**1.What are EBS volumes?**

A).An Amazon EBS volume is a durable, block-level storage device that you can attach to your instances. After you attach a volume to an instance, you can use it as you would use a physical hard drive. EBS volumes are flexible.

**2. What are the types of volumes for EC2 instances?**

A) General Purpose SSD (gp3)

Provisions IOPS (io1)

Provisions Optimized HDD

Throughput Optimized HDD

Magnetic

**3. What is the different between instance store and EBS volume?**

**A)**  [Some Amazon EC2 instance types](https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/) come with a form of directly attached, block-device storage known as an [instance store](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/InstanceStorage.html). Use the instance store for temporary storage.

An Elastic Block Storage (EBS) Volume hosts virtual data in segments. It’s like a storage disk with the ability to contain various sizes of data. These virtual storage devices usually replicate within one AWS region to increase their availability

**4. Is it possible to modify/reduce/ increase the size of EBS volume?**

**A)** You can only increase the size of your Amazon EBS volume. You can't decrease volume size. If you want to have a smaller volume size, first create a smaller volume. Then, migrate your data to it using an application-level tool.

**5. What is an ELB?**

A)Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) automatically distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets and virtual appliances in one or more Availability Zones (AZs).

**6.What is the difference between NLB, CLB and ALB?**

**A)** Application Load Balancers are used to route HTTP/HTTPS (or Layer 7) traffic. Network Load Balancers and Classic Load Balancers are used to route TCP (or Layer 4) traffic.

**7.What are Target Groups and where are they used?**

**A)** A [target group](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/en_pv/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-target-groups.html) tells a load balancer where to direct traffic to : EC2 instances, fixed IP addresses; or [AWS Lambda](https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/) functions, amongst others.

**8. What are Health Checks in load balancers?**

**A)**  The protocol the load balancer uses when performing health checks on targets. The possible protocols are HTTP, HTTPS, and TCP.

**9. What is internal DNS name in load balancer?**

**A)** This DNS name includes the name of the AWS Region in which the load balancer is created. For example, if you create a load balancer named my-load balancer in the US West (Oregon) Region,

**10.What is internal and public facing load balancer?**

**A)**  The nodes of an internal load balancer have only private IP addresses. The DNS name of an internal load balancer is publicly resolvable to the private IP addresses of the nodes. Therefore, internal load balancers can only route requests from clients with access to the VPC for the load balancer.

An internet-facing load balancer has a publicly resolvable DNS name, so it can route requests from clients over the internet to the EC2 instances that are registered with the load balancer