



# Module 6: Compute

## AWS Academy Cloud Foundations



# Module overview

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## Topics

- Compute services overview
- Amazon EC2
- Amazon EC2 cost optimization
- Container services
- Introduction to AWS Lambda
- Introduction to AWS Elastic Beanstalk

## Activities

- Amazon EC2 versus Managed Service
- Hands-on with AWS Lambda
- Hands-on with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

## Demo

- Recorded demonstration of Amazon EC2

## Lab

- Introduction to Amazon EC2



## Knowledge check





# Module objectives

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After completing this module, you should be able to:

- Provide an overview of different AWS compute services in the cloud
- Demonstrate why to use Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- Identify the functionality in the EC2 console
- Perform basic functions in Amazon EC2 to build a virtual computing environment
- Identify Amazon EC2 cost optimization elements
- Demonstrate when to use AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- Demonstrate when to use AWS Lambda
- Identify how to run containerized applications in a cluster of managed servers



# Section 1: Compute services overview

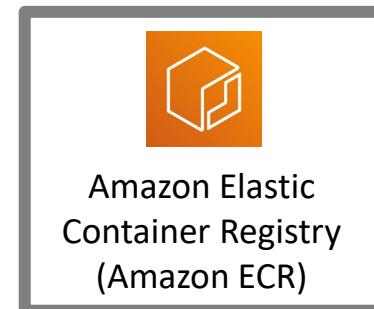
Module 6: Compute

# AWS compute services

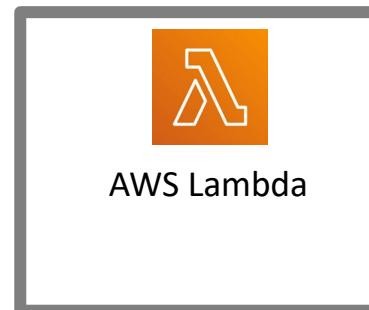
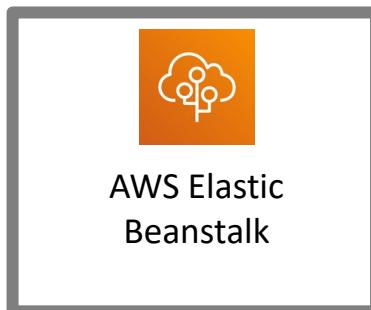
Amazon Web Services (AWS) offers many compute services. This module will discuss the highlighted services.



Amazon EC2  
Auto Scaling



VMware Cloud  
on AWS



AWS Elastic  
Beanstalk

AWS Lambda



Amazon Elastic  
Kubernetes Service  
(Amazon EKS)



Amazon Lightsail



AWS Batch



AWS Fargate



AWS Outposts



AWS Serverless  
Application Repository

# Categorizing compute services

Services	Key Concepts	Characteristics	Ease of Use
• Amazon EC2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)</li><li>• Instance-based</li><li>• <b>Virtual machines</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision virtual machines that you can manage as you choose</li></ul>	A familiar concept to many IT professionals.
• AWS Lambda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Serverless</b> computing</li><li>• Function-based</li><li>• Low-cost</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Write and deploy code that runs on a schedule or that can be triggered by events</li><li>• Use when possible (architect for the cloud)</li></ul>	A relatively new concept for many IT staff members, but easy to use after you learn how.
• Amazon ECS • Amazon EKS • AWS Fargate • Amazon ECR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Container-based</b> computing</li><li>• Instance-based</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spin up and run jobs more quickly</li></ul>	AWS Fargate reduces administrative overhead, but you can use options that give you more control.
• AWS Elastic Beanstalk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Platform as a service (PaaS)</li><li>• For <b>web applications</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Focus on your code (building your application)</li><li>• Can easily tie into other services—databases, Domain Name System (DNS), etc.</li></ul>	Fast and easy to get started.



# Choosing the optimal compute service

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- The optimal compute service or services that you use will depend on your use case
- Some aspects to consider –
  - What is your application design?
  - What are your usage patterns?
  - Which configuration settings will you want to manage?
- Selecting the wrong compute solution for an architecture can lead to lower performance efficiency
- A good starting place—Understand the available compute options



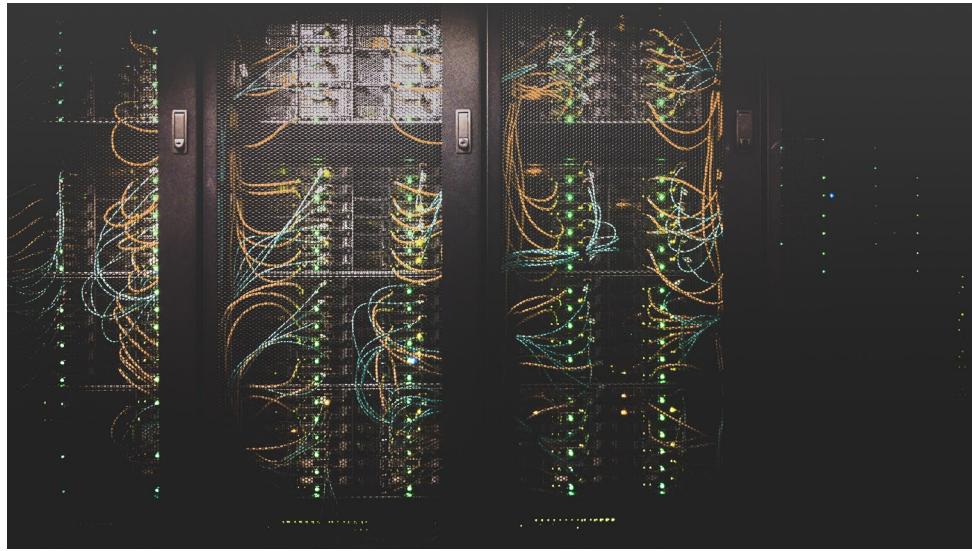
# Section 2: Amazon EC2

Module 6: Compute





# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)

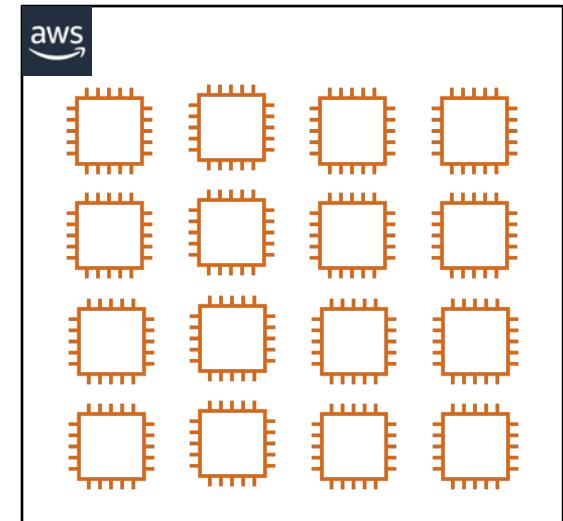


**On-premises servers**



## Example uses of Amazon EC2 instances

- ✓ Application server
- ✓ Web server
- ✓ Database server
- ✓ Game server
- ✓ Mail server
- ✓ Media server
- ✓ Catalog server
- ✓ File server
- ✓ Computing server
- ✓ Proxy server

