



QUESTION BANK

AWS



1. What does IAM stand for in AWS?
 - a) Internet Access Management
 - b) Identity and Access Management
 - c) Integrated Application Management
 - d) Instance Allocation Method

2. Which AWS service would you use for long-term storage of large amounts of data?
 - a) Amazon S3
 - b) Amazon EC2
 - c) Amazon RDS
 - d) Amazon DynamoDB

3. Which AWS service provides a fully managed database service?
 - a) Amazon S3
 - b) Amazon EC2
 - c) Amazon RDS
 - d) Amazon DynamoDB

4. What does VPC stand for in AWS?
 - a) Virtual Private Connection
 - b) Virtual Public Cloud
 - c) Virtual Private Cloud
 - d) Virtual Public Connection

5. Which AWS service would you use for scalable computing capacity in the cloud?
 - a) Amazon S3
 - b) Amazon EC2
 - c) Amazon RDS
 - d) Amazon DynamoDB

6. Which of the following is a billing and cost management service provided by AWS?
 - a) Amazon S3
 - b) Amazon CloudFront
 - c) AWS Billing and Cost Management
 - d) AWS Data Transfer

7. What does S3 stand for in Amazon S3?

- a) Simple Storage Service
 - b) Secure Storage Service
 - c) Super Storage Service
 - d) Storage and Security Service
8. Which AWS service is used to distribute content to end-users with low latency and high data transfer speeds?
- a) Amazon S3
 - b) Amazon CloudFront
 - c) Amazon RDS
 - d) Amazon DynamoDB
9. What does EC2 stand for in AWS?
- a) Elastic Compute Cloud
 - b) Elastic Cloud Computing
 - c) Efficient Computing Cloud
 - d) Enterprise Compute Cloud
10. Which AWS service would you use to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud?
- a) Amazon S3
 - b) Amazon EC2
 - c) Amazon RDS
 - d) Amazon DynamoDB
11. What does Route 53 refer to in AWS?
- a) A routing protocol for EC2 instances
 - b) A fully managed domain name system (DNS) web service
 - c) A network routing algorithm for VPCs
 - d) An analytics service for monitoring network traffic
12. Which AWS service is used for real-time messaging and communication between software components?
- a) Amazon S3
 - b) Amazon EC2
 - c) Amazon SQS
 - d) Amazon RDS

13. What does CloudFront refer to in AWS?
- a) A service for managing cloud resources
 - b) A content delivery network (CDN) service
 - c) A data analysis and visualization service
 - d) A security service for cloud instances
14. What does DynamoDB provide in AWS?
- a) A managed NoSQL database service
 - b) A managed SQL database service
 - c) A data warehousing service
 - d) A business intelligence service
15. What does the term "Elastic Beanstalk" refer to in AWS?
- a) A service for managing cloud resources
 - b) An orchestration service for managing containers
 - c) A platform for deploying and scaling web applications
 - d) A service for managing network traffic
16. What is the purpose of AWS CloudFormation?
- a) To create and manage a collection of related AWS resources
 - b) To provide a virtual private network for cloud instances
 - c) To manage the billing and cost of AWS services
 - d) To provide analytics and metrics for AWS resources
17. What does the term "Lambda" refer to in AWS?
- a) A managed NoSQL database service
 - b) A serverless computing service
 - c) A data warehousing service
 - d) A business intelligence service
18. What does the term "SNS" refer to in AWS?
- a) A managed NoSQL database service
 - b) A messaging and notification service
 - c) A data warehousing service
 - d) A business intelligence service
19. What is the purpose of the AWS CloudWatch service?

