1.Tell me about infrastructure?

2.difference between Elb nd Alb?

3.relationship between ec2 instance and AMI?

4.can we access s3 bucket to another region? if yes how could you access? 5

.tell me what is vpc and how to create it? if i want to use privatevpc how to connect that private vpc with public network?

6.how will integrate jenkins with maven in webserver?

7.how will you create another branch in git repository?

8.What is Route53 and how will you craete it?

9.What is T2 instance?

10.Tell me the infrastructure like 3-tier architecture nd explain it?

11.For Db which vpc will be suitable and Why?

12.What type of issues r u solving in aws recently?

13.can we scale-up ec2-instances virtually?

14.Types of vpc's?

15.how will jenkins knowns maven is integrated in the same server?

16.Is it possible for an EC2 classic instance to become a member of a virtual private cloud?

17. Is it possible to peer two VPCs with matching IP address ranges?

18.What are devops tools u r using?

19.What is the type of architecture, where half of the workload is on the public load while at the same time half of it is on the local storage ?

20.How do you squash last N commits into a single commit?

21.How do you setup a script to run every time a repository receives new commits through push?

1. Explain what is AWS ?

**Answer:** AWS attains as Amazon Web Service; this is a gathering of remote computing settings also identified as cloud computing policies. This unique realm of cloud computing is also recognized as IaaS or Infrastructure as a Service.

2. What are the key components of AWS ?

**Answer:** The fundamental elements of AWS are

* Route 53: A DNS web service
* Easy E-mail Service: It permits addressing e-mail utilizing RESTFUL API request or through normal SMTP
* Identity and Access Management: It gives heightened protection and identity control for your AWS account
* Simple Storage Device or (S3): It is a warehouse equipment and the well-known widely utilized AWS service
* Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2): It affords on-demand computing sources for hosting purposes. It is extremely valuable in trouble of variable workloads
* Elastic Block Store (EBS): It presents persistent storage masses that connect to EC2 to enable you to endure data beyond the lifespan of a particular EC2
* CloudWatch: To observe AWS sources, It permits managers to inspect and obtain key Additionally, one can produce a notification alert in the state of crisis.

3. Explain what is S3 ?

**Answer:** S3 holds for Simple Storage Service. You can utilize S3 interface to save and recover the unspecified volume of data, at any time and from everywhere on the web. For S3, the payment type is “pay as you go”.

4. What does an AMI include ?

**Answer:** An AMI comprises the following elements

* A template to the source quantity concerning the instance
* Launch authorities determine which AWS accounts can avail the AMI to drive instances
* A base design mapping that defines the amounts to join to the instance while it is originated.

(Top 50 AWS Interview Questions and Answers Pdf)

5. How can you send request to Amazon S3 ?

**Answer:** Amazon S3 is a REST service, you can transmit the appeal by applying the REST API or the AWS SDK wrapper archives that envelop the underlying Amazon S3 REST API.

6. How many buckets can you create in AWS by default ?

**Answer:** In each of your AWS accounts, by default, You can produce up to 100 buckets.

7. Explain can you vertically scale an Amazon instance ? How ?

**Answer:**Surely, you can vertically estimate on Amazon instance. During that

* Twist up a fresh massive instance than the one you are currently governing
* Delay that instance and separate the source webs mass of server and dispatch
* Next, quit your existing instance and separate its source quantity
* Note the different machine ID and connect that source mass to your fresh server
* Also, begin it repeatedly Study [AWS Training Online](https://svrtechnologies.com/amazon-web-services-training) From Real Time Experts

(Top 50 AWS Interview Questions and Answers Pdf)

8. Explain what is T2 instances ?

**Answer:** T2 instances are outlined to present average baseline execution and the ability to explode to powerful execution as needed by the workload.

9. In VPC with private and public subnets, database servers should ideally be launched into which subnet ?

**Answer:** Among private and public subnets in VPC, database servers should ideally originate toward separate subnets.

10. Explain how the buffer is used in Amazon web services ?

**Answer:** The buffer is utilized to deliver the system further robust to handle traffic or load by synchronizing different component. Usually, elements sustain and process the demands in an unreliable mode, With the aid of buffer, the elements will be ([sap training](https://svrtechnologies.com/sap-training)) equivalent and will operate at the similar speed to accommodate high-speed services (Top 50 AWS Interview Questions and Answers Pdf).

