AWS&LINUX

1.What is EC2?

Ans. Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2): EC2 is a virtual machine in the clould on which you have OS-level control. You can run this cloud server whenever you want and can be used when you need to deploy your own server in the clould.

2. What are difference types of EC2 Instance types of EC2 instance based there cost.

Ans: **Spot Instances, On-Demand Instances, Reserved Instances.**

3. What is the difference between public and private cloud ?

Ans. Private cloud: A private cloud is a service that is completely controlled by a single organization and not shared with others.

Public Cloud : While a public cloud is a subscription service that is also offered to any and all customers who want similar services.

4. What are the public cloud available in the market now

Ans. Gmail or Dropbox.

5. What are the EC2 instance Family? Instance Asset?

Ans: General Purpose, Compute Optimized, Memory Optimized,

Accelerated Computing Storage, Optimized Instance Features,

Instance Asset: Assets are local files, directories, or Docker images that can be bundled into AWS CDK libraries and apps..

6.What is the placement group for EC2?

Ans: Placement groups help us to launch a bunch of EC2 instances close to each other physically within the same AZ.

7. What is S3?

: 100 S3 BUCKET MAXIUM 1000 BUCKET

Ans: Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is object storage with a simpleweb service interface to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web.

8. What is Versioning in S3 Bucket.

Ans: S3 Bucket Versioning is a s3 bucket sub-resources used to protect against accidental object/data deletion or overwrite.

- Versioning can also be used for data retention and archive.

9. What is standard tier and Infrequent access tier.

Standard Tier:- S3 standard offers high durability availability and performance object storage for frequently accessed data
Durability is 99.99999
Design for 99.99 availability over a given year.

One Zone-Infrequent access tier: S3 one zone-infrequent access storage class is used when data is accessed less frequently but requires rapid access when needed.

It stores the data in a single availability zone while other storage classes store the data in a minimum of three availability zones. Due to this reason, its cost is 20% less than Standard IA storage class.

It designed for 99.5% availability and 99.999999999% durability of objects in a single availability zone.

S3 Glacier: Glacier is a secure durability low cast storage class for data archiving.

- To keep low cost yet suitable for verying needs s3 glacier provides minutes to hours.

* Durability 99.99%.

10. What is one zone IA what is storage class.

Ans:- S3 One Zone-IA is for data that is accessed less frequently, but requires rapid access when needed. Unlike other S3 Storage Classes which store data in a minimum of three Availability Zones (AZs), S3 One Zone-IA stores data in a single AZ and costs 20% less than S3 Standard-IA.

- Same low latency and high throughput performance of S3 Standard
- Designed for 99.5% availability over a given year

11. What is storage class in S3.

Ans:- Amazon S3 standard

- Amazon S3 standard-infrequent Access.
- Amazon S3 Reduced Redundancy Storage.
- Amazon Glacier.

And Life Cycle-1. Standard –IA=30 Days, 2. ONE-ZONE-IA=60 DAY, 3. GLACIER=90DAYS.

12. What Is an S3 Bucket Policy?

Ans: A S3 bucket policy is an object that allows you to manage access to specific Amazon S3 storage resources. You can specify permissions for each resource to allow or deny actions requested by a principal (a user or role). When you create a new Amazon S3 bucket, you should set a policy granting the relevant permissions to the data forwarder's principal roles.

13. To create a bucket policy with the AWS Policy Generator.

Ans: Open the **policy generator** and select **S3 bucket policy** under the **select type of policy** menu.

- Populate the fields presented to add statements and then select **generate policy**. Copy the text of the generated policy.
- Go back to the **edit bucket policy** section in the Amazon S3 console and select **edit** under the policy you wish to modify.
- Once you've created your desired policy, select **save changes**.

14. What is difference between S3 and EBS.

S3:- S3 is an object-level data storage **.**

- S3 is an object storage service that helps the industry in scalability, data availability, security, etc.
- AWS S3 also provides management features.

EBS:- EBS is a **block-level data storage** offered by Amazon.

- It is also used to run relational or NoSQL databases.
- It is easy to use.

15.What is EBS.

Ans: Elastic Block Store(EBS) is a block-level storage device, where in each block acts as a separate hard drive. These volumes are used with EC2 instances, and each EBS volume can be attached to only one EC2 instance.

