**AWS VPC Course Quiz**

**Module 2 – Introduction to AWS**

1. **Which of the following is a broad and deep platform that helps customers to build sophisticated, scalable applications?**
2. **Distributed**
3. **Cloud**
4. **Soft**
5. **Parallel**

The correct answer is option b.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Cloud computing is a general term for the delivery of hosted services over the internet. It’s a broad and deep platform that helps customers to build sophisticated, scalable applications.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option a - Distributed computing is a model in which components of a software system are shared among multiple computers to improve efficiency and performance.
* Option c - Soft Computing refers to a partnership of computational techniques in computer science
* Option d - Parallel computing is a type of computation in which many calculations or the execution of processes are carried out simultaneously.

1. **The primary reason for the companies to adopt AWS and the cloud computing is its:**
   1. **Agility**
   2. **Slowness**
   3. **Stiffness**
   4. **Both option b and c**

The correct answer is option a.

Explanation for correct answer:

* The primary reason for the companies to adopt AWS and the cloud computing is its agility, which means Faster than any other system.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* The option b and c are antonyms for agility.

1. **In Amazon Web Services, a team of few people operates a large function, they call this team as:**
   1. **Large or “Large Pizza” Teams**
   2. **Large or “Large Bun” Teams**
   3. **Small or “Two Pizza” Teams**
   4. **Small or “Two Bun” Teams**

The correct answer is option c.

Explanation for correct answer:

* In Amazon Web Services, a team of few people operates a large function, they call this team as Small or “Two Pizza” Teams. It’s a Small, autonomous team which creates its own roadmap ownership and Decoupled launch schedules, to Get Core Functionality in the hands of customers, quickly.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* The option a, b and d are not related to Amazon Web Services.

1. **Cloud computing is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system and it is necessarily unidirectional in nature.**
2. **Stateless**
3. **Stateful**
4. **Reliable**
5. **Efficient**

The correct answer is option a.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Cloud computing is a stateless system, as is the Internet in general.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* The option a, b and d are not related to Cloud computing.

1. **Is this statement true – “Amazon Aurora is the commercial-grade database engine at open-source cost.”**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for correct answer:

* This statement is true. Amazon Aurora is the commercial-grade database engine at open-source cost. Some of the new features of Amazon aurora. It is MySQL compatible, 5X better performance than standard MySQL, available, durable and fault tolerant, highly scalable and secure, and available through Amazon RDS.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Yes, this statement is true. Amazon Aurora is the commercial-grade database engine at open-source cost. Some of the new features of Amazon aurora.It is MySQL compatible, 5X better performance than standard MySQL, available, durable and fault tolerant, highly scalable and secure, and available through Amazon RDS.

**Module 3: AWS VPC Introduction**

1. **AWS VPC stands for ……..**
2. **Virtual Public Cloud**
3. **Virtual Private Cloud**
4. **Virtual Protective Cloud**
5. **Virtual Personal Cloud**

The correct answer is option b – Virtual Private Cloud

Explanation for correct answer:

* AWS VPC stands for Virtual Private Cloud. It is a virtual private network that enables us to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that we've defined.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option a - Virtual Public Cloud – There is no such term
* Option c - Virtual Protective Cloud – There is no such term
* Option d - Virtual Personal Cloud – There is no such term

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are smaller part of the network.**
2. **Subnets**
3. **Route tables**
4. **Peering connection**
5. **Network ACLs**

The correct answer is option a – Subnets

Explanation for correct answer:

* Subnets are smaller part of the network. They are used to create sub networks within a bigger network. Every subnet in AWS has its own subnet ID which makes it largely isolated. Subnets can be seen as analogous with their comprised counterparts.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b - Route Tables are used to control the network traffic of any instance inside a subnet.
* Option c - Peering connection can be used to connect one VPC to another.
* Option d - Network ACLs specify what type of traffic is allowed inside the subnet.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps us to facilitate the transfer of data and allows us to connect our different VPCs with each other in a single region.**
2. **Subnets**
3. **Route tables**
4. **Peering connection**
5. **Network ACLs**

The correct answer is option c – Peering Connection

Explanation for correct answer:

* Peering connection is an internal connection between two AWS VPCs. It helps us to facilitate the transfer of data and allows us to connect our different VPCs with each other in a single region.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option a – Subnets are smaller part of the network. They are used to create sub networks within a bigger network.
* Option b - Route Tables are used to control the network traffic of any instance inside a subnet.
* Option d - Network ACLs specify what type of traffic is allowed inside the subnet.

