1. **What is cloud computing:**

It is the use of servers on the internet to STORE and MANAGE and PROCESS data. the Diff is, instead of using your own infra/servers. You will use someone else servers/infra to do ur task. And paying the amount for what we use.

1. What are all the different cloud deployment models?
   1. Public, private, hybrid cloud
2. What’s an availability set
3. Fault domain
4. Update domain
5. Vnet and subnet and NSG.
6. Azure AD – identity and management access
7. What is azure cloud service:

It is an ever-expanding set of cloud services to help ur organization meet ur business challenges.

1. Aws vs AZURE –
2. AWS – 24 regions, whereas azure has 54 regions and its growing
3. AWS has pay-per-hour model, whereas AZURE has pay-per-min model
4. Storage Queue vs Service BUS queue:
   1. **Storage queue**: it’s simple rest based GET/PUT interface, persistent messages with in and b/w services.
   2. **Service Bus:** its messaging queue like Kafka which we can publish/subscribe messages.
   3. Use storage queue when ur app need more then 80GB of messages, whereas Service BUS use when it has less then 80GB of messages.
5. **What is table storage:**
6. **What is autoscaling:**

**S**caling by including extra instances – reduces the manual work

1. What is storage key:

Storage account access keys are similar to a root password for ur storage account.use azure key-vault to manage them.

1. **What is traffic manager:**

It enables users to control the **distribution** of the user traffic. Example DNS based traffic. For example, if there is any disaster happened in one region it routes the traffic to nearest region where the app deployed.

1. **Diff types of storages:**
   1. BLOB : Blob offers a component for storing a lot of content or binary data , example : test file, audio , video. Scale up to 200 TB

Stroing data for disaster recovery ,backup, archive, stroing files to be shared.

* 1. Table : is a cloud-based NoSQL datastore you can use to store large amounts of structured, non-relational data
  2. Queue : storing messages

1. **Azure app service**: PAAS
2. **Azure scheduler :** 
   1. it enables you to invoke activites, examp calling HTTP endpoints.
   2. With scheduler , u can make jobs in the cloud that dependably call services both outside and inside azure. And execute those jobs on demand. And schedule them repeatedly.
   3. **Azure Scheduler** lets you run jobs—such as calling HTTP/S endpoints or posting messages to Azure Storage queues—on any schedule, making it ideal for recurring actions like cleaning up logs, kicking off backups and other maintenance tasks.
3. **What is azure SLA?**

in Azure, the Service Level Agreement describes Microsoft's commitments for uptime and connectivity. If the SLA for a particular service is **99.9%**, you should expect the service to be available 99.9% of the time

1. **what is microservices :**   
    Microservices architecture splits large applications into (much) smaller pieces that exist independently of each other.

Microservices enable DevOps teams to develop independent pieces of functionality in parallel. Instead of moving code from one type of specialist to another (e.g., development, testing, production), cross-functional teams cooperatively, build, test, release, monitor and maintain the applications.

if we use older approach the code will grows and its really diffuclt to maintain and difficult for new joiners\ to understand and start over.

**Example:** if we take any cart/retail application like myntra. it has login, cart, products, singout page etc… whereas if we have the code of all functionalities in same repo for example if any issue comes in any service it used to get effected all the services. If its microservices we can have separate services and we can get easly identify which service is affected and that will affect only for that service.

1. what is azure monitoring ?
2. Availability Sets—**running a VM with one or more replicated copies on separate hardware within the same Availability Zone**, providing resiliency against machine failure.
3. Availability Zones—running a VM with one or more replicated copies on different Availability Zones, providing resiliency against data center failure.05-Sep-2019
4. **what is agile:**

Agile is a framework that defines how software development needs to be done.

agile is a set of practices intended to improve the effectiveness of software development professionals, teams, and organizations.

Agile is an iterative approach to project management and software development that helps teams deliver value to their customers faster.

1. **What is azure artifacts:**

What is Azure **Artifacts**? Azure Artifacts is a package management solution integrated into Azure DevOps that allows you to create and share Maven, npm, and NuGet packages via feeds that can be both public and private to an organization with teams of any size.

1. **Diff b/w azure devops services vs server?**
2. The **cloud offering**, Azure DevOps Services, provides a scalable, reliable, and globally available hosted service. It's backed by a 99.9% SLA, monitored by our 24/7 operations team, and available in local data centers around the world.
3. The **on-premises offering**, Azure DevOps Server, is built on a SQL Server back end. Customers usually choose the on-premises version when they need their data to stay within their network. Or, when they want access to SQL Server reporting services that integrate with Azure DevOps Server data and tools.
4. Azure DevOps **Server** is the on-premises sibling of Azure DevOps Services. Companies choose this option when they need to keep their data within their own network.
5. **What is VM:**

With VM’s, u have total control over the config of the machine. Ur responsible for all server installations , config, maintenance and patches.

1. **What is azure functions:**
2. **Azure Functions** is a serverless solution that allows you to write less code, maintain less infrastructure, and save on costs.
3. With functions , we can trigger code execution with http request, webhooks. With consumption based model, we pay only for the time that ur code executes.
4. Azure Functions is a serverless compute service that enables you to run code on-demand without having to explicitly provision or manage infrastructure.
5. **What is azure fabric:**

Azure service fabric is a distributed system platform. The platform makes it easy to build and package and deploy and manage scalable microservice.

1. **How to move existing on-prem data to azure:**

We can use azure data factory to move existing on-prem data to azure.

1. **What is AKS :**

AKS is **an container orchestration service** that is available on the Microsoft Azure public cloud that can be used to deploy, scale and manage Docker containers and container-based applications in a cluster environment.

1. **What is AD?**

It is cloud based identity and access management service. u can add single sing on SSO to our app by integrating with AD.

1. Availability zone vs availability set
2. Paired regions