what is amazon in layman terms with few sentences and ean example

* **The Module 1: Quiz reviews the following materials:**  Sep 3

Textbook - AWS Certified SysOps Administrator Study Guide:

Chapter 1: Introduction to Systems Operations on AWS

Chapter 9: AWS Systems Manager

Textbook - AWS Certified Security Study Guide:

Chapter 1: Security Fundamentals

AWS Academy - Cloud Operations Modules:

AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 1 “Understanding Systems Operations on AWS”

AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 2 “Tooling and Automation"

* **The Module 2: Quiz reviews the following materials:**  Sep 10

Textbook - AWS Certified SysOps Administrator Study Guide:

Chapter 7: Auto Scaling

Chapter 12: Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Chapter 17: Route 53

AWS Academy - Cloud Operations Modules:

AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 3 “Computing Servers”

AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 4 “Computing, Scaling, and Name Resolution”

AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 5 “Computing, Containers and Serverless"

1. Elastic Load Balancer running exclusively at layer 7: Application Load Balancer
2. Which is not a load testing tool: scalometer.
3. Which are load testing tools: ApacheJmeter, bees with Machine guns, the grinder
4. Not a type of EBS Drive: IOPS HDD
5. Types of EBS Drives: SSD General Purpose and Provisioned and HDD: Cold HDD , throughput optimized.
6. Not a type of IP address: Intermediate IP address
7. Types of IP address: Elastic, Private, Public
8. HTTP codes:
   1. Informational responses (100 – 199)
   2. Successful responses (200 – 299)
   3. Redirection messages (300 – 399)
   4. Client error responses (400 – 499)
   5. Server error responses (500 – 599)
9. Benefits of containerization
10. Which DNS record turn DNS name to a domain name to ip address ipv4: A record
11. Which DNS record denotes IP address of mail servers: MX record
12. What are the three Autoscaling capacity settings you define : Maximum, Minimum, Desired. , IDEAL is not an option
13. Which Ami instance type has its root directory deleted upon termination: EBS based AMI
14. **Thrashing** is the term for excessive usage of scaling movements in an auto scaling group.
15. At what time can you encrypt your EBS storage: At creation
16. Which of the following compute choices is pay per invocation : AWS Lambda.
17. Which dns record translates a domain name to an IP address Ipv6:AAAA record
18. Which of the following is not a choice for monitoring with a health check: Monitoring an IAM instance
19. Monitoring an endpoint, monitoring a CloudWatch alarm, health check
20. **Launch Configuration** is the information necessary for launching an EC2 instance and can only be used for Auto Scaling groups
21. Which AMI instance type is terminated after it is shut down: Instance-based AMI
22. Which elastic load balancer type runs exclusively at layer4: Network Load Balancer
23. Which type of AMI is managed and provided by AWS: Quick Start AMI’s
24. Scaling policy attempts to keep performance at a specific level across all nodes: Target tracking.
25. which is not a valid permission type for an AMI: Cross-Account
26. valid permissions are : public, private and shared
27. Which is not a dynamic scaling policy: complex
28. Which is dynamic scaling policy: target, simple and step.
29. Which of the following is not an example of a Rest Method: create. (are : get post,put)
30. Which of the following scaling policies will change how many nodes are added based on how much performance thresholds are breached: step scaling
31. Not a termination policy for auto scaling groups: newestLaunchCOnfiguration
32. oldestInstance, newestinstance, oldestLaunchCOnfiguration
33. an auto scaling group is struggling to answer application requests made to the group. When you review the instances withing the group you notice that no instances are showing passing health checks and that every time an instance starts up it eventually terminates and is automatically replaced by another instance. What is most likely to fix this condition: increase the health check grace period.
34. Scaling policy used to increase capacity at times of expected capacity needs: Scheduled actions.

* **The Module 3: Quiz reviews the following materials:**  Sep 24

Textbook - AWS Certified SysOps Administrator Study Guide:

Chapter 6: Amazon Relational Database Service

Chapter 8: Hubs, Spokes, and Bastion Hosts

Chapter 16: Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

Textbook - AWS Certified Security Study Guide:

Chapter 5: Infrastructure Protection

AWS Academy - Cloud Operations Modules:

AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 6 "Computing Database Services"

AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 7 “Networking”

* **The Module 4: Quiz reviews the following materials:** Oct 8

Textbook - AWS Certified SysOps Administrator Study Guide:

* Chapter 10: Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
* Chapter 11: Elastic Block Store (EBS)
* Chapter 18: CloudFormation
* Chapter 19: Elastic Beanstalk

Textbook - AWS Certified Security Study Guide:

* Chapter 6: Data Protection

AWS Academy - Cloud Operations:

* AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 8 "Storing and Archiving"
* AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 11 "Creating Automated and Repeatable Deployments"
* **The Module 5: Quiz reviews the following materials:** Oct 22

Textbook - AWS Certified Solutions Architect Study Guide:

* Chapter 2: Amazon CloudWatch
* Chapter 3: AWS Organizations
* Chapter 14: Reporting and Logging

Textbook - AWS Certified Security Study Guide:

* Chapter 4: Detective Controls

AWS Academy - Cloud Operations:

* AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 9 “Monitoring and Security”
* AWS Academy Cloud Operations - Module 10 "Managing Resource Consumption"
* **The Module 6: Quiz reviews the following materials: Nov 6**

Textbook - AWS Certified Security Study Guide:

* Chapter 3: Identity and Access Management (IAM)
* Chapter 7: Incident Response

AWS Academy - Security Foundations:

* AWS Academy Security Foundations - Module 3 “Securing Access to Cloud Resources”
* AWS Academy Security Foundations - Module 7 “Responding to an Incident"

Module 9:

Amazon CloudTrail is like a digital detective that keeps a record of all the actions happening in your Amazon Web Services (AWS) account. It creates a trail of breadcrumbs for every click, download, or change made, so you can understand who did what and when in your AWS environment. It's like having a detailed logbook for your AWS activities.

