

Glossary



A for Amazon API Gateway

Amazon API Gateway is a fully managed service that developers can use to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale. See aws.amazon.com/api-gateway.

B for Amazon Bedrock

Amazon Bedrock is a fully managed service that you can use to experiment with and evaluate top foundation models for your use cases, privately customize them with your data using techniques such as fine-tuning and Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG), and build agents that run tasks using your enterprise systems and data sources. See aws.amazon.com/bedrock.

C for AWS CloudFormation

AWS CloudFormation is a service for writing or changing templates that create and delete related AWS resource. CloudFormation simplifies provisioning or configuration of your cloud infrastructure. See aws.amazon.com/cloudformation.

D for Amazon DynamoDB

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. See aws.amazon.com/dynamodb.

E for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides scalable computing capacity. With Amazon EC2, you can use Amazon EC2 to launch as many or as few virtual servers as you need, configure security and networking, and manage storage. See aws.amazon.com/ec2.

F for AWS Fargate

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine that you can use to build applications on AWS. You can use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) or Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) to maintain container applications using AWS Fargate. See aws.amazon.com/fargate.

G for Amazon Glue



AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that you can use to catalog data and load it for analytics. With AWS Glue, you can discover your data,



develop scripts to transform sources into targets, and schedule and run ETL jobs in a serverless environment. See aws.amazon.com/glue.

H for AWS Health

AWS Health is a service that provides ongoing visibility into AWS customers' accounts and the availability of their AWS services and resources. See aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/aws-health.

I for AWS Identity and Access Management

AWS Identity and Access Management (Amazon IAM) is a web service that you can use to manage users and user permissions within AWS. See aws.amazon.com/iam.

J for AWS Jam

AWS Jam challenges individuals and teams to apply their AWS Cloud skills to solve real-world, open-ended problems using AWS services. See aws.amazon.com/training/digital/aws-jam.

K for Amazon Kinesis

Amazon Kinesis is a platform for streaming data on AWS. Kinesis offers services that simplify the loading and analysis of streaming data. See aws.amazon.com/kinesis.

L for AWS Lambda

AWS Lambda is a web service that you can use to run code without provisioning or managing servers. You can set up your code to automatically start from other AWS services or call it directly from any web or mobile app. See aws.amazon.com/lambda.

M for Amazon Macie

Amazon Macie is a security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data in Amazon S3 buckets. See aws.amazon.com/macie.

N for Amazon Neptune

Amazon Neptune is a managed graph database engine. With Neptune Analytics, you can perform in-database analytics on large graphs. See aws.amazon.com/neptune.

O for AWS Organizations



AWS Organizations is an account management service that you can use to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. See aws.amazon.com/organizations.

P for PartyRock



PartyRock, an Amazon Bedrock Playground, is a generative AI app building playground that makes it easy and accessible for anyone to experiment hands-on with prompt engineering in an intuitive and fun way. See partyrock.aws.

Q for Amazon Q

A generative AI-powered assistant for accelerating software development and leveraging business data. With Amazon Q, employees from different roles—from developers to analysts to general business users—can increase productivity and solve problems more efficiently. See aws.amazon.com/q.

R for Amazon Relational Database Service

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient, resizable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks. See aws.amazon.com/rds.

S for Amazon S3

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is an object storage service. Customers of all sizes and industries can use Amazon S3 to store and protect any amount of data for a range of use cases, such as data lakes, websites, mobile applications, backup and restore, archive, enterprise applications, IoT devices, and big data analytics. See aws.amazon.com/s3.

T for AWS Trusted Advisor

AWS Trusted Advisor is a web service that inspects your AWS environment and makes recommendations in the categories of cloud cost optimization, performance, resilience, security, operational excellence, and service limits, and it recommends actions to remediate any deviations from best practices. See aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor.

U for AWS User Groups

AWS User Groups are independent, community-led organizations that bring together users, developers, and professionals who share an interest in AWS. Run by local communities and organizations, User Groups create an excellent environment for like-minded tech enthusiasts. See aws.amazon.com/developer/community.



V for Amazon VPC

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud is a web service for provisioning a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud virtual network that you define. You control your virtual networking environment by selecting your own IP address range, creating subnets and configuring route tables and network gateways. See aws.amazon.com/vpc.

W for AWS Well-Architected Framework

The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices for designing and operating secure, reliable, efficient, cost-effective, and sustainable workloads in the AWS Cloud. It provides a way for you to consistently measure your architectures against best practices and identify areas for improvement. See aws.amazon.com/architecture/well-architected.

X for AWS X-Ray

AWS X-Ray is a web service that collects data about requests that your application serves. X-Ray provides tools that you can use to view, filter, and gain insights into that data to identify issues and opportunities for optimization. See aws.amazon.com/xray.

Y for Why AWS?

Cloud computing provides a simple way to access servers, storage, databases and a broad set of application services over the internet. A cloud services platform such as Amazon Web Services owns and maintains the network-connected hardware required for these application services, while you provision and use what you need via a web application. See docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview.

Z for AWS Local Zones

AWS Local Zones are a type of infrastructure deployment that places select AWS services closer to your end users and workloads. See aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/localzones.