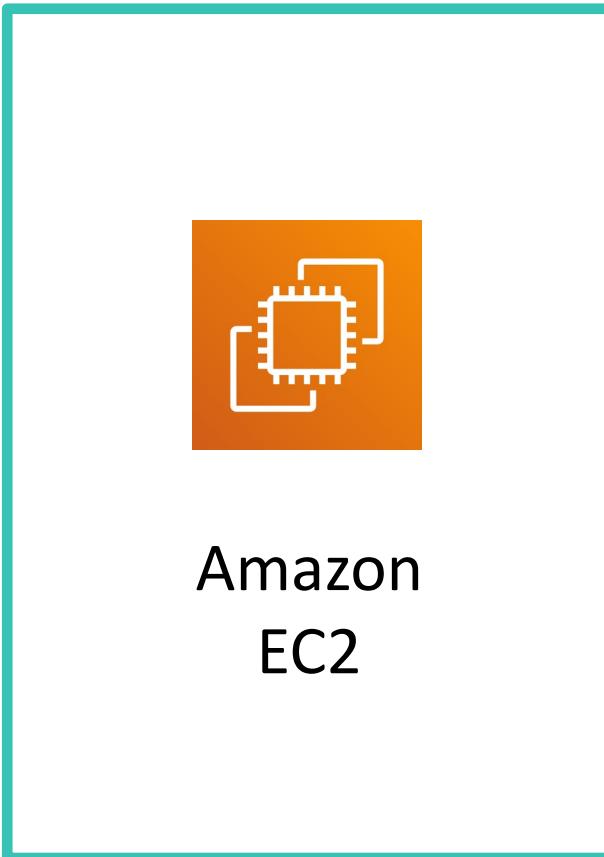


**Amazon EC2 instances**



# Amazon EC2 overview

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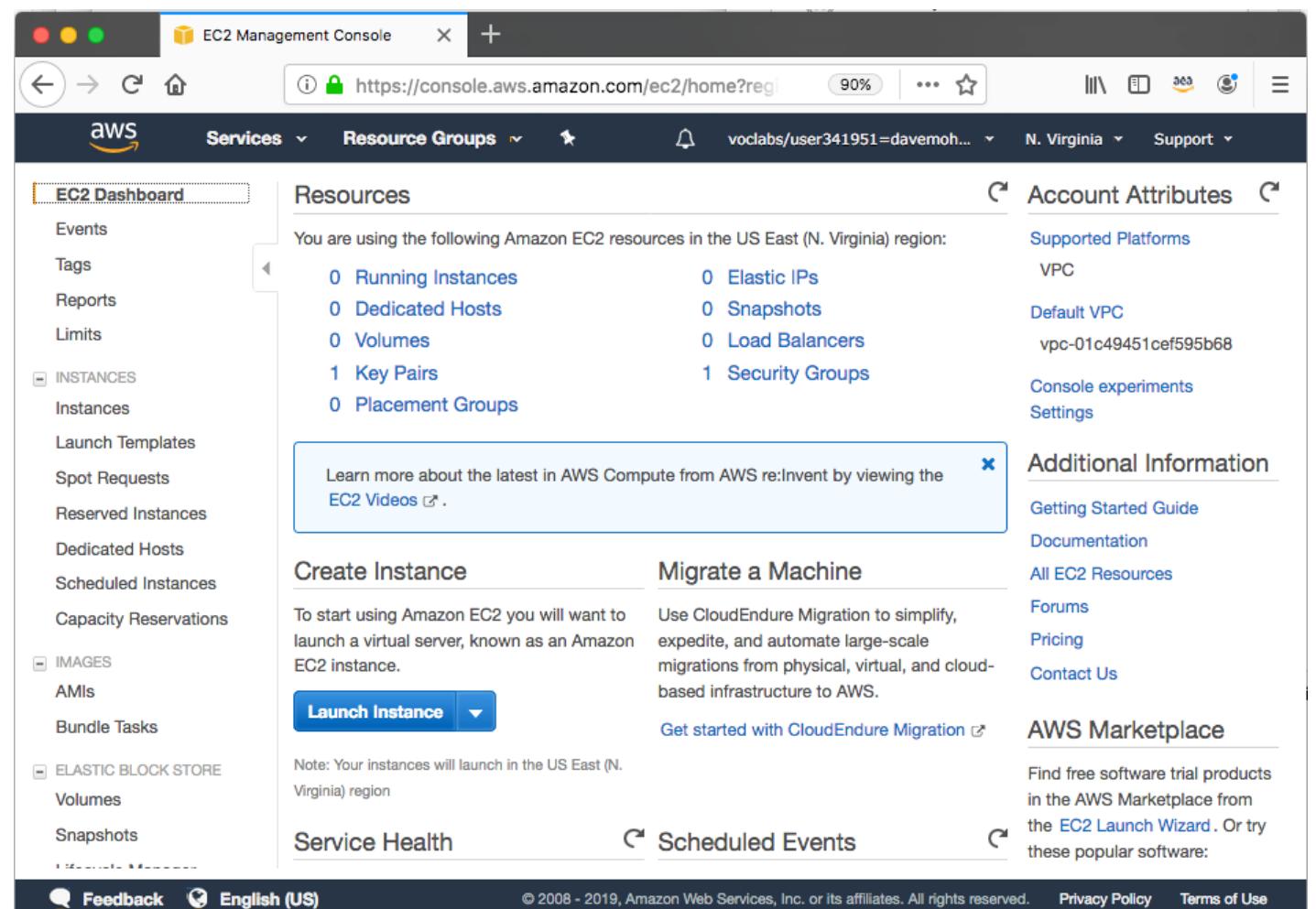


- **Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)**
  - Provides **virtual machines**—referred to as **EC2 instances**—in the cloud.
  - Gives you *full control* over the guest operating system (Windows or Linux) on each instance.
  - You can launch instances of any size into an **Availability Zone** anywhere in the world.
    - Launch instances from **Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)**.
    - Launch instances with a few clicks or a line of code, and they are ready in minutes.
  - You can control traffic to and from instances.

# Launching an Amazon EC2 instance

This section of the module walks through **nine key decisions** to make when you create an EC2 instance by using the AWS Management Console **Launch Instance Wizard**.

- Along the way, essential Amazon EC2 concepts will be explored.

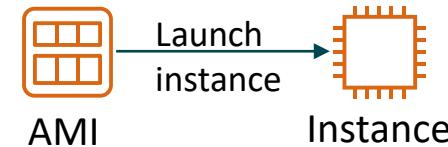


# 1. Select an AMI

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## Choices made using the Launch Instance Wizard:

1. **AMI**
2. **Instance Type**
3. **Network settings**
4. **IAM role**
5. **User data**
6. **Storage options**
7. **Tags**
8. **Security group**
9. **Key pair**

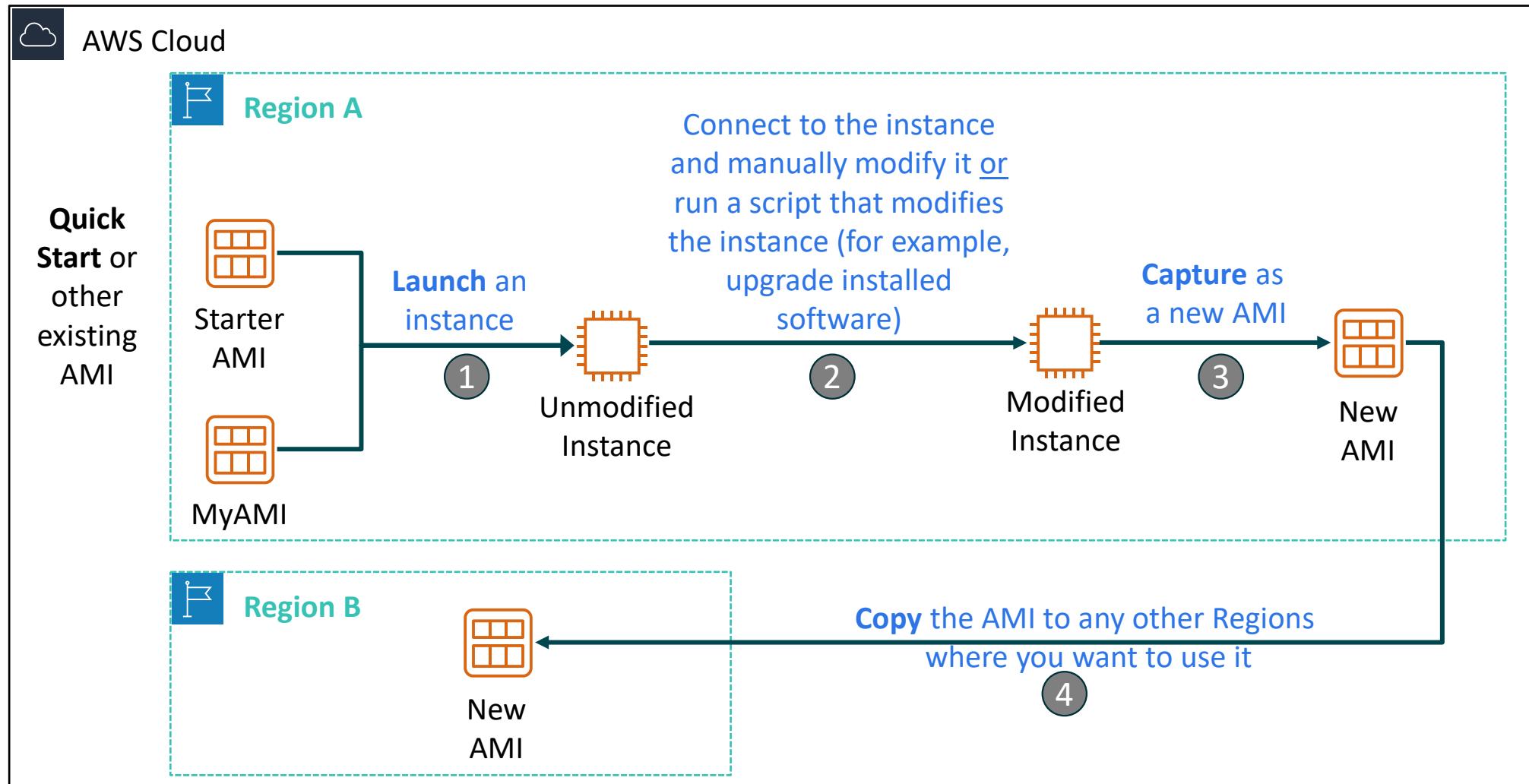


- Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
  - Is a template that is used to create an EC2 instance (which is a **virtual machine, or VM**, that runs in the AWS Cloud)
  - Contains a **Windows** or **Linux** operating system
  - Often also has some **software** pre-installed
- AMI choices:
  - Quick Start – *Linux and Windows AMIs that are provided by AWS*
  - My AMIs – *Any AMIs that you created*
  - AWS Marketplace – *Pre-configured templates from third parties*
  - Community AMIs – *AMIs shared by others; use at your own risk*



# Creating a new AMI: Example

## AMI details



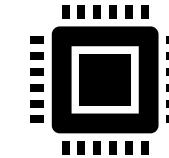
## 2. Select an instance type

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### Choices made using the Launch Instance Wizard:

1. AMI
2. **Instance Type**
3. Network settings
4. IAM role
5. User data
6. Storage options
7. Tags
8. Security group
9. Key pair

