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   1. iSCSI

In computing, iSCSI is an acronym for Internet Small Computer Systems Interface, an Internet Protocol (IP)-based storage networking standard for linking data storage facilities. It provides block-level access to storage devices by carrying SCSI commands over a TCP/IP network. iSCSI is used to facilitate data transfers over intranets and to manage storage over long distances. It can be used to transmit data over local area networks (LANs), wide area networks (WANs), or the Internet and can enable location-independent data storage and retrieval.

* 1. EMR

Amazon EMR is the industry leading cloud-native big data platform, allowing teams to process vast amounts of data quickly, and cost-effectively at scale. Using open source tools such as Apache Spark, Apache Hive, Apache HBase, Apache Flink, and Presto, coupled with the dynamic scalability of Amazon EC2 and scalable storage of Amazon S3, EMR gives analytical teams the engines and elasticity to run Petabyte-scale analysis for a fraction of the cost of traditional on-premise clusters. Developers and analysts can use Jupyter-based EMR Notebooks for iterative development, collaboration, and access to data stored across AWS data products such as Amazon S3, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon Redshift to reduce time to insight and quickly operationalize analytics.

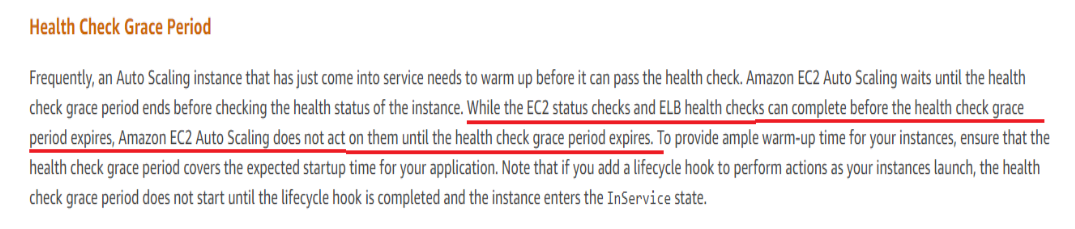
* 1. CRM

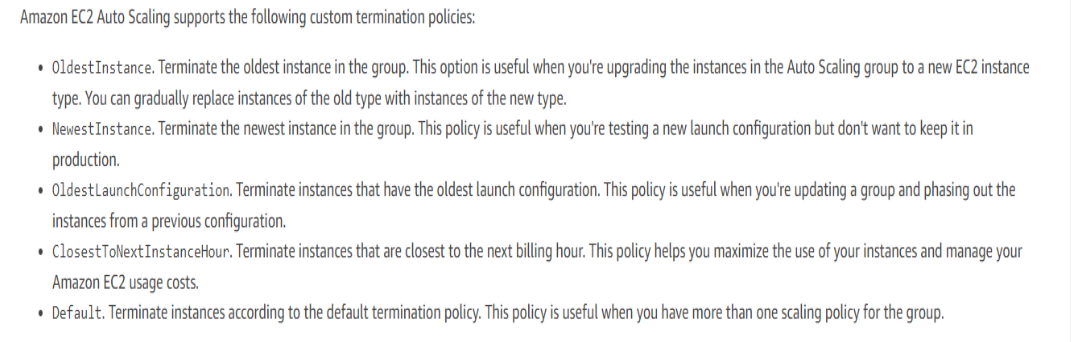
**Customer relationship management** (CRM) is an approach to manage a company's interaction with current and potential customers. It uses data analysis about customers' history with a company to improve business relationships with customers, specifically focusing on customer retention and ultimately driving sales growth