11. While connecting to your instance what are the possible connection issues one might face ?

**Answer:** The feasible connection failures one might battle while correlating instances are

* Consolidation timed out
* User key not acknowledged by the server
* Host key not detected, license denied
* Unguarded private key file
* Server rejected our key or No sustained authentication program available
* Error handling Mind Term on Safari Browser
* Error utilizing Mac OS X RDP Client

12. Explain Elastic Block Storage ? What type of performance can you expect ? How do you back it up? How do you improve performance ?

**Answer:** That indicates it is RAID warehouse to begin with, so it’s irrelevant and faults tolerant. If disks expire in the RAID you don’t miss data. Excellent! It is more virtualized, therefore you can provision and designate warehouse, and connect it to your server with multiple API appeals. No calling the storage specialist and asking him or her to operate specific requests from the hardware vendor.

Execution on EBS can manifest variability. Such signifies that can run above the SLA enforcement level, suddenly descend under it. The SLA gives you among a medium disk I/O speed you can foresee. That can prevent any groups particularly performance specialists who suspect stable and compatible disk throughput on a server. Common physically entertained servers perform that direction. Pragmatic AWS cases do not.

Backup EBS masses by utilizing the snap convenience through API proposal or by a GUI interface same elasticfox.

Progress execution by practicing Linux software invasion and striping over four extents.

13. What is S3 ? What is it used for ? Should encryption be used ?

**Answer:**S3 implies for Simple Storage Service. You can believe it similar ftp warehouse, wherever you can transfer records to and from beyond, merely not uprise it similar to a filesystem. AWS automatically places your snaps there, at the same time AMIs there. sensitive data is treated with Encryption, as S3 is an exclusive technology promoted by Amazon themselves, and as still unproven vis-a-vis a protection viewpoint.

14. What is an AMI ? How do I build one ?

**Answer:** AMI holds for Amazon Machine Image. It is efficiently a snap of the source filesystem. Products appliance servers have a bio that shows the master drive report of the initial slice on a disk. A disk form though can lie anyplace physically on a disc, so Linux can boot from an absolute position on the EBS warehouse interface.

Create a unique AMI at beginning rotating up and instance from a granted AMI. Later uniting combinations and components as needed. Comprise wary of setting delicate data over an AMI ([learn salesforce online](https://svrtechnologies.com/salesforce/learn-salesforce-online)). For instance, your way credentials should be joined to an instance later spinup. Among a database, mount an external volume that carries your MySQL data next spinup actually enough (Top 50 AWS Interview Questions and Answers Pdf).

15. What is auto-scaling ? How does it work ?

**Answer:**AWS enables you to configure and automatically store and twist up fresh instances outwardly the necessary for your invasion because of the characteristic feature of Autoscaling. You do this with establishing thresholds and metrics to observe. When these thresholds are intersected a fresh instance of your choice will be turned up, configured, and flowed toward the load balancer provisions. Voila, you’ve mounted horizontally without unspecified operator interruption!

16. What automation tools can I use to spinup servers ?

**Answer:**The common visible step is to roll-your-own scripts and adopts the AWS API tools. Such scripts could be drafted in bash, Perl or another language or your preference. Following possibility is to practice a configuration supervision and provisioning devices like puppet or excellent its follower Opscode Chef. Your strength also looks towards a device same as Scalr. Finally, you can quit with a guided solution such as RightScale.

17. What is configuration management ? Why would I want to use it with cloud provisioning of resources ?

**Answer:**Configuration authority has been throughout for a prolonged period in network services and systems control. Yet the rising reputation of it has been confined. Maximum systems managers configure computers as the software was improved before version controller – that is manually performing modifications on servers. Every server can later and customarily is slightingly modified. Troubleshooting though is outspoken as you log in to the case and work on it instantly. Configuration authority delivers a massive computerization equipment into the picture, managing servers similar twines of a puppet. This drives regularity, excellent works, and reproducibility as all configs are maintained and versioned. It also proposes a distinct way of operating which is the hugest barrier to its adoption.

Join the cloud, and configuration administration becomes equivalent major critical. That’s because pragmatic servers such as amazons EC2 instances are enormously limited reliable than physical ones. You surely need a tool to reconstruct them as-is at any consequence. This promotes vigorous practices like computerization, reproducibility and failure restoration into the internal frame.