For example, if someone creates a new server or changes security settings in your AWS account, CloudTrail captures that information. It's useful for security, compliance, and troubleshooting, allowing you to track and review the history of actions to ensure everything is in order and identify any unusual or unauthorized activities.

AMAZON ATHENA: an interactive query service  
if you have a bunch of log files in Amazon S3, you can use Athena to quickly run SQL queries to find specific patterns or information within those logs without having to manually go through each file. It makes exploring and gaining insights from your data stored in the cloud much simpler and faster.

Amazon Config is like a time-travel machine for your Amazon Web Services (AWS) setup. It takes snapshots of your AWS resources' configurations, so you can see how things were set up in the past and track any changes over time. It's like having a history book for your AWS environment.

For example, if someone modifies a security group or changes a configuration setting in your AWS account, Config captures that moment in time. It helps you understand how your resources were configured at different points, making it easier to troubleshoot issues, maintain compliance, and ensure that your AWS environment is set up securely.

Mod 9 knowledgecheck:  
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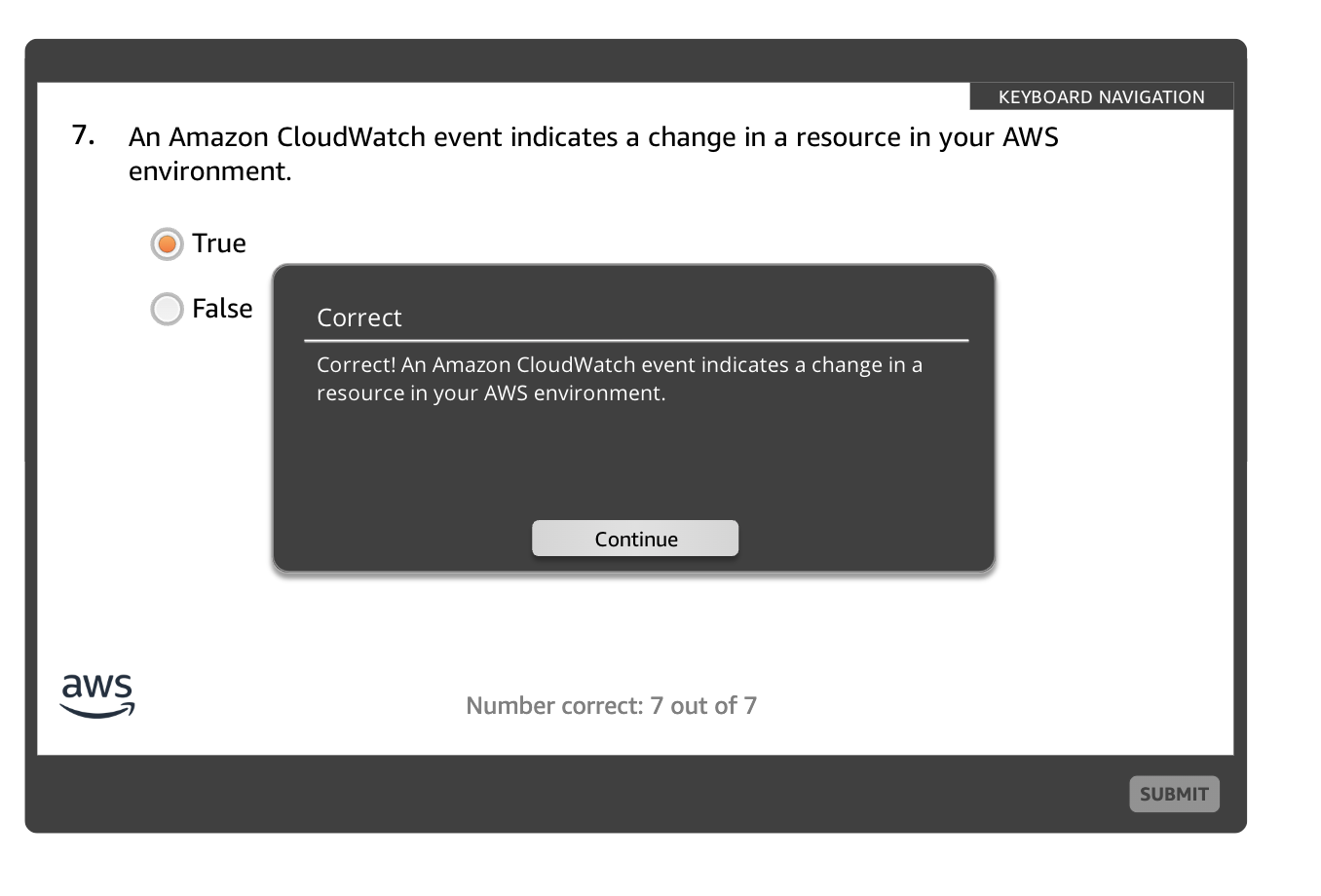
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