16. How to EBS participation.

- **Ans:** Go to volume add volume as your required
- Attach with instance.
- See your volume memory = fdisk – L >> see device name /dev/Xvda: 8gb
- Format device => MKFS.ext /dev/xvdf
- Create folder mkdir myebs
- Then mount volume=> mount /dev/xvdf myebs/
- Mounting do or not= {LOST+FOUND}sucessfuly mount.
- Then format=> df –h
- Then unfound=> unmount myebs

17. What is file System.

Ans: Amazon EBS is the block storage offered on AWS.

00. EBS Volume Types IN EBS.

- **Ans:** SSD-backed volumes
- HDD-backed volumes

18.Do you know about auto scaling ?

Ans: It is Based on customer load on are infrastature will increase or descries. it is auto scalling**.**

19. How you handel the load in auto scaling?

Ans: with **Elastic Load Balancing** –: is a load-balancing service for Amazon Web Services (AWS) deployments. ELB automatically distributes incoming application traffic and scales resources to meet traffic demands.

20. What is the Auto scaling policies in auto scaling?

Ans: A dynamic scaling policy **instructs Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling to track aspecific CloudWatch metric, and it defines what action to take when the associated CloudWatch alarm is in ALARM**. The metrics that are used to trigger an alarm are an aggregation of metrics coming from all of the instances in the Auto Scaling group.

21. What is ECS Service?

ANS: Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) is a cloud-based and fully-managed container orchestration service. It lets you run your applications in the cloud without having to configure and maintain the infrastructure.

22. What was the aws service you have work?

Ans: Amazon EC2, S3, Dynamo DB, RDS, VPC, Cloud Front, EC2 Auto-scaling, Elastic Beanstalk,

SNS, Elastic File System, IAM, SQS, Cloud watch, Route 53, Cloud Formation.

23. What is Security Group in AWS.

Ans: It adds a security layer to EC2 instances that control both inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level.

24.What is Inbound rule and Outbound rule in security group.

Ans: Inbound rule:- Who can accesses into server.

Outbound rule:- Server can be able to outside.

25. What is difference between Security group and NACL.

Ans: Security Group:- It supports only **allow** rules, and by default, all the rules are denied. You cannot deny the rule for establishing a connection.

- It is associated with an EC2 instance.

NACL:- **(Network Access Control List)** **(** It is a **stateless**)

It supports both **allow and deny** rules, and by default, all the rules are denied. You need to add the rule which you can either allow or deny it.

- It is associated with a subnet.
- It is a **stateless** means that any changes made in the inbound rule will not reflect the outbound rule, i.e., you need to add the outbound rule separately.

26. Security group is stateFul yah State less.

Ans: It is a **stateful** means that any changes made in the inbound rule will be automatically reflected in the outbound rule.

27. Why Security Group Stateful.

Ans: if you send a request from your instance, the response traffic for that request is allowed to flow in regardless of inbound security group rules.

28. What you are using pipe line in AWS?

Ans: A *pipeline* is a workflow construct that describes how software changes go through a release process. Each pipeline is made up of a series of *stages.* Code pipeline using,

29. Can we run Oracle Database on S3?

Ans: You can use Amazon S3 integration with Oracle Database features suchas Data Pump. For example, you can download Data Pump files from Amazon S3 to your DB instance.

- Your DB instance and your Amazon S3 bucket must be in the same AWS Region.

30. What is difference between job scheduling and load balancing?

Ans:- Job scheduling- Job scheduling is **the process where different tasks get executed at pre-determined time or when the right event happens**.
Load balancing- Load balancer routing the entire hole traffic on top of all these server in Round Robin Mechanism.

31. I have static ip address which load balancer can give.

Ans: Network Load Balancer.

32. Waht is static IP and Dynamic IP.

Ans: Static IP:- Internet Service Provider, ISP provides the static IP Address.

- Static IP address does not get changed with time.
- Static IP Address is less secured.

Dynamic IP:- **DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is used to generate dynamic IP**

Address.

- Dynamic IP address can be changed any time.
- Dynamic IP address being volatile in nature is less risky.

33. Which aws services can be provide static IP.

Ans: Network Load Balancer automatically provides a static IP.

