START:

- https://aws.amazon.com/websites/

Enterprise Web Hosting

Enterprise websites include very popular marketing and media sites, as well as social, travel, and other application-heavy websites. For example, Lamborghini, Coursera, and Nordstrom use AWS to host their websites. Enterprise websites need to dynamically scale resources and be highly available to support the most demanding and highly trafficked websites.

Enterprise websites use multiple AWS services and often span multiple data centers (called Availability Zones). Enterprise websites built on AWS provide high levels of availability, scalability, and performance, but require higher amounts of management and administration than static or simple websites.

Best for:

- Websites that use multiple web servers across at least two data centers
- Websites that need to scale using load balancing, autoscaling, or external databases
- Websites that require sustained high CPU utilization
- Customers who need maximum control and flexibility for their web server configuration and administration

Use Amazon Elastic Cloud Computing (Amazon EC2):

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/EC2Win_Infrastructure.html

Differences between Windows Server and an Amazon EC2 Windows instance

After you launch your Amazon EC2 Windows instance, it behaves like a traditional server running Windows Server. For example, both Windows Server and an Amazon EC2 instance can be used to run your web applications, conduct batch processing, or manage applications requiring large-scale computations. However, there are important differences between the server hardware model and the cloud computing model. The way an Amazon EC2 instance runs is not the same as the way a traditional server running Windows Server runs.

Before you begin launching Amazon EC2 Windows instances, you should be aware that the architecture of applications running on cloud servers can differ significantly from the architecture for traditional application models running on your hardware. Implementing applications on cloud servers requires a shift in your design process.

The following table describes some key differences between Windows Server and an Amazon EC2 Windows instance.

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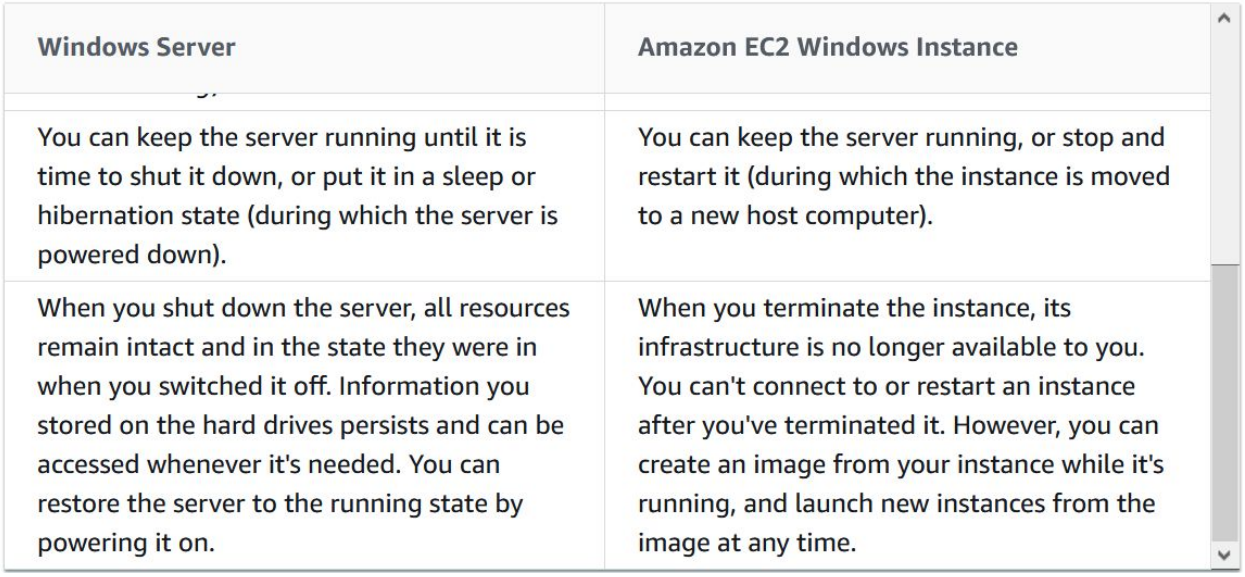
Windows Server	Amazon EC2 Windows Instance
Resources and capacity are physically limited.	Resources and capacity are scalable.
You pay for the infrastructure, even if you don't use it.	You pay for the usage of the infrastructure. We stop charging you for the instance as soon as you stop or terminate it.
Occupies physical space and must be maintained on a regular basis.	Doesn't occupy physical space and does not require regular maintenance.
Starts with push of the power button (known as *cold booting*).	Starts with the launch of the instance.



Windows Server	Amazon EC2 Windows Instance
You can keep the server running until it is time to shut it down, or put it in a sleep or hibernation state (during which the server is powered down).	You can keep the server running, or stop and restart it (during which the instance is moved to a new host computer).
When you shut down the server, all resources remain intact and in the state they were in when you switched it off. Information you stored on the hard drives persists and can be accessed whenever it's needed. You can restore the server to the running state by powering it on.	When you terminate the instance, its infrastructure is no longer available to you. You can't connect to or restart an instance after you've terminated it. However, you can create an image from your instance while it's running, and launch new instances from the image at any time.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/EC2Win_Infrastructure.html

What is Amazon EC2?

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/concepts.html#ec2-features

https://www.omg.org/cloud/deliverables/CSCC-Cloud-Customer-Architecture-for-Web-Application-Hosting.pdf

Connecting SQL to EC2

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/ec2-domain-user-sql-server/

10/28/2020

https://aws.amazon.com/rds/