**IAM**

1. What are users, groups, roles and policies?

Users – Entity created in AWS IAM used to access AWS by any user or an application  
groups – Collection of users  
roles - Temporary access given to users or services to access AWS services  
policies – Permissions or rule written in JSON to provide access to IAM user or roles

1. What is the principle of least privilege, and why should it be followed in IAM?

Provide only required permissions to user, It will improve the security.

1. What is the difference between an identity-based policy and a resourcebased policy?  
   Identity-based policy - Attached to users, groups, or roles  
   Resource-based policy - Attached to AWS resources
2. What are AWS-managed policies and customer-managed policies?  
   AWS-managed policies – Created and managed by aws  
   customer-managed policies – created and managed by user
3. What is multi-factor authentication (MFA), and how does it enhance security?

Two or more verification methods are used to authenticate the user

1. What is a service-linked role, and how is it different from a standard IAM role?  
   Service-linked role – Created by aws services and managed by aws  
   standard IAM role – created and managed by user according to the user need.
2. How do you audit IAM activity using AWS CloudTrail?  
   AWS cloudtrail records all the API logs, Using cloudtrail we can audit all the actions taken.

**EC2 & Lambda**

1. What are the different EC2 instance types, and how do they differ?  
   General Purpose, Compute Optimized, Memory Optimized, Storage Optimized, Accelerated Computing, High Performance Computing (HPC)
2. What are the key components of an ASG?  
   Launch template, AMI, Instance type.
3. How do scaling policies work in ASG, and what are the different types?  
   Auto scale based on utilization, scheduled, manual  
   Step Scaling: add 1 EC2 if CPU > 70%, add 2 if > 90%
4. What are the different types of AWS load balancers, and when should you use each?  
   ALB - HTTP/HTTPS  
   NLB - high performance, TCP/UDP  
   CLB - Old generation, basic Layer 4 and Layer 7 support.
5. How does an ALB distribute traffic across multiple EC2 instances?  
   Distributes traffic based on the rules to target groups.
6. What are target groups, and how do they work with ALB?  
   Group of EC2 instances or Lambda functions as targets, We can attach Target Groups to ALB.
7. How can you configure host-based and path-based routing in ALB?  
   We can configure this using the add rule feature in the listeners, we can write a condition in new rule and use host-header for host based and path for path based routing. If no rules were added, LB will use default rule in the listener.
8. What are AWS Security Groups, and how do they function?  
   Virtual firewalls for EC2, and are stateful.
9. How do Security Groups differ from Network ACLs?  
   stateful and stateless
10. How do you allow only SSH traffic from a specific IP range?  
    allow port 22 to specific ip in SG
11. What is the impact of deleting a Security Group associated with an active EC2 instance?  
    AWS will show an error saying resource is associated.
12. What are the different types of EBS volumes, and when should you use each?  
    GP - Default, balanced performance.  
    Provisioned - High-performance and io operation, R/W operation  
    Throughput Optimized – data transfer per sec ex- GB/s  
    Cold HDD - cheap storage, less accessed
13. How do you resize an EBS volume without downtime?  
    Resize the ebs volume and run below commands in the ec2 which is using the resized ebs.  
    sudo growpart <device name> <partition number>  
    sudo xfs\_growfs -d <mount-point>
14. What is an EBS snapshot, and how can it be used for backup and recovery?  
    Snapshot is an incremental backup of ebs volumes. We can use this restore data or transfer data to other egion.
15. How do you encrypt an EBS volume, and what are the benefits?  
    Encrypt ebs using KMS keys, We need to enable encryption while creating the EBS
16. What is the difference between EBS & EFS?  
    Main diff is how the data is stored, Cost, Use cases.
17. What is AWS Lambda, and how does it enable serverless computing?  
    Lambda is an serverless service where user runs the code and servers and other things managed by aws. Depends on runtimes, package size
18. What are the key factors that impact AWS Lambda cold start times, and how can they be minimized?  
    Cold start – delay in lambda function execution of the code when starts from inactive state or when first start.  
    Reduce cold start  
    Warm-Up Strategies – Regularly invoke your Lambda functions to keep them warm  
    Provisioned concurrency **-** keeps a number of Lambda environments ready
19. What is an EC2 Savings Plan, and how does it help reduce costs?  
    Pre commitment for the instances for 1 or 3 year period will get upto 70% discounts on on-demand instances.
20. What is the difference between Compute Savings Plans and EC2 Instance Savings Plans?  
    Compute Savings Plans - flexibility and up to 66% discounts, Works across ec2, fargate, lambda.

