**File storage** In file storage, multiple clients (such as users, applications, servers, and so on) can access data that is stored in shared file folders. In this approach, a storage server uses block storage with a local file system to organize files.

Clients access data through file paths. It's extremely common for businesses to have shared file systems across their applications.

For example, you might have multiple servers running analytics on large amounts of data being stored in a shared file system. Compared to block storage and object storage, file storage is ideal for use cases in which a large number of services and resources need to access the same data at the same time.

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is a scalable file system used with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources. As you add and remove files, Amazon EFS grows and shrinks automatically. It can scale on demand to petabytes without disrupting applications.

EFS allows you to have multiple instances accessing the data in EFS at the same time.

It scales up and down as needed without you needing to do anything to make that scaling happen. Comparing Amazon EBS and Amazon EFS Amazon EBS volumes attach to EC2 instances and are an Availability Zone-level resource

i.e. an Amazon EBS volume stores data in a single Availability Zone. To attach an Amazon EC2 instance to an EBS volume, both the Amazon EC2 instance and the EBS volume must reside within the same Availability Zone. You can save files on it.

You can also run a database on top of it. Or store applications on it. It's a hard drive. If you provision a two terabyte EBS volume and fill it up, it doesn't automatically scale to give you more storage. So that's EBS.

Amazon EFS is a regional service. It stores data in and across multiple Availability Zones.

The duplicate storage enables you to access data concurrently from all the Availability Zones in the Region where a file system is located, meaning that Amazon EFS can have multiple instances reading and writing from it at the same time. Additionally, on-premises servers can access Amazon EFS using AWS Direct Connect.

Relational databases In a relational database, data is stored in a way that relates it to other pieces of data. An example of a relational database might be the coffee shop’s inventory management system.

Each record in the database would include data for a single item, such as product name, size, price, and so on. Relational databases use structured query language (SQL) to store and query data. This approach allows data to be stored in an easily understandable, consistent, and scalable way.