

## SDP Day-7 Assignment

1. What is the difference between Amazon S3 and Amazon EBS?

A) The main difference between amazon S3 and amazon EBS is that amazon s3 uses object based storing and ebs uses block storage which is attached to EC2 which provides low latency. Amazon s3 is better if our data doesn't change as often

2. What are the key components of AWS Elastic Beanstalk?

A) AWS Elastic Beanstalk comprises components like Application Versions, Environments, and Configuration Files, streamlining application deployment

3. How does Amazon Cloud Front improve website performance?

A) Amazon Cloud front is a content delivery network that delivers content with low latency and high transfer speeds which in return improves the overall performance and enhances the website

4. Explain the difference between Amazon RDS and Amazon DynamoDB.

A) Amazon RDS is for managing database for RDS services like MySQL, PostgreSQL etc whereas DynamoDB is a noSQL database service that provides scalability and low latency for large apps

5. How does AWS Lambda work?

A) AWS lambda is a serverless computing service that you can use to run code without managing server

6. What is the purpose of Amazon VPC?

A) Amazon vpc creates isolated virtual networks in aws which improves security and control over resources

7. Explain the concept of high availability in AWS.

A) High availability in aws means making sure system keeps running smoothly without interruptions by having some sort of backup plan incase something goes wrong

8. What is AWS Cloud Formation?

A) AWS cloud formation automates infrastructure deployment using templates which enables repeatable and predictable setups

9. How does AWS Auto Scaling work?

A) AWS auto scaling adjusts resource capacity dynamically based on demand or predefined metrics

10. What are the benefits of using AWS CloudFront over a traditional web server?

A) AWS cloud front helps reducing latency, scalability, and security features over traditional web servers

11. What is the purpose of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)?

A) AWS IAM manages access to AWS services and resources securely, controlling user permissions

12. What is the difference between Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS?

A) Amazon SNS sends notifications, while SQS decouples distributed application components asynchronously

13. How does Amazon CloudWatch help in monitoring and troubleshooting AWS resources?

A) Amazon CloudWatch monitors AWS resources, providing insights and aiding in troubleshooting

14. What is the purpose of Amazon Route 53?

A) Amazon Route 53 is a scalable DNS service, routing users to internet applications efficiently

15. What are the different storage classes available in Amazon S3?

A) Amazon S3 offers various storage classes optimized for specific use cases, balancing cost and performance

16. How does AWS CloudTrail assist in auditing and compliance?

A) AWS CloudTrail records API calls for auditing and compliance, ensuring transparency in AWS usage

17. What is the purpose of AWS Direct Connect?

A) AWS Direct Connect establishes dedicated private connections between on-premises data centers and AWS

18. What is the concept of serverless computing in AWS?

A) Serverless computing in AWS allows code execution without managing servers, focusing on application logic

19. Explain the difference between horizontal and vertical scaling.

A) Horizontal scaling adds more instances, while vertical scaling increases resources of existing instances

20. What are the key benefits of using AWS Lambda?

A) AWS Lambda reduces operational overhead and costs, automatically scaling to handle workloads

21. What is the purpose of Amazon CloudWatch Logs?

A) Amazon CloudWatch Logs centralizes and analyzes log files from AWS resources in real-time

22. How does AWS Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) enhance application availability?

A) AWS ELB distributes incoming traffic across multiple resources, improving application availability

23. What is AWS CloudWatch Events, and how does it work?

A) AWS CloudWatch Events delivers real-time event streams, enabling event-driven workflows and automation

24. What is AWS Elastic Beanstalk and how does it simplify application deployment?

A) AWS Elastic Beanstalk simplifies application deployment and management, handling infrastructure tasks automatically

25. What are the benefits of using AWS CloudFormation templates?

A) AWS CloudFormation templates offer infrastructure setup as code, ensuring consistency and repeatability

26. What is the purpose of AWS Step Functions?

A) AWS Step Functions help you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows, making it easier to build and update applications with distributed components

27. What is the difference between Amazon EC2 and Amazon ECS?

A) Amazon EC2 provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud, while Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service, helping you run and scale containerized applications

28. How does AWS KMS (Key Management Service) enhance data security?

A) AWS KMS enhances data security by managing encryption keys and allowing you to control access to encrypted data stored in AWS services and applications

29. What is the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

A) The AWS Well-Architected Framework provides best practices and guidance for building secure, high-performing, resilient, and efficient infrastructure on AWS

30. What is AWS Glue, and how does it simplify data preparation and ETL (Extract, Transform, Load)?

A) AWS Glue simplifies data preparation and ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) tasks by automatically discovering, cataloging, and transforming data stored in various sources for analysis and querying