* **Read replica configuration in RDS** enables database scalability instead of database availability. Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. Read Replicas allow you to create read-only copies that are synchronized with your master database. Read Replicas are used for improved read performance. You can also place your read replica in a different AWS Region closer to your users for better performance. Read Replicas are an example of horizontal scaling of resources.
* **AWS Quick Starts** are built by AWS solutions architects and partners to help you deploy popular technologies on AWS, based on AWS best practices for security and high availability. These accelerators reduce hundreds of manual procedures into just a few steps, so you can build your production environment quickly and start using it immediately.
* **AWS Forums** is an AWS community platform where people can help each other. It is not used to deploy technologies on AWS.
* **AWS CodeDeploy** is a service that automates code deployments to any instance, including EC2 instances and instances running on-premises. It is not suited to rapidly deploy popular technologies on AWS ready to used immediately.
* **AWS Whitepapers** are technical content authored by AWS and the AWS community to expand your knowledge of the cloud. They include technical whitepapers, technical guides, reference material, and reference architectures diagrams. You can find useful content for your deployment, but it is not a service that will deploy technologies.
* **AWS Personal Health Dashboard** provides alerts and remediation guidance when AWS is experiencing events that may impact you. With Personal Health Dashboard, alerts are triggered by changes in the health of your AWS resources, giving you event visibility, and guidance to help quickly diagnose and resolve issues.
* **AWS Service Health Dashboard** publishes most up-to-the-minute information on the status and availability of all AWS services in tabular form for all Regions that AWS is present in. You can check on this page (<https://status.aws.amazon.com/> ) any time to get current status information or subscribe to an RSS feed to be notified of interruptions to each service.
* **Amazon Inspector** is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. Amazon Inspector automatically assesses applications for exposure, vulnerabilities, and deviations from best practices. Amazon Inspector cannot be used to prevent Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack. It cannot provide the status of your AWS resources.
* **Amazon CloudWatch** is a monitoring and observability service built for DevOps engineers, developers, site reliability engineers (SREs), and IT managers. CloudWatch provides data and actionable insights to monitor applications, respond to system-wide performance changes, optimize resource utilization, and get a unified view of operational health. This is an excellent service for building Resilient systems. Think resource performance monitoring, events, and alerts; think CloudWatch. It cannot provide the status of your AWS resources.
* **AWS Cost Explorer** has an easy-to-use interface that lets you visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time. AWS Cost Explorer includes a default report that helps you visualize the costs and usage associated with your top five cost-accruing AWS services, and gives you a detailed breakdown of all services in the table view. The reports let you adjust the time range to view historical data going back up to twelve months to gain an understanding of your cost trends. AWS Cost Explorer also supports forecasting to get a better idea of what your costs and usage may look like in the future so that you can plan.
* **AWS Cost and Usage Reports** (AWS CUR) contains the most comprehensive set of cost and usage data available. You can use Cost and Usage Reports to publish your AWS billing reports to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket that you own. You can receive reports that break down your costs by the hour or month, by product or product resource, or by tags that you define yourself. AWS updates the report in your bucket once a day in a comma-separated value (CSV) format. AWS Cost and Usage Reports cannot forecast your AWS account cost and usage.
* **AWS Budgets** gives the ability to set custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount. You can also use AWS Budgets to set reservation utilization or coverage targets and receive alerts when your utilization drops below the threshold you define. Budgets can be created at the monthly, quarterly, or yearly level, and you can customize the start and end dates. You can further refine your budget to track costs associated with multiple dimensions, such as AWS service, linked account, tag, and others. AWS Budgets cannot forecast your AWS account cost and usage.
* **AWS Pricing Calculator** lets you explore AWS services and create an estimate for the cost of your use cases on AWS. You can model your solutions before building them, explore the price points and calculations behind your estimate, and find the available instance types and contract terms that meet your needs. This enables you to make informed decisions about using AWS. You can plan your AWS costs and usage or price out setting up a new set of instances and services. You cannot use this service to forecast your AWS account cost and usage.