1. FAQs

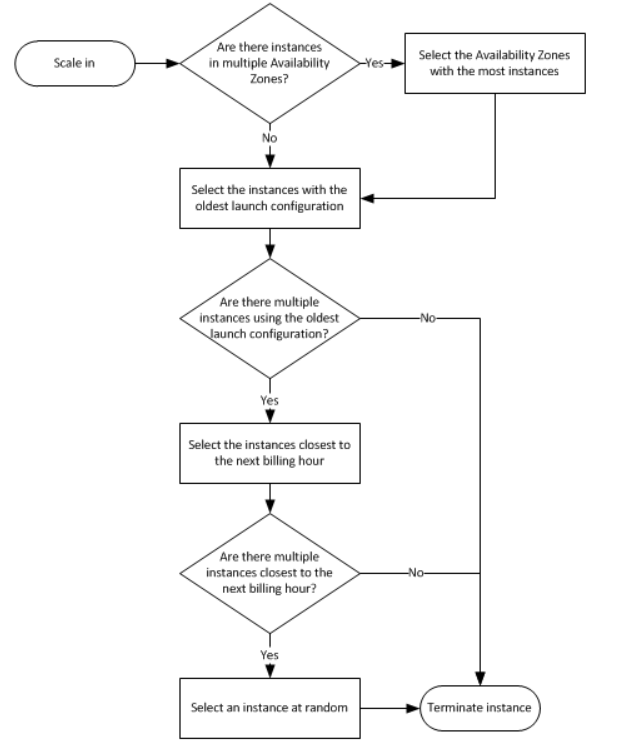
Please read below mentioned list of FAQs: From Compute: - EC2 - Auto Scaling - Lamdba - Elastic Load Balancing Storage: - S3 - EBS - EFS - Glacier - Storage gateway Database: - RDS - Aurora - DynamoDB -RedShift - ElastiCache Networking and CDN: - VPC - CloudFront - Route53 - Direct Connect. Management Tools - CloudWatch - CloudTrail Media Services and Analytics - Kinesis - EMR Security, Identity & Compliance - IAM - Key Management Service Application Integration. - MQ - SQS - SNS - SWF - Steps Link of all FAQs https://aws.amazon.com/faqs/ null

* 1. Amazon Kinesis
     1. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams
* Amazon Kinesis Data Streams enables you to build custom applications that process or analyze streaming data for specialized needs. You can continuously add various types of data such as clickstreams, application logs, and social media to an Amazon Kinesis data stream from hundreds of thousands of sources. Within seconds, the data will be available for your Amazon Kinesis Applications to read and process from the stream.
* Amazon Kinesis Data Streams synchronously replicates data across three availability zones, providing high availability and data durability.
* Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is useful for rapidly moving data off data producers and then continuously processing the data, be it to transform the data before emitting to a data store, run real-time metrics and analytics, or derive more complex data streams for further processing.
  + Accelerated log and data feed intake
  + Real-time metrics and reporting
  + Real-time data analytics
  + Complex stream processing
* By default, Records of a stream are accessible for up to 24 hours from the time they are added to the stream. You can raise this limit to up to 7 days by enabling extended data retention.
* The maximum size of a data blob (the data payload before Base64-encoding) within one record is 1 megabyte (MB).
* Each shard can support up to 1000 PUT records per second.
* A **shard** is a uniquely identified sequence of data records in a stream. A stream is composed of one or more shards, each of which provides a fixed unit of capacity. Each shard can support up to 5 transactions per second for reads, up to a maximum total data read rate of 2 MB per second and up to 1,000 records per second for writes, up to a maximum total data write rate of 1 MB per second (including partition keys). The data capacity of your stream is a function of the number of shards that you specify for the stream. The total capacity of the stream is the sum of the capacities of its shards. If your data rate increases, you can increase or decrease the number of shards allocated to your stream
  + 1. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
    2. Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
    3. Amazon Kinesis Video Streams
  1. AutoScaling

