# List all Instaance Type.

### 1. General Purpose Instances

These instances provide a balance of compute, memory, and networking resources and can be used for a variety of diversified workloads.

- T Series (Burstable Performance Instances):
  - **t3**, **t3a**, **t2** Cost-effective instances that provide a baseline level of CPU performance with the ability to burst to higher levels when needed.
- M Series (Balanced Memory and Compute):
  - m6g, m5, m5a, m5n, m5zn, m4 Instances with a balance of compute, memory, and networking resources for a broad range of applications, including web servers, application servers, and databases.

## 2. Compute Optimized Instances

These instances are ideal for compute-intensive applications.

- C Series (Compute Optimized):
  - **c7g**, **c6g**, **c6gd**, **c6i**, **c5**, **c5a**, **c5n**, **c4** Designed for compute-heavy workloads like high-performance web servers, scientific modeling, batch processing, and video encoding.

# 3. Memory Optimized Instances

These instances are designed for memory-intensive applications, such as high-performance databases and real-time big data analytics.

- R Series (Memory Optimized):
  - **r6g**, **r5**, **r5a**, **r5n**, **r4** High memory-to-CPU ratio, ideal for workloads such as high-performance databases, in-memory caches, and data analysis.
- X Series (Extreme Memory Optimized):
  - **x1e**, **x1** Designed for large-scale, in-memory, and SAP HANA applications.
- u Series (High Memory Instances):
  - **u-6tb1.metal**, **u-9tb1.metal**, **u-12tb1.metal** Bare metal instances with massive memory (up to 12 TB) for memory-bound applications.

# 4. Storage Optimized Instances

These instances are designed for workloads that require high, sequential read and write access to very large datasets on local storage.

#### • I Series (Storage Optimized):

• **i3**, **i3en**, **i4i** - High-performance local storage optimized for applications such as NoSQL databases and transactional workloads.

#### • D Series (Dense Storage Instances):

• **d2** - Storage-intensive workloads, such as big data analytics, data warehousing, and log processing.

#### • H Series (High Storage):

• **h1** - Optimized for high-throughput, low-latency storage with instances suited for data-intensive applications.

### 5. GPU Instances

GPU instances are used for applications requiring graphical processing power, such as machine learning, deep learning, 3D rendering, and video transcoding.

#### • P Series (GPU Optimized):

• **p4**, **p3** - Instances designed for machine learning, high-performance computing, and deep learning applications.

#### • G Series (Graphics Optimized):

• **g5**, **g4ad**, **g4dn** - Instances designed for graphics-intensive applications such as video transcoding, 3D rendering, and gaming.

### • Inf1 (Inference Optimized):

• **inf1** - Designed specifically for machine learning inference workloads.

# 6. High Performance Computing (HPC) Instances

HPC instances are optimized for running highly parallel workloads like simulations, financial modeling, and scientific research.

#### H Series (High Performance Computing):

• **hpc6id** - Instances designed for high-performance computing workloads with dense storage for data-intensive calculations.

### 7. Bare Metal Instances

Bare metal instances provide direct access to the underlying hardware, allowing for workloads that require full control over the hardware.

- i3.metal
- m5.metal
- c5.metal
- r5.metal

These instances allow users to run applications that need to access hardware features directly, such as specialized workloads that require virtualization-free environments.

## 8. Networking Optimized Instances

These instances are designed to handle high throughput and low latency networking.

n2 instances (NVIDIA-powered network-optimized): Used for workloads requiring high-performance networking and GPU resources, such as machine learning and high-performance computing.

## **Summary of Instance Families and Their Key Use Cases:**

- **General Purpose**: Balanced compute, memory, and networking (e.g., t3, m5).
- **Compute Optimized**: CPU-intensive workloads (e.g., c6g, c5).
- **Memory Optimized**: Memory-intensive workloads (e.g., r5, x1).
- **Storage Optimized**: Storage-heavy applications (e.g., i3, d2).
- **GPU Instances**: GPU-based workloads (e.g., p3, g4dn).
- **Bare Metal Instances**: Full control over the hardware (e.g., i3.metal, m5.metal).
- **High Performance Computing**: HPC workloads (e.g., hpc6id).