----> ***AWS GuardDuty*** is a service that provides intelligent threat detection for your AWS infrastructure and resources. AWS GuardDuty identifies threats by continually monitoring the network activity and account behavior within your AWS environment.

A service that helps protect your applications against distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks - ***AWS Shield***.

A service that checks applications for security vulnerabilities and deviations from security best practices - ***Amazon Inspector***.

A service that lets you monitor network requests that come into your web applications - ***AWS WAF.***

---> With ***CloudTrail***, you can view a complete history of user activity and API calls for your applications and resources. Events are typically updated in CloudTrail within 15 minutes after an API call was made. You can filter events by specifying the time and date that an API call occurred, the user who requested the action, the type of resource that was involved in the API call, and more.

***Amazon CloudWatch*** is a service that provides data that you can use to monitor your applications, optimize resource utilization, and respond to system-wide performance changes.

***Amazon Inspector*** is a service that checks applications for security vulnerabilities and deviations from security best practices

***AWS Trusted Advisor*** is an online tool that inspects your AWS environment and provides real-time guidance in accordance with AWS best practices.

--->***An Availability Zone*** is a single data center or a group of data centers within a Region. Availability Zones are located tens of miles apart from each other. This helps them to provide interconnectivity to support the services and applications that run within a Region.

A separate geographical location with multiple locations that are isolated from each other - ***Region***.

The server from which Amazon CloudFront gets your files - ***origin***.

A site that Amazon CloudFront uses to cache copies of content for faster delivery to users at any location - ***Edge location.***

---> Which Support plans include access to all AWS Trusted Advisor checks? (Select TWO.)

The two correct response options are:

Enterprise

Business

The other response options are incorrect because:

The Basic and Developer Support plans provide access to a limited selection of AWS Trusted Advisor checks.

The AWS Free Tier is not a Support plan. It is a program that consists of three types of offers that allow customers to use AWS services without

incurring costs: Always free, 12 months free, and Trials.

--->Amazon ***Route 53*** is a DNS web service. It gives developers and businesses a reliable way to route end users to internet applications that are hosted in AWS. Additionally, you can transfer DNS records for existing domain names that are currently managed by other domain registrars, or register new domain names directly within Amazon Route 53.

Monitor your applications and respond to system-wide performance changes - These actions can be performed in ***Amazon CloudWatch***.

Access AWS security and compliance reports and special online agreements - ***AWS Artifact***.

Automate the deployment of workloads into your AWS environment - ***AWS Quick Starts***.

--->***Refactoring*** is migration strategy involves changing how an application is architected and developed, typically by using cloud-native features.

***Repurchasing*** involves replacing an existing application with a cloud-based version, such as software found in AWS Marketplace.

***Rehosting*** involves moving an application to the cloud with little to no modifications to the application itself. It is also known as “**lift and shift**.”

***Replatforming*** involves selectively optimizing aspects of an application to achieve benefits in the cloud without changing the core architecture of the application. It is also known as “**lift, tinker, and shift.**”

--->In the ***S3 Intelligent-Tiering*** storage class, Amazon S3 monitors objects’ access patterns. If you haven’t accessed an object for 30 consecutive days, Amazon S3 automatically moves it to the infrequent access tier, S3 Standard-IA. If you access an object in the infrequent access tier, Amazon S3 automatically moves it to the frequent access tier, S3 Standard.

***S3 Glacier*** is a low-cost storage class that is ideal for data archiving. You can retrieve objects stored in the S3 Glacier storage class within a few minutes to a few hours.

The ***S3 Standard-IA*** storage class is ideal for data that is infrequently accessed but requires high availability when needed. Both S3 Standard and S3 Standard-IA store data in a minimum of three Availability Zones. S3 Standard-IA provides the same level of availability as S3 Standard but at a lower storage price.

***S3 One Zone-IA*** is ideal for infrequently accessed data that does not require high availability.

--->You upload your application, and ***Elastic Beanstalk*** automatically handles the deployment details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, auto-scaling, and application health monitoring.

***AWS Outposts*** is a service that enables you to run infrastructure in a hybrid cloud approach.

***Amazon CloudFront*** is a content delivery service.

***AWS Snowball*** is a device that enables you to transfer large amounts of data into and out of AWS.

--->***Amazon CloudFront*** is a content delivery service. It uses a network of edge locations to cache content and deliver content to customers all over the world. When content is cached, it is stored locally as a copy. This content might be video files, photos, webpages, and so on.