34. What is a load balancer in AWS ?

Ans: Load balancer routing the entire hole traffic on top of all these server in Round Robin Mechanism.

There are three types of load balancers in EC2 –

- **Application Load Balancer –** These balancers are designed to make routing decisions at the application layer.
- **Network Load Balancer:** Network load balancer handles millions of requests per second and helps in making routing decisions at the transport layer.

***Classic Load Balancer:** Classic Load Balancer is mainly used for applications built within the EC2-Classic network. It offers basic loadbalancing at varying Amazon EC2 instances.

35. What layer 4 in load balancing?

Ans: An Layer 4 classic balancer **works at the transport layer**, using the TCP andUDP protocols to manage transaction traffic based on a simple load balancing algorithm and basic information such as server connections and response times.
(TCP= **Transmission Control Protocol**- provides apps a way to deliver an ordered and error-checked stream of information packets over the network.

(UDP= **User Datagram Protocol** - used by apps to deliver a faster stream of information by doing away with error-checking.

36. What is layer 7 in load balancing?

Ans: Layer 7 load balancer works at the application layer—the highest layer in the OSI model—and makes its routing decisions based on more detailed information such as the characteristics of the HTTP/HTTPS header, message content, URL type,and cookie data.

37. Application load balancer working on which layer?

Ans: Application Load Balancer operates at the request level (layer 7), routing trafficto targets (EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses, and Lambda functions) based on the content of the request.

38. What is ACM?

Ans: AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)—This service is for enterprise customers who need a secure web presence using TLS. ACM certificates are deployed through Elastic Load Balancing, Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and other integrated AWS services. The most common application of this kind is a secure public website with significant traffic requirements.

39. How can I import certificate to ACM?

Ans: To import a self–signed SSL/TLS certificate into ACM, **you must provide both the certificate and its private key**. To import a certificate signed by a non-AWS certificate authority (CA), you must also include the private key of the certificate, the public key of certificate, and the certificate chain.

40. What is the use of HTTP.

Ans: Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application-layer protocol for transmitting hypermedia documents, such as HTML. It was designed for communication between web browsers and web servers

41. What is HTTPS?

Ans: HTTPS stands for **Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure**. It is the most common protocol for sending data between a web browser and a website.

42. What is the use of SSH?

Ans: SSH is a secure shell that allows users to login to a secure, encrypted mechanism into computers and transmitting files. Exit the remote machine and work on the command line. Protect encrypted communications between the two hosts on an unsafe network.

43. What is CloudFront?

Ans: Amazon CloudFront has become one of the most popular contant delivery networks (content delivery network, CDN) in the world, thanks to its abilityto accelerate the transmission of static and dynamic web content, like .html, .css, and .js files. CloudFront works efficiently with services like AWS Shield and helps in curbing DDoS attacks. It utilizes Amazon S3, Elastic Load Balancing, or Amazon EC2 as sources for your applications and uses Lambda@ Edge to run custom code closer to and personalize customer users.

44. What is use of VPC.

ANS: VPC stands for Virtual Private Cloud. It allows you to customize your networking configuration. It is a network which is logically isolated from another network in the cloud. It allows you to have your IP address range, internet gateways, subnet, and security groups.

45. Have you create subnet in vpc.

Ans: yes, Network within network called subnet. { attach seunet}.

21. What is blue green deployment AWS.

Ans: Blue-green deployments can reduce common risks associated with deploying software, such as downtime and rollback capability. These deployments give just about a zero-downtime release and rollback capabilities.

46. EC2 has the option to create windows environment or only Linux Env?

Ans. Both Linux & Windows Environment.

47. What is Natgateway.

Ans:- Nat is {Network address translation } host assigned private IP address can get to the internet through technology called NAT.

48.Differance between internet gateway and NAT gateway.

Ans: **Internet Gateway:-** allows instances with public IPs to access the internet.

- Internet Gateway (IGW) is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between your VPC and the internet.

Nat Gateway:- Gateway (NGW) allows instances with no public IPs to access the internet.

- NAT Gateway does something similar to Internet Gateway (IGW), but it only works one way: Instances in a private subnet can connect to services outside your VPC but external services cannot initiate a connection with those instances.

49. Nat Gateway deployment in public subnet yah Private Subnet.

Ans: Private Subnet.

