1. Structure Query Language (SQL) is designed to manage, design, and manipulate relational database. IT provide user a standard way to communication with the data base. User will be able to retrieve, store, delete and update the data accurately. Some of the well-known SQL in AWS are RDS, Redshift and Amazon Aurora.
2. NoSQL stand for not only SQL are a type of database management that provide flexible and scalable approach to store and retrieve data. The NoSQL database does not have the tabular structure and it’s used for a large volume of data which are structure or semi structured. Some of the features are NoSQL database can be flexible, scalable, and high available. The well-known AWS NoSQL are DynamoDB, and Amazon Neptune.
3. The data which store in The RAM in a computer is called memory data. The advantage is that data can be access very quickly and can have a high throughput which benefit to content delivery services by delivering exceptional performance and reducing database load.
4. A highly cohesive cloud computing system is a system that all services of the system related and function together in an efficient manner. It has multiple benefit such as resource optimization, scalability, and resilience, and provide a consistent user experience.
5. Loosely coupled system are systems that are designed to have a minimal interdependencies and a high integration between all the component of the services. The component of this system will operate independently but communicate with each other over a robust communication protocol. This system provides scalability, flexibility, and easy maintenance.
6. An Application Program Interface (API) is a set of rules and protocol that allow different software to interact with each other. Because API simplify how developers [integrate](https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/integration) new application components into an existing [architecture](https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/cloud-native-apps/what-is-an-application-architecture), they help business and IT teams collaborate. Business needs often change quickly in response to ever shifting digital markets, where new competitors can change a whole industry with a new app.
7. These messaging and queuing services in AWS offer different features to suit various application requirements. They provide scalability, reliability, durability, and flexibility to build distributed systems, and decoupled microservices applications. Developers can leverage these services to enable asynchronous communication, coordinate workflows, and build loosely coupled applications in the AWS ecosystem. The messaging system that are used in AWS are SQS and SNS. SQS is a message queueing service that provide communication between distribute software components. And SNS allow application to send message to multiple subscribers through various communication protocol such as HTTP and emails. Amazon MQ manage message broker service that support the message queuing protocol.