18. Explain how you would simulate perimeter security using Amazon Web Services model ?

**Answer:** Conventional boundary security that previously familiar with utilizing firewalls and so hence is not recommended in the Amazon EC2 environment. AWS helps security associations. One can build a protection group toward a jump box with ssh way – barely port 22 open. From where a webserver association and database association are formed. The webserver group concedes 80 and 443 from the system, but port 22 \*only\* of the jump box assembly. Additional, the database association provides port 3306 of the webserver assembly and port 22 from the jump box group. Attach several devices to the web server group and they can all hit the database.

19. What is the importance of buffer in Amazon Web Services ?

**Answer:**Across multiple AWS instances, an Elastic Load Balancer guarantees that the incoming traffic is distributed optimally. A buffer will synchronize various elements and builds the pattern additional flexible to a burst of load or transactions. The elements are inclined to work in an unbalanced way of acquiring and processing the appeals. The buffer forms the stability associating multiple types of equipment and crafts them work at the identical speed to fulfill increased accelerated services.

20. What is the way to secure data for carrying in the cloud ?

**Answer:** One thing need be assured that no one should seize the data in the cloud. while information is migrating from one place to another and besides there should not be unspecified leakage by the safety key from various storerooms in the cloud. Dissociation of data of supplementary organizations’ data and next encrypting it by medians of validated techniques is one of the alternatives.

Amazon Web Services grants you a protected way of transferring information in the cloud. [Top 50 AWS VPC Interview Questions and Answers Pdf](https://svrtechnologies.com/aws-interview-questions/top-50-aws-vpc-interview-questions-and-answers-pdf)

21. Name the several layers of Cloud Computing ?

**Answer:** the list of layers of the cloud computing is given below

* PaaS: – Platform as a Service
* IaaS:– Infrastructure as a Service
* SaaS:– Software as a Service

22. What are the components involved in Amazon Web Services ?

**Answer:** There are mainly four components included that are addressed here.

* **Amazon S3:** by this, one can recover the fundamental data which is conquered in formulating cloud architectural pattern and volume of exhibited data also can be saved in this segment that is the result of the key designated.
* **Amazon EC2 instance:** accommodating to drive a large distributed system on the Hadoop group. Computerized parallelization and work schedule can be performed by this segment.
* **Amazon SQS:** this element acts as a negotiator among various controllers. Further worn for cushioning wants these are achieved by the administrator of Amazon.
* **Amazon SimpleDB:** accommodates for depositing the transitional state log and the tasks executed by the users.

23. Distinguish between scalability and flexibility ?

**Answer:** The capacity of any scheme to intensify the responsibilities on hand on its existing appliance devices to seize variance in the unit is known as scalability. The aptitude of a scheme to enlarge the responsibilities on hand on its grant and additional device resources is identified as versatility, therefore allowing the business to assemble command externally of putting in the foundation at all.AWS has numerous configuration administration solutions for AWS scalability, availability, flexibility, and authority.

24. Name the various layers of the cloud architecture ?

**Answer:** There are mainly five layers and they are as follows

1. CC:- Cluster Controller
2. SC:- Storage Controller
3. CLC:- Cloud Controller
4. NC:- Node Controller
5. Walrus [AWS Video Training](https://www.svrtechnologies.video/p/amazon-web-services-training-video-tutorials)

25. Define Auto Scaling ?

**Answer:** Auto-scaling is one of the conspicuous characteristics feature of AWS anywhere it authorizes you to systematize and robotically obligation and twist up new models externally that necessary for your entanglement. This can be accomplished by initiating brims and metrics to view.If these proposals are demolished, the latest model of your preference will be configured, wrapped up and cloned into the weight administrator panel.

26. Which automation gears can help with spinup services ?

**Answer:** For the written scripts we can use spinup services with the help of API tools.These scripts could be coded in bash, Perl, or any another language of your choice.There is one more alternative that is patterned control and stipulating devices before-mentioned as a dummy or advanced descendant. A machine termed as Scalar can likewise be utilized and ultimately we can proceed with a constrained expression like a RightScale.

27. Is it possible to scale an Amazon instance vertically ? How ?

**Answer:** Yes, it is possible to scale an Amazon instance vertically because of an unbelievable characteristic of cloud virtualization and AWS. Spinup is a huge case while correlated to the one which you are working with. Let up the case and distribute the source EBS bulk of this server and eliminate. Subsequent, end your existing instance, exclude its root volume. Enter down the peculiar device ID and join source volume to your fresh server and begin it repeatedly. This is the way to scaling vertically in position.