50. What is hibernation in EC2 instance?

ANS:- When you hibernate an instance, **Amazon EC2 signals the operating system to perform hibernation (suspend-to-disk)**. Hibernation saves the contents from the instance memory (RAM) to your Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) root volume.

52. What is private and public subnet in AWS?

- Ans:- **Public subnet:** The subnet traffic is routed to the public internet through an internet gateway or internet gateway.
- **Private subnet**: The subnet traffic can't reach the public internet through an internet gateway or internet gateway. Access to the public internet requires a NAT device.

53. I create ec2 instance in the private subnet can I assign a Public IP is it.

Ans: NO, because during instance launch, you can override the subnet's public IP addressing attribute.

54. What is Cloudwatch in AWS.

Ans:- Clould watch helps you monitoring AWS environment like EC2 , RDS, Instance and CPU Utilization it also trigger Alarm depending on various metric.

55. What is Hybrid cloud architecture?

Ans. It is a type of architecture where the workload is divided into two halves among which one is on public load and the other is on the local storage. It is a mix of on premises, private cloud and third-party, and public cloud services between two platforms.

56. What is SQS?

Ans. Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a distributed message queuing service that acts as a mediator for two controllers. It is a pay-per-use web service.

57. What is private and public subnet in AWS?

- Ans:- **Public subnet**: The subnet traffic is routed to the public internet through an internet gateway or an egress-only internet gateway.
- **Private subnet**: The subnet traffic can't reach the public internet through an internet gateway or egress-only internet gateway. Access to the public internet requires a NAT device.

58. What is Load Balancer.

Ans: Load balancer routing the entire hole traffic on top of all these server in Round Robin Mechanism.

Application Load Balancer- An Application Load Balancer makes routing decisions at the application layer (HTTP/HTTPS), only works at layer 7 (HTTP).

Classic Load Balancer- A Classic Load Balancer makes routing decisions at either the transport layer (TCP/SSL) or the application layer (HTTP/HTTPS). works at both layer 4 (TCP) and 7 (HTTP)

Network Load Balancer- A Network Load Balancer makes routing decisions at the transport layer (TCP/SSL). It can handle millions of requests per second. After the load balancer receives a connection. works at layer 4 only

59. How was your VPC, Subnet, Nat-gateway use?

ANS:**VPC**-: VPC stand for virtual private clould. It allows you to costomize your networking configuration. VPC is a network that is logically isolated form other network in the clould.

SUBNET-: Network with in network we called subnet. you can use to increase security in your VPC

NAT:- Nat is {Network adress translation } host assigned private IP address can get to the internet through technology called NAT.

60. What is Route53?

Ans: Amazon Route 53 is defined as a scalable and highly available Domain Name System (DNS). It is created for the benefit of developers and companies to route end users to internet applications by translating nameswhich is the most reliable and cost-effective pro**cess.**

61. What is IAM?

- **Ans.** AWS Identity And Access Management (IAM) is a web service provided by AWS platform that provides access control capabilities (authentication and authorization) to AWS resources.

62.What are the Routeing polices.

Ans:

1. **Simple routing policy-** Use for a single resource of domen.
2. **Weighted routing policy-** Use to route traffic to multipleresources.
3. **Latency routing policy-** Use when you have resources in multiple AWS Regions and you want to route traffic to the region that providesthe best latency.
4. **Failover routing policy-** Use when you want to configure active-passive failover.
5. **Geolocation routing policy-** Use when you want to route trafficbased on the location of your users.
6. **Geoproximity routing policy** - Use when you want to route traffic based on the location of your resources and, optionally, shift trafficfrom resources in one location to resources in another.
7. **Multivalue answer routing policy-** Use when you want Route 53 to respond to DNS queries.

63. What you do with IAM?

Ans. Access control to AWS resources - IAM enables fine-grained access control to AWS resources and APIs. IAM enables access control by specific conditions like - by time of day, by originating IP address, by SSL, by MFA etc.

2. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) - IAM provides the capability for MFA, which augments the basic authentication with MFA token/device based authentication.

3. Federated access - IAM provides the capability to grant access for AWS resources to existing employees of a company, using the companies existing identity system.