1. **Security groups are associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. **ENI**
3. **Subnets**
4. **Route tables**
5. **Network ACLs**

The correct answer is option a – ENI

Explanation for correct answer:

* Security groups are associated with ENI, which is Elastic Group Interface. This is used to have a public or a private ID, which means that it is directly associated with AWS assistance rather than associated with the subnets.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b – Subnets are smaller part of the network. They are used to create sub networks within a bigger network.
* Option c - Route Tables are used to control the network traffic of any instance inside a subnet.
* Option d - Network ACLs specify what type of traffic is allowed inside the subnet.

1. **Is this statement true:**

**An internet gateway serves two purposes, they are:**

* **Provide a target in VPC Route tables for internet-routable traffic and**
* **Perform network address translation which is NAT for instances that have been assigned with public IP address.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true, an internet gateway serves two purposes, they are:
* Provide a target in VPC Route tables for internet-routable traffic and
* Perform network address translation which is NAT for instances that have been assigned with public IP address.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true, an internet gateway serves two purposes, they are:
* to provide a target in VPC Route tables for internet-routable traffic and
* perform network address translation which is NAT for instances that have been assigned with public IP address.

**Module 4: AWS Default VPC vs. AWS Non-Default VPC**

1. **Is this statement true:**

**Default VPC came into existence when AWS made it mandatory to deploy Instances inside VPC.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true. Default VPC came into existence when AWS made it mandatory to deploy Instances inside VPC.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true. Default VPC came into existence when AWS made it mandatory to deploy Instances inside VPC.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **is meant to allow the user to have an easy access to a VPC without having to configure it from scratch.**
2. **Default VPC**
3. **Non Default VPC**
4. **Defined VPC**
5. **Non Defined VPC**

The correct answer is option a – Default VPC

Explanation for correct answer:

* A Default VPC is meant to allow the user to have an easy access to a VPC without having to configure it from scratch. The Default VPC has much of the configuration done before hand, so that the user without understanding the principles of networking and configuration can get an AWS instance up and running without much trouble.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b – Non default VPC is not created beforehand and is totally customizable as per the user’s requirements.
* Option c – Defined VPC - There is no such term
* Option d – Non Defined VPC -There is no such term

1. **Is this statement true:**

**The Default VPCs do not let us choose what CIDR ranges we might use for our Instances.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true, the Default VPCs do not let us choose what CIDR ranges we might use for our Instances. CIDR range can be a big help in migrating applications or legacy applications from On Premise to the cloud.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true, the Default VPCs do not let us choose what CIDR ranges we might use for our Instances. CIDR range can be a big help in migrating applications or legacy applications from On Premise to the cloud.

1. **In Default VPC, all Subnets have \_\_\_\_\_ defined for Internet access to the Internet Gateway.**
2. **Methods**
3. **Ways**
4. **Paths**
5. **Routes**

The correct answer is option d – Routes

Explanation for correct answer:

* In Default VPC, all Subnets have Routes defined for Internet access to the Internet Gateway. This means in Default VPC, all Subnets which are provided have the Internet Gateway attached to it.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option a – Methods -There is no such term in AWS VPC
* Option c – Ways -There is no such term in AWS VPC
* Option d – Paths -There is no such term in AWS VPC

1. **Is this statement true:**

**In AWS VPC, Security groups should not be configured to allow the flow of traffic to and from the Instance.**

The correct answer is False.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is false, In AWS VPCs Security groups should be configured to allow the flow of traffic to and from the Instance

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is false, In AWS VPCs Security groups should be configured to allow the flow of traffic to and from the Instance

**Module 5: Configuring Non-Default VPC on AWS VPC**

1. **Is this statement true:**

**Whenever we create an AWS VPC, a route table is also created.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true. Whenever we create an AWS VPC, a route table is also created. A route table which is created for a Non default VPC is a default route table, and any subnet which is not explicitly associated with another route table are implicitly associated with this route table or the main route table.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true, whenever we create an AWS VPC, a route table is also created. A route table which is created for a Non default VPC is a default route table, and any subnet which is not explicitly associated with another route table are implicitly associated with this route table or the main route table.