Find out how AWS can scale vertically by going through the [*AWS Tutorial*](https://intellipaat.com/tutorial/amazon-web-services-aws-tutorial/)*.*

28. How the processes start, stop and terminate works ?

**Answer:**

* **Starting and stopping of an instance:** If an instance goes arrested or died, the instance performs a normal power cut and then transfer over to a sealed area. You can build the case then for all the EBS masses of Amazon persist and associated. If an instance is in ending state, suddenly you will not get charged to the additional instance
* **Finishing the instance:** If an instance goes stopped it serves to perform a standard blackout, therefore the EBS capacities which are connected will get excluded save the volume’s delete On Termination feature is fixed to zero. In such instances, the instance will get eliminated and cannot set it up afterward.

29. Explain in detail the function of Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ?

**Answer:** An Amazon Machine Image AMI is a pattern that comprises a software conformation (for instance, an operative system, a request server, and applications). From an AMI, we present an example, which is a duplicate of the AMI successively as a virtual server in the cloud. We can even offer plentiful examples of an AMI.

30. If I’m expending Amazon Cloud Front, can I custom Direct Connect to handover objects from my own data centre ?

**Answer:** Certainly. Amazon Cloud Front stipulations culture rises computing sources of separate AWS. By AWS Direct Connect, you will be accelerating with the appropriate information substitution rates. [AWS Training](https://svrtechnologies.com/amazon-web-services-training) Free Demo

31. If my AWS Direct Connect flops, will I lose my connection ?

**Answer:** If a gridlock AWS Direct connects has been transposed, in the event of a let-down, it will convert over to the next one. It is voluntary to allow Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) while systematizing your rules to safeguard quicker identification and failover. Proceeding the opposite hand, if you have built a backup IPsec VPN connecting as an option, all VPC transactions will failover to the backup VPN association routinely.

32. What is AWS Certificate Manager ?

**Answer:** AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) manages the complexity of extending, provisioning, and regulating certificates granted over ACM (ACM Certificates) to your AWS-based websites and forms. You work ACM to petition and maintain the certificate and later practice other AWS services to provision the ACM Certificate for your website or purpose. As designated in the subsequent instance, ACM Certificates are currently ready for performance with only Elastic Load Balancing and Amazon CloudFront. You cannot handle ACM Certificates outside of AWS.

33. Explain What is Redshift ?

**Answer:** The executes it easy and cost-effective to efficiently investigate all your data employing your current marketing intelligence devices which is a completely controlled, high-speed, it is petabyte-scale data repository service known as Redshift.

34. Mention what are the differences between Amazon S3 and EC2 ?

**Answer**:**S3:** Amazon S3 is simply a storage aid, typically applied to save huge binary records. Amazon too has additional warehouse and database settings, same as RDS to relational databases and DynamoDB concerning NoSQL.

**EC2:** An EC2 instance is similar to a foreign computer working Linux or Windows and on which you can install whatever software you need, including a Network server operating PHP **code** and a database server.

35. Explain what is C4 instances ?

**Answer:** C4 instances are absolute for compute-bound purposes that serve from powerful-performance processors. [AWS Interview Questions and Answers](https://svrtechnologies.com/aws-interview-questions/aws-interview-questions-and-answers)

36. Explain what is DynamoDB in AWS ?

**Answer:** Amazon DynamoDB is a completely controlled NoSQL database aid that renders quick and anticipated execution with seamless scalability. You can perform Amazon DynamoDB to formulate a database table that can save and reclaim any quantity of data, and help any level of application transactions. Amazon DynamoDB automatically increases the data and transactions for the table above an adequate number of servers to supervise the inquiry function designated by the customer and the volume of data saved, while keeping constant and quick execution.

37. Explain what is ElastiCache ?

**Answer:** A web service that executes it comfortable to set up, maintain, and scale classified in-memory cache settings in the cloud is known as ElastiCache.

38. What is the AWS Key Management Service ?

**Answer:** A managed service that makes it easy for you to create and control the encryption keys used to encrypt your data is known as the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).

39. What is AWS WAF ? What are the potential benefits of using WAF ?

**Answer:** AWS WAF is a web application firewall that lets you monitor the HTTP and HTTPS applications that are promoted to Amazon CloudFront and gives you regulate path to your content. Based on circumstances that you stipulate, such as the IP addresses that grants originate from or the consequences of query series, CloudFront returns to applications either with the petitioned content or with an HTTP 403 situation code (Forbidden). You can further configure CloudFront to restore a pattern failure page when an application is obstructed.