4. **Analytics** - IAM provides reporting capabilities to analyze the access provided across AWS resources and services

64. What is IAM Policy ?

Ans. Policies are objects in AWS that are associated with an entity (users, groups, roles) or AWS resources to define their permissions. Policies are stored in AWS as JSON objects. AWS supports six types of policies: identity-based policies, resource-based policies, permissions boundaries, Organizations SCPs, ACLs, and session policies.
>>Iidenty-based-polices. resources-based-polices. permission boundaries. access control list. session polices.

65. What is A record?

Ans: You use an A record to route traffic to a resource, such as a web server, using an IPv4 address in dotted decimal notation.

66. What is C name record?

Ans: A C name record maps DNS queries for the name of the current record, such as acme.example.com, to another domain (example.com or example.net) or subdomain.

67. What is AAAA record?

Ans: we use an AAAA record to route traffic to a resource, such as a web server, using an IPv6 address in colon-separated hexadecimal format.

68. How to S3 connect in AWS CloudFront.

Ans: 1. Open the clouldFront Console . 2. Create Distribution. 3. Select a delivery method for your content page under Web , chose Get Started. 4. Create Distribution select Origin Domain Name,(S3 endpoint). 5 Default Cache Behavior settings(with default setting we can use https & http for your static webside). Then Create distribution. B. For Alternate Domain Names, choose Add item and enter your alternate domain name, For Custom SSL Certificate, choose the custom SSL certificate from the dropdown list that covers your CNAME to assign it to the distribution.

69. Have you create route53 and what is types of record here.

- Ans: YES, Amazon Route 53 provides highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS), domain name registration, and health-checking web services. It is designed to give developers and businesses an extremely reliable and cost effective way to route end users to Internet applications by translating names like example.com into the numeric IP addresses, such as 192.0.2.1, that computers use to connect to each other.
- (address record)
- AAAA (IPv6 address record)
- CNAME (canonical name record)
- CAA (certification authority authorization)
- MX (mail exchange record)
- NAPTR (name authority pointer record)
- NS (name server record)
- PTR (pointer record)
- SOA (start of authority record)
- SPF (sender policy framework)
- SRV (service locator)
- TXT (text record)

70. Do you know how to do reserve Proxey In Apache?

Ans: A reverse proxy is **a type of proxy server that takes HTTP(S) requests and transparently distributes them to one or more backend servers**. Reverse proxies are useful because many modern web applications process incoming HTTP requests using backend application servers.
Protection from attacks, Global Server Load Balancing**, Caching** , **SSL encryption,**

71. Do you know how DNS Work.

Ans: Domain Name System DNS is a globally distributed service that translates human readable names like www.example.com into the numeric IP addresses like 192.0.2.1 that computers use to connect to each other. The Internet's DNS system works much like a phone book by managing the mapping between names and numbers.

- Woks of DNS: DNS is a client/server network communication protocol. DNS clients send requests to the. server while DNS servers send responses to the client.
- Client requests contain a name which is converted into an IP address known as a forward DNS lookups while requests containing an IP address which is converted into a name known as reverse DNS lookups.

- DNS implements a distributed database to store the name of all the hosts available on the internet.

73. Suppose I have Domin name for example www.talantaka.com I heat that domin in browser what workflow behind that.

Ans: When we hit any URL or you can say domain name, then **that website gets opened with its content**. A server (a trained computer) serves it. We also know that every computer has an IP address which is used for communication over the internet. It is an address as its self explaining 'IP address'.

74. Is SWAP Space enable by default in EC2 instance?

Ans: Yes, Use the dd command to create a swap file on the root file system

```
sudo dd if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=128M count=32
```

1.

2. So for windows, Do you need to create windows image 1st or are there windows image available any?
3. Let's say, I have a large scale of application and my application has to be hybrid EC2 instance. I want to Spot Instance or OnDemand instance? How do you write a policy that 50% of instance should be Spot Instance and 50% in On Demand?

Linux

1.What is Linux Kernel?

Ans: Linux Kernel is a low-level systems software whose main role is to manage hardware resources for the user. It is also used to provide an interface for user-level interaction.

2.How to mount volume in linux.

