



Amazon Interview Questions and Answers

Introduction

Getting ready for an interview at Amazon is not just about revising concepts. It tests how you think when put on the spot.

A basic coding question may look easy at first. Then the interviewer asks about edge cases. Then about performance. Then about how the same solution would behave with large scale data. The discussion builds slowly.

Clear logic matters. Clean code matters. But your explanation matters more. If you choose a hash map, you must justify it. If you reject one approach, you must explain why.

Behavioral rounds are direct. You may be asked how you handled conflict, fixed a defect under pressure, or improved a weak module. Specific examples work better than general statements.

Strong fundamentals help. Practicing real problems helps more. Think clearly. Speak clearly. That is what usually makes the difference.

Amazon Interview Process for Freshers

Getting into Amazon is rarely about one perfect answer. The process is layered, and each round looks at a different skill.

- **First step usually begins online.** A timed assessment is shared. Two or three coding problems appear. They are not random puzzles. Most are built around data structures, edge cases, and performance limits. Clean logic and correct complexity make the difference.
- **Next comes live technical discussion.** An interviewer shares a problem and waits to see how it is approached. Jumping straight into code without planning often leads to mistakes. Breaking the problem, choosing the right structure, and explaining trade-offs matters more than typing speed.
- **Deeper probing follows.** Once a solution works, variations are introduced. Constraints may change. Input size may grow. This tests adaptability and understanding, not memorisation.
- **The final round shifts tone.** Conversations revolve around ownership, deadlines, conflicts, and decision making in projects. Real examples are expected. Clear thinking and structured answers help here.

Selection depends on steady performance across all stages, not a single round.

Amazon Eligibility Criteria for Students and Freshers

There is no universal checklist that guarantees eligibility at Amazon. The requirements shift depending on the role. A software development opening will not expect the same background as an operations role. That difference is important.

- For technical positions, most shortlisted candidates come from Computer Science or related engineering branches. Still, the degree alone is not the deciding factor. Recruiters look at whether the fundamentals are strong enough to handle coding rounds.
- Academic scores are reviewed, but they are rarely the only filter. A consistent track record helps. A semester with low marks is not always disqualifying, yet multiple backlogs or long academic gaps may raise questions during screening.
- Active arrears at the time of joining are usually avoided. Some drives allow cleared backlogs, but pending subjects create complications. That detail is normally mentioned in the job post.
- Campus drives focus on the current graduating batch. Off campus roles may open doors for recent graduates. The timeline matters.

For software roles, practical coding ability weighs more than theoretical knowledge. Comfort with data structures, debugging, and problem solving under time limits carries real value. Projects that show actual implementation speak louder than high scores alone.

List of Amazon Interview Questions for Freshers

1. How do the availability zone and region relate to each other?
2. Explain SES.
3. In CloudFront, what is geo-targeting?
4. Describe auto-scaling.
5. Which AMI design types are most common?
6. Which services are available for use in building a centralized logging system?
7. What do AWS Key-Pairs mean?
8. How can you provide someone access to a particular bucket?
9. If you lost the key for an EC2 instance, how do you get it back or log in?
10. Define CloudWatch

Amazon Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Freshers

1. How do the availability zone and region relate to each other?

Similar to US-West 1 (North California) and Asia South (Mumbai), AWS regions have distinct geographical locations. Conversely, the regions'

internal portions are known as availability zones. Usually, these are isolated zones with self-replication capabilities.

2. Explain SES.

Amazon offers a service named Simple Email Service (SES) that lets you quickly and cheaply send bulk emails to your clients.

3. In CloudFront, what is geo-targeting?

Businesses can display customized content to their audience based on their geographic location without altering the URL because of a concept called geo-targeting. This assists you in producing tailored content with the demands of a certain geographic area's audience in mind.

4. Describe auto-scaling.

One feature that lets you provide and start new instances whenever demand arises is auto-scaling. It gives you the ability to automatically adjust resource capacity to match demand.

5. Which AMI design types are most common?

AMIs can take many different forms, however the following are some of the more well-known ones:

- Fully Baked AMI
- Just Enough Baked AMI (JeOS AMI)
- Hybrid AMI

6. Which services are available for use in building a centralized logging system?

The most important services you may use are Amazon CloudWatch Logs, which you can store in Amazon S3 and visualize using Amazon Elastic Search. To transfer data from Amazon S3 to Amazon ElasticSearch, utilize the Amazon Kinesis Firehose.

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Test Report**

Check your Score



7. What do AWS Key-Pairs mean?

We need to authenticate ourselves using the Key-Pairs—password-protected login credentials for the virtual machines—when connecting to other Amazon EC2 instances. We are able to connect to the instances thanks to the Key-Pairs, which are composed of a public key and a private key.

8. How can you provide someone access to a particular bucket?

To provide access, you must complete the four actions listed below. They are as follows:

- Sort your cases into categories.
- Specify the users who are authorized to handle which servers.
- Shut down your tags.
- Affix your policies to users of IAM

9. If you lost the key for an EC2 instance, how do you get it back or log in?

If you can't find the key, follow these procedures to recover an EC2 instance:

- Make sure that the EC2Config service is operational.
- Remove the instance's root volume.
- Affix the volume to a provisional instance.
- Change the file settings.
- Restart the initial instance.