Run infrastructure in a hybrid cloud approach - ***AWS Outposts***.

Provision resources by using programming languages or a text file - ***AWS CloudFormation***.

Provision an isolated section of the AWS Cloud to launch resources in a virtual network that you define - ***Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)***.

--->The ***Performance Efficiency pillar*** focuses on using computing resources efficiently to meet system requirements, and to maintain that efficiency as demand changes and technologies evolve.

The ***Operational Excellence pillar*** includes the ability to run workloads effectively, gain insights into their operations, and continuously improve supporting processes to deliver business value.

The ***Security pillar*** focuses on protecting data, systems, and assets. It also focuses on using cloud technologies to improve the security of your workloads.

The ***Reliability pillar*** focuses on the ability of a workload to consistently and correctly perform its intended functions.

---> In ***AWS Organizations***, you can centrally control permissions for the accounts in your organization by using service control policies (SCPs). Additionally, you can use the consolidated billing feature in AWS Organizations to combine usage and receive a single bill for multiple AWS accounts.

***AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)*** is a service that you can use to manage access to AWS services and resources.

***AWS Artifact*** is a service that enables you to access AWS security and compliance reports and special online agreements.

***AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)*** enables you to create, manage, and use cryptographic keys.

---> ***AWS Direct Connect*** is a service that enables you to establish a dedicated private connection between your data center and VPC. The private connection that AWS Direct Connect provides helps you to reduce network costs and increase the amount of bandwidth that can travel through your network.

***Amazon CloudFront*** is a content delivery service. It uses a network of edge locations to cache content and deliver content to customers all over the world.

A ***virtual private gateway*** enables you to establish a virtual private network (VPN) connection between your VPC and a private network, such as an on-premises data center or internal corporate network. A virtual private gateway allows traffic into the VPC only if it is coming from an approved network.

An ***internet gateway*** is a connection between a VPC and the internet. It allows public traffic from the internet to access a VPC.

--->With ***AWS Cost Explorer***, you can quickly create custom reports to analyze your AWS cost and usage data.

***AWS Budgets*** lets you set custom alerts that will notify you when your service usage exceeds (or is forecasted to exceed) the amount that you have budgeted.

***AWS Pricing Calculator*** lets you explore AWS services and create an estimate for the cost of your use cases on AWS. In the AWS Pricing Calculator, you can enter details for your cloud computing requirements and then receive a detailed estimate that can be exported and shared.

***AWS Artifact*** is a service that enables you to access AWS security and compliance reports and special online agreements.

--->A ***security group*** is a virtual firewall that controls inbound and outbound traffic for an Amazon EC2 instance. By default, a security group denies all inbound traffic and allows all outbound traffic. You can add custom rules to configure which traffic should be allowed or denied.

A ***subnet*** is a section of a VPC in which you can group resources based on security or operational needs.

A ***network access control list (ACL)*** is a virtual firewall that controls inbound and outbound traffic at the subnet level.

An ***internet gateway*** is a connection between a VPC and the internet. It allows public traffic from the internet to access a VPC.

--->***Amazon SQS*** is a message queuing service. Using Amazon SQS, you can send, store, and receive messages between software components at any volume size, without losing messages or requiring other services to be available. In Amazon SQS, an application sends messages into a queue. A user or service retrieves a message from the queue, processes it, and then deletes it from the queue.

***AWS Snowball*** is a device that enables you to transfer large amounts of data into and out of AWS.

***Amazon ElastiCache*** is a service that adds caching layers on top of your databases to help improve the read times of common requests.

***Amazon Route 53*** is a DNS web service. It gives developers and businesses a reliable way to route end users to internet applications that are hosted in AWS. Additionally, you can transfer DNS records for existing domain names that are currently managed by other domain registrars or register new domain names directly in Amazon Route 53.

---->***Amazon EC2 Savings Plans*** enable you to reduce your compute costs by committing to a consistent amount of compute usage for a 1-year or 3-year term. This results in savings of up to 72% over On-Demand Instance costs. Any usage up to the commitment is charged at the discounted Savings Plan rate (for example, $10 an hour). Any usage beyond the commitment is charged at regular On-Demand Instance rates.