ANS: Step 1: Check the path of the inserted storage device. Sudo Fdisk-i
Step 2: Partition the external storage device. sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb
Step 3: Mount Process : you should create a new directory in the "/mnt/" directory where the drives are usually mounted in Ubuntu. Then sudo mkdir /mnt/sdb/ then sudo mount /dev/sdb/mnt/sdb.

3. What is use of Top command in linux.

ANS: **top** command is used to show the Linux processes. It provides a dynamic real-time view of the running system. Usually, this command shows the summary information of the system and the list of processes or threads which are currently managed by the Linux.

4.Have you written shellScript automated any your day to day task.

Ans:- $ ls, $ man, $ info -ls, **mv**, **mkdir**, **cd**, **rmdir**, **cat**,

5. What is a swap space?

Ans:- Swap space is a certain amount of space used by Linux to temporarily hold some programs that are running concurrently. This happens when RAM does not have enough memory to hold all programs that are executing.

6. What is Zombie Process.

Ans: They're **processes that have completed their execution, but their entries are not removed from the process table**.

7.Why do we need shell scripts.

Ans: # !/bin/bash

8. What is port numbers MY Sql, HTTPS, HTTP and FTP.

Ans: **MY SQL = 3306**

- **Https = 443**
- **Http = 80**
- **FTP = 21**
- **MS-SQL = 1433**

9. What is SUDO command in linux.

Ans: sudo (**S**uper **U**ser **DO**) command in Linux is generally used as a prefix of some command that only superuser are allowed to run.

10. What is LVN and it's Process.

Ans: LVM (Logical Volume Management) is basically a tool that provides logical volume management for the Linux kernel. It is being introduced simply to make physical storage device management easier.

- It also includes allocating disks, striping, mirroring, resizing logical volumes. Its main advantages are increased abstraction, flexibility, and control.

PV	Physical Volume	sda
PP	Physical Partition	sda1 , sda2
VG	Volume Group	Pooled physical resources
LV	Logical Volume	Seen as a storage facility to the operating system

11.List different types of cloud services.

- Ans: Software as a Service (SaaS),
- Data as a Service (DaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS).

12. What is telinit in linux command.

Ans: On Linux operating systems, **telinit** and **init** provide process control initialization. They are used by the system when it boots.

13. What is boot process in linux.

Ans:

14. What is the function of grep command?

Ans: Grep (Global regular expression print) is a command that is used to the global search for a string of characters in a specified file. The text search pattern is generally known as a regular expression. It simply makes use of pattern-based searching.

15. What are the hard links?

Ans: A hard link is another name for an existing file on Linux. We can create so many numbers of hard links, for any file. They can create links for other hard links.

16. What are Daemons in linux.

Ans: A Daemons is a background process that accepts the requests for service from other computers, most of the operating systems use daemons in other forms.

17. How to check which ports are listening in my Linux Server?

```
Ans:
# netstat --listen
# netstat -l
```

18. Linux basic commands.

Ans:-

- **mkdir** : Used to create a directory if not already exist. It accepts the directory name as an input parameter.
- **head** : Used to print the first N lines of a file. It accepts N as input and the default value of N is 10.
- **tail** : Used to print the last N-1 lines of a file. It accepts N as input and the default value of N is 10.
- **grep** : This command is used to search for the specified text in a file.
- **sort** : This command is used to sort the contents of files.
- **wc** : Used to count the number of characters, words in a file.
- **cd**: Used to change the directory.
- **ls -a:** Lists of all files including the hidden files, add **-a flag**
- **ls -l:** Optional flags are added to **ls** to modify default behavior, listing contents in extended form **-l** is used for **"long" output**
- **pwd**: Show the present working directory.
- **man**: Used to show the manual of any command present in Linux.
- **locate:** It is used to locate a file in Linux System
- **echo:** This command helps us move some data, usually text into a file.
- **df:** It is used to see the available disk space in each of the partitions in your system.
- **tar:** Used to work with tarballs (or files compressed in a tarball archive)

19.What is command available physical memory in Linux?

Ans: $ free –h, free – m, top

20. Which EC2 Machine you have use Frequently?

Ans: **Spot Instances**

(**On-Demand Instances, Reserved Instances, Spot Instances**)

21.Which Region you are Hosted?

ANS: Mumbai

22.What instance type you used?

ANS: T3

23. How to chaque port number active in your server linux.

Ans: cat /etc/services

13.