1. **Is this statement true:**

**An Internet Gateway is created for default VPC at the time when it is launched whereas not for the Non default VPC Internet Gateway.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true, an Internet Gateway is created for default VPC at the time when it is launched whereas not for the Non default VPC but provide us an option to configure one with own choice.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true, an Internet Gateway is created for default VPC at the time when it is launched whereas not for the Non default VPC but provide us an option to configure one with own choice.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is used to specify an identity which can be provided for each AWS resource.**
2. **Name Tag**
3. **CIDR block**
4. **Tenancy**
5. **Identification**

The correct answer is Option a – Name Tag.

Explanation for correct answer:

* The Name Tag is present with every AWS resource. It is used to specify an identity which can be provided for each AWS resource. Name tags which come pretty handy when dealing with lots of resources. User can query out specifically based on the name tags. This helps the user to locate resources through AWS CLI or AWS SDK.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option a – CIDR block stands for “Classless Inter Domain Routing”. This specifies the IP range of Non default VPCs. CIDR block is the main reason for which user can go for non-default VPC.
* Option c – Tenancy -we can change the tenancy of an instance from dedicated to host after we've launched it, and vice versa.
* Option d – Identification -There is no such term in AWS VPC

1. **For configuring Non default VPC, the procedure will start by creating a VPC, then create two subnets within VPC, followed by creating an Internet gateway and connect it to VPC, then create a route table for VPC and will be associating it with subnets. What is the next step to do:**
2. **next generate Elastic IPs and connect them with instances and then have side to side VPN connectivity**
3. **next generate Static IPs and connect them with instances and then have side to side VPN connectivity**
4. **next generate Interconnect IPs and connect them with instances and then have side to side VPN connectivity**
5. **next generate Elective IPs and connect them with instances and then have side to side VPN connectivity**

The correct answer is option a - next generate Elastic IPs and connect them with instances and then have side to side VPN connectivity.

Explanation for correct answer:

* For configuring Non default VPC, the procedure will start by Creating a VPC, then we will Create two subnets within our VPC, Followed by Creating an Internet gateway and connect it to our VPC, then we will Create a route table for our VPC and will be Associating it with our subnets, next we will Generate Elastic IPs and connect them with our instances and then we will have side to side VPN connectivity between AWS VPCs on Premise or on another cloud Network

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b - There is no static IPs for configuring Non default VPC
* Option c - There is no interconnect IPs for configuring Non default VPC
* Option d - There is no elective IPs for configuring Non default VPC

1. **Is this statement true:**

**A route table which is created for a Non default VPC is a default route table, any subnet which is not explicitly associated with another route table are implicitly associated with this route table or the main route table.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true, a route table which is created for a Non default VPC is a default route table, any subnet which is not explicitly associated with another route table are implicitly associated with this route table or the main route table.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true, a route table which is created for a Non default VPC is a default route table, any subnet which is not explicitly associated with another route table are implicitly associated with this route table or the main route table.

**Module 6: Setting Up NAT on AWS VPC**

1. **NAT stands for ……..**

* **Network Address Transition**
* **Network Address Translation**
* **Network Address Transmitter**
* **Network Address Translate**

The correct answer is option b - Network Address Translation

Explanation for correct answer:

* NAT stands for Network Address Translation. The basic purpose of NAT is to mask the IP address of the request host by general IP address. Whenever we want to access the internet from the host we transfer the request through NAT gateway.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option a - Network Address Transition – There is no such term
* Option c - Network Address Transmitter – There is no such term
* Option d - Network Address Translate – There is no such term

1. **Is this statement true:**

**NAT gateway masks the IP address of our host and provide its own IP address when making a request to the internet.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true, NAT gateway masks the IP address of our host and provide its own IP address when making a request to the internet.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true, NAT gateway masks the IP address of our host and provide its own IP address when making a request to the internet.