***Reserved Instances*** are a billing discount that is applied to the use of On-Demand Instances in your account. You can purchase Standard Reserved and Convertible Reservd Instances for a one-year or three-year term, and Scheduled Reserved Instances for a one-year term. Unlike Savings Plans, Reserved Instances do not require you to commit to a consistent amount of compute usage over the duration of the contract.

***Spot Instances*** are ideal for workloads with flexible start and end times or that can withstand interruptions. Spot Instances leverage unused EC2 computing capacity and offer you cost savings at up to 90% of On-Demand Instance prices.

***Dedicated Hosts*** are physical servers with EC2 instance capacity that is fully dedicated to your use. You can use your existing per-socket, per-core, or per-VM software licenses to help maintain license compliance. You can purchase On-Demand Dedicated Hosts or Reserved Dedicated Hosts. Of all the Amazon EC2 options that were covered in this course, Dedicated Hosts are the most expensive.

---->The ***AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI)*** enables you to control multiple AWS services directly from the command line within one tool. For example, you can use comands to start an Amazon EC2 instance, connect an Amazon EC2 instance to a specific Auto Scaling group, and more. The AWS CLI is available for users on Windows, macOS, and Linux.

***Amazon Redshift*** is a data warehousing service that you can use for big data analytics. It offers the ability to collect data from many sources and help you to understand relationships and trends across your data.

***Amazon Quantum Ledger Database (Amazon QLDB)*** is a ledger database service. You can use Amazon QLDB to review a complete history of all the changes that have been made to your application data.

***AWS Snowball*** is a device that enables you to transfer large amounts of data into and out of AWS.

--->***Amazon EBS provides*** block-level storage volumes that you can use with Amazon EC2 instances. If you stop or terminate an Amazon EC2 instance, all the data on the attached EBS volume remains available.

***Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)*** is a service that provides object-level storage. Amazon S3 stores data as objects within buckets.

***AWS Lambda*** is a service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers.

***Amazon ElastiCache*** is a service that adds caching layers on top of your databases to help improve the read times of common requests.

---> A ***load balancer*** acts as a single point of contact for all incoming web traffic to your Auto Scaling group. This means that as Amazon EC2 instances are added or removed in response to the amount of incoming traffic, these requests are routed to the load balancer first and then spread across multiple resources that will handle them.

A service that monitors your applications and automatically adds or removes capacity from your resource groups in response to changing demand - ***AWS Auto Scaling***.

A service that provides data that you can use to monitor your applications, optimize resource utilization, and respond to system-wide performance changes - ***Amazon CloudWatch.***

A service that enables you to set up, manage, and scale a distributed in-memory or cache environment in the cloud - ***Amazon ElastiCache***.

---> ***Amazon EKS*** is a fully managed service that you can use to run Kubernetes on AWS. Kubernetes is open-source software that enables you to deploy and manage containerized applications at scale. Containers provide you with a standard way to package your application's code and dependencies into a single object. Containers are frequently used for processes and workflows in which there are essential requirements for security, reliability, and scalability.

***Amazon SageMaker*** is a service that enables you to quickly build, train, and deploy machine learning models.

***Amazon Aurora*** is an enterprise-class relational database.

***Amazon Redshift*** is a data warehousing service that you can use for big data analytics.

--->You can use ***AWS Marketplace*** to find, test, and buy software that runs on AWS. A digital catalog that includes thousands of software listings from independent software vendors

A resource that can answer questions about best practices and assist with troubleshooting issues - ***AWS Support***.

A resource that provides guidance, architectural reviews, and ongoing communication with your company as you plan, deploy, and optimize your applications - ***Technical Account Manager (TAM)***.

An online tool that inspects your AWS environment and provides real-time guidance in accordance with AWS best practices - ***AWS Trusted Advisor***.

---> In the ***S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class***, Amazon S3 monitors objects’ access patterns. If you haven’t accessed an object for 30 consecutive days, Amazon S3 automatically moves it to the infrequent access tier, S3 Standard-IA. If you access an object in the infrequent access tier, Amazon S3 automatically moves it to the frequent access tier, S3 Standard.

