

# **AWS Cloud Practioner Essentials**

## **Module 1: Introduction to Amazon web services**

### **Cloud Computing**

- On demand delivery of IT resources with pay as you go pricing
- Undifferentiated heavy lifting of IT
  - AWS makes standard processes for you
- Take upfront expense
- Stop spending money to run data centers
- Benefit from economies of scale
- Stop guessing capacity
- Increase speed and agility
- Go global in minutes

## **Module 2: Compute in the Cloud**

### **Introduction**

- Flexible, Cost effective, Quick
- Launch, connect and use virtual servers
- Pay for what you use
- No Hardware research, waiting time, maintenance etc. needed
- Multitenancy through hypervisor
- Control OS, Software, Network

### **Amazon EC2 instance types**

- General purpose instances
  - Balance of compute, memory, network
  - For eg. application servers, gaming servers, backend servers for enterprise applications, small and medium databases
- Compute optimized instances
  - For compute intensive tasks
  - web, application and gaming servers
- Memory optimized instances
  - Memory intensive tasks
  - Utilizes in memory processing
- Accelerated computing instances
  - Utilize hardware accelerators/ coprocessors
  - Eg. Floating point number calculations, graphics processing, data pattern matching, streaming
- Storage optimizes instances
  - High performance for locally stored data
  - Eg. Data warehouse, distributed file systems

### **Amazon EC2 pricing**

- On demand
  - Pay for use
  - No communication with AWS required
- Amazon EC2 Saving Plans
  - Low prices for commitment for consistent usage (1 or 3 years)
- Reserved Instances
  - Low pricing for on demand service with commitment (1 or 3 years)
- Spot Instances
  - Request spare computing capacity for low pricing
  - AWS can reclaim instance at any time (2 min warning)
- Dedicated Hosts
  - Non shared hosts (mostly because of compliance)

### **Scaling Amazon EC2**

- Scalability
  - Automatically respond to changing demand by scaling out or in
  - Plan for failure, make instances scalable and easy to duplicate
  - Decoupling system for better use of scaling

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
  - Adds instances based on demand
  - Decommissions instances when no longer needed
  - Minimum, maximum and desired capacity can be set

#### Directing traffic with Elastic Load Balancing

- Automatically distributes incoming app traffic across resources/instances
- Single point of contact for all traffic
- Works together with Amazon EC2 Auto Scale
- Regional construct (runs on region level) → highly available
- ELB itself is scaled automatically
- Can also used to direct frontend/backend traffic

#### Messaging and queuing

- Microservice vs Monolithic architecture
  - Microservices
- Message queue between Services to store messages in queue, too keep them even if a service fails
- Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
  - Send, store and receive messages between software components at any volume
  - Where messages are placed until they are processed
- Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
  - Publish/subscribe service
  - Amazon SNS topic: channel for messages to be delivered
  - Send messages to services and notifications to end users

#### Additional compute services

- Serverless computing
  - Code runs on servers without need to provision or manage servers
  - You cannot see or access underlying infrastructure (is done for you)
  - AWS Lambda
    - Allows to upload code in lambda function
    - Code is automatically run in environment and executed by a trigger
    - For quick processing tasks (less than 15 min), event/service-oriented applications
- Container Orchestration Tools
  - Uses Docker Containers in Clusters for Virtualization
  - Host traditional applications with full OS access
  - Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS)
    - Help to run containers at scale
  - Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)
    - Help to run containers at scale with k8s
  - Running on top of:
    - EC2 instances or
    - AWS Fargate (Serverless compute platform for ECS or EKS)

## **Module 3: Global Infrastructure and Reliability**

### **AWS global infrastructure**

- Building Data Centers in Regions close to Business Traffic
- Regions are connected by a High-Speed Fiber Network
- Regions are isolated from each other until requested export
- Customer can choose its Region
- Regions follow their locations government standards (compliance)
- Factors to choose a Region
  1. Compliance (because laws)
  2. Proximity (because latency)
  3. Feature availability (some Regions don't offer every Service)
  4. Pricing (some Locations are more costly)
- At least two Availability Zones in each Region
- Availability Zones (AZ) = one or more Datacenters, locally close, grouped together
- Best practice: run across at least two AZ in a region

### **Edge locations**

- site that Amazon CloudFront uses to store cached copies of your content
  - closer to your customers for faster delivery
  - Amazon CloudFront is a Content Delivery Networks (CDN) that uses Edge Locations
- Edge Locations run DNS (Amazon Route 53)
- AWS Outposts
  - Fully operational mini Region in your own data center