- a) To monitor and manage AWS resources and applications
- b) To provide a virtual private network for cloud instances
- c) To manage the billing and cost of AWS services
- d) To provide analytics and metrics for AWS resources

20. What does the term "Kinesis" refer to in AWS?

- a) A managed NoSQL database service
- b) A data warehousing service
- c) A service for real-time data processing
- d) A business intelligence service

21. What does the term "Glacier" refer to in AWS?

- a) A low-cost storage service for data archiving and backup
- b) A database service for real-time data processing
- c) An analytics service for monitoring network traffic
- d) A business intelligence service

22. What is the purpose of AWS Direct Connect?

- a) To enable secure access to AWS services over the internet
- b) To establish a dedicated network connection between the on-premises network and AWS
- c) To manage the billing and cost of AWS services
- d) To provide analytics and metrics for AWS resources

23. What does the term "Redshift" refer to in AWS?

- a) A managed NoSQL database service
- b) A data warehousing service
- c) A service for real-time data processing
- d) A business intelligence service

24. What is the purpose of the AWS Trusted Advisor service?

- a) To provide recommendations for optimizing AWS resources
- b) To provide a virtual private network for cloud instances
- c) To manage the billing and cost of AWS services
- d) To provide analytics and metrics for AWS resources

25. What does the term "Athena" refer to in AWS?

- a) A managed NoSQL database service
- b) A data warehousing service
- c) An interactive query service for analyzing data in Amazon S3
- d) A business intelligence service

26. What does the term "Elasticache" refer to in AWS?

- a) A caching service for improving the performance of web applications
- b) A data warehousing service
- c) A service for real-time data processing
- d) A business intelligence service

27. What is the purpose of the AWS Organizations service?

- a) To enable secure access to AWS services over the internet
- b) To manage multiple AWS accounts within an organization
- c) To manage the billing and cost of AWS services
- d) To provide analytics and metrics for AWS resources

28. What does the term "OpsWorks" refer to in AWS?

- a) A managed NoSQL database service
- b) A configuration management service
- c) A service for real-time data processing
- d) A business intelligence service

29. What does the term "CloudTrail" refer to in AWS?

- a) A logging and monitoring service for AWS accounts
- b) A data warehousing service
- c) An analytics service for monitoring network traffic
- d) A business intelligence service

30. What is the purpose of the AWS WAF service?

- a) To monitor and manage AWS resources and applications
- b) To provide a firewall for protecting web applications from common web exploits
- c) To manage the billing and cost of AWS services
- d) To provide analytics and metrics for AWS resources

31. What does the term "Inspector" refer to in AWS?

- a) A security assessment service for analyzing the security state of applications

- b) A data warehousing service
- c) An analytics service for monitoring network traffic
- d) A business intelligence service

32. What does the term "Shield" refer to in AWS?

- a) A security service for DDoS protection
- b) A data warehousing service
- c) A service for real-time data processing
- d) A business intelligence service

33. What is the purpose of the AWS Certificate Manager?

- a) To manage SSL/TLS certificates for AWS resources
- b) To provide a virtual private network for cloud instances
- c) To manage the billing and cost of AWS services
- d) To provide analytics and metrics for AWS resources

34. What does the term "X-Ray" refer to in AWS?

- a) A performance monitoring and analysis service for distributed applications
- b) A data warehousing service
- c) A service for real-time data processing
- d) A business intelligence service

35. What does the term "AppSync" refer to in AWS?

- a) A managed NoSQL database service
- b) A data synchronization service
- c) A service for real-time data processing
- d) A business intelligence service

36. What is the purpose of AWS Config?

- a) To monitor and manage AWS resources and applications
- b) To provide historical tracking and monitoring of AWS resource configurations
- c) To manage the billing and cost of AWS services
- d) To provide analytics and metrics for AWS resources

37. What does the term "Cognito" refer to in AWS?

- a) An authentication, authorization, and user management service
- b) A data warehousing service

- c) A service for real-time data processing
- d) A business intelligence service

38. What does the term "EFS" refer to in AWS?

- a) A managed NoSQL database service
- b) A data warehousing service
- c) A scalable file storage service
- d) A business intelligence service

39. What is the purpose of the AWS Systems Manager service?

- a) To manage multiple AWS accounts within an organization
- b) To manage and configure operational parameters for AWS resources
- c) To manage the billing and cost of AWS services
- d) To provide analytics and metrics for AWS resources

