

Answer: EIP stands for Elastic IP address. It is designed for dynamic cloud computing. When you want to have a static IP address for your instances when you stop and restart your instances, you will be using EIP address.

**Q14) What is Cloudwatch?**

Answer: Cloudwatch is a monitoring tool that you can use to monitor your various AWS resources. Like health check, network, Application, etc.

**Q15) What are the types in cloudwatch?**

Answer: There are 2 types in cloudwatch. Basic monitoring and detailed monitoring. Basic monitoring is free and detailed monitoring is chargeable.

**Q16) What are the cloudwatch metrics that are available for EC2 instances?**

Answer: Diskreads, Diskwrites, CPU utilization, networkpacketsIn, networkpacketsOut, networkIn, networkOut, CPUCreditUsage, CPUCreditBalance.

**Q17) What is the minimum and maximum size of individual objects that you can store in S3**

Answer: The minimum size of individual objects that you can store in S3 is 0 bytes and the maximum bytes that you can store for individual objects is 5TB.

**Q18) What are the different storage classes in S3?**

Answer: Following are the types of storage classes in S3,

- Standard frequently accessed
- Standard infrequently accessed • One-zone infrequently accessed.
- Glacier
- RRS – reduced redundancy storage

**Q19) What is the default storage class in S3?**

Answer: The default storage class in S3 is Standard frequently accessed.

**Q20) What is glacier?**

Answer: Glacier is the back up or archival tool that you use to back up your data in S3.

**Q21) How can you secure the access to your S3 bucket?**

Answer: There are two ways that you can control the access to your S3 buckets,

- ACL – Access Control List
- Bucket policies

**Q22) How can you encrypt data in S3?**

Answer: You can encrypt the data by using the below methods,

- Server Side Encryption – S3 (AES 256 encryption)
- Server Side Encryption – KMS (Key management Service)

- Server Side Encryption – C (Client Side)

**Q23) What are the parameters for S3 pricing?**

Answer: The pricing model for S3 is as below,

- Storage used
- Number of requests you make
- Storage management
- Data transfer
- Transfer acceleration

**Q24) What is the pre-requisite to work with Cross region replication in S3?**

Answer: You need to enable versioning on both source bucket and destination to work with cross region replication. Also both the source and destination bucket should be in different region.

**Q25) What are roles?**

Answer: Roles are used to provide permissions to entities that you trust within your AWS account. Roles are users in another account. Roles are similar to users but with roles you do not need to create any username and password to work with the resources.

**Q26) What are policies and what are the types of policies?**

Answer: Policies are permissions that you can attach to the users that you create. These policies will contain that access that you have provided to the users that you have created. There are 2 types of policies.

- Managed policies
- Inline policies

**Q27) What is cloudfront?**

Answer: Cloudfront is an AWS web service that provided businesses and application developers an easy and efficient way to distribute their content with low latency and high data transfer speeds. Cloudfront is content delivery network of AWS.

**Q28) What are edge locations?**

Answer: Edge location is the place where the contents will be cached. When a user tries to access some content, the content will be searched in the edge location. If it is not available then the content will be made available from the origin location and a copy will be stored in the edge location.

**Q29) What is the maximum individual archive that you can store in glacier?**

Answer: You can store a maximum individual archive of upto 40 TB.

**Q30) What is VPC?**

Answer: VPC stands for Virtual Private Cloud. VPC allows you to easily customize your networking configuration. VPC is a network that is logically isolated from other network in the cloud. It allows

you to have your own IP address range, subnets, internet gateways, NAT gateways and security groups.

**Q31) What is VPC peering connection?**

Answer: VPC peering connection allows you to connect 1 VPC with another VPC. Instances in these VPC behave as if they are in the same network.

**Q32) What are NAT gateways?**

Answer: NAT stands for Network Address Translation. NAT gateways enables instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet but prevent the internet from initiating a connection with those instances.

**Q33) How can you control the security to your VPC?**

Answer: You can use security groups and NACL (Network Access Control List) to control the security to your

VPC.

**Q34) What are the different types of storage gateway?**

Answer: Following are the types of storage gateway.

- File gateway
- Volume gateway
- Tape gateway

**Q35) What is a snowball?**

Answer: Snowball is a data transport solution that used source appliances to transfer large amounts of data into and out of AWS. Using snowball, you can move huge amount of data from one place to another which reduces your network costs, long transfer times and also provides better security.

**Q36) What are the database types in RDS?**

Answer: Following are the types of databases in RDS,

- Aurora
- Oracle
- MYSQL server
- Postgresql
- MariaDB
- SQL server

**Q37) What is a redshift?**

Answer: Amazon redshift is a data warehouse product. It is a fast and powerful, fully managed, petabyte scale data warehouse service in the cloud.

**Q38) What is SNS?**

Answer: SNS stands for Simple Notification Service. SNS is a web service that makes it easy to notifications from the cloud. You can set up SNS to receive email notification or message notification.

