

MCQ

Module 1: Introduction to Cloud Computing and AWS

1. What does IaaS stand for?
 - a. a) Infrastructure as a Service
 - b. b) Internet as a Service
 - c. c) Information as a Service
 - d. d) Integration as a Service
2. Which of the following is a cloud deployment model?
 - a. a) Scalable
 - b. b) Public
 - c. c) Static
 - d. d) Dynamic
3. AWS services are physically hosted in:
 - a. a) Availability Zones
 - b. b) Regions
 - c. c) Edge Locations
 - d. d) Both a and b
4. Which service model allows you to deploy applications without managing infrastructure?
 - a. a) IaaS
 - b. b) SaaS
 - c. c) PaaS
 - d. d) None
5. AWS was officially launched in:
 - a. a) 2002
 - b. b) 2004
 - c. c) 2006
 - d. d) 2008

Module 2: Networking Services

6. What does VPC stand for?
 - a. a) Virtual Protocol Channel
 - b. b) Virtual Private Cloud
 - c. c) Verified Private Connection
 - d. d) Virtual Port Connectivity
7. Which AWS service is used for DNS management?
 - a. a) CloudWatch
 - b. b) CloudFront
 - c. c) Route 53
 - d. d) IAM
8. What is a subnet used for in AWS VPC?
 - a. a) To monitor performance
 - b. b) To isolate network segments
 - c. c) To host IAM policies
 - d. d) None of the above
9. AWS CloudFront is used for:
 - a. a) Database backups
 - b. b) Content Delivery
 - c. c) Load Balancing
 - d. d) Code Deployment
10. What is the default VPC setting for new accounts in AWS?
 - a) No VPC
 - b) One VPC per region
 - c) One VPC per AZ
 - d) Unlimited VPCs

Module 3: Compute Services

11. EC2 stands for:

- a) Elastic Cloud Compute
- b) Elastic Compute Cloud
- c) Enhanced Cloud Compute
- d) External Compute Cloud

12. Which service is used for automatic distribution of traffic?

- a) CloudWatch
- b) Auto Scaling
- c) Load Balancer
- d) VPC

13. AWS Lambda is an example of:

- a) IaaS
- b) PaaS
- c) SaaS
- d) Serverless Computing

14. Elastic Beanstalk is best described as:

- a) An Infrastructure management service
- b) An automatic backup service
- c) An app deployment and management platform
- d) None of these

15. Auto Scaling ensures:

- a) Database optimization
- b) On-demand capacity
- c) Code deployment
- d) Manual server allocation

Module 4: Storage Services

16. What is S3 used for?

- a) Block storage
- b) Object storage
- c) File storage

- d) Image storage
17. Which S3 storage class is best for infrequently accessed data?
- a) S3 Standard
 - b) S3 Glacier
 - c) S3 Intelligent Tiering
 - d) S3 One Zone IA
18. EBS volumes are attached to:
- a) S3 buckets
 - b) EC2 instances
 - c) Lambda functions
 - d) CloudFront
19. Amazon EFS is mainly used for:
- a) Object Storage
 - b) File Storage
 - c) Block Storage
 - d) Tape Storage
20. What can you use to host a static website?
- a) Amazon EC2
 - b) Amazon RDS
 - c) Amazon S3
 - d) Amazon EBS

Module 5: AWS Architecture and Database Service

21. What is the purpose of AWS Well-Architected Framework?
- a) Billing guidance

- b) Security enforcement
- c) Cloud design best practices
- d) Resource provisioning

22. Amazon RDS is used for:

- a) Object storage
- b) Relational databases
- c) Network routing
- d) Content delivery

23. Which database is a fully managed NoSQL service?

- a) Amazon Aurora
- b) Amazon Redshift
- c) Amazon DynamoDB
- d) Amazon RDS

24. Amazon Redshift is best for:

- a) Real-time analytics
- b) Object storage
- c) Data warehousing
- d) File backup

25. Amazon Aurora supports:

- a) NoSQL only
- b) SQL only
- c) MySQL and PostgreSQL
- d) Oracle

Module 6: Security, Monitoring, Scaling & Billing

26. IAM stands for:

- a) Identity Account Management
- b) Identity and Access Management
- c) Internet Access Management
- d) Internal Application Management

