance parameters to be as mentioned below.

20 Gbps in full-duplex (Multi-flow).

10 Gbps in a single flow.

Outside the group, network traffic will be restricted to 5 Gbps

50. What is the difference between Scalability and Elasticity?

Scalability

It refers to the ability of a system to increase the hardware requirements or processing nodes to tackle increasing demand.

Elasticity 93450 45466 (tel:9345045466)

This refers to the capability of the system to add resources for improving the performance when required and returning to the original configuration when resources are not required.

This feature helps a lot in cloud computing since the resources are bought in the pay-as-you-go pricing.

51. How to reduce the load on the Amazon EC2 instance?

Attaching a load balancer to an autoscaling group will distribute the load effectively among various instances.

52. Explain the purpose of Connection Draining

Connection Draining will reroute the traffic from non-updated and health check failed instances.

53. What is the purpose of lifecycle hooks in AutoScaling?

Lifecycle hooks help to add wait time before launch or termination of an instance for extraction of log files or installation of necessary software respectively.

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54. What is Lambda?

Lambda helps to run server-less applications and to deploy various functions that are triggered by events. Lambda cannot be used for developing applications that are accessible publicly.

Be prepared to answer AWS interview questions about specific services like EC2, S3, RDS, and Lambda.

55. How does Elastic Beanstalk update?

Elastic Beanstalk creates a replica of an instance and routes the traffic to the duplicate instance before updating an instance. In case the update fails, it will roll back to the original instance providing a hassle-free user experience.

56. What is the use of tags?

Tags are helpful in identifying and grouping various AWS resources. AWS Training in Hyderabad (<https://www.fita.in/aws-training-in-hyderabad/>) at FITA Academy provides the students with the necessary training to understand the concepts of AWS and its application. Tutors at FITA Academy train the students with market-relevant skills and help the students in achieving their professional careers.

57. List the advantages of Cloud Computing.

Scalability: Easily adjust resources to meet demand.

Elasticity: Quickly scale up or down based on workload.

Speed and agility: Deploy applications and services faster.

Pay-as-you-go: Only pay for what you use, reducing costs.

Global reach: Launch services worldwide with ease.

58. What is the Availability Zone?

Availability Zone is also known as Data Centre and is designed as an independent failure zone with high-speed connectivity and low latency.

59. What is Region?

The Region is similar to a geographical location where there are independent collections of AWS resources connected in higher bandwidth.

60. Explain Auto scaling and its components.

Auto Scaling is an important feature that permits to increase or decrease the instances based on CPU or Memory utilisation. The components in Auto Scaling are Launch configuration and Auto-scaling groups.

61. Explain Security Groups.

Security Groups are enhanced security features that hold the traffic of the instances and serve as a firewall. One can frame rules to security groups to permit traffic in various instances for better monitoring of the security infrastructure. Security Groups is the frequently asked question in AWS Interview questions for freshers.

62. Explain Amazon EBS-Optimized instances

Amazon EBS-Optimized Instances utilises an optimised stack configuration and has additional capacity for Amazon EBS that can be selected by paying hourly charges based on usage.

63. Which Automation Gears help in Spinup Services?

API tools such as API Fortress, Scripting languages like Perl and hybrid cloud management tools like Scarl are a few such automation gears helpful for Spin Up Services.

64. Explain Amazon EMR.

Amazon Elastic Map Reduce is an administrative feature that can thoroughly monitor the Hadoop system on the Amazon EC2 instance.

Join AWS Training in Tiruppur (<https://www.fita.in/aws-training-in-tiruppur/>) to explore more about Amazon EMR.

65. List the virtualisation types in AWS.

Hardware-Assisted Virtualisation

Para Virtualisation

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66. Explain the Stateful and Stateless firewall.

Any security group that regulates traffic among instances and various AWS resources is a Stateful firewall.

A Stateless firewall is an Access Control List on a network at the subnet level and can allow or deny traffic based on rules.

67. What do you know about Amazon Kinesis Firehose?

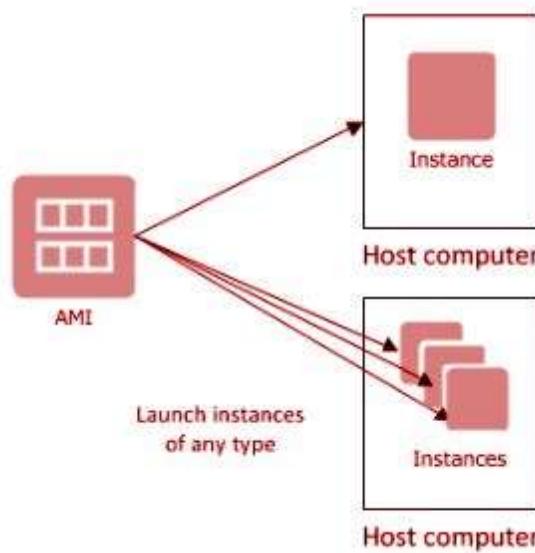
It is a Data Firehouse that can help in stacking information in Information Stores or devices without the need for a continuous organization.

