**AWS Solution Architect Associate**

**What is AWS?**

AWS stands for amazon web services is a cloud provider. They provide you with servers and services that you can use on demand and scale easily.

**AWS CLI:**

Command : aws configure, aws iam list-users

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Commands | usage |
| aws configure | To connect your local machine to your aws account. We should give our secret credentials and default regions. |
| aws iam list-users | To see all iam users. |

**What is IAM Role?**

IAM role is an IAM entity that defines a set of permissions with credentials for making requests to AWS SERVICES, and will be used by an AWS Service.

**What is an IAM Policy?**

JSON documents that define a set of permissions for making requests to AWS services, and can be used by IAM Users, User groups, IAM roles.

**What is EC2 instance?**

EC2 instance is a virtual machine running on a physical host.

SSH: Secure Shell. Default port is 22.

command to connect to EC2 instance: ssh -i “pem file name” ec2-user@<public IPv4 addres>

**What is main difference between dedicated hosts and dedicated instances?**

With Dedicated Host the physical server is basically yours. It does not change, **it's always the same physical machine for as long as you are paying.**

Dedicated Instance does not work like this. Your instance runs on some dedicated hardware. It’s not lockdown to you. If you stop/start instance, you can get some other hardware somewhere else. Basically, the hardware is "yours" (you are not sharing it with others) for the time your instance is running. You stop/start it, you may get different physical machine later on (maybe older, maybe newer, maybe its specs will be a bit different), and so on. So your instance is moved around on different physical servers - whichever is not occupied by others at the time.

**What is EC2 User Data?**

EC2 User Data is used to bootstrap your EC2 instances using a bash script. This script can contain commands such as installing software/packages, download files from the Internet, or anything you want.

**What is compute power?**

The ability of a computer to perform work, often considered in terms of the number of instructions that can be carried out in a given time. It is also referred as processing power.

**What are EC2 Instance types?**

We can use different types of EC2 instances that are optimised for different use cases.

General Purpose: General purpose instances provide a balance of compute, memory and networking resources, and can be used for a variety of diverse workloads. These instances are ideal for applications that use these resources in equal proportions such as web servers and code repositories. Ex: t2.micro

Compute Optimized: Great for compute-intensive tasks that require high performance processors. Batch processing workloads, Media transcoding, High performance web servers, High performance computing (HPC),Scientific modelling & machine learning, Dedicated gaming servers.

Memory Optimized: Memory optimized instances are designed to deliver fast performance for workloads that process large data sets in memory. High performance, relational/non-relational databases, Distributed web scale cache stores, In-memory databases optimized for BI (business intelligence), Applications performing real-time processing of big unstructured data.

Storage Optimized: Storage optimized instances are designed for workloads that require high, sequential read and write access to very large data sets on local storage. They are optimized to deliver tens of thousands of low-latency, random I/O operations per second (IOPS) to applications. High frequency online transaction processing, relational and non-relational databases, Cache for in-memory databases (for example Redis), Data warehousing applications, Distributed file systems.

**What is higher bandwidth?**

Having a higher bandwidth means you will be able to achieve a higher data transfer rate which in turn leads to shorter download times. This is especially significant when downloading large files.

**What is Low latency?**

Low latency describes a computer network that is optimized to process a very high volume of data messages with minimal delay (latency). Simply we can say higher data transfer rate with minimal delay.

**What are different placement groups?**

Cluster: For critical applications.

Spread: For distributed applications.

Partition: For high performance applications.

**What is Public IPv4 and Private IPv4?**

Public IP is accessible around the globe and private IP is only accessible between instances in virtual private cloud(VPC).

**What is Elastic Network Interfaces(ENI)?**

ENI is a logical component in VPC and they are what gives EC2 instances access to the network.

**What is EC2 Hibernate?**

EC2 Hibernate is used to preserve the in-memory RAM state. When hibernate is enabled all and you instructed to stop-hibernate instance then Hibernation saves the contents from the instance memory (RAM) to your Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) root volume.

1. The EBS root volume is restored to its previous state
2. The RAM contents are reloaded
3. The processes that were previously running on the instance are resumed
4. Previously attached data volumes are reattached and the instance retains its instance ID
5. So that it's ready to be resumed to the desired state whenever needed.

**What is EBS?**

EBS stands for Elastic Block Store, an EBS volume is a network drive you can attach to your instances while they run. When we create an instance by default a EBS volume is created and attached to our instance.