* **Amazon Macie** is a fully managed data security and data privacy service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover and protect your sensitive data in AWS. Macie automatically provides an inventory of Amazon S3 buckets including a list of unencrypted buckets, publicly accessible buckets, and buckets shared with AWS accounts outside those you have defined in AWS Organizations. Then, Macie applies machine learning and pattern matching techniques to the buckets you select to identify and alert you to sensitive data, such as personally identifiable information (PII).
* **AWS Glue** is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that makes it easy for customers to prepare and load their data for analytics. AWS Glue job is meant to be used for batch ETL data processing. It cannot be used to discover and protect your sensitive data in AWS.
* **Amazon Polly** is a service that turns text into lifelike speech, allowing you to create applications that talk, and build entirely new categories of speech-enabled products. Polly's Text-to-Speech (TTS) service uses advanced deep learning technologies to synthesize natural sounding human speech. It cannot be used to discover and protect your sensitive data in AWS.
* **AWS Secrets Manager** helps you protect secrets needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. The service enables you to easily rotate, manage, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle. Users and applications retrieve secrets with a call to Secrets Manager APIs, eliminating the need to hardcode sensitive information in plain text. It cannot be used to discover and protect your sensitive data in AWS.
* **Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances** (RI) provide a significant discount (up to 72%) compared to On-Demand pricing and provide a capacity reservation when used in a specific Availability Zone.
* **AWS Compute Optimizer** helps you identify the optimal AWS resource configurations, such as Amazon EC2 instance types, Amazon EBS volume configurations, and AWS Lambda function memory sizes, using machine learning to analyze historical utilization metrics. AWS Compute Optimizer delivers recommendations for selected types of EC2 instances, EC2 Auto Scaling groups, EBS volumes, and Lambda functions. AWS Compute Optimizer does not provide optimization recommendations for S3 and EFS
* **AWS Acceptable Use Policy** describes prohibited uses of the web services offered by Amazon Web Services, Inc. and its affiliates (the “Services”)
* **AWS Trusted Advisor** is an online tool that provides you real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices on cost optimization, security, fault tolerance, service limits, and performance improvement. Whether establishing new workflows, developing applications, or as part of ongoing improvement, recommendations provided by Trusted Advisor regularly help keep your solutions provisioned optimally. Trusted Advisor does not describe prohibited uses of the web services offered by Amazon Web Services.
* **AWS Organizations** helps you centrally govern your environment as you grow and scale your workloads on AWS. Whether you are a growing startup or a large enterprise, Organizations help you to centrally manage billing; control access, compliance, and security; and share resources across your AWS accounts. Using AWS Organizations, you can automate account creation, create groups of accounts to reflect your business needs, and apply policies for these groups for governance. You can also simplify billing by setting up a single payment method for all of your AWS accounts. Through integrations with other AWS services, you can use Organizations to define central configurations and resource sharing across accounts in your organization. AWS Organizations is available to all AWS customers at no additional charge.
* **AWS Fargate** is a serverless compute engine for containers that works with both Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) and Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS). Fargate makes it easy for you to focus on building your applications. Fargate removes the need to provision and manage servers, lets you specify and pay for resources per application, and improves security through application isolation by design.
* **AWS Elastic Beanstalk** is an easy-to-use service for deploying and scaling web applications and services. You simply upload your code and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, auto-scaling to application health monitoring. Beanstalk provisions servers so it is not a serverless service.
* **Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)** is a highly available, durable, secure, fully managed pub/sub messaging service that enables you to decouple microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications.
* **AWS Local Zones** allow you to use select AWS services, like compute and storage services, closer to more end-users, providing them very low latency access to the applications running locally. AWS Local Zones can be used to deploy workloads closer to your end-users for low-latency requirements. AWS Local Zones have their connection to the internet and support AWS Direct Connect, so resources created in the Local Zone can serve local end-users with very low-latency communications.
* **AWS Edge location** is a site that CloudFront uses to cache copies of the content for faster delivery to users at any location.
* **AWS Wavelength** extends the AWS cloud to a global network of 5G edge locations to enable developers to innovate and build a whole new class of applications that require ultra-low latency. Wavelength Zones provide a high-bandwidth, secure connection to the parent AWS Region, allowing developers to seamlessly connect to the full range of services in the AWS Region through the same APIs and toolsets.