**Advantages of utilizing WAF:**

* Further security versus web initiatives relating circumstances that you designate. You can describe situations by managing characteristics of web inquiries such as the IP address that the applications originate from, the rates in headers, chains that rise in the applications, and the presence of hateful SQL code in the call, which is recognized as SQL injection.
* Rules that you can reuse for various network appeals
* Real-time metrics and examined web demands
* Computerized command practicing the AWS WAF API

40. What is Amazon EMR ?

**Answer:** Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR) is a survived cluster stage that interprets working big data structures, before-mentioned as Apache Spark and Apache Hadoop, on AWS to treat and investigate enormous volumes of data. By adopting these structures and relevant open-source designs, such as Apache Pig and Apache Hive, you can prepare data for analytics goals and marketing intellect workloads. Additionally, you can use Amazon EMR to convert and migrate vast masses of information into and of other AWS data repositories and databases, such as Amazon DynamoDB and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

41. What is AWS Data Pipeline ? and what are the components of AWS Data Pipeline ?

**Answer:**A web service that you can implement to automate the journey and exchange of data are called AWS Data Pipeline. Beside [AWS](https://aws.amazon.com/) you can define data-driven workflows so that companies can be reliant on the favorable execution of initial jobs.

**The succeeding components of AWS Data Pipeline work collectively to get your data:**

* A pipeline key indicates the business appraised of your data administration. For additional data, observe Pipeline Definition File Syntax.
* A pipeline registers and tracks responsibilities. You upload your pipeline accuracy to the pipeline and when excite the pipeline. You can control the pipeline variety for a working pipeline and stimulate the pipeline regularly for it to receive the issue. You can deactivate the pipeline, replace a data storage, and before initiate the pipeline newly. If you are terminated with your pipeline, you can cancel it.
* Task Runner studies for services and then performs those duties. For instance, Task Runner could replicate log records to Amazon S3 and push Amazon EMR organizations. Task Runner is uns automatically on devices designed by your pipeline keys. You can create a custom task runner application, or you can make the Task Runner form that is offered by AWS Data Pipeline.[AWS EC2 Interview Questions](https://svrtechnologies.com/aws-interview-questions/aws-ec2-interview-questions)

42. What is Amazon Kinesis Firehose ?

**Answer:** A fully managed service for delivering real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and Amazon Redshift is known as Amazon Kinesis Firehose (Top 50 AWS Interview Questions and Answers Pdf).

43. What Is Amazon CloudSearch and its features ?

**Answer:**A thoroughly managed service in the cloud that creates it simple to set up, maintain, and estimate a search solution for your website or application is called Amazon CloudSearch.

we can use Amazon CloudSearch to catalog and explore both plain text and structured data. Amazon CloudSearch characteristics:

* Entire text search with language-specific text processing
* Range searches
* Prefix searches
* Boolean search
* FacetingTerm boosting
* Highlighting
* Autocomplete Advices

44. Explain what is Regions and Endpoints in AWS ?

**Answer:** An endpoint is a URL that is the entry point for a web service. To decrease data latency in your forms, most Amazon Web Services results enable you to choose a sectional endpoint to make your applications.

Some services, before-mentioned as Amazon EC2, let you define an endpoint that does not cover a particular area.IAM, do not sustain regions; their endpoints, consequently, do not incorporate a region proposed by Amazon Web Services Tutorials Some services.[Amazon Web Services Tutorials](https://svrtechnologies.com/amazon-web-services-training)

45. What are the different types of cloud services ?

**Answer:** Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Data as a Service (DaaS).

46. What is SimpleDB ?

**Answer:** A structured records or data repository that encourages indexing and data doubts to both EC2 and S3 is known as SimpleDB (Top 50 AWS Interview Questions and Answers Pdf).

47. What is the type of architecture, where half of the workload is on the public load while at the same time half of it is on the local storage ?

**Answer:** Hybrid cloud architecture.

48. Should encryption be used for S3 ?

**Answer:** Encryption should be examined for delicate information or data as S3 is a proprietary technology.

49. What are the various AMI design options ?

**Answer:**Fully Baked AMI, JeOS (just enough operating system) AMI, and Hybrid AMI.

50. What is Geo Restriction in CloudFront ?

**Answer:** Geo restriction, also known as geoblocking, is used to prevent users in specific geographic locations from accessing content that you’re distributing through a CloudFront web distribution.