- Consider your use case
  - How will the EC2 instance you create be used?
- The **instance type** that you choose determines –
  - Memory (RAM)
  - Processing power (CPU)
  - Disk space and disk type (Storage)
  - Network performance
- Instance type categories –
  - General purpose
  - Compute optimized
  - Memory optimized
  - Storage optimized
  - Accelerated computing
- Instance types offer *family, generation, and size*



# EC2 instance type naming and sizes

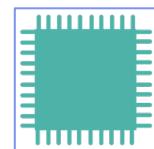
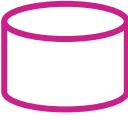
## Instance type naming

- Example: **t3.large**
  - T is the family name
  - 3 is the generation number
  - Large is the size

## Example instance sizes

Instance Name	vCPU	Memory (GB)	Storage
t3.nano	2	0.5	EBS-Only
t3.micro	2	1	EBS-Only
t3.small	2	2	EBS-Only
t3.medium	2	4	EBS-Only
t3.large	2	8	EBS-Only
t3.xlarge	4	16	EBS-Only
t3.2xlarge	8	32	EBS-Only

# Select instance type: Based on use case

	 General Purpose	 Compute Optimized	 Memory Optimized	 Accelerated Computing	 Storage Optimized
Instance Types	a1, m4, m5, t2, t3	c4, c5	r4, r5, x1, z1	f1, g3, g4, p2, p3	d2, h1, i3
Use Case	Broad	High performance	In-memory databases	Machine learning	Distributed file systems



# Instance types: Networking features

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- The network bandwidth (Gbps) varies by instance type.
  - See [Amazon EC2 Instance Types](#) to compare.
- To maximize networking and bandwidth performance of your instance type:
  - If you have interdependent instances, launch them into a **cluster placement group**.
  - Enable enhanced networking.
- Enhanced networking types are supported on most instance types.
  - See the [Networking and Storage Features](#) documentation for details.
- Enhanced networking types –
  - **Elastic Network Adapter (ENA)**: Supports network speeds of up to 100 Gbps.
  - **Intel 82599 Virtual Function interface**: Supports network speeds of up to 10 Gbps.

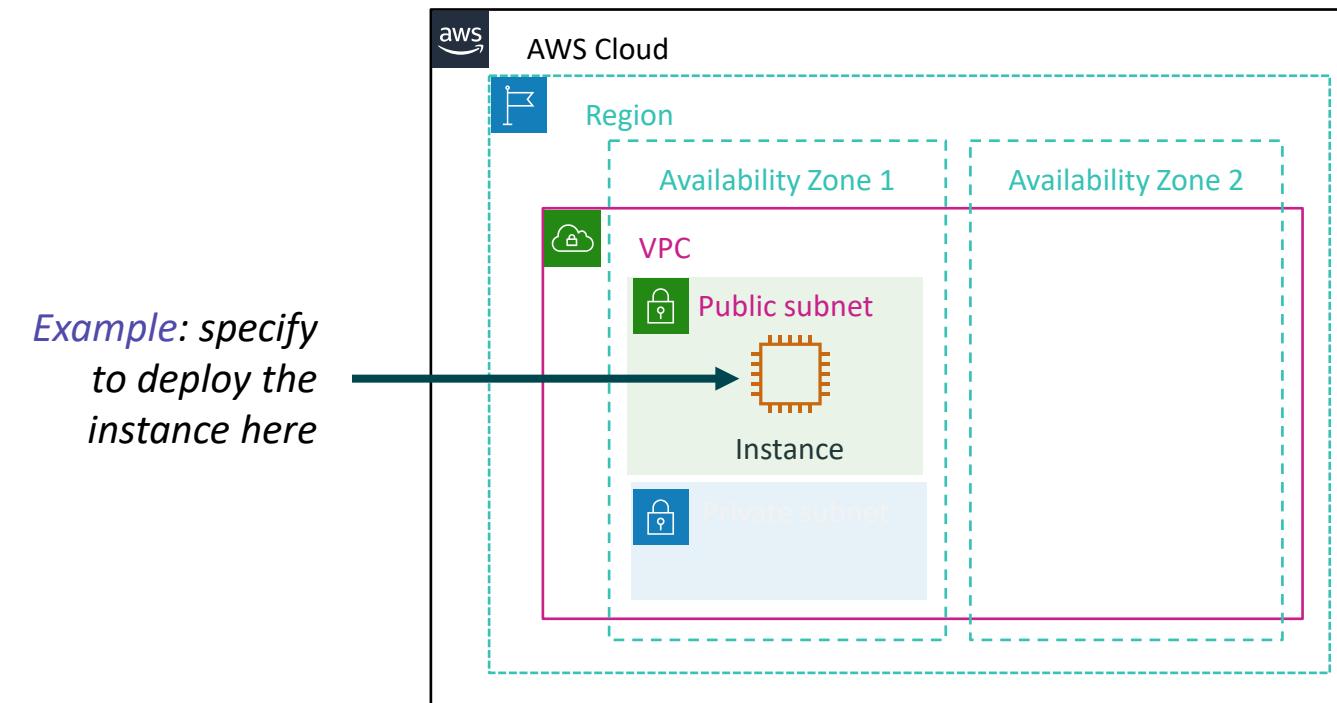


# 3. Specify network settings

Choices made by using the Launch Instance Wizard:

1. AMI
2. Instance Type
3. Network settings
4. IAM role
5. User data
6. Storage options
7. Tags
8. Security group
9. Key pair

- Where should the instance be deployed?
  - Identify the **VPC** and optionally the **subnet**
  - Should a **public IP address** be automatically assigned?
    - To make it internet-accessible



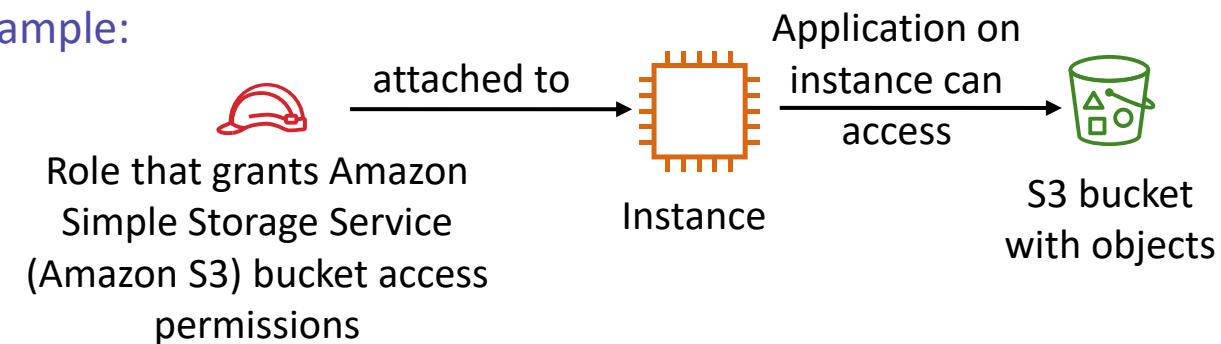
## 4. Attach IAM role (optional)

### Choices made by using the Launch Instance Wizard:

1. AMI
2. Instance Type
3. Network settings
4. IAM role
5. User data
6. Storage options
7. Tags
8. Security group
9. Key pair

- Will software on the EC2 instance need to interact with other AWS services?
  - If yes, attach an appropriate **IAM Role**.
  - An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that is attached to an EC2 instance is kept in an **instance profile**.
  - You are *not* restricted to attaching a role only at instance launch.
    - You can also attach a role to an instance that already exists.

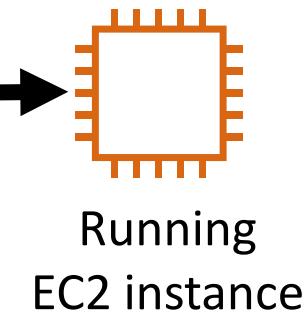
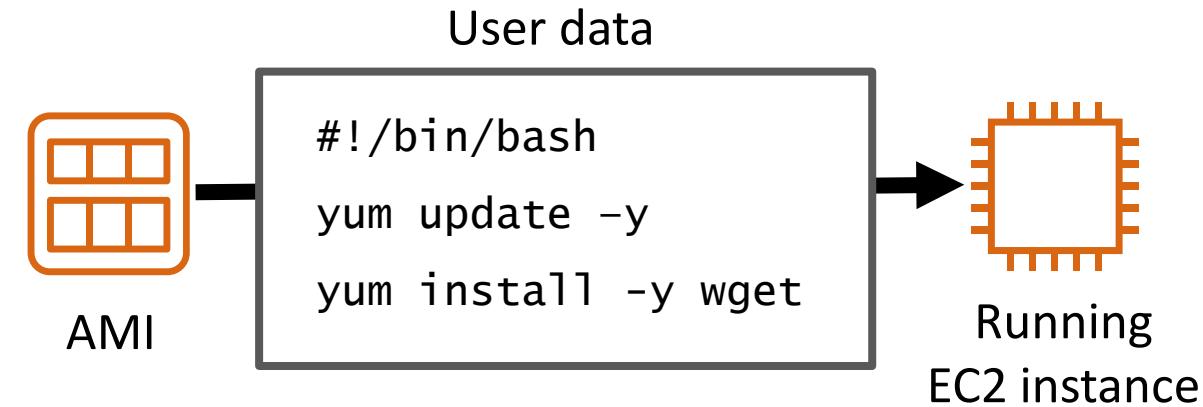
### Example:



# 5. User data script (optional)

## Choices made by using the Launch Instance Wizard:

1. AMI
2. Instance Type
3. Network settings
4. IAM role
5. User data
6. Storage options
7. Tags
8. Security group
9. Key pair