* **AWS Direct Connect** is a cloud service that links your network directly to AWS, bypassing the internet to deliver more consistent, lower-latency performance
* **AWS OpsWorks** is a configuration management service that provides managed instances of Chef and Puppet. Chef and Puppet are automation platforms that allow you to use code to automate the configurations of your servers. OpsWorks lets you use Chef and Puppet to automate how servers are configured, deployed, and managed across your Amazon EC2 instances or on-premises compute environments.
* **AWS CloudFormation** gives developers and systems administrators an easy way to create and manage a collection of related AWS resources, provisioning and updating them in an orderly and predictable fashion.
* **AWS CodeDeploy** is a service that automates code deployments to any instance, including EC2 instances and instances running on premises.
* **AWS Batch** enables developers, scientists, and engineers to easily and efficiently run hundreds of thousands of batch computing jobs on AWS.
* **Failover Routing Policy:** This is used when you want to configure active-passive failover
* **Simple Routing policy:** With simple routing, you typically route traffic to a single resource, for example, to a web server for your website**.**
* **Latency Routing Policy:** This routing policy is used when you have resources in multiple AWS Regions and you want to route traffic to the region that provides the best latency.
* The AMI must be used in the same region as of the EC2 instance. The region of the AMI has no bearing on the performance of the EC2 instance.
* **Amazon DynamoDB:** Schema less database. It can manage structured or semi-structured data, including JSON documents.
* **Amazon Redshift:** Amazon Redshift is a fully-managed petabyte-scale cloud-based data warehouse product designed for large scale data set storage and analysis. Amazon Redshift requires a well-defined schema.
* **Amazon Auora:** Amazon Aurora is an AWS service for relational databases. Aurora requires a well-defined schema.
* **Amazon RDS:** Amazon RDS is an AWS service for relational databases. RDS requires a well-defined schema.
* **AWS Pricing Calculator:** AWS Pricing Calculator lets you explore AWS services and create an estimate for the cost of your use cases on AWS. You can model your solutions before building them, explore the price points and calculations behind your estimate.
* **AWS Trusted Advisor:** AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommendations that help you follow AWS best practices. Trusted Advisor evaluates your account by using checks. These checks identify ways to optimize your AWS infrastructure, improve security and performance, reduce costs, and monitor service quotas. This service cannot be used to compare the cost of running the IT infrastructure on-premises vs AWS Cloud.
* **AWS Cost Explorer:** AWS Cost Explorer has an easy-to-use interface that lets you visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time. AWS Cost Explorer includes a default report that helps you visualize the costs and usage associated with your top five cost-accruing AWS services, and gives you a detailed breakdown of all services in the table view.
* **AWS Budgets:** AWS Budgets gives the ability to set custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount.
* **AWS Service Health Dashboard:** AWS Service Health Dashboard publishes most up-to-the-minute information on the status and availability of all AWS services in tabular form for all Regions that AWS is present in.
* **Amazon SNS:** Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a highly available, durable, secure, fully managed pub/sub messaging service that enables you to decouple microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. It can be used to deliver notifications, but it does not provide current services' status.
* **AWS Personal Health Dashboard:** AWS Personal Health Dashboard provides alerts and remediation guidance when AWS is experiencing events that may impact you. It does not provide updates about the general status for all AWS services.
* While the Service Health Dashboard displays the general status of AWS services, Personal Health Dashboard gives you a personalized view of the performance and availability of the AWS services underlying your AWS resources.
* **AWS Lambda:** AWS Lambda lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. It does not provide all AWS services' status.
* **Elastic Block Store:** Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) is an easy to use, high-performance block storage service designed for use with Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) for both throughput and transaction-intensive workloads at any scale. A broad range of workloads, such as relational and non-relational databases, enterprise applications, containerized applications, big data analytics engines, file systems, and media workflows are widely deployed on Amazon EBS.
* **Instance Store:** An instance store provides temporary block-level storage for your EC2 instance. This storage is located on disks that are physically attached to the host computer.
* **Elastic File System:** Amazon EFS provides a simple, scalable, fully managed, elastic NFS file system. It is built to scale on-demand to petabytes without disrupting applications, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files, eliminating the need to provision and manage capacity to accommodate growth. Amazon EFS is designed to provide massively parallel shared access to thousands of Amazon EC2 instances, enabling your applications to achieve high levels of aggregate throughput and IOPS with consistent low latencies.
