Name 5 aws services you have used?

What are the tools used to send logs to the cloud environment?

What are IAM Roles? How do you create /manage them?

How to upgrade or downgrade a system with zero downtime?

What is infrastructure as code and how do you use it?

What is a load balancer? Give scenarios of each kind of balancer based on your experience.

What is CloudFormation and why is it used for?

Difference between AWS CloudFormation and AWS Elastic Beanstalk?

What are the kinds of security attacks that can occur on the cloud? And how can we minimize them?

Can we recover the EC2 instance when we have lost the key?

What is a gateway?

What is the difference between Dynamodb and Redshift?

1. Amazon EC2

Amazon RDS

Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)

Amazon VPC

Amazon SNS

1. Sematext Logs
2. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles are entities you create and assign specific permissions to that allow trusted identities such as workforce identities and applications to perform actions in AWS. When your trusted identities assume IAM roles, they are granted only the permissions scoped by those IAM roles.
3. \* Open EC2 console

\* Choose Operating System AMI

\* Launch an instance with the new instance type

\* Install all the updates

\* Install applications

\* Test the instance to see if it’s working

\* If working, deploy the new instance and replace the older instance

\* Once it’s deployed, you can upgrade or downgrade the system with near-zero downtime.

5. Infrastructure as Code (IaC) is the managing and provisioning of infrastructure through code instead of through manual processes. With IaC, configuration files are created that contain your infrastructure specifications, which makes it easier to edit and distribute configurations.

6. A load balancer acts as the “traffic cop” sitting in front of your servers and routing client requests across all servers capable of fulfilling those requests in a manner that maximizes speed and capacity utilization and ensures that no one server is overworked, which could degrade performance.

7. AWS CloudFormation is a service that gives developers and businesses an easy way to create a collection of related AWS and third-party resources, and provision and manage them in an orderly and predictable fashion.

8. The essential difference between these services is that Beanstalk handles deployment/provisioning for you while CloudFormation requires a lot of input. So one's low effort, low control, and vice versa.

9. Cloud malware injection attacks

Abuse of cloud services

Denial of service attacks

10. When you use EC2Config or EC2Launch to reset a lost password, you must use its key pair to retrieve the administrator password. If you've lost the key pair, you can create an AMI of the existing instance, and then launch a new instance. You can then select a new key pair by following the instance launch wizard.

11. A gateway is a network node used in telecommunications that connects two networks with different transmission protocols together. Gateways serve as an entry and exit point for a network as all data must pass through or communicate with the gateway prior to being routed. In most IP-based networks, the only traffic that does not go through at least one gateway is traffic flowing among nodes on the same local area network (LAN) segment. The term default gateway or network gateway may also be used to describe the same concept.

12. Amazon Redshift is a completely managed data warehouse service with a Postgres compatible querying layer. DynamoDB is a NoSQL database offered as a service with a proprietary query language.