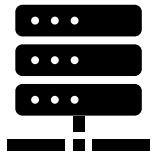
- Optionally specify a user data script at instance launch
- Use **user data** scripts to customize the runtime environment of your instance
  - Script runs the first time the instance starts
  - Can be used strategically
    - For example, reduce the number of custom AMIs that you build and maintain

# 6. Specify storage

## Choices made by using the Launch Instance Wizard:

1. AMI
2. Instance Type
3. Network settings
4. IAM role
5. User data
6. Storage options
7. Tags
8. Security group
9. Key pair

- Configure the **root volume**
  - Where the guest operating system is installed
- Attach **additional storage volumes (optional)**
  - AMI might already include more than one volume
- For each volume, specify:
  - The **size** of the disk (in GB)
  - The **volume type**
    - Different types of solid state drives (SSDs) and hard disk drives (HDDs) are available
  - If the volume will be deleted when the instance is terminated
  - If **encryption** should be used





# Amazon EC2 storage options

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- **Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) –**
  - Durable, block-level storage volumes.
  - You can stop the instance and start it again, and the data will still be there.
- **Amazon EC2 Instance Store –**
  - Ephemeral storage is provided on disks that are attached to the host computer where the EC2 instance is running.
  - If the instance stops, data stored here is deleted.
- Other options for storage (not for the root volume) –
  - Mount an **Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)** file system.
  - Connect to **Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)**.



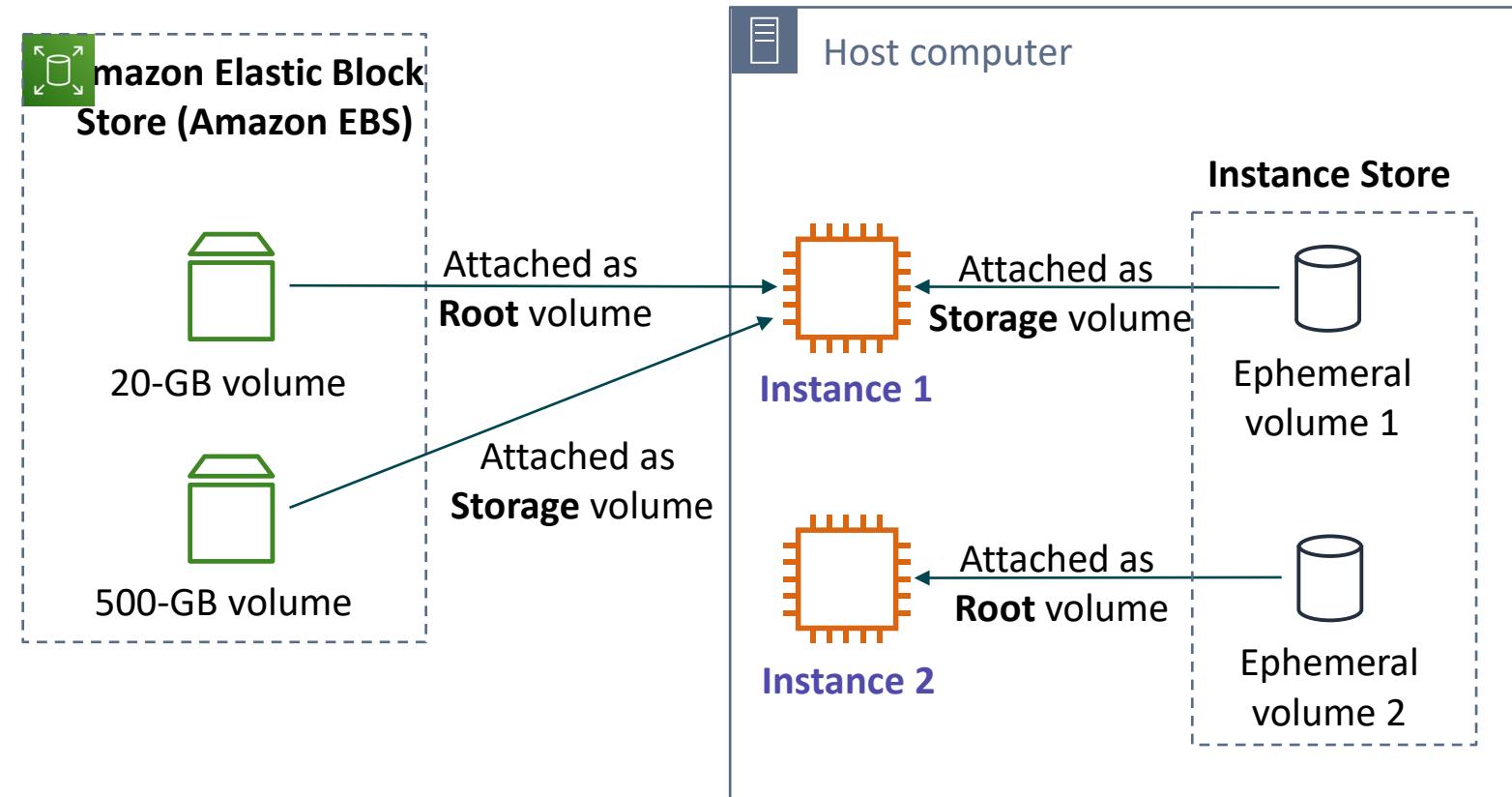
# Example storage options

- **Instance 1 characteristics –**

- It has an **Amazon EBS root volume** type for the operating system.
- What will happen if the instance is stopped and then started again?

- **Instance 2 characteristics –**

- It has an **Instance Store root volume** type for the operating system.
- What will happen if the instance stops (because of user error or a system malfunction)?



## 7. Add tags

Choices made by using the Launch Instance Wizard:

1. AMI
2. Instance Type
3. Network settings
4. IAM role
5. User data
6. Storage options
7. Tags
8. Security group
9. Key pair

- A **tag** is a label that you can assign to an AWS resource.
  - Consists of a *key* and an optional *value*.
  - Tagging is how you can attach **metadata** to an EC2 instance.
  - Potential benefits of tagging—Filtering, automation, cost allocation, and access control.

Example:

Key	(128 characters maximum)	Value	(256 characters maximum)
Name	WebServer1		
<b>Add another tag</b>		(Up to 50 tags maximum)	

# 8. Security group settings

## Choices made by using the Launch Instance Wizard:

1. AMI
2. Instance Type
3. Network settings
4. IAM role
5. User data
6. Storage options
7. Tags
8. Security group
9. Key pair

- A **security group** is a **set of firewall rules** that control traffic to the instance.
  - It exists *outside* of the instance's guest OS.
  - Create **rules** that specify the **source** and which **ports** that network communications can use.
    - Specify the **port** number and the **protocol**, such as Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), User Datagram Protocol (UDP), or Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP).
    - Specify the **source** (for example, an IP address or another security group) that is allowed to use the rule.

Example rule:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
SSH	TCP	22	My IP 72.21.198.67/32

# 9. Identify or create the key pair

## Choices made by using the Launch Instance Wizard:

1. AMI
2. Instance Type
3. Network settings
4. IAM role
5. User data
6. Storage options
7. Tags
8. Security group
9. Key pair

- At instance launch, you specify an existing key pair or create a new key pair.

- A **key pair** consists of –

- A **public key** that AWS stores.
  - A **private key** file that you store.

- It enables secure connections to the instance.

- **For Windows AMIs –**

- Use the private key to obtain the administrator password that you need to log in to your instance.

- **For Linux AMIs –**

- Use the private key to use SSH to securely connect to your instance.



mykey.pem



# Amazon EC2 console view of a running EC2 instance

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management console interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with links for EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances (which is selected), Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Scheduled Instances, Capacity Reservations, Images (AMIs), and Elastic Block Store (Volumes, Snapshots). The main content area has tabs for Launch Instance, Connect, and Actions. A search bar at the top right shows the instance ID: i-092b6f3efba959a53. Below it is a table with columns: Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Instance State, Status Checks, Public DNS (IPv4), and IPv4 Public IP. One row is visible for the instance with the ID i-092b6f3efba959a53, which is a t2.micro type, running, and initializing. Its public DNS is ec2-54-159-171-63.compute-1.amazonaws.com and its public IP is 54.159.171.63. At the bottom, there's a detailed view for the instance, showing fields like Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Availability zone, Security groups, Scheduled events, AMI ID, Platform, Public DNS (IPv4), IPv4 Public IP, IPv6 IPs, Private DNS, Private IPs, Secondary private IPs, VPC ID, Subnet ID, and Network interfaces.

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Instance State	Status Checks	Public DNS (IPv4)	IPv4 Public IP
	i-092b6f3efba959a53	t2.micro	running	Initializing	ec2-54-159-171-63.compute-1.amazonaws.com	54.159.171.63

**Description** **Status Checks** **Monitoring** **Tags**

Instance ID	i-092b6f3efba959a53	Public DNS (IPv4)	ec2-54-159-171-63.compute-1.amazonaws.com
Instance state	running	IPv4 Public IP	54.159.171.63
Instance type	t2.micro	IPv6 IPs	-
Elastic IPs		Private DNS	ip-172-31-82-44.ec2.internal
Availability zone	us-east-1c	Private IPs	172.31.82.44
Security groups	launch-wizard-1. view inbound rules. view outbound rules	Secondary private IPs	
Scheduled events	No scheduled events	VPC ID	vpc-e4e9859e
AMI ID	amzn2-ami-hvm-2.0.20190823.1-x86_64-gp2 (ami-0b69ea66ff7391e80)	Subnet ID	subnet-d22779fc
Platform	-	Network interfaces	eth0



[Feedback](#) [English \(US\)](#)

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# Another option: Launch an EC2 instance with the AWS Command Line Interface

- EC2 instances can also be created programmatically.