68. What is Amazon DynamoDB?

DynamoDB is a product of Amazon that provides fast and reliable Database services with increased performance and scalability for storage of humongous data at low costs.

69. What is the association between AMI and Instance?

AMI refers to Amazon Machine Image that acts as a template containing software configurations such as OS, server and applications. AMI can be used to launch an instance that replicates the AMI functioning as a virtual server and can be used to launch multiple instances also.



70. What is the purpose of the cradle in AWS?

Cradle serves the purpose of monitoring the synchronisation of a stack with different parts to maintain a robust framework. Cradle acts as a cushion to make the segments work efficiently enabling administration easier.

71. What are the DB engines which can be used in AWS RDS?

Various DB engines used in AWS RDS are:

MariaDB

MS SQL DB

MySQL DB

Oracle DB

PostgreSQL DB

Different types of DB Engines, use cases, and performance considerations that can be used in AWS RDS is also one of the commonly asked AWS interview questions for experienced.

72. Explain the difference between the Service Role and SAML Federated Role.

Service Role is used to specify a task in AWS services on the basis of various policies attached to it.

Federated Roles are helpful in providing access to AWS based on the designed Role.

73. How a Root AWS user differs from an IAM User?

Root AWS User is granted complete access to AWS services without any policy attached whereas an IAM User can access based on the policies attached to it.

74. What is the benefit of creating a group in IAM?

Group Creation in IAM aids in managing the users with similar kind of policies attached and by changing the policies access to AWS can be easily managed for all the users in the Group.

75. Explain the benefits of the Security Token Service(STS)

STS helps to secure the AWS environment since the credentials are temporary and there is no necessity to revoke or rotate them. Click the following link to Know the Basic Java Interview questions (<https://www.fita.in/java-interview-questions-freshers/>) that are asked to freshers in an Interview.

76. What is the distinction between Amazon S3 and EC2?

S3 refers to Simple Storage Service where bulk volumes of data can be stored and retrieved easily along with a REST interface and secure validation keys (HMAC_SHA1).

EC2 refers to Elastic Compute Cloud is utilised for developing applications and run servers and various languages & tools such as Python (<https://www.fita.in/python-training/>), Ruby, Apache, Linux, PHP (<https://www.fita.in/php-training/>), HTML, etc.

77. Explain Amazon CloudSearch

Amazon CloudSearch helps to incorporate various seek and fetch abilities on numerous applications. They support AWS ENgineers by reducing the time taken to perform changes or updates on various applications.

78. Explain the AWS Certificate Manager

AWS Certificate Manager is an administrative feature for various activities using Secure Socket Layers to arrange interchanges and setting up of the character of various sites over the internet.

79. What is an Auto Scaling group?

Auto Scaling group contains various Amazon EC2 instances administered by Auto Scaling Services with each group containing various configuration options to decide launch or termination of instances. These are the most important Interview Questions on AWS.

80. What is SES?

Simple Email Service(SES) is a service provided by Amazon to send bulk Email to customers instantly reducing the cost of the service.

81. What is SQS?

Simple Queue Service (SQS) by Amazon provides quick and reliable message queuing service in which messages are queued temporarily until the user wish to send them to consumers. Basic Amazon Web Services Interview Questions for both freshers and experienced.

82. Explain SNS.

Simple Notification Service is an Amazon web service to coordinate the delivery of messages or emails to the recipients.

This question is put forth to the freshers & experienced in the AWS Interview to test their understanding of AWS.

83. What are the routing policies available in Amazon Route53?

Various Routing Policies in Route53 are listed below.

Simple

Failover

Weighted

Geolocation

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Latency Based

84. What is Lightsail?

Amazon's Lightsail helps to launch and control any virtual Private Server with AWS by providing various facilities like storage, data transfer, static IP, etc.

85. Differentiate Basic and Detailed monitoring

Basic Monitoring interacts with Amazon Cloud watch at an interval of 5 minutes on a set of predetermined metrics at no cost.

Detailed Monitoring interacts with Amazon Cloud watch round the clock and permits aggregation of data as a charged service.

86. What is IaaS?

IaaS refers to the cloud service that helps in running various services in the cloud platform on a pay-as-you-go basis.