---> ***Amazon DynamoDB*** is a key-value database service. A key-value database might include data pairs such as “Name: John Doe,” “Address: 123 Any Street,” and “City: Anytown”. In a key-value database, you can add or remove attributes from items in the table at any time. Additionally, not every item in the table has to have the same attributes.

***Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) and Amazon Aurora*** use structured query language (SQL) to store and query data. They are not key-value databases.

***Amazon DocumentDB*** is a document database service that supports MongoDB workloads.

---> ***AWS Snowmobile*** is a service that is used for transferring up to 100 PB of data to AWS. Each Snowmobile is a 45-foot long shipping container that is pulled by a semi-trailer truck.

***Amazon Neptune*** is a graph database service. You can use Amazon Neptune to build and run applications that work with highly connected datasets, such as recommendation engines, fraud detection, and knowledge graphs.

***AWS DeepRacer*** is an autonomous 1/18 scale race car that you can use to test reinforcement learning models.

--->***AWS Lambda*** is a service that lets you run code without needing to provision or manage servers. While using AWS Lambda, you pay only for the compute time that you consume. You are charged only when your code is running. With AWS Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service, all with zero administration.

---> ***AWS Trusted*** Advisor also helps improve the performance of your services by providing recommendations for how to take advantage of provisioned throughput.

The *Security category* includes checks that help you to review your permissions and identify which AWS security features to enable.

The *Cost Optimization category* includes checks for unused or idle resources that could be eliminated and provide cost savings.

The *Fault Tolerance category* includes checks to help you improve your applications’ availability and redundancy.

---> ***Instance*** stores are ideal for temporary data that does not need to be kept long term. When an Amazon EC2 instance is stopped or terminated, all the data that has been written to the attached instance store is deleted.

***Amazon EBS*** volumes are ideal for data that needs to be retained. When an Amazon EC2 instance is stopped or terminated, all of the data on the attached EBS volume is still available.

***Amazon S3 buckets*** cannot be attached to Amazon EC2 instances.

A ***subnet*** is a section of a virtual private cloud (VPC) in which you can group resources based on security or operational needs.

--->The ***Operations Perspective*** of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework also includes principles for operating in the cloud by using agile best practices.

The ***Business Perspective*** helps you to move from a model that separates business and IT strategies into a business model that integrates IT strategy.

The ***People Perspective*** helps Human Resources (HR) employees prepare their teams for cloud adoption by updating organizational processes and staff skills to include cloud-based competencies.

The ***Governance Perspective*** helps you understand how to update the staff skills and organizational processes that are necessary to ensure business governance in the cloud.

-->***Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I)*** provides built-in human review workflows for common machine learning use cases, such as content moderation and text extraction from documents. With Amazon A2I, you can also create your own workflows for machine learning models built on AmazonA2I

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***Amazon Redshift*** provides the best solution for performing queries based on a predefined set of dimensions. Redshift organizes data for high performance based on user-specified distribution schemes.

***Aurora*** is AWS' managed database service that is up to 5X faster than a traditional MySQL database.

***AWS Personal Health Dashboard*** that focuses on the performance and availability of your AWS services so that you can respond accordingly. it displays their general status.

There are at least ***3 Availability Zones*** per AWS Region. Some regions may contain more.

when an RDS Master database in a Multi-AZ deployment goes down RDS automatically fails over to the standby, which is promoted to Master.

***Lightsail*** accomplishes Predicable monthly pricing and instance ability to burst above the baseline level of CPU performance when needed.

***Access Control Lists*** let you control access to individual objects within an S3 bucket, whereas ***Bucket Policies*** allow you to control access to entire buckets. In relation to S3.

***AWS CloudFormation*** provides templates to specify all the AWS resources needed by the testing environments. These templates can be instantiated as stacks to provision consistent environments every time one is needed.

***Trusted Advisor*** provide best practices and/or or checks on Cost Optimization, Performance, Security, and Fault Tolerance.

The ***Classic loadbalancer*** uses a Round-Robin strategy for TCP listeners only.The ***ALB*** 1st selects a target based on the routing rule, then uses a Round-Robin strategy to select a node.