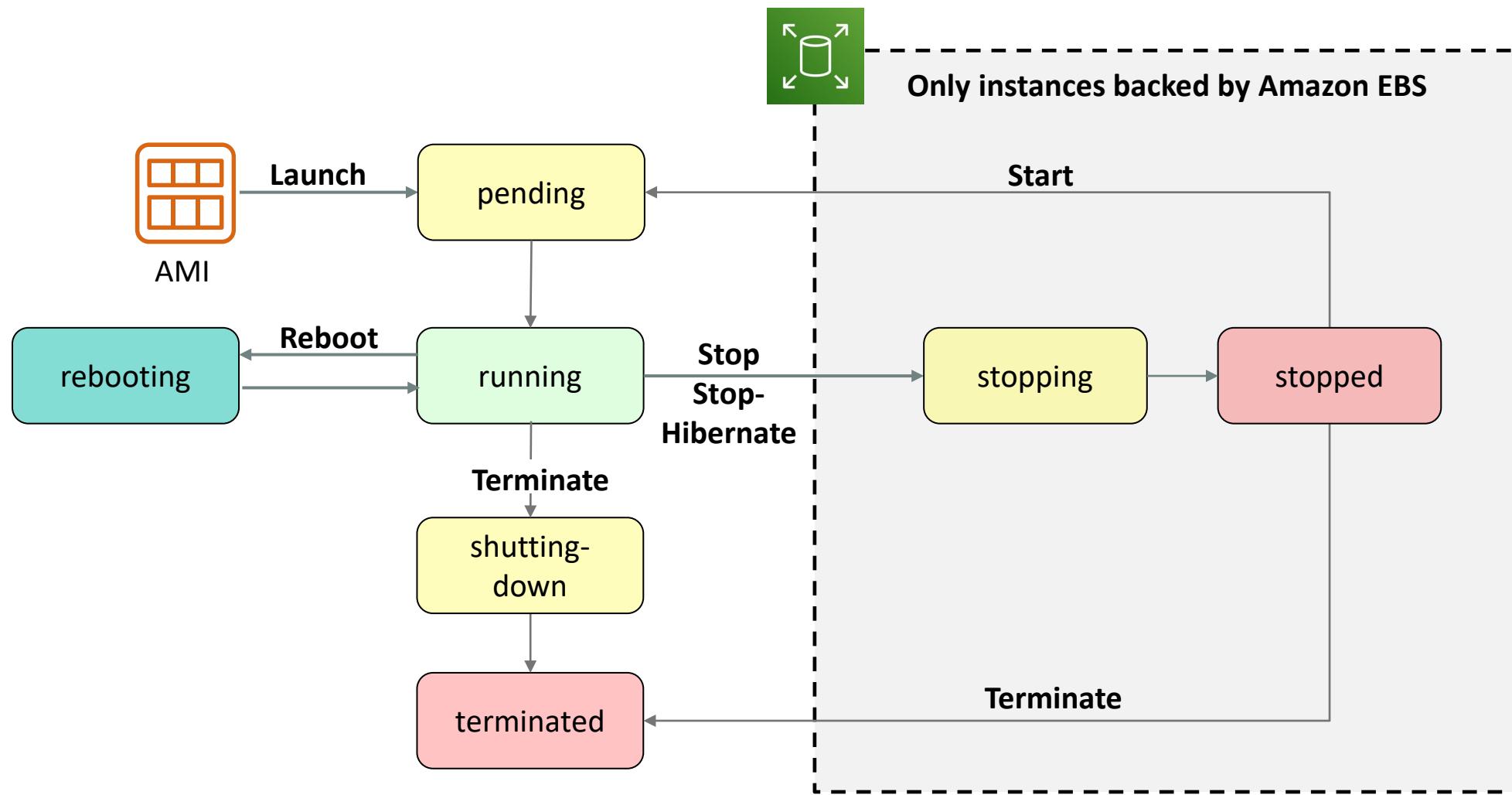
AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI)

- This example shows how simple the command can be.
  - This command assumes that the key pair and security group already exist.
  - More options could be specified. See the [AWS CLI Command Reference](#) for details.