* **Simple Storage Service:** Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. This means customers of all sizes and industries can use it to store and protect any amount of data for a range of use cases, such as websites, mobile applications, backup and restore, archive, enterprise applications, IoT devices, and big data analytics.
* **Elastic Container Service:** Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) is a highly scalable, high-performance container management service that supports Docker containers and allows you to easily run applications on a managed cluster of Amazon EC2 instances. This is not a storage service and has been added as a distractor.
* **AWS CodePipeline:** AWS CodePipeline is a continuous delivery service that enables you to model, visualize, and automate the steps required to release your software. With AWS CodePipeline, you model the full release process for building your code, deploying to pre-production environments, testing your application and releasing it to production.
* **AWS CodeCommit:** AWS CodeCommit is a fully-managed source control service that hosts secure Git-based repositories. It makes it easy for teams to collaborate on code in a secure and highly scalable ecosystem. CodeCommit eliminates the need to operate your own source control system or worry about scaling its infrastructure. It cannot be used to automate code deployment.
* **Network Load Balancer:** Network Load Balancer is best suited for load balancing of Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), User Datagram Protocol (UDP) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) traffic where extreme performance is required. It distributes traffic, does not scale resources.
* **Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR):** Elastic Container Registry (ECR) can be used to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images. Amazon ECR eliminates the need to operate your container repositories. ECR does not support running container applications.
* **S3 Deep Glacier Archive:** S3 Glacier Deep Archive is Amazon S3’s lowest-cost storage class and supports long-term retention and digital preservation for data that may be accessed once or twice in a year.
* **S3 standards:** S3 Standard offers high durability, availability, and performance object storage for frequently accessed data. S3 Standard has a retrieval time (first byte latency) of milliseconds.
* **S3 Intelligent Tiering:** S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class is designed to optimize costs by automatically moving data to the most cost-effective access tier, without performance impact or operational overhead. It works by storing objects in two access tiers: one tier that is optimized for frequent access and another lower-cost tier that is optimized for infrequent access. S3 Intelligent-Tiering has a retrieval time (first byte latency) of milliseconds.
* **S3 Glacier:** S3 Glacier is a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost Amazon S3 cloud storage class for data archiving and long-term backup. It is designed to deliver 99.999999999% durability, and provide comprehensive security and compliance capabilities that can help meet even the most stringent regulatory requirements. S3 Glacier has a retrieval time (first byte latency) of minutes or a few hours.
* **AWS Config:** AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources.
* **Amazon Inspector:** Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. Amazon Inspector automatically assesses applications for exposure, vulnerabilities, and deviations from best practices. Amazon Inspector also offers predefined software called an agent that you can optionally install in the operating system of the EC2 instances that you want to assess. The agent monitors the behavior of the EC2 instances, including network, file system. Inspector only serves EC2 as of now.
* ocess activity. It also collects a wide set of behavior and configuration data (telemetry).
* There is a one-minute minimum charge for Linux based EC2 instances, so this is the correct option.
* **CloudWatch:** Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring and observability service built for DevOps engineers, developers, site reliability engineers (SREs), and IT managers. CloudWatch provides data and actionable insights to monitor applications, respond to system-wide performance changes, optimize resource utilization, and get a unified view of operational health.
* **Systems Manager:** AWS Systems Manager gives you visibility and control of your infrastructure on AWS. Systems Manager provides a unified user interface so you can view operational data from multiple AWS services and allows you to automate operational tasks across your AWS resources. With Systems Manager, you can group resources, like Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon S3 buckets, or Amazon RDS instances, by application, view operational data for monitoring and troubleshooting, and take action on your groups of resources. Secrets Manager cannot be used to run a process on a schedule.
* **Step Functions:** AWS Step Function lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows
* **AWS Organizations:** AWS  Organizations helps you to centrally manage billing; control access, compliance, and security; and share resources across your AWS accounts.
* **U2F Security key:** Universal 2nd Factor (U2F) Security Key is a device that you can plug into a USB port on your computer. U2F is an open authentication standard hosted by the FIDO Alliance. When you enable a U2F security key, you sign in by entering your credentials and then tapping the device instead of manually entering a code.