***A NAT Gateway*** is required to allow resources in a private subnet to access the internet. ***Route tables*** tell traffic where it should go next to reach its destination, but don't actually process or transmit traffic. ***Security Groups and Network Access Control Lists*** are used to protect resources from traffic, and by themselves do not enable access to the internet - although they need to be properly configured to let traffic bound for the internet out.

AWS has updated the ***URL format for objects in S3*** in order to partition the name space. This will introduce more consistency, but be aware that there are still multiple variation depending on feature and location. **https, then the bucket name, then dot, then the AWS S3 regional endpoint, then slash, then the object name.**

A ***Distribution*** is made up of Edge Locations that you want to serve content from, and details about how that content will be tracked an managed.

Data is organised in S3 into ***Archives***, and ***Vaults*** are used to group Archives together. ***Access policies*** control who can access the data in Archives & Vaults.

The ***AWS Personal Health Dashboard*** publishes alerts and remediation guidance when issues with AWS services arise. Notifications are also provided for scheduled events that may impact AWS customers.

***AWS Systems Manager*** allows users to gain control of their AWS resources by unifying services into a user interface. One in which they can be able to view, automate and monitor operational tasks.

***Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM)*** allows users to share resources with other AWS accounts or via AWS Organizations. AWS RAM can be used to collate a set of AWS resources across multiple AWS accounts in order to share capacity.

The ***AWS Certificate Manager*** allows the web administrator to maintain one or several SSL/TLS certificates, both private and public certificates, including their update and renewal such that the administrator does not worry about imminent expiry of certificates.

***AWS Lifecycle Manager*** serves the purpose of creating lifecycle policies for specified resources in order to automate operations.

***AWS License Manager*** serves the purpose of differentiating, maintaining third-party software provisioning vendor licenses as well as decreases the risk of license expirations and the penalties.

***AWS Firewall Manager*** aids in the administration of Web Application Firewall (WAF), by presenting a centralised point of setting firewall rules across different web resources.

***S3 Intelligent-Tiering*** is the first cloud object storage class that delivers automatic cost savings by moving data between two access tiers — frequent access and infrequent access — when access patterns change, and is ideal for data with unknown or changing access patterns.%0D%0AS3 Intelligent-Tiering stores objects in two access tiers: one tier that is optimized for frequent access and another lower-cost tier that is optimized for infrequent access. For a small monthly monitoring and automation fee per object, S3 Intelligent-Tiering monitors access patterns and moves objects that have not been accessed for 30 consecutive days to the infrequent access tier. There are no retrieval fees in S3 Intelligent-Tiering. If an object in the infrequent access tier is accessed later, it is automatically moved back to the frequent access tier. No additional tiering fees apply when objects are moved between access tiers within the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class. S3 Intelligent-Tiering is designed for 99.9% availability and 99.999999999% durability, and offers the same low latency and high throughput performance of S3 Standard.

***AWS Budgets*** provides a useful feature of setting custom budgets that prompt the user when their costs or usage are forecasted to exceed. The forecast aspect gives a buffer period in advance when alerting the user. Budgets can be tracked at the monthly, quarterly, or yearly level, and have customizable start and end dates. Alerts can be sent via email and/or Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic.

An alarm in ***AWS CloudWatch*** that triggers after exceeding the bill will not meet the requirements of staying within the desired budget. The alarm triggers when the account billing exceeds the threshold specified. It triggers only when actual billing exceeds the threshold.

***AWS CodeCommit*** is a managed source control service that can be used as a data store to store source code, binaries, scripts, HTML pages and images which are accessible over the internet. CodeCommit encrypts files in transit and at rest.

***AWS CodeStar*** provides a unified user interface, enabling you to easily manage your software development activities in one place. With AWS CodeStar, you can set up your entire continuous delivery toolchain in minutes, allowing you to start releasing code faster. AWS CodeStar makes it easy for your whole team to work together securely, allowing you to easily manage access and add owners, contributors, and viewers to your projects.

***AWS CloudTrail*** is a service that primarily tracks governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. CloudTrail logs continuously monitors, and retains account activity related to actions across all AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides event history of AWS account activity, including actions taken through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This event history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.

***AWS Artifact*** is a comprehensive resource center for access to AWS’ auditor issued reports as well as security and compliance documentation from several renowned independent standards organisations.