### **How to provision AWS resources**

- Everything in AWS is an API call
- Interacting with AWS Services
  - AWS Management Console
    - Web-based GUI
    - See Test environments, AWS billing, monitoring, work with non-technical resources
  - AWS Command Line Interface (CLI)
    - Control multiple AWS services directly with command line
    - Make API calls using terminal on your machine
    - Allows automation with scripts/programs
  - AWS Software Development Kits (SDKs)
    - Interact with AWS resources through various programming languages
  - AWS Elastic Beanstalk
    - Service to provision EC2 based environments
    - Helps to focus on application not infrastructure
    - Provide code and config to Beanstalk → Builds environment for you
  - AWS CloudFormation
    - Automatically build infrastructure by code (YAML or JSON)
    - CloudFormation Template is built in parallel for you

## **Module 4 Networking**

### **Introduction**

- Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)

### **Connectivity to AWS**

- Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)
  - Private Network in AWS
  - Split into Subnets
  - Public:
    - Internet Gateway to allow outside connectivity
  - Private:
    - Private Gateway to allow selected outside connectivity through VPN
  - AWS Direct Connect
    - dedicated private connection between your network and your AWS VPC

### **Subnets and network access control lists**

- Network hardening
- Subnets to control access to the gateways
  - Network traffic checked by Network access control list (Network ACL)
  - Only if packets crossing subnet boundaries
  - Stateless (doesn't remember previous packages)
  - Ingress and Egress is checked
- Security Groups for security on instance level
  - Checks incoming network traffic
  - Stateful (allowing all returning traffic)

### **Global networking**

- Amazon Route 53
  - Domain Name System (DNS) Service
  - Connects user requests to infrastructure running in AWS
  - Policies:
    - Latency-based routing
    - Geolocation DNS
    - Geoproximity
    - Weighted round robin
- Amazon Cloud Front
  - See Module3 Edge Locations

## **Module 5: Storage and Databases**

### **Instance stores and Amazon Elastic Block Storage (Amazon EBS)**

- Block Level Storage
  - Databases, Enterprise Software, File Systems
  - Instance Store Volumes
    - physically attached to EC2 host
    - Temporary (Data will be lost by host change/restarting instance)
  - Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
    - EBS volumes attached to instances and not to host
    - AZ level resource
    - Persistent volume
    - Allows Snapshots(incremental backup)

### **Amazon Simple Storage (Amazon S3)**

- Store and retrieve unlimited amount of data
- Provides object-level storage in buckets
- Max upload to 5TB
- Offers object versioning
- Buckets can have different permissions
- S3 Standard
  - For frequently accessed data
  - Stores in minimum of 3 AZs
- S3 Static website hosting
  - Bucket is hosted as static website
- S3 Standard-Infrequent-Access (S3 Standard-IA)
  - For infrequently accessed data
  - Similar to S3 standard but lower storage price and higher retrieval price
  - S3 Zone-infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) → single AZ
- S3 Glacier
  - Low-cost storage designed for data archiving
  - Able to retrieve objects within a few minutes to hours
  - S3 Glacier Deep Archive (lower cost, longer retrieval time)
- S3 Lifecycle management
  - Move data automatically between storage tiers
  - Done with policies

### **EBS vs S3**

| EBS                         | S3                                    |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Up to 16 TiB                | Unlimited storage (Upload up to 5 TB) |
| Persistent volume           |                                       |
| SSD by default (HDD option) |                                       |
| Block storage               | Object Storage                        |
|                             | 99.99999999% durability (Backup etc.) |
|                             | Write once/read many                  |
|                             | Web enabled                           |
|                             | Serverless                            |
|                             | Offers cost savings                   |

### Amazon Elastic Filesystem (Amazon EFS)

- Shared managed Linux Filesystem
  - Multiple instances can access the data at the same time
- EFS scales automatically
- Regional resource (EBS is AZ-level)

### Amazon Relational Database (RDS)

- SQL database management system to store and query data
- Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MSSQL, Oracle, ...
- Lift-and-shift migration possible
- Amazon RDS
  - Automated patching
  - Backups
  - Redundancy
  - Failover
  - Disaster Recovery
- Amazon Aurora
  - MySQL or PostgreSQL
  - 1/10 commercial DB costs
  - Data replication
  - Up to 15 read replicas
  - Continuous S3 backup
  - Point in time recovery

### Amazon Dynamo DB

- Serverless
- Dynamo automatically scales storage
- Redundant storage
- Millisecond response time
- NoSQL database
  - Simple flexible schemas
  - Items can be added and removed at any time
  - Not every item has to have every attribute
  - Query's based on subsets of attributes (keys)
    - Not spanning multiple tables
  - Quicker response times and easy scalable