1. **Is this statement true:**

**In AWS VPC, various subnets are depended upon the connectivity to the internet. Those subnets which can connect to the internet are called public subnets whereas those which are not connected to internet gateways are known as private subnets.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true, in AWS VPC, various subnets are depended upon the connectivity to the internet. Those subnets which can connect to the internet are called public subnets whereas those which are not connected to internet gateways are known as private subnets.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true, in AWS VPC, various subnets are depended upon the connectivity to the internet. Those subnets which can connect to the internet are called public subnets whereas those which are not connected to internet gateways are known as private subnets.

1. **The basic purpose of NAT is:**
   1. **to mask the IP address of the request host by general IP address**
   2. **to update the IP address of the request host by general IP address**
   3. **to select the IP address of the request host by general IP address**
   4. **to analyze the IP address of the request host by general IP address**

The correct answer is option a – to mask the IP address of the request host by general IP address.

Explanation for correct answer:

* NAT stands for Network Address Translation. The basic purpose of NAT is to mask the IP address of the request host by general IP address. Whenever we want to access the internet from the host we transfer the request through NAT gateway.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b - There is no such task for NAT
* Option c - There is no such task for NAT
* Option d - There is no such task for NAT

**Module 7: AWS VPC Peering**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows us to setup a direct network route between one VPC to another using private IP addresses.**
   1. **VPC Peering**
   2. **VPC Pairing**
   3. **VPC Connection**
   4. **VPC Ping**

The correct answer is option a – VPC Peering

Explanation for correct answer:

* VPC Peering allows us to setup a direct network route between one VPC to another using private IP addresses.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b – VPC Pairing – There is no such term
* Option c – VPC connection – There is no such term
* Option d – VPC Ping – There is no such term

1. **Is this statement true:**

**VPC Peering is Non-transitive in nature, that is, a VPC peered to another VPC only has a connection with that and not with the VPCs that are paired with the other VPC.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for Correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true, VPC Peering is Non-transitive in nature, that is, a VPC peered to another VPC only has a connection with that and not with the VPCs that are paired with the other VPC.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true, VPC Peering is Non-transitive in nature, that is, a VPC peered to another VPC only has a connection with that and not with the VPCs that are paired with the other VPC.

1. **Is this statement true:**

**We can create a VPC peering connection between VPCs that have matching or overlapping CIDR blocks.**

The correct answer is False.

Explanation for Correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is false, this is one of the gotchas of VPC Peering. We cannot create a VPC peering connection between VPCs that have matching or overlapping CIDR blocks.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is false, this is one of the gotchas of VPC Peering. We cannot create a VPC peering connection between VPCs that have matching or overlapping CIDR blocks.

1. **VPC Peering allows the network connection between**
2. **two VPCs of our choice**
3. **two internet gateways of our choice**
4. **two subnets of our choice**
5. **two instances within a VPC of our choice**

The correct answer is option a - two VPCs of our choice

Explanation for correct answer:

VPC Peering allows the network connection between two VPCs of our choice. VPC can be present within a single AWS account, or it can be incorporated into two different AWS accounts of the same region.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b - two internet gateways of our choice– This option is incorrect.
* Option c – two subnets of our choice– This option is incorrect.
* Option d – two instances within a VPC of our choice – This option is incorrect.