EBS volumes allows your instances to persist data even after the termination.

They bound to specific availability zone.

**What is EBS Snapshots?**

EBS Snapshots can be considered as a backup for EBS volumes. As we know EBS volumes are zone specific so we can’t use an EBS volume in us-east-1 in us-east-2.

So what we can do is create a snapshot from EBS volume. From that snapshot we can create another EBS volume in us-east-2 zone.

**What is AMI?**

AMI stands for Amazon Machine Image. AMI are provided by AWS. But we can configure our own AMI from an EC2 instance.

1. Start an EC2 instance and customize it.
2. Stop the instance for data integrity.
3. Build an AMI – this will also create EBS Snapshots.
4. Launch instances from other AMI’s.

**What is EC2 Instance Store?**

If you need high performance hardware disk use EC2 Instance Store. You would like to have a high-performance local cache for your application hosted on an EC2 instance. You don't mind losing the cache upon the termination of your EC2 instance.

EBS volumes are network drives with good but limited performance.

**EBS Volume Types**

EBS Volumes come in 6 types

**gp2 / gp3 (SSD) or General Purpose SSD**: Cost effective low latency. In gp3 we can independently set the IOPS and throughput, in gp2 IOPS and throughput are linked to each other.

**Provisioned IOPS SSD**: Critical business applications with sustained IOPS performance or applications that need more than 16,000 IOPS.

**Hard disk drives SSD**: Cannot be boot volume, 125mb to 16tb.

**What is throughput in AWS?**

Throughput is the measure of the **amount of data transferred from/to a storage device in a second**. Typically stated in KB/MB/GB/s (e.g., if a storage device can write 1000 blocks of 128K each, throughput is 1000\*128K/s = 128MB/s).

**What is EBS Multi Attach?**

Attach the same EBS volume to multiple EC2 instances in the same AZ.

**What is EFS?**

EFS is a network file system (NFS) that allows you to mount the same file system on EC2 instances that are in different AZs.

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides a simple, scalable, fully managed elastic NFS file system for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources. It is built to scale on demand to petabytes without disrupting applications, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files, eliminating the need to provision and manage capacity to accommodate growth. Amazon EFS is designed to provide massively parallel shared access to thousands of Amazon EC2 instances, enabling your applications to achieve high levels of aggregate throughput and IOPS with consistent low latencies.

**What is difference between AWS regions and AWS availability zones?**

AWS Regions are large and widely dispersed into separate geographic locations. Availability Zones are distinct locations within an AWS Region that are engineered to be isolated from failures in other Availability Zones.

**What is difference between Edge Locations and Availability zones in AWS?**

Both the Edge Locations (EL) and Availability Zones (AZ) are AWS Data Centre’s, but EL are primarily used for caching of the data to provide better user experience with low latency, the AZ are used for hosting servers, websites, applications, software’s, Big Data processing, analytics and a wide variety of use cases.

**What is an Availability Zone?**

Each Availability Zone is a one or more discrete data centres with redundant power, networking and connectivity. They are separated from each other so that they are isolated from disasters. They are connected with high bandwidth, ultra-low latency networking.

**Quiz questions I made mistakes**

* When using an Application Load Balancer to distribute traffic to your EC2 instances, the IP address you'll receive requests from will be the ALB's private IP addresses. To get the client's IP address, ALB adds an additional header called

"X-Forwarded-For" contains the client's IP address.

"X-Forwarded-Port" contains the port number

"X-Forwarded-Porto" contains the protocol

* When you enable ELB Health Checks, your ELB won't send traffic to unhealthy (crashed) EC2 instances.

1. Application Load Balancers support HTTP, HTTPS and WebSocket
2. Classic load balancer Supports TCP (Layer 4), HTTP & HTTPS (Layer 7)
3. NETWORK load balancer Supports TCP and UDP traffics.

* Network Load Balancer has one static IP address per AZ and you can attach an Elastic IP address to it. Application Load Balancers and Classic Load Balancers have a static DNS name.

**What is Automated Provisioning?**

Automated provisioning is a key DevOps capability that delivers computing capacity on-demand without manual intervention.

**What is OS Patching?**

Linux Host Patching is a feature in Enterprise Manager Grid Control that helps in keeping the machines in an enterprise updated with security fixes and critical bug fixes, especially in a data centre or a server farm. ... Allow non-compliant packages to be patched.