By OnlineInterviewQuestions.com

Aws Interview Questions

Amazon Web Services is a subsidiary of Amazon.com and offers scalable, inexpensive, and reliable cloud computing services to the market.

In accordance with the research, Amazon Web Services holds a market share of 41.43% due to which there are lots of opportunities for the candidates who desire to be a high flier in the AWS development. Here are some of the **AWS Interview Questions** to help you crack the interview and fly with high colors.

Read Best AWS Interview Questions and Answers

Q1. What is AWS?

AWS stands for Amazon Web Services and is a platform that provides database storage, secure cloud services, offering to compute power, content delivery, and many other services to develop business levels.

Q2. How is buffer used in AWS?

It is used to make the system more robust and manage traffic by synchronizing different components.The component processes the requests in an imbalanced way.Using buffer, the components work at the same speed for faster services and will also be balanced.

Q3. Explain the key components of AWS?

Key components of Amazon Web services (AWS)

- Route 53
- Simple E-mail serve
- Identity and Access Management
- Simple Storage Device
- Elastic Compute Cloud
- Elastic Block Store
- Cloud watch

Q4. What is AMI in AWS?

Amazon Machine Image is the full form of AMI.It is actually a template that provides the information of the operating system, server, applications etc., required to launch an instance that is the replica of the AMI running in the cloud as a virtual server.

An instance can be launched from as many different AMIs as per the requirement.

Q5. Explain the relationship between an instance and AMI?

A single Amazon Machine Image is used to launch multiple instances.The hardware of the host computer used by our instance is defined by the instance type.Each instance is provided with different capabilities of computing and memory.When the instance is launched, it looks like a traditional host and can be interacted like that of a computer.

Q6. What des AMI include?

The Amazon Machine Image includes the following:

- Launch permission decisions with which AWS accounts to launch the instances using AMI.
- A block device mapping, when an instance is launched it determines the volumes to attach to that instances.
- A template for the instance.

Q7. What is S3 in AWS?

S3 stands for Simple Storage Service, which is an interface to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere and at any time on the web."Pay as you go" is the payment model for S3.

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Q8. How can you send request to Amazon S3?

Amazon S3(simple storage service) is a REST service, by sending a request using the REST API or the AWS SDK wrapper libraries that wrap the Amazon S3 REST API.

Q9. Explain TC2 instances?

These instances are specially designed to offer moderate performance and the caliber to burst to higher performance as per the requirement depending on the workload.

Q10. State the difference between Amazon S3 and EC2?

S3
- It is a cloud web service that is used to host the application
- It is like a computer machine that can run either on the Linux or Windows and manage the applications like Python, PHP, Apache or any databases.

EC2

- **It is a data storage system, with unlimited capacitance.**
- It has the REST interface and uses secure authentication keys like HMAC-SHA1.

Q11. Name several layers of cloud computing?

The Layers of cloud computing are:

- PaaS – Platform as a Service
- SaaS – Software as a Service
- IaaS – Infrastructure as a Service

Q12. What is auto-scaling in AWS?

It is one of the outstanding features of AWS, which permits the arrangement and stipulation robotically and also the spin up fresh example without the user's involvement.This feature can be achieved by setting metrics and brinks to the watch.
A fresh example of the user's selection is configured, spinup and copied to the weight planner collection if we overcome all those entrances.

Q13. Which automation gears helps with spinup services?

For spinup services as well as for the written script, API tools are used.
All these scripts can be coded in your preferred languages like Perl, bash etc.Another option is patterned administration and stipulating tools like a dummy or improved descendants.For a controlled explanation like Rightscale, a tool called Scalar can be used.

Q14. Distinguish between scalability and flexibility?

Scalability: The ability of any scheme to intensify the tasks on its hardware resources to hold the inconsistency in command is called as scalability.

Flexibility: The aptitude of a schema that augments the task on the hardware property is known as flexibility. AWS provides several configuration solutions for the AWS flexibility, scalability, availability and management.

Q15. How to secure the data carrying in the cloud?

Ensuring that the information is not seized in the cloud while moving from one point to the other and also that there is no leakage with the security key from various storerooms in the cloud, we can rest assured that the data in the cloud is secured.

Another option available is segregation of the information from the information of additional companies and then encrypting them by means of approved methods.

Q16. List various layers of cloud Architecture?

- CLC – Cloud controller
- CC – Cluster Controller
- SC – Storage Controller
- NC – Node Controller
- Walrus

Q17. Can a primary instance be detached on the EC2 instance?

Yes, it is possible to attach and detach secondary interfaces on an instance of EC2, but in case of eth0 interface detaching is not possible.

Q18. Is an internet gateway required to use peering connections?

No! Internet gateway is required in order to use virtual private cloud peering connections.

Q19. Mention the types of storages offered by AWS?

- Amazon EBS

- Amazon EC2 instance store
- Amazon S3
- Addition storage

Q20. What is Amazon SQS?

Amazon SQS is a component that acts as a mediator for two controllers.Also, as worn for the cushioning needs, which are obtained by the Amazon's manager.

Q21. What is RedShift?