* **Amazon Transcribe:** You can use Amazon Transcribe to add speech-to-text capability to your applications. Amazon Transcribe uses a deep learning process called automatic speech recognition (ASR) to convert speech to text quickly and accurately.
* **Amazon Polly:** You can use Amazon Polly to turn text into lifelike speech thereby allowing you to create applications that talk. Polly's Text-to-Speech (TTS) service uses advanced deep learning technologies to synthesize natural sounding human speech.
* **Amazon Translate:** Amazon Translate is used for language translation. Amazon Translate uses neural machine translation via deep learning models to deliver more accurate and more natural-sounding translation than traditional statistical and rule-based translation algorithms.
* **AWS X-Ray:** You can use AWS X-Ray to analyze and debug serverless and distributed applications such as those built using a microservices architecture. With X-Ray, you can understand how your application and its underlying services are performing to identify and troubleshoot the root cause of performance issues and errors.
* **Amazon Pinpoint:** Amazon Pinpoint allows marketers and developers to deliver customer-centric engagement experiences by capturing customer usage data to draw real-time insights. Pinpoint cannot be used to debug performance issues for this serverless application built using a microservices architecture.
* Identity and Access Management (IAM) and AWS Auto Scaling are the service which are always free to use.
* **Amazon Elastic Beanstalk:** AWS Elastic Beanstalk makes it even easier for developers to quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS Cloud. Developers simply upload their application, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, auto-scaling, and application health monitoring. It is a Platform as a Service as you only manage the applications and the data.
* **VPC Peering:** A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them privately. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your VPCs, with a VPC in another AWS account, or with a VPC in a different AWS Region.
* **Site-to-Site VPN:** AWS Site-to-Site VPN creates a secure connection between your data centre or branch office and your AWS cloud resources. This connection goes over the public internet. Site to Site VPN cannot be used to interconnect VPCs.
* **AWS Direct Connect:** AWS Direct Connect creates a dedicated private connection from a remote network to your VPC. This is a private connection and does not use the public internet. Takes at least a month to establish this connection. Direct Connect cannot be used to interconnect VPCs.
* **VPC Endpoint:** A VPC endpoint enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by AWS PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. You cannot connect two VPCs using a VPC endpoint.
* **AWS Storage Gateway:** AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that gives you on-premises access to virtually unlimited cloud storage. All data transferred between the gateway and AWS storage is encrypted using SSL (for all three types of gateways - File, Volume and Tape Gateways).
* **Penetration Testing:** AWS customers can carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure without prior approval for few common AWS services. Customers are not permitted to conduct any security assessments of AWS infrastructure, or the AWS services themselves.
* **Network Stress Testing:** AWS considers "network stress test" to be when a test sends a large volume of legitimate or test traffic to a specific intended target application. The endpoint and infrastructure are expected to be able to handle this traffic.
* **AWS Enterprise Support:** AWS Enterprise Support provides customers with concierge-like service where the main focus is on helping the customer achieve their outcomes and find success in the cloud. With Enterprise Support, you get access to online training with self-paced labs, 24x7 technical support from high-quality engineers, tools and technology to automatically manage the health of your environment, consultative architectural guidance, a designated Technical Account Manager (TAM) to coordinate access to proactive/preventative programs and AWS subject matter experts.
* **AWS Developer Support:** AWS recommends Developer Support if you are testing or doing early development on AWS and want the ability to get technical support during business hours as well as general architectural guidance as you build and test.
* **AWS Business Support:** AWS recommends Business Support if you have production workloads on AWS and want 24x7 access to technical support and architectural guidance in the context of your specific use-cases.

**AWS Well-Architected Framework:** The AWS Well-Architected Framework helps you understand the pros and cons of decisions you make while building systems on AWS. By using the Framework, you will learn architectural best practices for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud

1. **Operational Excellence:** The AWS Well-Architected Framework helps you understand the pros and cons of decisions you make while building systems on AWS. By using the Framework, you will learn architectural best practices for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud.
2. **Cost Optimization:** Cost  Optimization focuses on avoiding un-needed costs. Key topics include understanding and controlling where the money is being spent, selecting the most appropriate and right number of resource types, analysing spend over time, and scaling to meet business needs without overspending.