EC2 Instance Savings Plans - up to 72% discounts and only applies to ec2. Less flexibility

1. How do Savings Plans compare to Reserved Instances in terms of flexibility?  
   Savings plan are more flexible compare to RI’s as RI’s more tied to specific instance types, regions. and savings plan specially compute savins plans are flexible in changing region, instance families etc

**EKS & ECR**

1. What are the core components of an EKS cluster?  
   Master nodes, worker nodes, kubelet, api-server, controllers etc
2. How does EKS integrate with the AWS networking model (VPC, Subnets, Security Groups)?  
   Eks are created inside VPC, Nodes are created inside Subnets with SG as firewalls.  
   Uses CNI to assign the ip to pods from VPC cidr
3. What is the difference between managed node groups and self-managed node groups?  
   AWS manages lifecycle, updates, scaling.  
   User mangers the node lifecycle.
4. What role does IAM play in EKS authentication and authorization?  
   Iam manages EKS authentication  
   RBAC manages the autorisation inside the cluster
5. How does EKS handle high availability and scaling?  
   Control plane is managed by aws and highly available.  
   User can use Auto scaling and multi AZ for worker nodes.
6. How do you expose services running in EKS to the internet?  
   K8s LoadBalancer service type  
   Ingress Controllers  
   Node-port service
7. What is the Amazon VPC CNI plugin, and why is it important for EKS networking?  
   Container network interface – Used by conainer runtimes to attach IP’s to pod
8. What is Kubernetes RBAC, and how is it used in EKS?  
   Role Based Access Control - authorization like what actions users or service accounts can perform inside EKS
9. How do you enforce network policies in an EKS cluster?  
   Creating kind: NetworkPolicy configs with rules. To control pod to pod traffic.  
   Calico – Network plugin in eks supports network policies.
10. What is Amazon ECR, and how does it differ from Docker Hub?  
    Elastic Container Registry – AWS managed private container registry  
    Docker hub - public container image registry managed by docker.
11. What is the difference between ECR Public and ECR Private?  
    ECR Public - Public registry and anyone can access it  
    ECR Private - Private registry and only autorised users can access.

**Route 53**

1. What is Amazon Route 53, and what are its key features?
2. What are the different types of DNS records supported by Route 53 (A,
3. CNAME, ALIAS, etc.)?
4. What is the difference between a public and a private hosted zone in Route 53?
5. How does Route 53 handle routing policies (Simple, Weighted, Latencybased, Geolocation, Failover, Multi-value)?
6. What is an Alias record, and how does it differ from a CNAME record in Route 53?
7. How does Route 53 integrate with AWS services like ALB, CloudFront, and S3?
8. How can Route 53 help in setting up a multi-region disaster recovery solution?

**S3 & Cloudfront**

1. How does Amazon CloudFront work with S3 to deliver content efficiently?
2. What is an S3 bucket policy, and how can it be used to allow CloudFront access to private S3 content?
3. What is the difference between a CloudFront distribution and an S3 static website hosting setup?
4. How does CloudFront caching work, and how can you invalidate cached objects when updating S3 content?
5. What are signed URLs and signed cookies in CloudFront, and how do they secure private S3 content?

**VPC & Networking**

1. What is the difference between a public and private subnet in a VPC?
2. How does a route table work in AWS VPC, and how do you associate it with subnets?
3. What is the purpose of an Internet Gateway (IGW), and how does it enable internet access for VPC resources?
4. What is a NAT Gateway, and how does it differ from an Internet Gateway?
5. How does VPC Peering work, and when should you use it instead of a Transit Gateway?
6. Can VPC Peering be established between different AWS accounts and regions? How?
7. How can you ensure high availability and fault tolerance when using NAT Gateway?
8. What are the security best practices when configuring route tables, NAT Gateways, and Internet Gateways?
9. How can you troubleshoot connectivity issues in a VPC using VPC Flow Logs?

**Cloudwatch (Metrics & Logs)**

1. What are CloudWatch metrics, logs, and alarms, and how do they help in monitoring AWS resources?
2. How can you set up a CloudWatch alarm to trigger an action when an EC2 instance CPU usage exceeds a threshold?
3. What is CloudWatch Logs Insights, and how can it be used to analyze log data efficiently?