87. Explain Amazon ElastiCache

Amazon ElastiCache denotes the web service that helps in the management of memory caching environment.

Benefits of ElastiCache are listed below.

Scalable Caching Environment

High Performance

Cost-effectiveness

88. What Is Lambda edge?

Lambda Edge can perform various functions that run as a response to CloudFront events for executing various functions in AWS locations without a managing server.

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89. What is PaaS?

PaaS helps to run various cloud platforms predominantly to develop, test and monitor the functioning of the software.

90. List various layers of Cloud Architecture in AWS.

AWS Cloud Architecture Layers are:

Node Controller: Manages individual EC2 instances within a cluster.

Cloud Controller: Orchestrates the overall cloud environment, including resource allocation and scaling.

Cluster Controller: Controls the behavior of a group of EC2 instances working together.

Storage Controller: Manages storage resources like S3, EBS, and EFS.

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91. List some important features of Amazon cloud search

A few important features of Amazon Cloud search are listed below.

Flexible search options: Range, prefix, entire text, and Boolean searches

Smart autocomplete: Suggests terms as users type, enhancing search experience

92. How can you change the instance type of instances running in an application tier within an Auto Scaling group?

Modify Launch Configuration: Update the instance type in the launch template associated with your Auto Scaling group.

Adjust Scaling Policies: Ensure policies align with the new instance type's capabilities.

93. Where does the user specify the maximum number of instances

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using the auto scaling commands?

- Auto scaling tags configuration
- Auto Scaling group
- Auto Scaling launch configuration
- Auto scaling policy configuration

94. Which among the below-mentioned is a structured data store that can support indexing and data queries for EC2 and S3?

- DynamoDB
- Aurora
- SimpleDB
- MySQL

95. The maximum permissible VPCs per account/region and subnets per VPC in AWS.

VPCs per Account/Region

There's no strict limit on the number of VPCs you can create per account/region. However, AWS recommends considering factors like resource management and organisational structure when determining the optimal number.

Subnets per VPC

The maximum number of subnets per VPC is 500. This limit is designed to ensure efficient network management and prevent excessive complexity.

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96. Which among the following should be chosen for complex querying capabilities without whole data warehouse?

Redshift

It is the most suitable choice for complex querying capabilities without a whole data warehouse.

Data Warehouse

Redshift is specifically designed to handle large datasets and complex queries efficiently, making it a cost-effective alternative to a full-fledged data warehouse.

Scalability

Redshift can scale horizontally to accommodate growing data volumes and query workloads.

Performance

It offers optimised query processing and performance enhancements for analytical workloads.

Integration

Redshift integrates seamlessly with other AWS services, such as S3 and Kinesis, for data ingestion and processing.

While RDS and ElastiCache are also valuable services, they are better suited for different use cases:

RDS

Relational database service for transactional workloads.

ElastiCache

In-memory data store for caching and improving application performance.

DynamoDB, on the other hand, is a NoSQL database service that excels at handling high-performance, low-latency applications but might not be as efficient for complex analytical queries.

97. Which among the following should be chosen for collecting and processing e-commerce data with real-time analysis?

DynamoDB

It is the most suitable choice for collecting and processing e-commerce data with real-time analysis. Here's why:

Aurora

Aurora is a relational database service that offers a MySQL or PostgreSQL-compatible interface.

It's suitable for applications that require a relational database structure and can handle real-time workloads, but it may not have the same level of flexibility as DynamoDB for unstructured data.

Redshift

Redshift is a columnar data warehouse optimized for analytics. It's ideal for large-scale data warehousing and reporting, but it may not be as suitable for real-time processing of high-volume, low-latency data.

SimpleDB

It is a simple, non-relational database service that is not recommended for high-performance, real-time applications. It's more suitable for small-scale applications with less demanding data requirements.

98. Which among the following is used to transfer data among instances spread across countries to your Amazon S3 bucket?

Amazon CloudFront

Amazon Transfer Accelerator (2024)

Amazon Snowball

Amazon Glacier

This is the BasicAWS Cloud Interview Questions that are asked to the freshers in an interview.

99. Which among the below services is a data storage system that uses secure HMAC-SHA1 authentication keys?

Amazon Elastic Block Store

Amazon S3

Amazon Snapshot

100. Which Value should be set in the instance's tenancy attribute for running single-tenant hardware?

One

Dedicated

Reserved

Isolated

101. When costs are incurred in an Elastic IP address?

EIP is allocated.

EIP is allocated and associated with a running instance.

EIP is allocated and associated with a stopped instance.

None of the Above

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