27. IAM Roles are used for:

- a) Launching EC2
- b) Assigning permissions to services
- c) Deleting S3 buckets
- d) Creating security groups

28. Which AWS service is used for monitoring?

- a) CloudTrail
- b) CloudWatch
- c) IAM
- d) Route 53

29. CloudTrail records:

- a) Billing activities
- b) Resource logs
- c) API calls
- d) File transfers

30. AWS Billing dashboard provides:

- a) User logs
- b) Invoice summaries and cost analysis
- c) Lambda logs
- d) Route management

31. Elastic Load Balancer distributes:

- a) Files to S3
- b) Data across RDS
- c) Traffic across EC2
- d) DNS records

32. CloudWatch Alarms help:

- a) Increase VPC speed
- b) Encrypt Lambda data
- c) Send alerts on resource usage
- d) Deploy S3 buckets

33. Which of these is a benefit of Auto Scaling?

- a) Manual error recovery
- b) Fixed capacity
- c) Cost efficiency
- d) Service downtime

34. Which pricing model does AWS use?

- a) Annual license
- b) Subscription

- c) Pay-as-you-go
 - d) One-time fee
35. What enables billing alerts and cost monitoring?
- a) CloudWatch
 - b) Billing and Cost Management
 - c) IAM
 - d) EC2 Dashboard

◆ **3-Mark Questions (Short Answer – Conceptual/Definition Based)**

1. Define cloud computing and mention any two of its advantages.
2. Differentiate between IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS with examples.
3. What are the three main types of cloud deployment models? Briefly describe each.
4. What is an AWS Region and Availability Zone? Why is it important to choose the right one?
5. What is a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in AWS?
6. Explain the purpose of security groups in AWS.
7. What is Amazon EC2? List its key features.
8. Mention the difference between AWS S3 and EBS.
9. Define Auto Scaling in AWS.
10. What is AWS Lambda and what are its characteristics?
11. What is Elastic Load Balancing and why is it used?
12. What are the different storage classes of Amazon S3?
13. List two differences between Amazon RDS and Amazon DynamoDB.
14. What is IAM in AWS and what are its core components?
15. What is AWS CloudWatch used for?

◆ **4-Mark Questions (Conceptual with Practical Insight or Comparison)**

16. Compare Public, Private, and Hybrid cloud models with use-case examples.
17. Explain the process to build a VPC and launch a web server inside it.

18. Describe the steps to deploy a web application using AWS Elastic Beanstalk.
 19. Compare Amazon S3, Amazon EBS, and Amazon EFS in terms of storage type and use case.
 20. Explain the working and benefits of AWS Route 53 and CloudFront in DNS and content delivery.
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◆ **5-Mark Questions (Application-Based / Process-Oriented / Design)**

21. Design a sample architecture using AWS services to host a scalable web application with database and storage.
22. Demonstrate how to configure and launch an EC2 instance, and explain the associated networking components.
23. How do you create and configure a Lambda function in AWS? Include a real-world example.
24. What are the 5 design principles of the AWS Well-Architected Framework? Explain briefly.
25. Discuss cloud economics in AWS. How does AWS help organizations reduce cost and scale efficiently?

General & Conceptual

36. The core AWS global infrastructure consists of:

- a) Regions, AZs, Edge Locations
- b) Zones, Networks, Instances
- c) S3, EC2, Lambda
- d) SDKs and APIs

37. What AWS tool helps design and visualize architecture?

- a) IAM
- b) CloudTrail
- c) AWS Architecture Diagram Tool
- d) VPC Designer

38. What's the best practice for securing AWS accounts?

- a) Share root credentials
- b) Enable MFA
- c) Use default settings
- d) Disable logging

39. AWS Free Tier allows:

- a) Unlimited EC2 use
- b) Free Lambda for 10 years
- c) Try services with monthly limits
- d) No usage

40. AWS CLI is used to:

- a) Log in to EC2
- b) Automate tasks via command line
- c) Design websites
- d) Transfer databases



Answers

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. b
10. b
11. b
12. c
13. d
14. c
15. b
16. b
17. d
18. b
19. b
20. c
21. c
22. b
23. c
24. c
25. c
26. b
27. b
28. b
29. c
30. b

31. c

32. c

33. c

34. c

35. b

36. a

37. c

38. b

39. c

40. b