40. What does the term "DataSync" refer to in AWS?

- a) A managed NoSQL database service
- b) A data migration service
- c) A service for real-time data processing
- d) A business intelligence service

ANSWERS

1. b) Identity and Access Management
2. a) Amazon S3
3. c) Amazon RDS
4. c) Virtual Private Cloud
5. b) Amazon EC2
6. c) AWS Billing and Cost Management
7. a) Simple Storage Service
8. b) Amazon CloudFront
9. a) Elastic Compute Cloud
10. c) Amazon RDS
11. b) A fully managed domain name system (DNS) web service
12. c) Amazon SQS
13. b) A content delivery network (CDN) service

- 14. a) A managed NoSQL database service
- 15. c) A platform for deploying and scaling web applications
- 16. a) To create and manage a collection of related AWS resources
- 17. b) A serverless computing service
- 18. b) A messaging and notification service
- 19. a) To monitor and manage AWS resources and applications
- 20. c) A service for real-time data processing
- 21. a) A low-cost storage service for data archiving and backup
- 22. b) To establish a dedicated network connection between the on-premises network and AWS
- 23. b) A data warehousing service
- 24. a) To provide recommendations for optimizing AWS resources
- 25. c) An interactive query service for analyzing data in Amazon S3
- 26. a) A caching service for improving the performance of web applications
- 27. b) To manage multiple AWS accounts within an organization
- 28. b) A configuration management service
- 29. a) A logging and monitoring service for AWS accounts
- 30. b) To provide a firewall for protecting web applications from common web exploits
- 31. a) A security assessment service for analyzing the security state of applications
- 32. a) A security service for DDoS protection
- 33. a) To manage SSL/TLS certificates for AWS resources
- 34. a) A performance monitoring and analysis service for distributed applications
- 35. c) A service for real-time data processing
- 36. b) To provide historical tracking and monitoring of AWS resource configurations
- 37. a) An authentication, authorization, and user management service
- 38. c) A scalable file storage service
- 39. b) To manage and configure operational parameters for AWS resources
- 40. b) A data migration service

What is the primary benefit of using cloud computing services?

- a) Reduced security
- b) Limited scalability
- c) Increased operational cost
- d) On-demand availability and scalability

Answer: d) On-demand availability and scalability

Which of the following is not a cloud service model?

- a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- b) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- c) Software as a Service (SaaS)
- d) Hardware as a Service (HaaS)

Answer: d) Hardware as a Service (HaaS)

What does the acronym "IaaS" stand for in cloud computing?

- a) Information as a Service
- b) Internet as a Service
- c) Infrastructure as a Service
- d) Integration as a Service

Answer: c) Infrastructure as a Service

Which of the following is a well-known cloud computing platform provided by Amazon?

- a) Azure
- b) Google Cloud Platform

- c) AWS
- d) IBM Cloud

Answer: c) AWS

What is the primary purpose of a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in cloud computing?

- a) It provides internet access to virtual machines
- b) It isolates resources logically in the cloud
- c) It optimizes CPU utilization
- d) It speeds up data transfer

Answer: b) It isolates resources logically in the cloud

What does the acronym "SLA" stand for in the context of cloud computing?

- a) Secure Legal Agreement
- b) Service Level Agreement
- c) Security Level Assessment
- d) Software Licensing Agreement

Answer: b) Service Level Agreement

Which of the following is not a cloud deployment model?

- a) Public cloud
- b) Private cloud
- c) Hybrid cloud
- d) Personal cloud

Answer: d) Personal cloud

What is the process of using multiple cloud services from different providers called?

- a) Cloud merging
- b) Multi-cloud deployment
- c) Cloud networking
- d) Cloud integration

Answer: b) Multi-cloud deployment

Which of the following is not a characteristic of cloud computing?

- a) Rapid elasticity
- b) Resource pooling
- c) Centralized management
- d) On-demand self-service

Answer: c) Centralized management

What security feature restricts access to cloud resources based on the users' roles?

