4. **DB Schema:**

A database schema is a logical blueprint or plan that defines the structure and organization of a database. It represents the way data is organized, stored, and related within the database. A schema provides a framework for the database, specifying tables, fields, data types, constraints, and relationships between different elements. It acts as a roadmap for how the data should be structured and accessed by applications or users.

6.

**Queue Endpoint:**

Queue endpoint refers to the specific address or location where messages are sent and received within a messaging infrastructure. It represents the destination where messages are stored temporarily until they are consumed by the intended recipient or consumer application.

**Topic Endpoint:**

Topic endpoint" is a destination or address where messages are sent and received in a publish-subscribe messaging pattern. Topics are used in pub/sub messaging systems to allow multiple consumers to receive messages from a single producer or publisher.

7. **What is High Availability Architecture?**

High Availability Architecture is an approach to designing and implementing systems that are highly reliable and constantly available, minimizing downtime and ensuring uninterrupted service even in the event of hardware or software failures. The main goal of high availability architecture is to enhance system resilience and reduce the impact of outages on end-users and critical business processes.