3. **Performance Efficiency:** The performance efficiency pillar focuses on using IT and computing resources efficiently. Key topics include selecting the right resource types and sizes based on workload requirements, monitoring performance, and making informed decisions to maintain efficiency as business needs evolve.
4. **Security:** The security pillar focuses on protecting information & systems. Key topics include confidentiality and integrity of data, identifying and managing who can do what with privilege management, protecting systems, and establishing controls to detect security events.

* **AWS CloudHSM:** AWS CloudHSM is a cloud-based Hardware Security Module (HSM) that enables you to easily generate and use your encryption keys on the AWS Cloud.
* **AWS Key Management Service:** AWS Key Management Service (KMS) makes it easy for you to create and manage cryptographic keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services and in your applications.
* **S3 One-Zone Infrequent Access:** S3 One Zone-IA is for data that is accessed less frequently but requires rapid access when needed. Unlike other S3 Storage Classes which store data in a minimum of three Availability Zones (AZs), S3 One Zone-IA stores data in a single AZ and costs 20% less than S3 Standard-IA. S3 One Zone-IA offers the same high durability, high throughput, and low latency of S3 Standard, with a low per GB storage price and per GB retrieval fee. Although S3 One Zone-IA offers less availability than S3 Standard but that's not an issue for the given use-case since the thumbnails can be regenerated easily.
* **AWS Systems Manager Session Manager:** AWS SSM Session Manager is a fully-managed service that provides you with an interactive browser-based shell and CLI experience. It helps provide secure and auditable instance management without the need to open inbound ports, maintain bastion hosts, and manage SSH keys.
* **Amazon EC2 Instance Connect:** Amazon  EC2 Instance Connect provides a simple and secure way to connect to your Linux instances using Secure Shell (SSH).

**AWS Partner Network:** The AWS Partner Network (APN) is the global partner program for technology and consulting businesses that leverage Amazon Web Services to build solutions and services for customers.

1. **APN Technology Partner:** APN Technology Partners provide hardware, connectivity services, or software solutions that are either hosted on or integrated with, the AWS Cloud. APN Technology Partners cannot help in migrating to AWS and managing applications on AWS Cloud.
2. **APN Consulting Partner:** APN Consulting Partners are professional services firms that help customers of all types and sizes design, architect, build, migrate, and manage their workloads and applications on AWS, accelerating their migration to AWS cloud.

* **Reserved Instances:** Reserved Instances provide you with significant savings (up to 75%) on your Amazon EC2 costs compared to On-Demand Instance pricing. Reserved Instances are not physical instances, but rather a billing discount applied to the use of On-Demand Instances in your account. You can purchase a Reserved Instance for a one-year or three-year commitment, with the three-year commitment offering a bigger discount. Reserved instances cannot be interrupted.
* **On-Demand Instances:** An On-Demand Instance is an instance that you use on-demand. You have full control over its lifecycle — you decide when to launch, stop, hibernate, start, reboot, or terminate it. There is no long-term commitment required when you purchase On-Demand Instances. There is no upfront payment and you pay only for the seconds that your On-Demand Instances are running. The price per second for running an On-Demand Instance is fixed. On-demand instances cannot be interrupted. However, On-demand instances are not as cost-effective as Reserved instances
* **Spot Instances:** A Spot Instance is an unused EC2 instance that is available for less than the On-Demand price. Because Spot Instances enable you to request unused EC2 instances at steep discounts (up to 90%), you can lower your Amazon EC2 costs significantly. Spot Instances are well-suited for data analysis, batch jobs, background processing, and optional tasks. These can be terminated at short notice, so these are not suitable for critical workloads that need to run at a specific point in time.
* **Dedicated hosts:** Amazon EC2 Dedicated Hosts allow you to use your eligible software licenses from vendors such as Microsoft and Oracle on Amazon EC2 so that you get the flexibility and cost-effectiveness of using your licenses, but with the resiliency, simplicity, and elasticity of AWS. An Amazon EC2 Dedicated Host is a physical server fully dedicated for your use, so you can help address corporate compliance requirement. They're not cost-efficient compared to On-Demand instances,