**Q39) What are the types of routing policies in route53?**

Answer: Following are the types of routing policies in route53,

- Simple routing
- Latency routing
- Failover routing
- Geolocation routing
- Weighted routing
- Multivalue answer

**Q40) What is the maximum size of messages in SQS?**

Answer: The maximum size of messages in SQS is 256 KB.

**Q41) What are the types of queues in SQS?**

Answer: There are 2 types of queues in SQS.

- Standard queue
- FIFO (First In First Out)

**Q42) What is multi-AZ RDS?**

Answer: Multi-AZ (Availability Zone) RDS allows you to have a replica of your production database in another availability zone. Multi-AZ (Availability Zone) database is used for disaster recovery. You will have an exact copy of your database. So when your primary database goes down, your application will automatically failover to the standby database.

**Q43) What are the types of backups in RDS database?**

Answer: There are 2 types of backups in RDS database.

- Automated backups
- Manual backups which are known as snapshots.

**Q44) What is the difference between security groups and network access control list?**

Answer:

Security Groups	Network access control list
Can control the access at the instance level	Can control access at the subnet level
Can add rules for “allow” only	Can add rules for both “allow” and “deny”
Evaluates all rules before allowing the traffic	Rules are processed in order number when allowing traffic.
Can assign unlimited number of security groups	Can assign upto 5 security groups.
Statefull filtering	Stateless filtering

**Q45) What are the types of load balancers in EC2?**

Answer: There are 3 types of load balancers,

- Application load balancer
- Network load balancer
- Classic load balancer

**Q46) What is and ELB?**

Answer: ELB stands for Elastic Load balancing. ELB automatically distributes the incoming application traffic or network traffic across multiple targets like EC2, containers, IP addresses.

**Q47) What are the two types of access that you can provide when you are creating users?**

Answer: Following are the two types of access that you can create.

- Programmatic access
- Console access

**Q48) What are the benefits of auto scaling?**

Answer: Following are the benefits of auto scaling

- Better fault tolerance
- Better availability
- Better cost management

**Q49) What are security groups?**

Answer: Security groups acts as a firewall that contains the traffic for one or more instances. You can associate one or more security groups to your instances when you launch them. You can add rules to each security group that allow traffic to and from its associated instances. You can modify the rules of a security group at any time, the new rules are automatically and immediately applied to all the instances that are associated with the security group

**Q50) What are shared AMI's?**

Answer: Shared AMI's are the AMI that are created by other developed and made available for other developed to use.

**Q51)What is the difference between the classic load balancer and application load balancer?**

Answer: Dynamic port mapping, multiple port multiple listeners is used in Application Load Balancer, One port one listener is achieved via Classic Load Balancer

**Q52) By default how many Ip address does aws reserve in a subnet?**

Answer: 5

**Q53) What is meant by subnet?**

Answer: A large section of IP Address divided in to chunks are known as subnets

**Q54) How can you convert a public subnet to private subnet?**

Answer: Remove IGW & add NAT Gateway, Associate subnet in Private route table

**Q55) Is it possible to reduce a ebs volume?**

Answer: no it's not possible, we can increase it but not reduce them

**Q56) What is the use of elastic ip are they charged by AWS?**

Answer: These are ipv4 address which are used to connect the instance from internet, they are charged if the instances are not attached to it

**Q57) One of my s3 bucket is deleted but i need to restore is there any possible way?**

Answer: If versioning is enabled we can easily restore them

**Q58) When I try to launch an ec2 instance i am getting Service limit exceed, how to fix the issue?**

Answer: By default AWS offer service limit of 20 running instances per region, to fix the issue we need to contact AWS support to increase the limit based on the requirement

**Q59) I need to modify the ebs volumes in Linux and windows is it possible**

Answer: yes its possible from console use modify volumes in section give the size u need then for windows go to disk management for Linux mount it to achieve the modification

**Q60) Is it possible to stop a RDS instance, how can I do that?**

Answer: Yes it's possible to stop rds. Instance which are non-production and non multi AZ's

**Q61) What is meant by parameter groups in rds. And what is the use of it?**

Answer: Since RDS is a managed service AWS offers a wide set of parameter in RDS as parameter group which is modified as per requirement

**Q62) What is the use of tags and how they are useful?**

Answer: Tags are used for identification and grouping AWS Resources

**Q63) I am viewing an AWS Console but unable to launch the instance, I receive an IAM Error how can I rectify it?**

Answer: As AWS user I don't have access to use it, I need to have permissions to use it further

**Q64) I don't want my AWS Account id to be exposed to users how can I avoid it?**

Answer: In IAM console there is option as sign in url where I can rename my own account name with AWS account

**Q65) By default how many Elastic Ip address does AWS Offer?**

Answer: 5 elastic ip per region

**Q66) You are enabled sticky session with ELB. What does it do with your instance?**