AWS CSA-Pro Reviews ACloudGuru Section 6 Architecting to Scale Part 1

What is loosely coupled architecture?

What are the benefits for scalability when using loosely coupled architecture?

What happens when you scale a tightly coupled architecture? What about a loosely coupled architecture?

What is the difference between horizontally scaling and vertically scaling?

What does scale out, scale up, scale in, and scale down mean?

Why would you want to scale out with demand as opposed to keeping the same big instance type?

What are Auto-Scaling Groups?

What are the 4 Scaling options? When would you use each?

What is a Launch Configuration?

What is the Health Check Grace Period?

What are the 3 Scaling Policies? When would you use them?

What are Scaling Cooldowns? What is the difference between Scaling Cooldowns and the Health Check Grace Period?

What is Kinesis? Where is data processed? How much records per second can be ingested?

What is the default limit of shards? How can you get more?

What is a piece of data called?

What do Records consist of?

What type of data store is Kinesis? By default, how long does data retain in Kinesis? What about max?

What are Kinesis Data Streams?

What is Kinesis Firehose?

What is Kinesis Data Analytics?

What are some key concepts of Kinesis Data Streams?

What are the 2 dimensions of DynamoDB scaling?

What is a Partition? What is a Partition key? What is a Sort Key?

How does DynamoDB scale out? What is the math to each?

What is Auto Scaling for DynamoDB? What can Auto Scaling for DynamoDB not do? How can you workaround this?

What are the 2 Distribution types for CloudFront? What are some features of each?

What are the Origins you can use with CloudFront? Can multiple be configured?

What are Behaviors in CloudFront?

How can you Invalidate Requests in CloudFront?

What is Zone Apex for your Domain Name and does CloudFront support it?

What can you do with CloudFront’s geo-restriction? When would you use it?