It is a petabyte-scale data repository service where execution is easy and cost-effective to efficiently investigate all over the data by employing the current marketing intelligence devices, which perform at high speed and are completely controllable.

Q22. Explain the AWS Certificate Manager?

AWS Certificate Manager, which can be shortened as ACM manages the complexity of extending, providing and regulating the certificates, which are granted over ACM to the user's AWS based forms and websites. People work on ACM to maintain and petition the certificates and practice other Amazon web services for the website's purpose.
ACM certificates cannot be handled outside of AWS.

Q23. Explain the terms ElastiCache and DynamoDB?

Elasticache: It is a web service that executes to set up, maintain and scale classified in-memory cache settings in the cloud.

DynamoDBIt is a controlled NoSQL database aid that can render anticipated and quick execution with seamless scalability.

The database table formulation to save and reclaim any quantity of data and support any level of the application can be done using Amazon DynamoDB.It automatically increases the transactions and data for the table for adequate servers to supervise the function and volume of data saved while keeping it constant and rapid execution.

Q24. What is Amazon EMR?

It is a survived cluster stage that interprets the working of data structures, before the intimation as Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark on the Amazon Web Services to investigate a large amount of data.We can prepare data for the analytics goals and marketing intellect workloads using Apache Huive and relevant open source designs.

Upon that, Amazon EMR can be used to migrate and convert the big masses of data into other AWS data repositories such as Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB.

Q25. Explain Amazon Kinesis Firehose?

It is fully sophistically managed service to deliver the real-time live streaming data to destinations like Amazon Simple Storage Service i.e., Amazon S3 and Amazon Redshift.

Q26. What is Geo Restriction on cloud front?

It is also known as geo-blocking, that can be used avoid or block the users in particular geographic locations from accessing the content that is being distributed using a CloudFront web distribution.

Q27. What is Hybrid cloud architecture?

It is the type of architecture where the workload is divided into two halves among which one is on public load and the other is on the local storage.

Q28. List the features of Amazon cloud search?

The Amazon cloud search features:

- Range searches
- Prefix Searches
- Boolean Searches
- Entire text search with language specific text processing
- Highlighting
- AutoComplete advice
- Faceting term boosting

Q29. What is AWS Data pipeline?

A network service that can be applied to automate the alteration and migration of the information is called the **AWS Data Pipeline**. Using AWS, the data-driven workflows can be specified so that the businesses can rely on

the achievement of early tasks.

Q30. What is SimpleDB?

A data repository or structure record that encourages data doubts and indexing to both S3 and EC2 are called as SimpleDB.

Q31. What are the Iaas, Paas and SaaS services in AWS

Q32. What are the key components of AWS?

Q33. What is elastic ip in AWS?

An **elastic IP address** is a public static IPv4 address that is reachable from the Internet. Primarily, elastic IP addresses are managed by AWS to maintain its dynamic cloud computing services and within the AWS infrastructure, clients have virtual private clouds (VPC), and in the VPCs, users have instances. So while launching an EC2 instance, you obtain a public IP address by which that instance is reachable from the internet. Once you suspend that instance and restart the instance you get a different public IP for the same instance. So it's basically a difficult to connect your instance from the internet for not having a static IP. To surmount this problem, an elastic IP is attached to an instance which doesn't switch after you stop/start the instance. To recapitulate, elastic IP is a permanent IP for the instance.

Q34. What is fargate in AWS?

AWS (Amazon Web Service) fargate, a serverless compute engine for containers that operate with both Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) and Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) and makes it accessible to focus on building the applications. Fargate eliminates the need to provision and control servers, lets you designate and settle for resources per application, and enhances security through application isolation. Fargate designates the right amount of computing, eradicating the need to determine instances and scale cluster capability. It is required to pay for resources necessitated administering the containers, thereby reducing over-provisioning and paying for supplementary servers and drives each task or pod in its kernel implementing the responsibilities and pods its own remote compute environment. This allows your application to have workload isolation and revised security by design.

Q35. What is cloudtrail AWS?

AWS CloudTrail, a service that facilitates governance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of AWS account and it can log, monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across AWS infrastructure. It provides a history of AWS account activity, including actions taken through the Management Console, SDKs, command-line tools, and other AWS services. This event history explains security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting and besides, you can use CloudTrail to identify unusual activity in AWS accounts. These capabilities help clarify operational analysis and troubleshooting.

Q36. What is AWS Glue?

AWS Glue is a fully regulated extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that makes it easy for clients to store their data for analytics. It's possible to create and control an ETL job with few clicks in the Management Console, simply point AWS Glue to the data stored on AWS, and AWS Glue identifies data and stores the associated metadata in AWS Glue Data Catalog. Once cataloged, your data is instantly searchable, queryable, and available for ETL.

Q37. What is nacl in AWS?

AWS NACL is the short form for Amazon Web Service Network Access Control Lists and it is a defense layer for your VPC that regulates the traffic in and out of one or more subnets. Moreover, it is an optional layer for VPC where you can add a Network ACL like the security assembly that adds a layer of security to your VPC.

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