10. Define CloudWatch

The features of the Amazon CloudWatch are as follows:

- It is involved in setting off alarms based on various criteria.
- It assists in monitoring several aspects of the AWS environments, such as CPU usage, EC2, Amazon RDS instances, Amazon SQS, S3, load balancers, and SNS.

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List of Amazon Interview Questions for Experienced

11. Explain elastic transcoders.
12. What is the root device volume of Amazon EC2?
13. What is “changing” in Amazon EC2?
14. Explain Snapshots in Amazon Lightsail.
15. Which storage classes does Amazon S3 offer?
16. List a few of the security features and solutions that VPC offers.
17. What distinguishes AWS Elastic Beanstalk from AWS CloudFormation?
18. How can one use EBS to automate EC2 backup?
19. Can you do an EFS backup similar to an EBS backup, and if so, how?
20. What password policies can you establish for your users?

Amazon Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Experienced

11. Explain elastic transcoders.

We must alter the video’s resolution and format to support a variety of devices with different resolutions, such as laptops, tablets, and smartphones.

Elastic Transcoder, an AWS Service product, is a cloud-based media transcoding application that makes it simple to accomplish this task.

12. What is the root device volume of Amazon EC2?

The root device drive contains the image that is used to start an EC2 instance. When a new EC2 instance is launched using an Amazon AMI, this happens. Additionally, an instance store or EBS, can support this root device volume. The longevity of an EC2 instance generally has no effect on the root device data on Amazon EBS.

13. What is “changing” in Amazon EC2?

Customers can now choose to move from the existing “instance count-based limitations” to the new “vCPU Based restrictions” on Amazon EC2, which simplifies limit administration.

Because of this, utilization is expressed in terms of virtual CPUs (vCPUs) when launching a combination of instance types, depending on demand.

**Take your Knowledge
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14. Explain Snapshots in Amazon Lightsail.

Snapshots are point-in-time backups of databases, block storage drives, and EC2 instances.

They can be generated instantly, either automatically or manually.

Snapshots allow you to always recover your resources, even after they have been produced.

The duties carried out by these resources will be identical to those of the original ones from which the photographs were taken.

15. Which storage classes does Amazon S3 offer?

Within Amazon S3, the following storage classes are accessible:

- Amazon S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval storage class
- Amazon S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval storage class (Formerly S3 Glacier)
- Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive (S3 Glacier Deep Archive)
- S3 Outposts storage class
- Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA)
- Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)
- Amazon S3 Standard (S3 Standard)
- Amazon S3 Reduced Redundancy Storage
- Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering (S3 Intelligent-Tiering)

16. List a few of the security features and solutions that VPC offers.

Below is a list of security features and products:

- **Security groups:** These regulate incoming and outgoing traffic at the instance level, serving as the EC2 instances' firewall.
- **Network access control lists:** They regulate incoming and outgoing traffic at the subnet level, serving as a kind of firewall for the subnets.

- **Flow logs:** These record all incoming and outgoing network interface traffic from your virtual private cloud.

17. What distinguishes AWS Elastic Beanstalk from AWS CloudFormation?

The following are some ways that AWS Elastic Beanstalk and AWS CloudFormation differ:

- You can provide and describe any infrastructure resource in your cloud environment with the aid of AWS CloudFormation. Conversely, AWS Elastic Beanstalk offers a cloud environment that simplifies the deployment and operation of apps.
- AWS CloudFormation supports the infrastructure requirements of numerous application types, including enterprise apps that are already in use and historical apps. On the other hand, you can control the lifespan of your apps with the assistance of AWS Elastic Beanstalk when combined with the developer tools.

18. How can one use EBS to automate EC2 backup?

Follow these steps to use EBS to automate EC2 backup:

- Retrieve the list of instances and connect to AWS via the API to get a list of the Amazon EBS volumes that are locally linked to the instance.
- Enumerate all of the volumes' snapshots, then give each one a retention period. Make a snapshot of each disk later on.
- If the snapshot is older than the retention term, be careful to delete it.

19. Can you do an EFS backup similar to an EBS backup, and if so, how?

Indeed, you may recover from inadvertent deletions or modifications to Amazon EFS using the EFS-to-EFS backup method. Take these actions:

- Open the AWS Management Console and log in.
- To initiate EFS-to-EFS-restore, click the button.
- To choose a region, use the console navigation bar's region selector.
- Check the Select Template page to make sure you selected the correct template.
- Give your stack of solutions a name.
- Examine the template's parameters and make any necessary modifications.

20. What password policies can you establish for your users?

Some of the policies you can establish are as follows:

- You can require users to include a minimum of one number or special character in their passwords, or you can establish a minimum length.
- Specific character types, such as numerals, non-alphanumeric characters, and uppercase and lowercase letters, might be assigned requirements.
- You may request a password reset when they log in to AWS again, impose automatic password expiration, and stop people from using the same password twice.
- If a user has let their password expire, you can ask them to get in touch with an account administrator on Amazon.

Conclusion

These Amazon interview questions and answers will be helpful for you to ace the interviews at Amazon. Enhance your technical and functional skills through our [**placement training institute in Chennai.**](#)