## Example command:

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
--image-id ami-1a2b3c4d \
--count 1 \
--instance-type c3.large \
--key-name MyKeyPair \
--security-groups MySecurityGroup \
--region us-east-1
```

# Amazon EC2 instance lifecycle



# Consider using an Elastic IP address

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- **Rebooting** an instance will *not* change any IP addresses or DNS hostnames.
  - When an instance is **stopped** and then **started** again –
    - The *public* IPv4 address and *external* DNS hostname will change.
    - The *private* IPv4 address and internal DNS hostname do *not* change.
- If you require a persistent public IP address –
    - Associate an **Elastic IP address** with the instance.
  - Elastic IP address characteristics –
    - Can be associated with instances in the Region as needed.
    - Remains allocated to your account until you choose to release it.



Elastic IP  
Address

# EC2 instance metadata

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- **Instance metadata** is data about your instance.
- While you are connected to the instance, you can view it –
  - In a browser: <http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/>
  - In a terminal window: `curl http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/`
- Example retrievable values –
  - Public IP address, private IP address, public hostname, instance ID, security groups, Region, Availability Zone.
  - Any user data specified at instance launch can also be accessed at:  
<http://169.254.169.254/latest/user-data/>
- It can be used to configure or manage a running instance.
  - For example, author a configuration script that reads the metadata and uses it to configure applications or OS settings.

# Amazon CloudWatch for monitoring

- Use **Amazon CloudWatch** to monitor EC2 instances
  - Provides near-real-time metrics
  - Provides charts in the Amazon EC2 console **Monitoring** tab that you can view
  - Maintains 15 months of historical data

## • Basic monitoring

- Default, no additional cost
- Metric data sent to CloudWatch every 5 minutes

## • Detailed monitoring

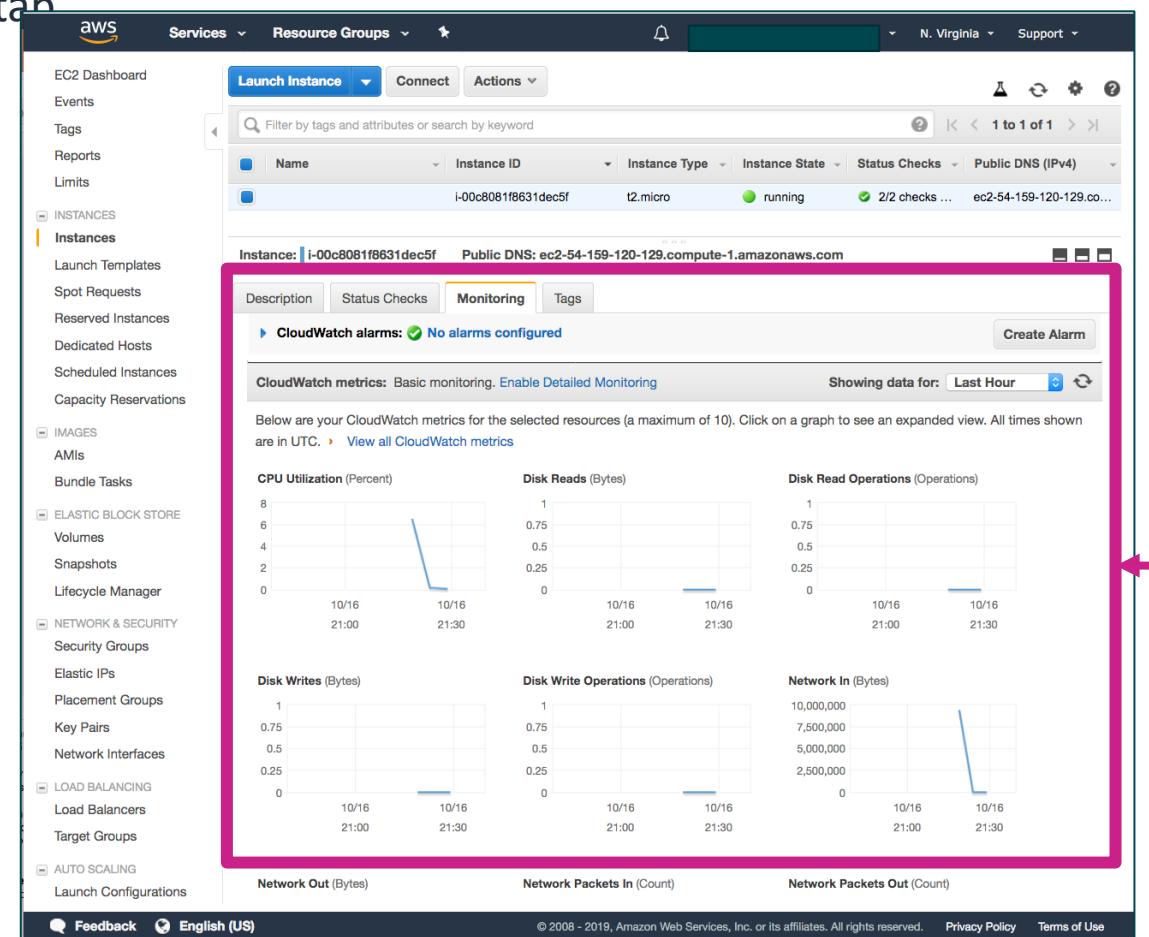
- Fixed monthly rate for seven pre-selected metrics
- Metric data delivered every 1 minute



Amazon CloudWatch



Instance with CloudWatch



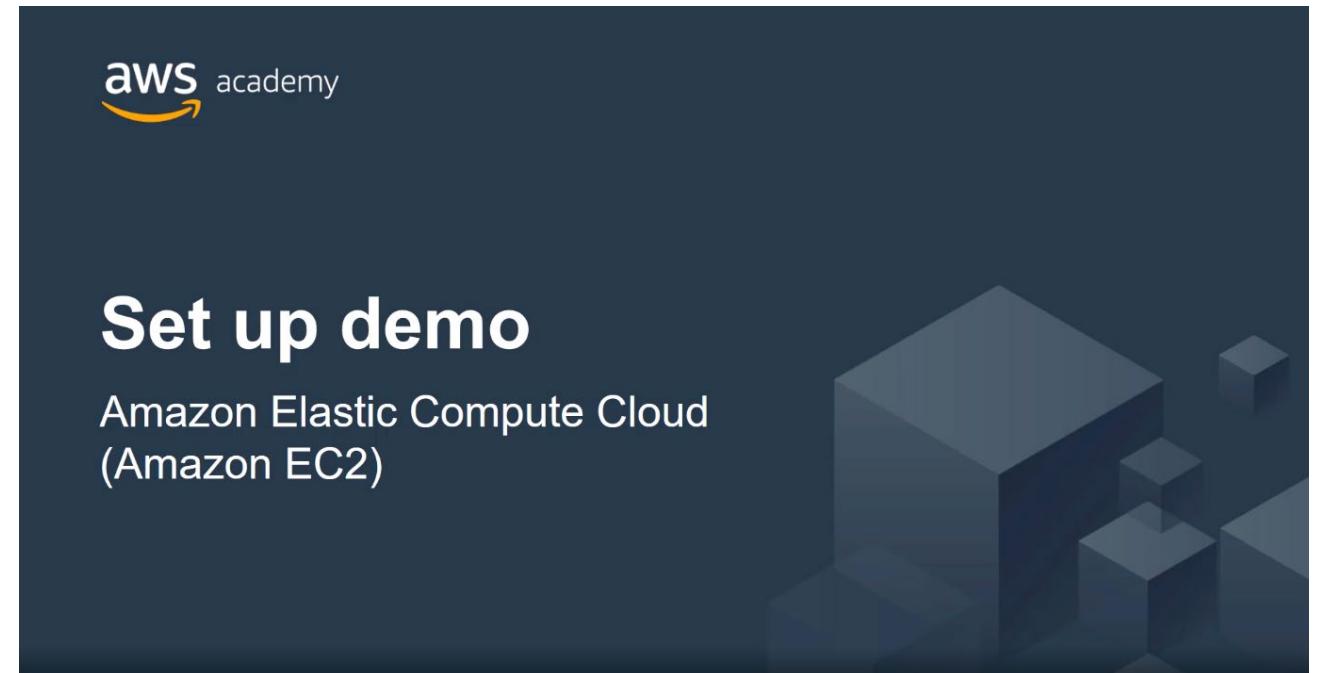
# Section 2 key takeaways



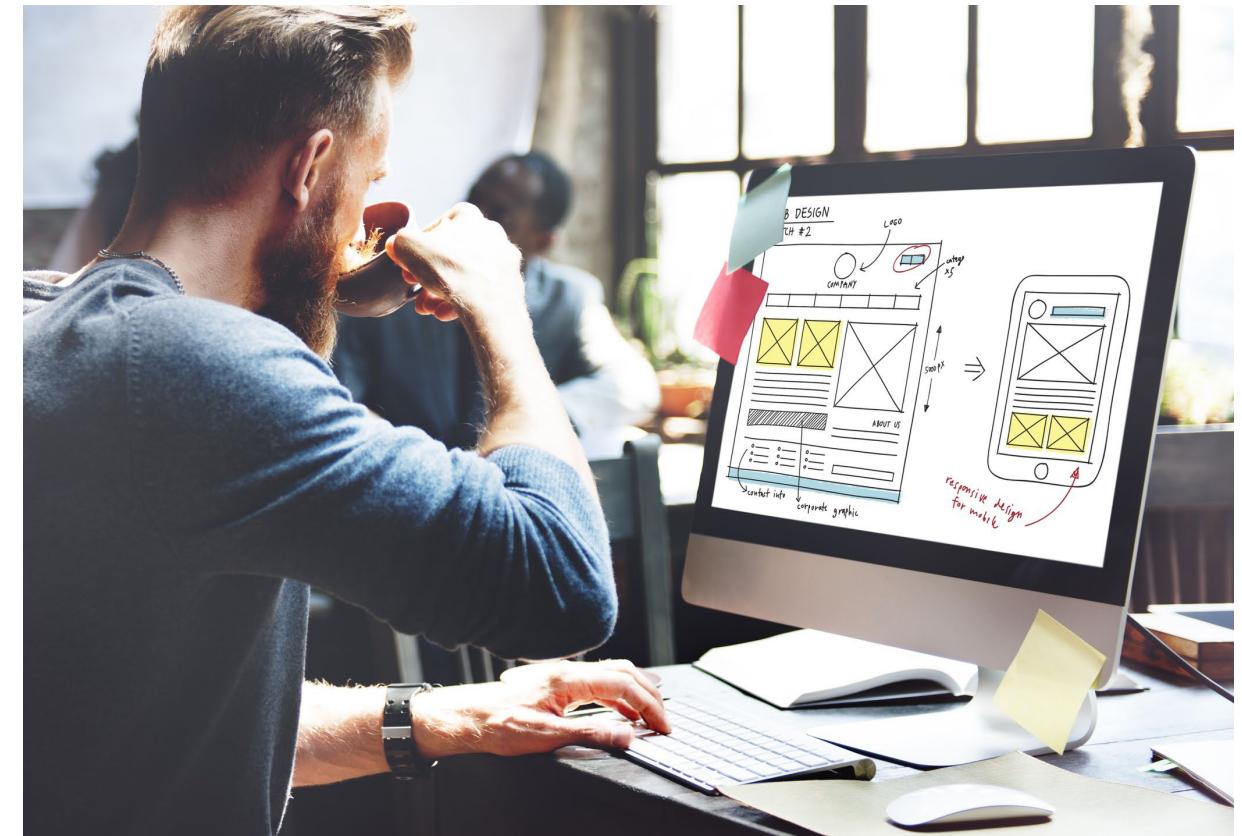
- Amazon **EC2** enables you to run Windows and Linux **virtual machines** in the cloud.
- You launch **EC2 instances** from an **AMI** template into a VPC in your account.
- You can choose from many **instance types**. Each instance type offers different combinations of CPU, RAM, storage, and networking capabilities.
- You can configure **security groups** to control access to instances (specify allowed ports and source).
- **User data** enables you to specify a script to run the first time that an instance launches.
- Only **instances that are backed by Amazon EBS** can be stopped.