The ***AWS Resource*** Center a repository of tutorials, whitepapers, digital trainings and project Use cases that aid in learning the core concepts of Amazon Web Services.

***AWS Directory Service*** is an AWS tool that provides multiple ways to use Amazon Cloud Directory and Microsoft Active Directory with other AWS services.

***Amazon Athena*** is a serverless query service used to analyze BigData stored in S3.

***Amazon QuickSight*** is the most appropriate service to utilise in the scenario, it is a fully-managed service that allows for insightful business intelligence reporting, with creative methods of data delivery including graphical and interactive dashboards. QuickSight includes machine learning which allows users to discover inconspicuous trends and patterns on their datasets.

***Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration*** enables fast, easy, and secure transfers of files over long distances between your client and an S3 bucket. Transfer Acceleration takes advantage of Amazon CloudFront’s globally distributed edge locations. As the data arrives at an edge location, data is routed to Amazon S3 over an optimized network path.

***vertical scaling***(scaling up) adds more resources to an instance and ***horizontal scaling***(scaling out) adds more instances.

***Amazon Relational databases service (RDS)*** is best suited in scenarios where the dataset and forms are consistent such that their data schema is persistently valid. It is best to deploy in an environment where the load can be anticipated and is somewhat finite. Amazon RDS engines include Amazon Aurora, MariaDB, PostgreSQL.

***AWS X-Ray*** helps developers analyze and debug production, distributed applications, such as those built using a microservices architecture. With X-Ray, developers can understand how the application and its underlying services are performing to identify and troubleshoot the root cause of performance issues and errors. X-Ray provides an end-to-end view of requests as they travel through an application, and shows a map of an application’s underlying components.

***Amazon Cognito*** ***web identity federation service*** acts as a broker that allows successfully authenticated users access to AWS resources. After successful authentication on platforms such as Facebook, LinkedIn or Google – users are awarded temporary authentication code from Amazon Cognito thereby gaining temporary access.

***AWS Organizations*** allows the user to automate the creation of new AWS accounts when they need to quickly launch new workloads. The administrator can add these new accounts to user-defined groups in an organization for easy categorization. For example, you can create separate groups to categorize development and production accounts, and then apply a Service Control Policy (SCP) to the production group allowing only access to AWS services required by production workloads.

***Resource Tags*** are user-defined label that has a key-value pair of variable character length. It is assigned to AWS resources as metadata for administration and management purposes.

***Cost Explorer*** is a free tool that you can use to view your costs. You can view data up to the last 13 months, forecast how much you are likely to spend for the next three months, and get recommendations for what Reserved Instances to purchase. You can use Cost Explorer to see patterns in how much you spend on AWS resources over time, identify areas that need further inquiry, and see trends that you can use to understand your costs. You also can specify time ranges for the data, and view time data by day or by month.

***Amazon Rekognition*** enables the uptake of imagery and video for analysis in applications. By uploading imagery or video footage to the Rekognition API, the service engine would then identify and distinguish facial features, text, objects and activities. This service will meet the requirements of the scenario as an access control solution.

***Read replicas*** will enhance the database performance and durability by allowing for automated distribution of load amongst several database instances with the exact copy of the parent database.

Leveraging ***AWS Lambda*** functions will remove the need to run a dedicated web server for the organisation. During periods of high requests to the database cluster, AWS lambda backend infrastructure will automatically scale out resources to adequately meet the demand. AWS Lambda provides a platform to run code without provisioning or managing any servers. The organisation pays only for the compute time they consume – there is no charge when your code is not running.

***AWS CodeDeploy*** is a deployment service that allows developers to automate the installation of applications to hosts, Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon ECS instances, serverless Lambda functions or even on-premises servers. AWS CodeDeploy can enable the update of those applications.

The entire concept of ***decoupling components*** is to ensure that the different components of an applications can be managed and maintained separately. If all components are tightly coupled then when one component goes down , the entire application would do down. Hence it is always a better design practice to decouple application components.

***AWS OpsWorks*** provides a fully managed configuration automation and management service of Chef and Puppet. These platforms will allow for the use of code to automate the configuration of the EC2 instances, including replication as stated in the scenario. With Chef and Puppet, OpsWorks allows for the automation of how servers are configured, deployed, and managed across Amazon EC2 instances or on-premises compute environments.