**CLOUD**

Before cloud computing, problem faced. If you need to host a website.

* Buy servers
* Monitor and maintain the servers
* With the peak time (website experience more traffic), buy more servers

This was expensive, traffic varies and hence servers will be idle most of time. Bad investment.

In cloud computing, instead of buying servers can rent servers.

* No more expensive servers
* No need to manage servers, cloud providers takes care of it.

On which parameter can decide of the cloud providers, check for companies associated with it, compare model of infrastructure.

What is cloud computing ?

Use of remote servers on internet , (rent servers) to store, process and manage data rather than a local server.

Pay as per use.

WHY AWS ?

* Market share – 31% alone comparing to other cloud providers
* Server capacity – 6 times server capacity than others
* Flexible price – pay as per use.

Different Domains in AWS

* Compute
* Migration
* Storage – S3 object based file system
* Security & Identity compliance – IAM services (Restricted access to others for security )
* Messaging – notify many users SES (simple email service)
* Database – RDS manages database, service which manages db like mysql
* Management tools – manage AWS services, cloud watch
* Networking & Content Delivery – route53 DNS redirect traffic

AWS Compute Services

EC2 – servers resizable

Lambda – advanced version of EC2, not for hosting an application.

Executes bg tasks.

Elastic beanstalk – adv version of EC2. Deploy application. Automated form of EC2 . create env , upload code. Has limited num of env

Elastic Load balancer – distributes the workload on deployed instances

Autoscaling – scale up and down automatically.

Deploy a EC2 Server