### Amazon RDS vs Dynamo DB

| Amazon RDS                           | Dynamo DB                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Automatic HA and recovery            |                                 |
| Customer ownership of data           | PB size potential               |
| Customer ownership of schema         | Massive throughput capabilities |
| Customer control of network          | Granular API access             |
| SQL                                  | Key value (NoSQL)               |
| For complex relations between tables | For everything else             |

### Amazon Redshift

- Data warehouse service
  - For big data analysis
  - For already stored data and not data that is still changing
  - Massively scalable
  - Up to 10 times higher performance than traditional DBs

### AWS Database Migration Service

- Enables you to migrate relational databases, nonrelational databases and other types of data store
- Source DB remains fully operational
- Downtime is minimized
- Source and target DB don't have to be the same type (Heterogeneous migration)
  - AWS schema conversion tool converts for you
- Development and test database migration (test against production data without changing it)
- Database consolidation (multiple databases into one)
- Continuous database replication

### Additional database services

- Amazon DocumentDB
  - Content management system
- Amazon Neptune
  - Graph database
  - For highly connected data
- Amazon Quantum Ledger Database
  - Immutable ledger system
- Amazon Managed Blockchain
  - Distributed ledger system
- Amazon ElastiCache
  - Adding caching layers for faster query's
- Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator
  - Adding caching layers for faster query's for NoSQL



## **Module 6: Security**

### **Shared responsibility model**

- AWS environment not seen as collection of parts
  - AWS responsible for some of these parts, customer for others
- AWS responsibilities:
  - Physical layer
  - Network
  - Hypervisor
- Customer responsibilities:
  - Operating System
  - Applications
  - Data

### **User permissions and access**

- Root user given by default
- Multi factor authorization should be set up as soon as possible
- AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
  - Manage access to AWS resources and services
  - Least privileged is used by default (all permissions denied by creation)
  - Users, groups, roles
  - Policies (done with JSON)
  - Multi-factor auth.

### **AWS Organizations**

- Centrally consolidate and manage multiple AWS accounts
  - Centralized Management of Accounts
  - Consolidated billing
  - Hierarchical groupings of accounts
  - AWS service and API actions access control
  - Permissions with service control policies
- Organizational units (OU)
  - Group of accounts under an organization

### **Compliance**

- AWS already using lots of compliance regulations
- AWS Artifact
  - Provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance reports and select online agreements
  - AWS Artifact Agreements
    - review, accept, and manage agreements for an individual account and for all your accounts in AWS Organizations
  - AWS Artifact Reports
    - provide compliance reports from third-party auditors
- Customer Compliance Center
  - Learning and help center for Compliance stuff

### Denial-of-service attacks

- Deliberate attempt to make a website or application unavailable to users
- Distributed denial-of-service attacks (DDoS)
  - multiple sources are used to start an attack
- AWS Shield
  - Protects applications against DDoS attacks.
  - AWS Shield Standard
    - Automatically protects all AWS customers at no cost
    - Protects from most common DDoS attacks
    - uses a variety of analysis techniques to detect malicious traffic in real time and automatically mitigates it
  - AWS Shield Advanced
    - Paid service
    - provides detailed attack diagnostics and the ability to detect and mitigate sophisticated DDoS attacks
    - also integrates with other services such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon Route 53, and Elastic Load Balancing
    - with Web Application Firewall (WAF)

### Additional security services

- AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
  - enables you to perform encryption operations through the use of cryptographic keys
  - encryption at rest and in transit
- AWS WAF
  - web application firewall that lets you monitor network requests that come into your web applications
- Amazon Inspector
  - Amazon Inspector helps to improve the security and compliance of applications by running automated security assessments
- Amazon GuardDuty
  - provides intelligent threat detection for your AWS infrastructure and resources

## **Module 7: Monitoring and Analytics**

### **Amazon CloudWatch**

- Enables you to monitor and manage various metrics and configure alarm actions
- Metrics are tied to resources
- Alarms can be set to custom metrics
- CloudWatch offers also a dashboard
  - Access all your metrics from central location
- Reduce MTTR and improve TCO

### **AWS CloudTrail**

- Records API calls for your account
- View a complete history of user activity and API calls for your applications and resources
- CloudTrail Insights: Automatically detect unusual API calls

### **AWS Trusted Advisor**

- Web service that inspects your AWS environment and provides real-time recommendations in accordance with AWS best practices
- Five categories:
  - Cost optimization
  - Performance
  - Security
  - Fault tolerance
  - Service limits
- Some checks are free others are depending on support plan
- Offers a dashboard with all categories and displays recommendations

