1. WHAT IS AWS

Ans: Aws stands for amazon web services . It is a cloud computing platform offered by amazon.com. It provide wide range of services including storage ,computing and databases among others

1. WHAT IS AWS REGIONS AND AVAILABILITY ZONES

**Ans:** The AWS Global Infrastructure comprises AWS Regions and Availability Zones. AWS Regions are separate geographic areas. *AWS Regions* consist of multiple, physically separated and isolated Availability Zones that are connected with low latency, high throughput, highly redundant networking. *Availability Zones* consist of one or more discrete data centers, each with redundant power, networking, and connectivity, and housed in separate facilities.

Tere is a total of 33 launched regions and 105 availability zones are available in acrocs the world. You can deploy your applications and databases across multiple Availability Zones. In the unlikely event of a failure of one Availability Zone, user requests are routed to your application instances in the second Availability Zone. This approach ensures that your application continues to remain available at all times.

1. What Is Infrastructure as a Service?

Ans: Infrastructure as a Service is a business model that delivers IT infrastructure like compute, Storage, and network resources on a pay-as-you-go basis over the internet. We are responsible for deploying, maintaining, and supporting your applications, and the IaaS provider is responsible for maintaining the physical infrastructure. by using iaas we can run web hosting ,big data analytics ,app development .

## 4.**What is** platform as a service

Ans: platform as a service is an innovative computing model combining servers ,storage ,and management frameworks with th software desire to deploy appilications. With PaaS ,developers can foucs on bulding their applications without having to worry about operating systems, software updates ,storage or infrastructure

5.what is software as a service

Ans: Software as a Service (SaaS) is traditionally considered a cloud-based software model that delivers applications to end-users through an internet browser. With a SaaS offering, you do not have to think about how the service is maintained or how the underlying infrastructure is managed; you only need to think about how you will use the software.  Another typical aspect of a SaaS model is pricing that's paid on a subscription or pay-as-you-use model, instead of purchasing all functionality at once in one big chunk. A common example of a SaaS application is a third-party web-based email application, where you can send and receive emails without having to manage feature additions to the email product or maintain the servers and operating systems that the email program is running on.

