• What is an instance in AWS?

An **instance** in AWS is like a **virtual computer** that runs in the cloud.

- Just like a computer has a CPU, memory (RAM), and storage, an AWS instance has those too—but instead of being on your desk, it's on a server inside Amazon's data center.
- You can use it to run websites, apps, databases, or anything you'd normally do on a regular computer.

Perfect! You're asking about **EC2 Tenancy types** — specifically:

- Shared Instances
- Dedicated Instances
- Dedicated Hosts

Let me explain each one **very simply**, then tell you what's best for your **eCommerce** project.

★ 1. Shared Instances (Default — most common <a>[☑])

- Your server runs on the same physical machine as other AWS customers.
- You still get your **own private virtual server** (no one sees your data).
- **Cheapest** and good performance.
- dolar de la local for: Startups, small-medium apps, most general usage.

1 2. Dedicated Instances

• You get your **own physical server**, but **only the instance level** is isolated.

- Costs more than Shared.
- Used if you have security/compliance rules or need better isolation.

3. Dedicated Hosts

- You rent the entire physical server.
- You can see and control the **hardware layout** (licensing, CPU control).
- Very expensive.
- Needed for **special compliance needs** or if you bring your own licenses (BYOL).

Which One for eCommerce?

Tenancy Type	Cost	Security	Best for eCommerce?
Shared Instance	💸 Low	✓ Good	✓ ✓ ✓ Yes (Recommended)
Dedicated Instance	💰 Medium	V ✓ Higher	X Only if needed
Dedicated Host	High	Highest	X Overkill

Recommendation: Go with **Shared Instances** — perfect for most eCommerce sites unless you're in **finance/healthcare with strict data rules**.

Sure! Let's break this image down **very simply** — you're looking at **Amazon EC2 pricing options** for the instance type **t3.small** using Linux. These are **ways to pay** for using a cloud server (EC2 = virtual computer). Here's what each section means:

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1. On-Demand

- What it is: Pay only when you use it. No long-term commitment.
- Price shown:
 - o 0.022 USD/hour
 - ~16.06 USD/month if used 100% (24/7).
- **Best for:** Testing, learning, or short-term projects.

💸 2. Spot Instances

- What it is: Cheapest option. AWS gives you unused servers.
- **BUT:** AWS **can stop it anytime**, so not reliable for critical work.
- Price: Around 0.022/hour, but this fluctuates.
- Best for: Experiments, batch jobs, or apps that can handle interruptions.

ण 3. Reserved Instances

- What it is: You reserve a server for 1 or 3 years, and you get a discount.
- You choose:

 - Pay all now, some now, or monthly

Example in the Image:

• 3-Year Plan with Partial Upfront:

- o Pay \$142 upfront
- o Then \$3.94/month
- Works out to ~\$8.88/month total
- Why do it? Cheaper if you know you'll run the server for a long time.

III Summary for You:

Option	Monthly Cost (approx.)	Can stop anytime?	Cheap?	Good for
On-Demand	\$16.06	✓ Yes	X Normal	Short-term use, testing
Spot Instance	~\$16.22 (varies)	No (can stop)	Cheapest	Flexible/backup tasks
Reserved (3 yr)	~\$8.88	○ No	Very good	Long-term use (cheapest)

What is an "AZ"?

AZ = Availability Zone

It's a **data center** inside a region (like us-east-1 in Virginia, USA). Each AWS region has **multiple AZs** — isolated buildings with power/network redundancy.

Deployment Options:

1. Single-AZ

- Your database is hosted in just one data center (AZ)
- V Cheaper

- X If that AZ goes down (rare), your DB will also go down

2. Multi-AZ

- Your database is replicated across 2 AZs
 - One is **primary** (active)
 - o One is **standby** (passive copy)
- V Automatic failover if one AZ fails
- V High availability + durability
- X Costs more (because you're using 2 DB instances)

Type	Uptime	Cost	Use Case
Single-AZ	~99.5%	Lower	Small/demo apps
Multi-AZ	~99.99%	💰 Higher	Real users/live app