1. Different Types of Cloud Storage

* **Object Storage**: Manages data as objects; ideal for storing large amounts of unstructured data.
* **Block Storage**: Stores data in fixed-sized blocks; used for databases and virtual machine file systems.
* **File Storage**: Data is stored in a hierarchical structure, similar to traditional file systems.

2. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) and Identity and Access Management (IAM) and MFA

* **RBAC**: Grants permissions based on a user's role within an organization, controlling access to resources.
* **IAM**: Framework that helps manage user identities and access to resources securely.
* **MFA** (**Multi-Factor Authentication**): Requires multiple verification methods to authenticate a user, adding an extra layer of security.

3. Physical and Virtual Host Allocation

* **Physical Host Allocation**: The assignment of physical servers to run applications or virtual machines in a data center.
* **Virtual Host Allocation**: The distribution of virtual machines across physical hosts in a cloud environment.

4. How to Access Resources of Cloud Computing

* **Web Interface**: Use cloud providers' web portals.
* Access cloud resources through command-line tools.

5. Types of Backup in Cloud

* **Full Backup**: A complete copy of all data.
* **Incremental Backup**: Backs up only the data that has changed since the last backup.
* **Differential Backup**: Backs up all changes made since the last full backup.

6. What is Disaster Recovery?

* **Disaster Recovery**: The process and strategy for restoring IT operations and data access after a disaster, minimizing downtime and data loss.