- a) Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- b) Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
- c) Role-based access control (RBAC)
- d) Two-factor authentication (2FA)

Answer: c) Role-based access control (RBAC)

1. What advantage does cloud computing offer to stakeholders in terms of accessibility?
 - a) Limited access to resources
 - b) Dependence on physical location
 - c) Universal access from any location
 - d) Limited scalability

2. How does cloud computing affect costs for stakeholders compared to traditional IT solutions?
 - a) Increases operational costs
 - b) Decreases initial investment
 - c) Raises maintenance costs
 - d) Adds additional hardware expenses

3. In terms of performance, what benefit does the cloud provide to stakeholders?
 - a) Limited resource optimization
 - b) Decreased speed and efficiency
 - c) Improved processing power and speed
 - d) Reduced data accessibility

4. What does reliability in cloud computing refer to for stakeholders?
 - a) Unreliable data storage
 - b) Increased downtime and disruptions
 - c) Consistent and dependable service
 - d) Inconsistent network connections

5. How does the cloud impact availability for stakeholders?
 - a) Decreases accessibility to data and services
 - b) Limits access during peak hours
 - c) Increases service interruptions
 - d) Provides continuous and uninterrupted access

6. What advantage does the cloud offer stakeholders in terms of scalability?
 - a) Fixed resource allocation
 - b) Limited growth potential
 - c) Reduced flexibility in resource management
 - d) Ability to easily scale resources up or down

7. When would it be advisable to recommend an off-the-shelf (OTS) solution to stakeholders?
- a) When specific customization is required
 - b) When cost is not a consideration
 - c) When unique features are needed
 - d) When time is of the essence
8. What are the benefits of recommending custom solutions to stakeholders?
- a) Limited control over features and functionality
 - b) Reduced flexibility for future updates
 - c) Tailored features and specific requirements
 - d) Standard features available for all users
9. How does cloud computing impact data security for stakeholders?
- a) Increases data vulnerability
 - b) Decreases the need for encryption
 - c) Improves data protection and security measures
 - d) Limits access controls for sensitive information
10. What advantage does cloud computing offer stakeholders in terms of data backup and recovery?
- a) Limited data redundancy
 - b) Increased recovery time
 - c) Enhanced data replication and backup processes
 - d) Reduced data protection and disaster recovery measures

ANSWERS

1. What advantage does cloud computing offer to stakeholders in terms of accessibility?

Answer: c) Universal access from any location

2. How does cloud computing affect costs for stakeholders compared to traditional IT solutions?

Answer: b) Decreases initial investment

3. In terms of performance, what benefit does the cloud provide to stakeholders?

Answer: c) Improved processing power and speed

4. What does reliability in cloud computing refer to for stakeholders?

Answer: c) Consistent and dependable service

5. How does the cloud impact availability for stakeholders?

Answer: d) Provides continuous and uninterrupted access

6. What advantage does the cloud offer stakeholders in terms of scalability?

Answer: d) Ability to easily scale resources up or down

7. When would it be advisable to recommend an off-the-shelf (OTS) solution to stakeholders?

Answer: d) When time is of the essence

8. What are the benefits of recommending custom solutions to stakeholders?

Answer: c) Tailored features and specific requirements

9. How does cloud computing impact data security for stakeholders?

Answer: c) Improves data protection and security measures

10. What advantage does cloud computing offer stakeholders in terms of data backup and recovery?

Answer: c) Enhanced data replication and backup processes

1. What criteria should stakeholders consider when choosing between public, private, and hybrid cloud implementations?
 - a) Cost-effectiveness only
 - b) Performance requirements only
 - c) Specific security needs and compliance regulations
 - d) Size of the organization only

2. When drawing an architectural diagram for a cloud implementation, what is crucial to represent accurately?
 - a) Hardware specifications only
 - b) Software development process only
 - c) Data flow and network architecture
 - d) Employee roles and responsibilities

3. What is the primary purpose of defining requirements in a cloud implementation project?
 - a) To limit scalability options
 - b) To increase project duration
 - c) To improve data accessibility
 - d) To ensure the project meets stakeholder expectations