- You can use **Amazon CloudWatch** to capture and review metrics on EC2 instances.



# Recorded Amazon EC2 demonstration

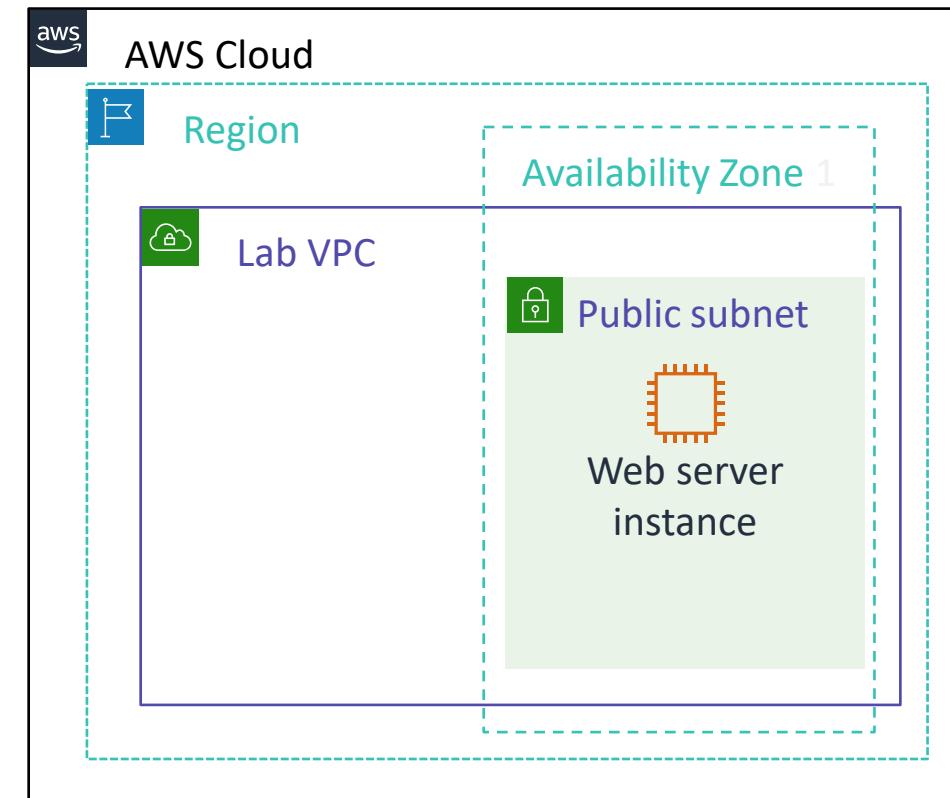


# Lab 3: Introduction to Amazon EC2



# Lab 3 scenario

In this lab, you will launch and configure your first virtual machine that runs on Amazon EC2.





## Lab 3: Tasks

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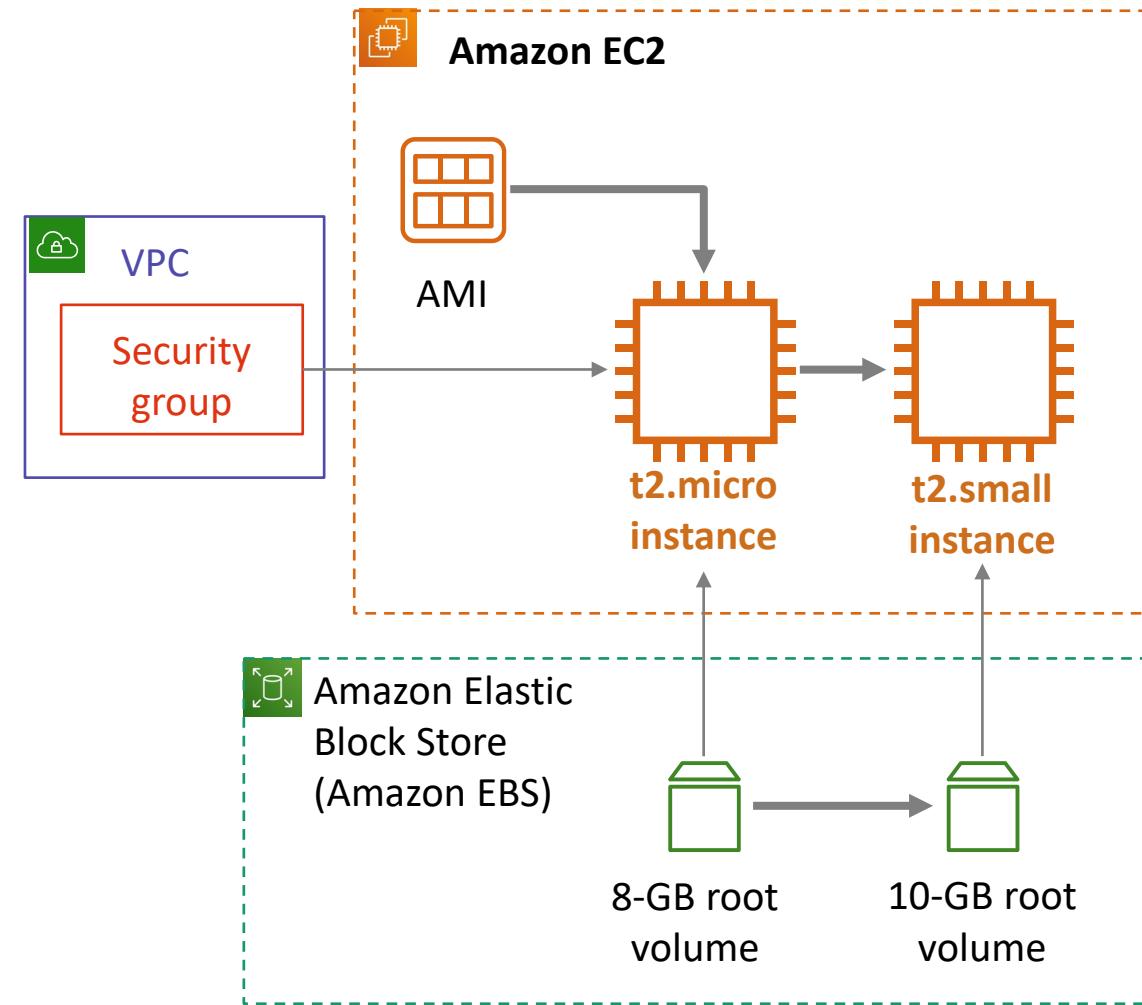
- Task 1 – Launch Your Amazon EC2 Instance
- Task 2 – Monitor Your Instance
- Task 3 – Update Your Security Group and Access the Web Server
- Task 4 – Resize Your Instance: Instance Type and EBS Volume
- Task 5 – Explore EC2 Limits
- Task 6 – Test Termination Protection



# Lab 3: Final product

By the end of the lab, you will have:

1. Launched an instance that is configured as a web server
2. Viewed the instance system log
3. Reconfigured a security group
4. Modified the instance type and root volume size





~ 35 minutes



## Begin Lab 3: Introduction to Amazon EC2



# Lab debrief: Key takeaways



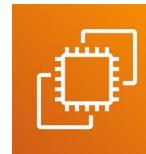


# Activity: Amazon EC2



Photo by Pixabay from Pexels.

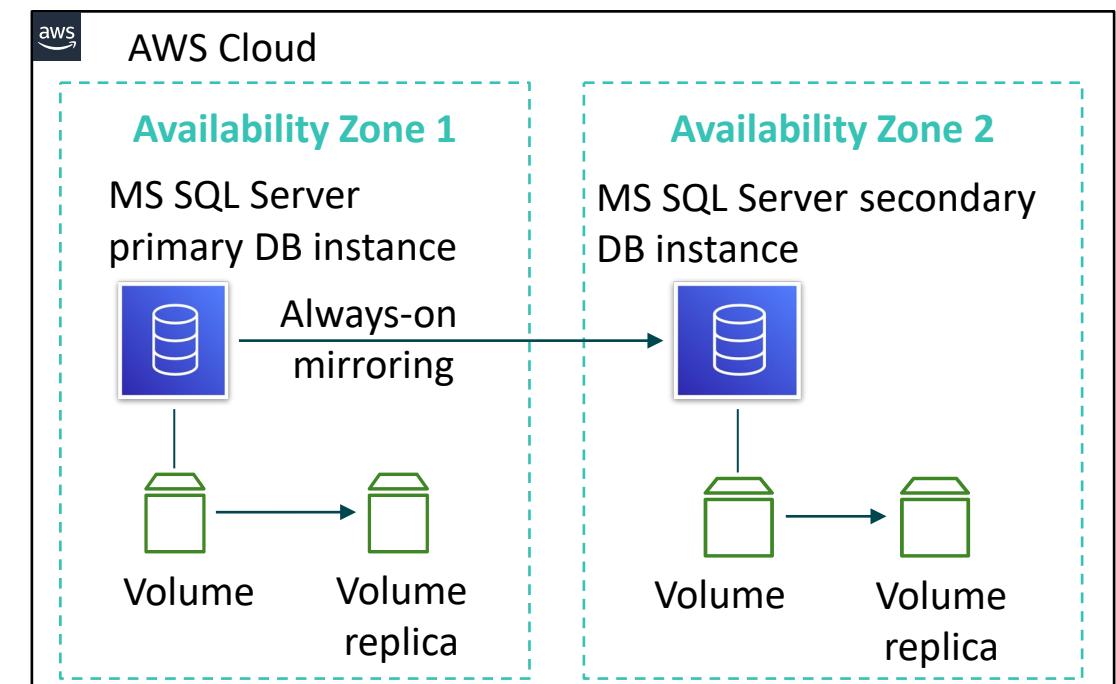
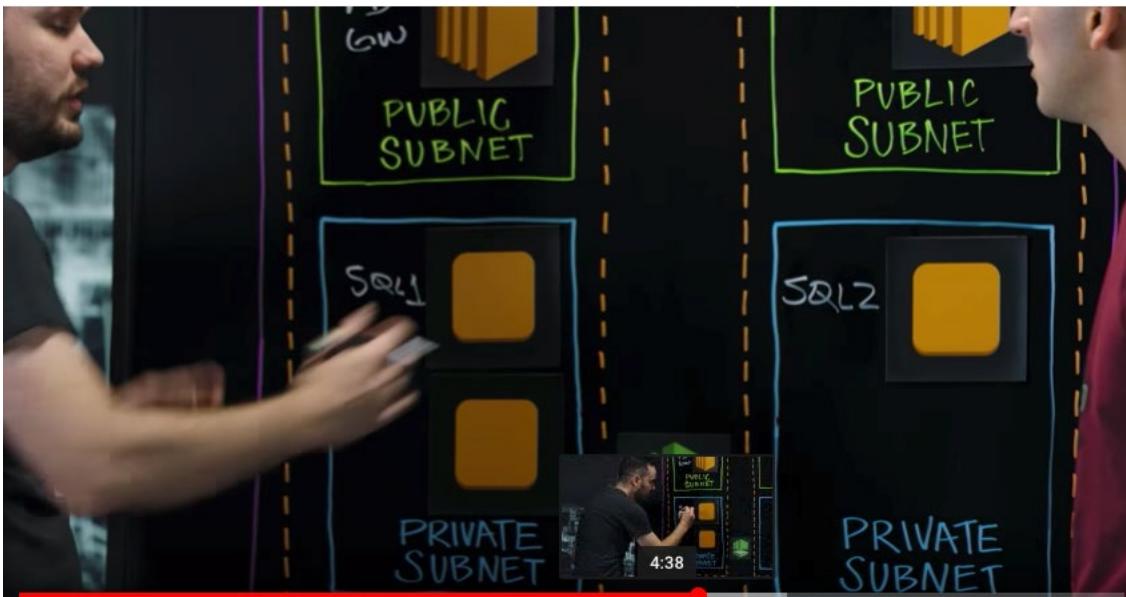
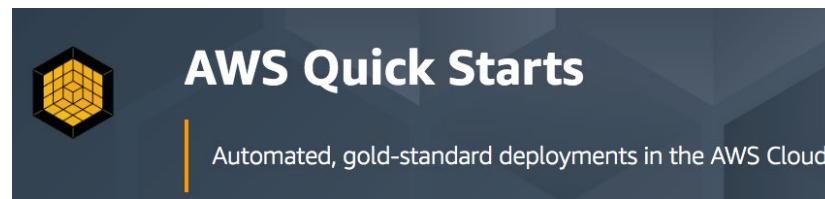
# Activity: Gather information



Amazon EC2



Amazon RDS





# Activity: Check your understanding

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1. Between Amazon EC2 or Amazon RDS, which provides a managed service? What does *managed service* mean?
  - **ANSWER:** Amazon RDS provides a managed service. Amazon RDS handles provisioning, installation and patching, automated backups, restoring snapshots from points in time, high availability, and monitoring.
2. Name at least one advantage of deploying Microsoft SQL Server on Amazon EC2 instead of Amazon RDS.
  - **ANSWER:** Amazon EC2 offers complete control over every configuration, the OS, and the software stack.
3. What advantage does the Quick Start provide over a manual installation on Amazon EC2?
  - **ANSWER:** The Quick Start is a reference architecture with proven best practices built into the design.
4. Which deployment option offers the best approach for all use cases?
  - **ANSWER:** Neither. The correct deployment option depends on your specific needs.
5. Which approach costs more: using Amazon EC2 or using Amazon RDS?
  - **ANSWER:** It depends. Managing the database deployment on Amazon EC2 requires more customer oversight and time. If time is your priority, then Amazon RDS might be less expensive. If you have in-house expertise, Amazon EC2 might be more cost-effective.





# Section 3: Amazon EC2 cost optimization

Module 6: Compute





# Amazon EC2 pricing models

## On-Demand Instances

- Pay by the hour
- No long-term commitments.
- Eligible for the [AWS Free Tier](#).

## Dedicated Hosts

- A physical server with EC2 instance capacity fully dedicated to your use.

## Dedicated Instances

- Instances that run in a VPC on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer.