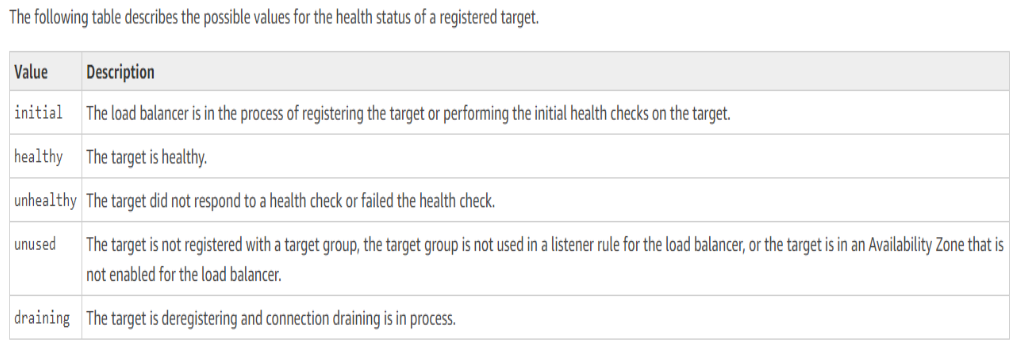


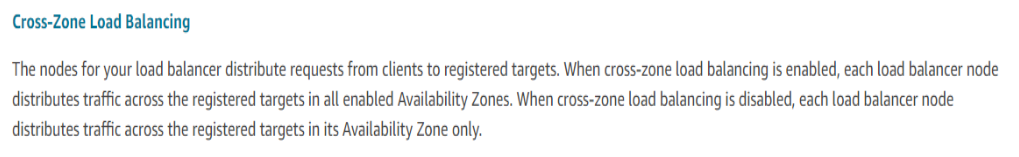


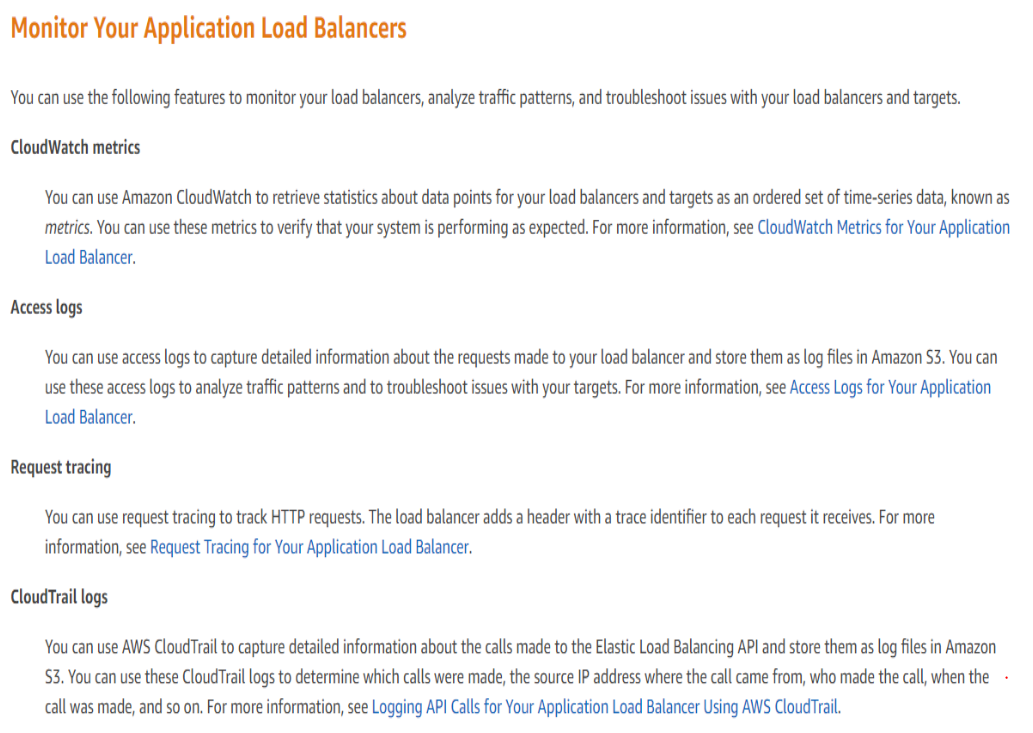
Default termination policy:

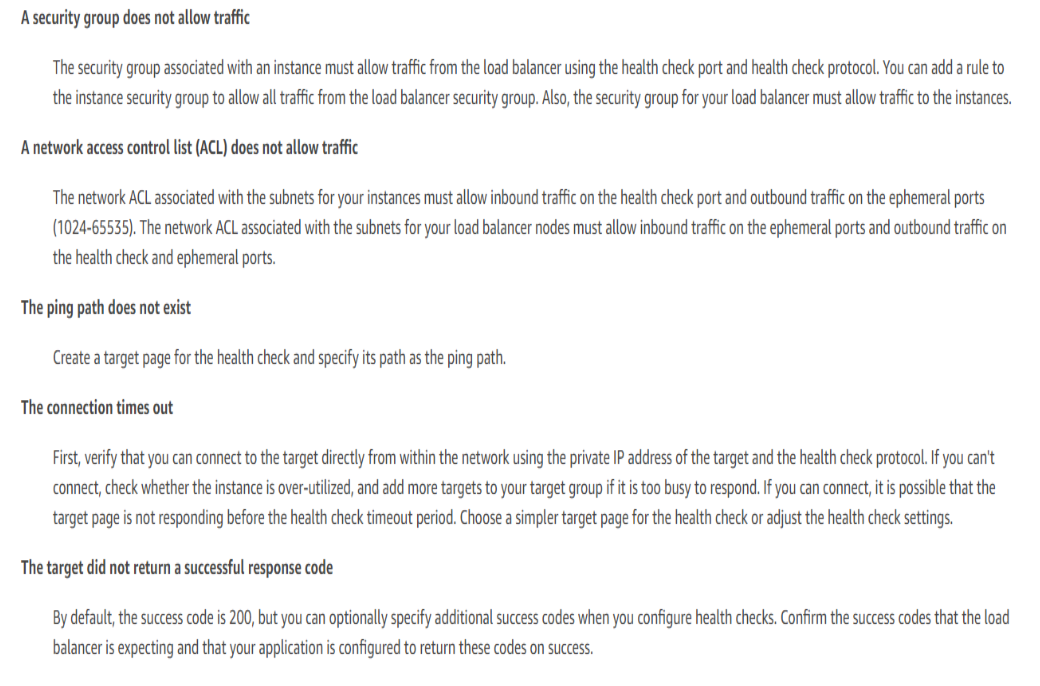


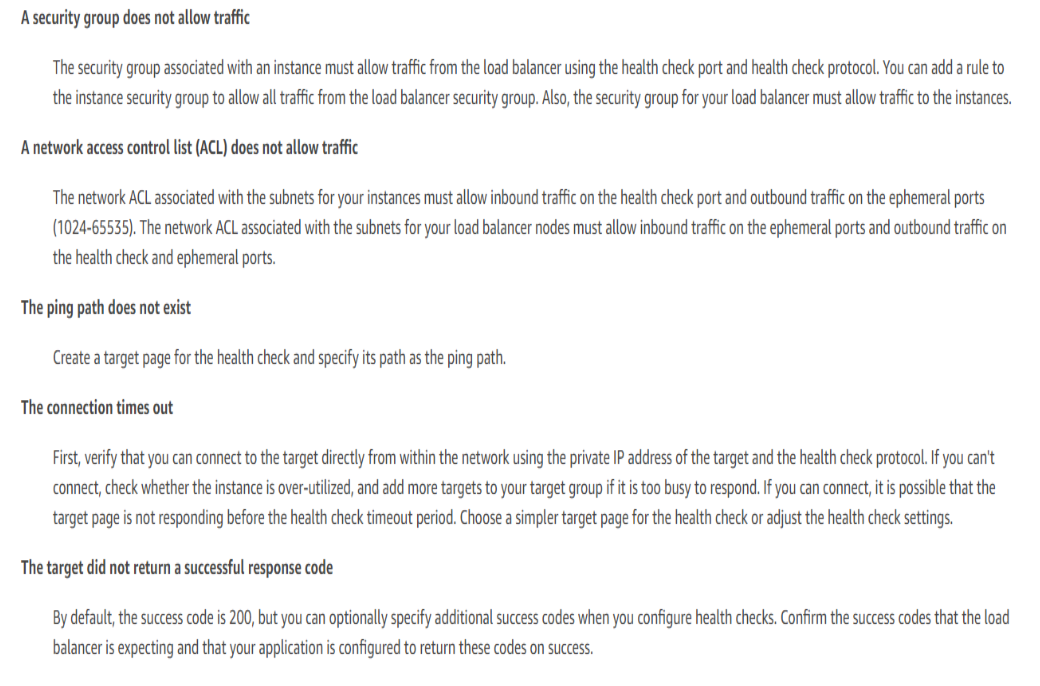
ELB health checks

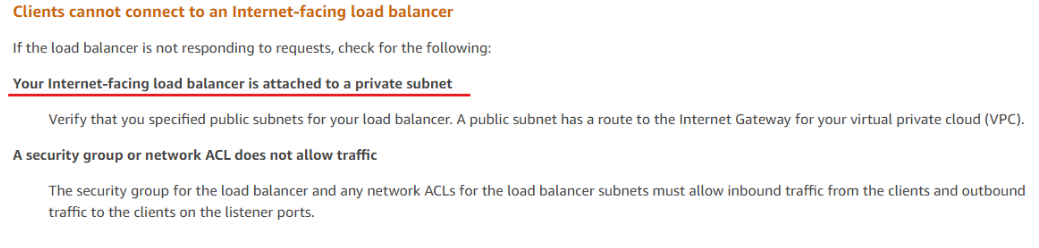




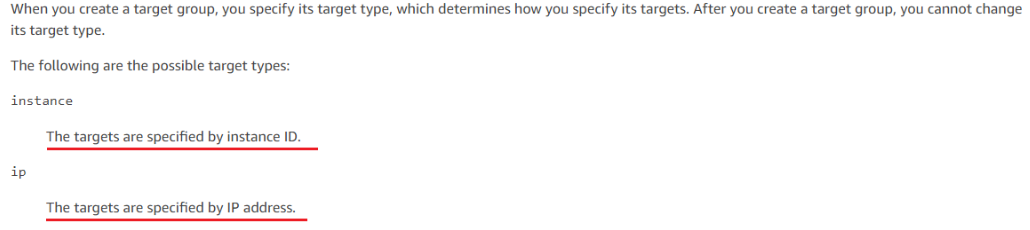








* If the LoadBalancer is internet-facing automatically gets an EIP, they are highly available and scalable components managed by AWS.

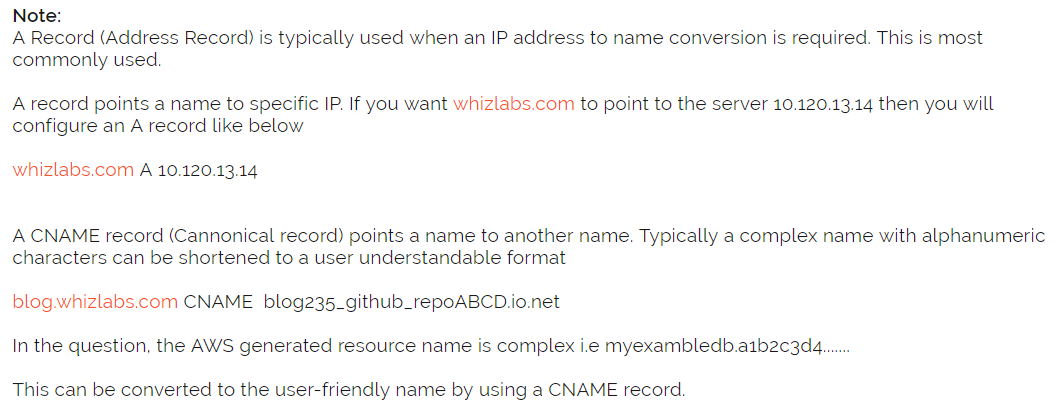


* 1. Route53
     1. DNS records, CNAME, A-record, URL, alias and friends

The A and CNAME records are the two common ways to map a host name (“name”) to one or more IP addresses. There are important differences between these two records.



* You should never use a CNAME record for your root domain name (e.g. example.com).



* + 1. More information