## **Module 8: Pricing and Support**

### **AWS Free Tier**

- Always Free Services
  - offers do not expire and are available to all AWS customers
  - AWS Lambda 1 Million invocations per month
  - SageMaker
  - Comprehend Medical
  - Dynamo DB
  - SNS
  - Cognito
  - ...
- 12 Months Free Services
  - S3 5GB
- Trials
  - Lightsail 1 month trial up to 750h usage

### **AWS pricing concepts**

- Pay for what you use
- Pay less when you reserve
- Pay less with volume-based discounts
- AWS Pricing Calculator for calculations

### **Billing dashboard**

- AWS Billing & Cost Management Dashboard
  - Compare your current month-to-date balance with the previous month, and get a forecast of the next month based on current usage
  - View month-to-date spend by service
  - View Free Tier usage by service
  - Access Cost Explorer and create budgets
  - Purchase and manage Savings Plans
  - Publish AWS Cost and Usage Reports

### **Consolidated billing**

- AWS Organizations provides the option for consolidated billing
- Single bill for all AWS accounts in your organization
- Share bulk discount pricing

### **AWS Budgets**

- Create budgets to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations
- Alerts can be set when (forecast) exceeds usage

### **AWS Cost Explorer**

- Enables you to visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time

## AWS Support Plans

- Basic (Free)
  - 24/7 customer service
  - Documentation
  - Whitepapers
  - Support Forms
  - AWS Trusted Advisor
  - AWS Personal Health dashboard
- Developer
  - Basic
  - Email access to customer support
- Business
  - Developer
  - Full AWS Trusted Advisor set
  - Direct phone access to cloud engineers
  - Infrastructure event management
- Enterprise
  - Business
  - 15 min SLA
  - Technical Account Manager
    - Provides expertise across the full range of AWS services
    - Help you design solutions that efficiently use multiple services together through an integrated approach

## AWS Marketplace

- Digital catalog that includes thousands of software listings from independent software vendors
- Filtered in Categories and with filter and search function

## Cost Optimization (from pricing whitepaper)

- Choose the right pricing model
  - Use reserved instances or spot instances if possible for use case
- Match capacity with Demand
  - EC2: Cost explorer to find underutilized instances
  - RDS: Trusted Advisor Amazon RDS Idle DB instances check and Redshift cluster check
  - DynamoDB: Use Auto Scaling or On-demand option
- Implement processes to identify resource waste
  - EBS: Trusted Advisor Underutilized Amazon EBS Volumes check
  - S3: Use S3 Analytics and S3 Intelligent Tiering
  - Networking Resources: Trusted Advisor Idle Load Balancers check and cost explorer

## **Module 9: Migration and Innovation**

### **AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)**

- organizes guidance into six areas of focus, called Perspectives
  - Business: ensures that IT aligns with business needs and that IT investments link to key business results
  - People: supports development of an organization-wide change management strategy for successful cloud adoption
  - Governance: focuses on the skills and processes to align IT strategy with business strategy
  - Platform: includes principles and patterns for implementing new solutions on the cloud, and migrating on-premises workloads to the cloud
  - Security: ensures that the organization meets security objectives for visibility, auditability, control, and agility
  - Operations: helps you to enable, run, use, operate, and recover IT workloads to the level agreed upon with your business stakeholders

### **Migration strategies**

- Rehosting (lift-and-shift)
  - moving applications without changes
- Replatforming (lift, tinker, and shift)
  - Involves making a few cloud optimizations to realize a tangible benefit
  - Without changing core architecture
- Refactoring/re-architecting
  - Reimagining how an application is architected and developed by using cloud-native features
- Repurchasing
  - Moving from a traditional license to a software-as-a-service model
- Retaining
  - Keeping applications that are critical for the business in the source environment
- Retiring
  - Removing applications that are no longer needed

### **AWS Snow Family**

- Collection of physical devices that help to physically transport up to exabytes of data into and out of AWS
- AWS Snowcone
  - Up to 8 TB with edge computing
- AWS Snowball
  - Snowball Edge Storage Optimized
    - 80 TB, 40 vCPUs, 80GiB memory
  - Snowball Edge Computing Optimized
    - 42TB, 52 vCPUs, 208 GiB memory
- AWS Snowmobile
  - Exabyte-scale data transfer service up to 100 petabytes

