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1. **Explain the levels of abstraction in AWS to someone without a technical background.**
   1. There are 3 levels of abstraction, they are:

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Software as a Service (SaaS)

Imagine AWS (Amazon Web Services) as a city with different types of buildings. Each building represents a different level of abstraction, making it easier for people to interact with and use the services they need.  
  
Infrastructure as a Service: Think of IaaS as renting a fully furnished apartment. You have control over the furniture and decorations but don't need to worry about the building's construction or utilities.  
Platform as a Service: PaaS is like renting a serviced apartment. You focus on your activities and daily life, and the service provider takes care of maintenance and basic services.  
  
Software as a Service: SaaS is akin to using a shared office space with all amenities provided. Users simply access the software without worrying about the underlying infrastructure or maintenance.

1. **What are the control plane and data plane responsible for in container abstraction?**
   1. The control plane is responsible for managing the overall state and configuration of the containerized environment.
   2. The data plane, also known as the user plane or forwarding plane, is responsible for handling the actual network traffic and data processing within containers.
2. **Where does AWS Lambda fall in the layers of abstraction and what makes it so special?**
   1. AWS Lambda operates at a higher level of abstraction compared to containers. It falls under the category of Function as a Service (FaaS). It makes it special because it provides a high-level abstraction, abstracting away much of the infrastructure and operational complexity associated with traditional server or container-based deployments. It is particularly well-suited for event-driven, short-lived, and stateless workloads.