4. How do services communicate through application programming interfaces (APIs) in a cloud environment?
 - a) Through physical cables and connectors
 - b) Through direct data transfer only
 - c) Through standardized protocols and data formats
 - d) Through limited communication channels

5. What is the process of creating virtual machines in a cloud environment called?
 - a) Virtualization only
 - b) Containerization only
 - c) Hardware emulation only
 - d) Hypervisor deployment

6. When identifying data storage requirements in a cloud implementation, what factors should stakeholders consider?
 - a) Cost-effectiveness only
 - b) Accessibility requirements only
 - c) Data security and compliance regulations

- d) Hardware specifications only
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- 7. What key considerations should stakeholders keep in mind when choosing a public cloud implementation?
 - a) Limited scalability options
 - b) Reduced data accessibility
 - c) Shared infrastructure and security concerns
 - d) Restricted network connectivity
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- 8. What advantages does a private cloud implementation offer to stakeholders?
 - a) Limited control and customization options
 - b) Reduced data security measures
 - c) Enhanced data privacy and control
 - d) Decreased initial investment
-
- 9. How does a hybrid cloud implementation benefit stakeholders?
 - a) Increased data vulnerability
 - b) Reduced data redundancy
 - c) Flexibility in workload distribution and data management
 - d) Limited accessibility to data and services
-
- 10. What challenges might stakeholders face when managing data storage in a cloud environment?
 - a) Limited data protection measures
 - b) Increased hardware costs
 - c) Data security and compliance regulations
 - d) Reduced data replication and backup processes

ANSWERS

1. What criteria should stakeholders consider when choosing between public, private, and hybrid cloud implementations?

Answer: c) Specific security needs and compliance regulations

2. When drawing an architectural diagram for a cloud implementation, what is crucial to represent accurately?

Answer: c) Data flow and network architecture

3. What is the primary purpose of defining requirements in a cloud implementation project?

Answer: d) To ensure the project meets stakeholder expectations

4. How do services communicate through application programming interfaces (APIs) in a cloud environment?

Answer: c) Through standardized protocols and data formats

5. What is the process of creating virtual machines in a cloud environment called?

Answer: a) Virtualization only

6. When identifying data storage requirements in a cloud implementation, what factors should stakeholders consider?

Answer: c) Data security and compliance regulations

7. What key considerations should stakeholders keep in mind when choosing a public cloud implementation?

Answer: c) Shared infrastructure and security concerns

8. What advantages does a private cloud implementation offer to stakeholders?

Answer: c) Enhanced data privacy and control

9. How does a hybrid cloud implementation benefit stakeholders?

Answer: c) Flexibility in workload distribution and data management

10. What challenges might stakeholders face when managing data storage in a cloud environment?

Answer: c) Data security and compliance regulations

What strategies can be employed to manage operational costs in a cloud environment?

- a) Increasing hardware investments
- b) Implementing complex infrastructure solutions
- c) Optimizing resource utilization and rightsizing
- d) Reducing data encryption measures

Answer: c) Optimizing resource utilization and rightsizing

Why is it essential to develop a business continuity and disaster recovery policy for a cloud environment?

- a) To limit data accessibility for users
- b) To decrease operational costs
- c) To ensure data redundancy and backups
- d) To reduce user support requirements

Answer: c) To ensure data redundancy and backups

What is the primary purpose of providing support to users in a cloud environment?

- a) To limit data accessibility
- b) To increase operational costs
- c) To ensure smooth operations and user satisfaction
- d) To reduce data encryption measures

Answer: c) To ensure smooth operations and user satisfaction

How can stakeholders effectively monitor cloud systems for performance and security?

- a) By reducing data redundancy measures
- b) By limiting user access and privileges

- c) By implementing comprehensive monitoring tools and protocols
- d) By decreasing support for users

Answer: c) By implementing comprehensive monitoring tools and protocols

What measures can be taken to ensure the security and privacy of data in a cloud environment?

- a) Reducing data backup and recovery processes
- b) Limiting user access to data
- c) Implementing robust encryption and access controls
- d) Decreasing user support and assistance

Answer: c) Implementing robust encryption and access controls