## Innovation with AWS

- VMWare Cloud on AWS possible
- Serverless applications
- Lots of Machine Learning and AI Services
  - Amazon SageMaker
  - Amazon Augmented AI
  - Amazon Lex (conversational AI like Alexa)
  - Amazon Textract (document tracking with AI)
  - AWS DeepRacer (reinforcement learning)
- IoT Services
  - AWS Ground Station (service offering a Satellite connection)

## **Module 10: The Cloud Journey**

### **The AWS Well-Architected Framework**

- Helps you understand how to design and operate reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the AWS Cloud
- 5 Pillars
  - Operational excellence (pipelines, etc.)
  - Security (checking data integrity, encryption, etc.)
  - Reliability (recovery planning, etc.)
  - Performance (using resources efficiently)
  - Cost (optimizing costs)
- Shows green, orange or red lights and gives recommendations

### **Benefits of the AWS Cloud**

- Trade upfront expense for variable expense.
- Benefit from massive economies of scale.
- Stop guessing capacity.
- Increase speed and agility.
- Stop spending money running and maintaining data centers.
- Go global in minutes.



## **Module 11: AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner Basics**

### **Exam details**

- 65 questions in 90 min
- 70% required
- Multiple-Choice and Multiple-Response questions, no penalty of guessing
- Domain 1: Cloud Concepts (26%)
- Domain 2: Security and Compliance (25%)
- Domain 3: Technology (33%)
- Domain 4: Billing and Pricing (16%)
- Whitepapers:
  - <https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws-overview.pdf>
  - [http://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws\\_pricing\\_overview.pdf](http://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws_pricing_overview.pdf)
  - <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>
- Sample Exam Questions: [https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-cloud-practitioner/AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner\\_Sample-Questions.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-cloud-practitioner/AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner_Sample-Questions.pdf)

## **Additional interesting Services**

### **Amazon Kendra**

- Enterprise search service powered by machine learning
- Enables devs to add search capabilities to applications

### **Amazon Macie**

- Fully managed data security and data privacy service using machine learning
- Detects sensitive data

### **Amazon Kinesis**

- Collect, process and analyze real-time streaming data as it arrives
- Amazon Kinesis Video Streams: securely stream media from connected devices to AWS for storage, ml, playback and other processing
- Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
- Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

### **AWS IoT Events**

- Continuously monitor equipment and fleets of devices and trigger alerts

### **Amazon Athena**

- Analyze data in S3 using standard SQL

### **Amazon EMR**

- Managed Hadoop framework

### **Amazon CloudSearch**

- Set up, manage and scale search solution for website or application

### **Amazon Elasticsearch Service**

- Deploy, secure, operate and scale Elasticsearch to search

### **Amazon QuickSight**

- Cloud powered business intelligence (BI) to deliver organization insights

### **Amazon Data Pipeline**

- Process and move data between AWS compute and storage services

### **AWS Glue**

- Fully managed extract, transform and load (ETL) service

### **AWS Lake Formation**

- Set up a secure data lake
  - Centralized, curated and secured repository that stores all your data

#### Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka

- Fully managed service to build and run applications with Apache Kafka

#### AWS Step Functions

- Coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows

#### Amazon MQ

- Managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ

#### Amazon SWF

- Build, Run and scale background jobs / task coordinator

#### Amazon Sumerian

- Create and run VR, AR and 3D applications quickly and easily

#### Alexa for Business

- Use Alexa for organization

#### Amazon WorkDocs

- Fully managed secure enterprise storage and sharing system

#### Amazon WorkMail

- Secure managed business email and calendar service

#### Amazon Chime

- Communication service for meetings

#### Amazon Lightsail

- Launch and manage a virtual private server

#### AWS Batch

- Easily run lots of batch computing jobs

#### AWS Serverless Application Repository

- Deploy code samples and applications

#### Amazon Connect

- Cloud based contact center service

#### Amazon SES

- Cloud-based email sending service

#### Amazon WorkSpaces

- Secure cloud desktop service

### Amazon AppStream 2.0

- Fully managed application streaming service

### AWS CodeCommit

- Source control service(git)

### CodeBuild

- Build service

### CodeDeploy

- Deployment service

### CodePipeline

- CI service

### AWS CodeStar

- Quickly develop, build and deploy applications (like gitlab)

### Amazon Corretto

- Distribution of OpenJDK

### AWS Cloud9

- Web based IDE

### AWS X-Ray

- Analyze and Debug applications in production

### Amazon GameLift

- Deploying, operating and scaling dedicated game servers

### Amazon Lumberyard

- Cross-platform 3D game engine

Lots of IoT, ML and other services, they have extra certifications so I will not include them here