Interview Questions on SNS

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1. What is AWS SNS?

Answer: AWS SNS (Simple Notification Service) is a fully managed messaging service provided by Amazon Web Services that enables you to send notifications to distributed systems and users.

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2. What types of messages can be sent with AWS SNS?

Answer: AWS SNS supports sending various types of messages, including SMS, email, push notifications, and HTTP/S endpoints.

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3. How does AWS SNS work?

Answer: AWS SNS follows a publisher-subscriber model where publishers send messages to topics, and subscribers receive messages from topics based on their subscriptions.

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4. What is an SNS topic?

Answer: An SNS topic is a communication channel to which messages are published and from which subscribers receive notifications.

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5. What is an SNS subscription?

Answer: An SNS subscription defines where and how notifications from an SNS topic are delivered, such as email addresses, SMS phone numbers, or HTTP/S endpoints.

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6. How do you create an SNS topic?

Answer: You can create an SNS topic using the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or AWS SDKs by specifying a topic name.

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7. How do you subscribe to an SNS topic?

Answer: You can subscribe to an SNS topic using the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or AWS SDKs by specifying the topic ARN and the delivery protocol.

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8. What is an SNS endpoint?

Answer: An SNS endpoint is the destination where notifications from an SNS topic are delivered, such as an email address, SMS phone number, or HTTP/S endpoint.

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9. What is the maximum message size supported by AWS SNS?

Answer: The maximum message size supported by AWS SNS is 256 KB for direct publishing and 128 KB for mobile push notifications.

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10. How do you monitor SNS usage and performance?

Answer: You can monitor SNS usage and performance using Amazon CloudWatch, which provides metrics and logs for SNS-related activities such as message delivery and notification failures.

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Interview Questions on ALB

1. What is an Application Load Balancer (ALB)?

Answer: An Application Load Balancer (ALB) is a load balancing service provided by Amazon Web Services that distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, containers, and Lambda functions, based on the content of the request.

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2. What types of traffic can an ALB handle?

Answer: An ALB can handle HTTP and HTTPS traffic, as well as WebSocket traffic.

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3. What is the difference between ALB and Classic Load Balancer (CLB)?

Answer: ALB operates at the application layer (Layer 7) of the OSI model and provides advanced routing features, content-based routing, and support for containers. CLB operates at the transport layer (Layer 4) and supports only basic routing based on TCP and UDP protocols.

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4. How does ALB handle routing of incoming requests?

Answer: ALB uses routing rules based on request attributes such as URL path, host, headers, and query strings to route incoming requests to the appropriate target group.

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5. What is a target group in ALB?

Answer: A target group is a logical grouping of targets, such as EC2 instances, that receive traffic from the ALB based on the configured routing rules.

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6. How do you configure health checks for targets in ALB?

Answer: Health checks for targets in ALB are configured within the target group settings, where you specify the protocol, port, and endpoint to perform health checks.

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7. What is SSL termination in ALB?

Answer: SSL termination is the process of decrypting HTTPS requests at the ALB and forwarding the requests to targets over HTTP.

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8. How do you enable cross-zone load balancing in ALB?

Answer: Cross-zone load balancing is enabled by default in ALB, allowing the load balancer to distribute traffic evenly across all registered targets in all enabled Availability Zones.

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9. What is content-based routing in ALB?

Answer: Content-based routing in ALB allows you to route requests to different target groups based on the content of the request, such as URL path patterns or host headers.

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10. How do you monitor the performance of ALB?

Answer: You can monitor the performance of ALB using Amazon CloudWatch, which provides metrics such as request count, latency, and error rates for the load balancer and target groups.

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