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Bootcamp Assignment

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Day 3

**TASK 03:**

* What is an Elastic IP and how it is different from Dynamic IP?

Answer: An Elastic IP address is a static, public IPv4 address designed for dynamic cloud computing. We can associate an Elastic IP address with any instance or network interface for any VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) in your account. With an Elastic IP address, we can mask the failure of an instance by rapidly remapping the address to another instance in your VPC. The advantage of associating the Elastic IP address with the network interface instead of directly with the instance is that you can move all the attributes of the network interface from one instance to another in a single step.

Whereas, a dynamic IP address is an IP address that changes from time to time unlike a static IP address. Most home networks are likely to have a dynamic IP address and the reason for this is because it is cost effective for Internet Service Providers (ISP's) to allocate dynamic IP addresses to their customers.Instead of one IP address always being allocated to your home network (Static IP), your IP address is pulled from a pool of addresses and then assigned to your home network by your ISP. After a few days, weeks or sometimes months that IP address is put back into the pool and we are assigned a new IP address.

* What is the Client Server Model, Explain in detail?

Answer: The client-server model describes how a [server](https://techterms.com/definition/server) provides resources and services to one or more [clients](https://techterms.com/definition/client). For example When a client requests a connection to a server, the server can either accept or reject the connection. If the connection is accepted, the server establishes and maintains a connection with the client over a specific [protocol](https://techterms.com/definition/protocol). For example, an [email](https://techterms.com/definition/email) client may request an [SMTP](https://techterms.com/definition/smtp) connection to a mail server in order to send a message. The SMTP application on the mail server will then request authentication from the client, such as the email address and password. If these credentials match an account on the mail server, the server will send the email to the intended recipient

Examples of servers include [web servers](https://techterms.com/definition/web_server), [mail servers](https://techterms.com/definition/mail_server), and [file servers](https://techterms.com/definition/file_server). Each of these servers provide resources to client devices, such as [desktop computers](https://techterms.com/definition/desktop_computer), [laptops](https://techterms.com/definition/laptop), [tablets](https://techterms.com/definition/tablet), and [smartphones](https://techterms.com/definition/smartphone). Most servers have a one-to-many relationship with clients, meaning a single server can provide resources to multiple clients at one time.

The picture below gives an idea of a client server model