1. **Which of the following is not use case of AWS VPC Peering?**
2. **Peering to a Central VPC that is used for Active Directory Services**
3. **Having a File share shared across two VPCs on AWS.**
4. **Sharing a Secure Solution to Multiple Customer**
5. **None of the above**

The correct answer is option d – None of the above

Explanation for correct answer:

* All the above three options are important use cases of AWS VPC Peering

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* All the above three options are important use cases of AWS VPC Peering

**Module 8: AWS VPC to VPC Connectivity using OpenSwan**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a well-known Virtual Private Network Software.**
2. **OpenSwan**
3. **OpenGate**
4. **OpenPort**
5. **OpenNet**

The correct answer is option a – OpenSwan

Explanation for correct answer:

* OpenSwan is a well-known Virtual Private Network Software. It provides a complete IPsec implementation. IPsec is one of the technologies used for securing the VPN tunnels, so the terminal is formed by using IPsec technology which is also known as IPsec tunnels.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b - OpenGate – There is no such term
* Option c – OpenPort – There is no such term
* Option d – OpenNet – There is no such term

1. **Is this statement true:**

**OpenSwan is that it’s not an OS bounded. This means that it gives us the freedom to implement and use the OS of our choice.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for Correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true. OpenSwan is that it’s not an OS bounded. This means that it gives us the freedom to implement and use the OS of our choice

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true. OpenSwan is that it’s not an OS bounded. This means that it gives us the freedom to implement and use the OS of our choice.

1. **Is this statement true:**

**The private subnet manages all the hosts which need to be connected to the other VPC using the VPN Tunnel.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for Correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true. The private subnet manages all the hosts which need to be connected to the other VPC using the VPN Tunnel

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is True. The private subnet manages all the hosts which need to be connected to the other VPC using the VPN Tunnel.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ established by the OpenSwan requires an OpenSwan Instances in each VPC to have a public IP Address.**
2. **IPsec connection**
3. **IPnet connection**
4. **IPmin connection**
5. **IPadd connection**

The correct answer is option a – OpenSwan

Explanation for correct answer:

* IPsec connection established by the OpenSwan requires an OpenSwan Instances in each VPC to have a public IP Address. As we know, IPsec and a VPN Tunnel uses internet for traversing data.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b - **IPnet connection** – There is no such term in OpenSwan
* Option c – **IPmin connection** – There is no such term in OpenSwan
* Option d – **IPadd connection** – There is no such term in OpenSwan

1. **SPOF stands for:**
2. **Single Point of Failure**
3. **Single Port of Failure**
4. **Similar Point of Failure**
5. **Similar Port of Failure**

The correct answer is option a – Single Point of Failure

Explanation for correct answer:

* SPOF stands for Single Point of Failure

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b - **Single Port of Failure** – There is no such term in OpenSwan
* Option c – **Similar Point of Failure** – There is no such term in OpenSwan
* Option d – **Similar Port of Failure** – There is no such term in OpenSwan

**Module 9: AWS VPC to VPC Connectivity using OpenVPN**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an Open Source VPN Package which can be used to create software VPN.**
2. **OpenVPN**
3. **OpenPackage**
4. **OpenVPC**
5. **OpenConnect**

The correct answer is option a – OpenVPN

Explanation for correct answer:

* OpenVPN is an Open Source VPN Package which can be used to create software VPN.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* Option b - OpenPackage – There is no such term in AWS VPC
* Option c – OpenVPC – There is no such term in AWS VPC
* Option d – OpenConnect – There is no such term in AWS VPC

1. **OpenVPN can be used for:**
2. ​Disaster Recovery Setup across multiple AWS regions
3. **Regularly Transfer data between AWS VPCs over a secure Tunnel OpenVPN**
4. **High Availability Architecture across VPCs**
5. **All of the above**

The correct answer is option d – None of the above.

Explanation for correct answer:

* All the above three options are important use cases of OpenVPN

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* All the above three options are important use cases of OpenVPN

1. **Which of the following statement is not true for OpenVPN?**
2. **Use commercially available OpenVPN configured Instance available on AWS Marketplace**
3. **Results in some additional charges**
4. **Get support from the OpenVPN team if required**
5. **All of the above**

The correct answer is option d – None of the above

Explanation for correct answer:

* All the above three options are true statement for OpenVPN. OpenVPN is an Open Source VPN package and use commercially available OpenVPN configured Instance available on AWS Marketplac. We need to pay some additional money as this VPN is published by OpenVPN, to get the support from the OpenVPN team if required.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* All the above three options are true statement for OpenVPN. OpenVPN is an Open Source VPN package and use commercially available OpenVPN configured Instance available on AWS Marketplace. We need to pay some additional money as this VPN is published by OpenVPN, to get the support from the OpenVPN team if required.

