

# By OnlineInterviewQuestions.com

## Amazon Cloud Engineer Interview Questions

**Amazon.com** is a large Internet-based e-com enterprise that offers books, music, films, housewares, hardware, toys, and numerous different merchandise, either straightforwardly or on the go-between, different retailers and Amazon.com's a great many clients. Its Web services business incorporates renting data stockpiling and processing assets, so-called "cloud computing," over the Internet. Amazon cloud service is one of the numerous services that is integrated into Amazon web services.

Finally, We have listed below the Best **Amazon Cloud Engineer Interview Questions**, which are very popular & asked many times in Amazon Cloud Engineer Interview. these interview questions are very helpful for the best preparation for an amazon cloud engineer interview. apart from this, you can also download the **Amazon Cloud Engineer Interview Questions and Answers PDF** completely free.

### Q1. Have you heard about VM.swappiness kernel parameter? How do you set that parameter?

vm.swappiness is a tunable bit parameter that controls how much the part supports swap over RAM. At the source code level, it's additionally characterized as the inclination to take mapped memory. As it were, the higher the vm.swappiness esteem, the more the framework will swap. This value can be set in a virtual as document/proc/sys/vm/swappiness.

### Q2. Do you have any kernel performance, tuning experience?

Yes, I have kernel performance, tuning experience. The tuning is performed using an "echo NUMBER >/proc/sys/vm/min\_free\_kbytes" Where 'NUMBER' is the quantity of kilobytes you need to have free in the framework.

### Q3. What is significant of Oracle RAC filesystem compared to traditional ext4 VS, xfs?

For all the installation, you should pick the database choice that you need to use for Oracle Database documents, or for Oracle Clusterware with Oracle RAC because it brings down hazard, cost, organization overhead and builds execution.

### Q4. Tell me differences between TCP and UDP.

Both TCP and UDP are the protocol utilized for sending bits of information — known as the packets — over the Internet. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) is connection oriented, while UDP (User Datagram Protocol) is connectionless. This implies TCP tracks all information sent, requiring affirmation for every octet (for the most part). UDP does not utilize affirmations by any means and is generally utilized for conventions where a couple of lost datagrams don't make a difference.

In view of affirmations, TCP is viewed as a dependable information exchange convention. It guarantees that no information is sent to the upper layer application that is out of request, copied, or has missing pieces. It can even oversee transmissions to endeavor to lessen clog. UDP is an extremely lightweight convention characterized in RFC 768.

## Q5. What is GRUB?

The **Grand Unified Boot Loader (GRUB)** is the default Red Hat Linux boot loader. When you utilize the Anaconda installer to introduce Red Hat, the GRUB boot loader is chosen of course. There are three GRUB interfaces, including the menu interface, the menu entry editor, and the command-line interface.

## Q6. What is iptables?

**Iptables** is a flexible firewall utility that worked for Linux working frameworks. **iptables** is a charge line firewall utility that uses arrangement chains to permit or piece activity. At the point when an association tries to build up itself on your framework, iptables searches for a manager in its rundown to coordinate it. In the event that it doesn't discover one, it resorts to the default activity. Iptables quite often comes pre-introduced on any Linux distribution.

## Q7. What is default gateway and where we can configure the same?

A gateway is a hub or a switch that goes about as an entrance point to passes organize information from nearby systems to remote systems. You can discover default door utilizing ip, route and netstat orders in Linux frameworks. You can change the gateway utilizing the syntax underneath:

```
Route add default gw (IP-ADDRESS) (INTERFACE-NAME)
```

## Q8. how to run a job in Hadoop ?

- hadoop jolt jar\_path input\_file\_path output\_file\_path
- jar\_path is way from local machine
- input\_file\_path is way from HDFS
- output\_file\_path is way from HDFS
- output\_file is made at run-time

### Q9. What is loopback address ? and What is 0.0.0 in it ?

A loopback address is a kind of IP address that is utilized to test the correspondence or transportation medium on a local network card or potentially to test organize applications. 0.0.0.0 is a non-routable meta-address used to assign an invalid, obscure or nonmaterial target.

### Q10. What is subnet masking?

A Subnet cover is a 32-bit number that veils an IP address, and partitions the IP address into the host address and the network address. Subnet Mask is made by setting system bits to each of the “1”s and setting host bits to every one of the “0”s.

Also, Read [Latest Aws interview questions 2018](#)

### Q11. What is DHCP how it works?

**DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)** is mainly a protocol that is usually utilized in networks for dynamic IP addressing configuration. Each client’s gadget needs at any rate IP deliver to join the system and interface with services.

#### **Working of DHCP**

Host interfacing with a network (link or remote) sends DHCP to discover messages to all hosts in Layer 2 fragment.

After the DHCP Server gets find a message, it proposes the IP addressing offering to the customer have by unicast.

Presently after the customer gets the offer it asks for the data authoritatively sending a REQUEST message to server this time by unicast.

The server sends an ACKNOWLEDGE message affirming the DHCP lease to the customer. Presently customer is permitted to utilize new IP settings.

### Q12. What is the difference between NTFS / Fat32?

**FAT** stands for File Allocation Table and FAT32 is an augmentation which implies that information is put away in chunks of 32 bits. It is an older type of the file system that isn't generally utilized nowadays.

**NTFS** remains for New Technology File System and it took over from FAT as the essential record framework being utilized as a part of the Windows framework. This NTFS record framework isn't just secure yet additionally underpins bigger document sizes and hard drives.

**Q13. What do you mean by RODC?**

A **read-only domain controller (RODC)** is a kind of the domain controller that has read-only segments of Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) database.

Please Visit [OnlineInterviewquestions.com](https://OnlineInterviewquestions.com) to download more pdfs