1. **Is this statement true:**

**OpenVPN is used for secured communication between distributed resources.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for Correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true. OpenVPN is used for secured communication between distributed resources

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true. OpenVPN is used for secured communication between distributed resources.

**Module 10: AWS VPC to VPC Connectivity using OpenVPN**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows us to automate our tasks with shell scripts.**
   1. **AWS CLI**
   2. **AWS CFT**
   3. **AWS VPC**
   4. **AWS ECS**

The correct answer is option a – AWS CLI.

Explanation for Correct answer:

* AWS CLI stands for Amazon Web Services Command Line Interface. It is a command line shell program which provides convenience and productivity features to manage and automate user’s AWS resources. It also allows us to automate our tasks with shell scripts.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* AWS CFT stands for Amazon Web Services CloudFormation Templates. It makes it easier to deploy the collection of AWS resources that we need to run on our application repeatedly and predictably by using a template.
* AWS VPC stands for Virtual Private Cloud. It is a virtual private network that enables us to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that we've defined.
* AWS ECS stands for Amazon EC2 Container Service. It is a highly scalable, fast, container management service that makes it easy to run, stop, and manage Docker containers on a cluster of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** makes it easier to deploy the collection of AWS resources that we need to run on our application repeatedly and predictably by using a template.
2. **AWS CLI**
3. **AWS CFT**
4. **AWS VPC**
5. **AWS ECS**

The correct answer is option b – AWS CFT.

Explanation for Correct answer:

* AWS CFT stands for Amazon Web Services Cloud Formation Templates. It makes it easier to deploy the collection of AWS resources that we need to run on our application repeatedly and predictably by using a template.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* AWS CLI stands for Amazon Web Services Command Line Interface. It is a command line shell program which provides convenience and productivity features to manage and automate user’s AWS resources. It also allows us to automate our tasks with shell scripts.
* AWS VPC stands for Virtual Private Cloud. It is a virtual private network that enables us to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that we've defined.
* AWS ECS stands for Amazon EC2 Container Service. It is a highly scalable, fast, container management service that makes it easy to run, stop, and manage Docker containers on a cluster of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances.

1. **Which of the following statement is not true in AWS CFT or Cloud Formation Templates for VPC?**
2. **Help in visualizing and creating IaaC scripts for AWS environment where IaaC stands for Infrastructure as a code.**
3. **Used to create and customize AWS VPCs.**
4. **Can visualize our VPC resources with the CFT Designer.**
5. **All of the above**

The correct answer is option d – None of the above

Explanation for correct answer:

* All the above three options are true statement in AWS CFT or Cloud Formation Templates for VPC.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* All the above three options are true statement in AWS CFT or Cloud Formation Templates for VPC

1. **Is this statement true:**

**It is more difficult to create and configure AWS VPC using AWS CFT when compared to AWS CLI**

The correct answer is False.

Explanation for Correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is false. It is easy to create and configure AWS VPC using AWS CFT when compared to AWS CLI

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is false. It is easy to create and configure AWS VPC using AWS CFT when compared to AWS CLI

1. **Is this statement true:**

**The commands that help with creating and configuring VPC are present as a sub command under the EC2 command in the AWS Command line Interface.**

The correct answer is True.

Explanation for Correct answer:

* Yes, this statement is true. The commands that help with Creating VPC and configuring it are present as a sub command under the EC2 command in the AWS Command line Interface. We can also use AWS CLI to create customized AWS VPC.

Explanation for Wrong answer:

* No, this statement is true. The commands that help with Creating VPC and configuring it are present as a sub command under the EC2 command in the AWS Command line Interface. We can also use AWS CLI to create customized AWS VPC.