## Reserved Instances

- Full, partial, or no upfront payment for instance you reserve.
- Discount on hourly charge for that instance.
- 1-year or 3-year term.

## Scheduled Reserved Instances

- Purchase a capacity reservation that is always available on a recurring schedule you specify.
- 1-year term.

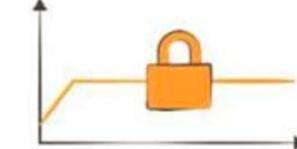
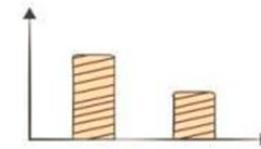
## Spot Instances

- Instances run as long as they are available and your bid is above the Spot Instance price.
- They can be interrupted by AWS with a 2-minute notification.
- Interruption options include terminated, stopped or hibernated.
- Prices can be significantly less expensive compared to On-Demand Instances
- Good choice when you have flexibility in when your applications can run.

**Per second billing** available for On-Demand Instances, Reserved Instances, and Spot Instances that run Amazon Linux or Ubuntu.

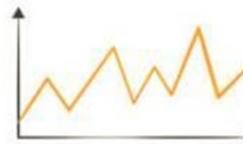


# Amazon EC2 pricing models: Benefits

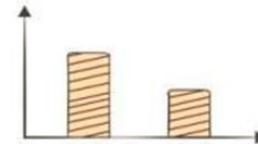


On-Demand Instances	Spot Instances	Reserved Instances	Dedicated Hosts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Low cost and flexibility</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Large scale, dynamic workload</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Predictability ensures compute capacity is available when needed</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Save money on licensing costs</li><li>Help meet compliance and regulatory requirements</li></ul>

# Amazon EC2 pricing models: Use cases



Spiky Workloads



Time-Insensitive Workloads



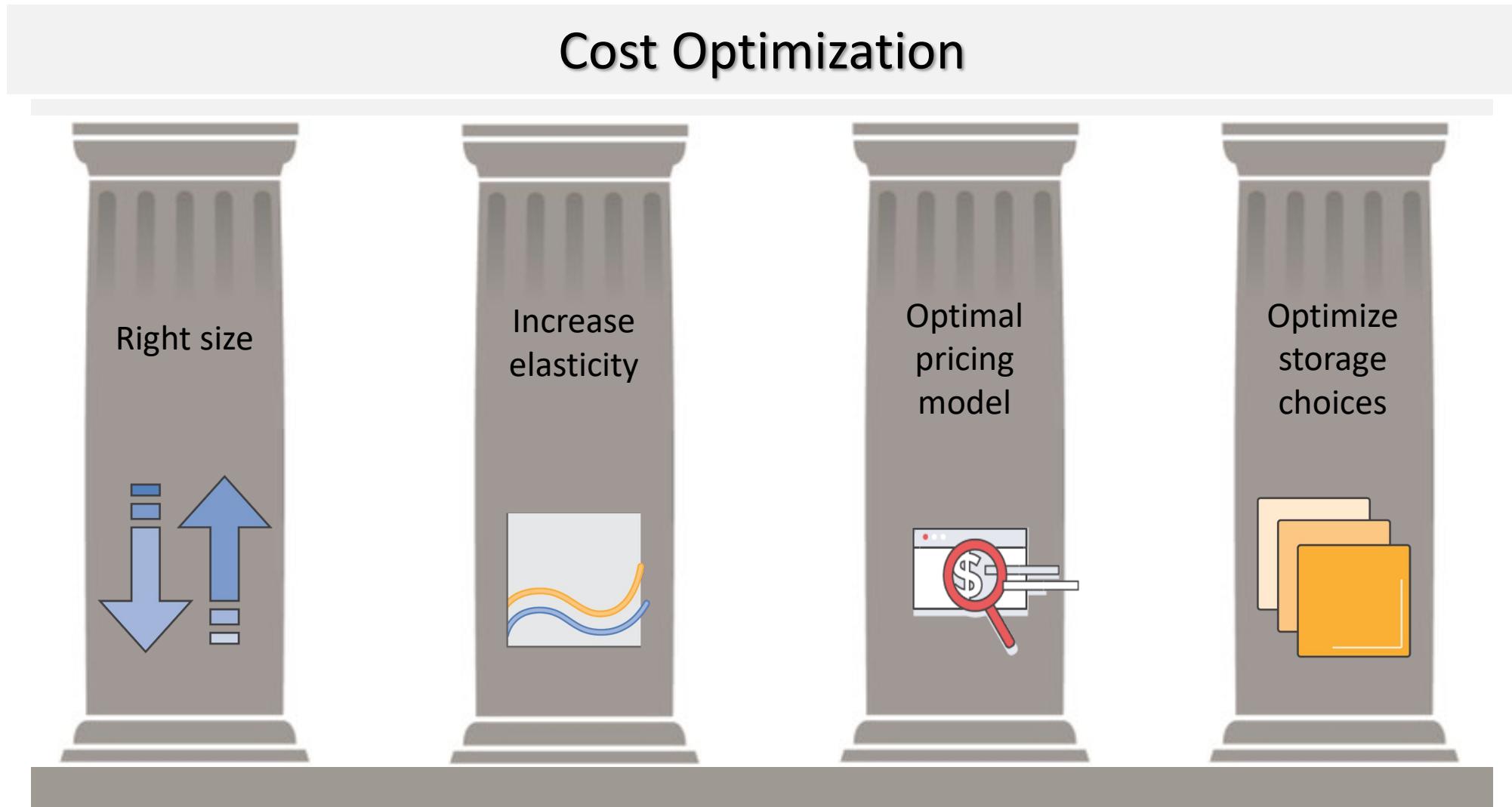
Steady-State Workloads



Highly Sensitive Workloads

On-Demand Instances	Spot Instances	Reserved Instances	Dedicated Hosts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads</li><li>• Application development or testing</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Applications with flexible start and end times</li><li>• Applications only feasible at very low compute prices</li><li>• Users with urgent computing needs for large amounts of additional capacity</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Steady state or predictable usage workloads</li><li>• Applications that require reserved capacity, including disaster recovery</li><li>• Users able to make upfront payments to reduce total computing costs even further</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bring your own license (BYOL)</li><li>• Compliance and regulatory restrictions</li><li>• Usage and licensing tracking</li><li>• Control instance placement</li></ul>

# The four pillars of cost optimization

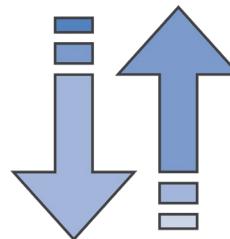




# Pillar 1: Right size

## Pillars:

1. Right size
2. Increase elasticity
3. Optimal pricing model
4. Optimize storage choices



### ✓ Provision instances to match the need

- CPU, memory, storage, and network throughput
- Select appropriate [instance types](#) for your use

### ✓ Use Amazon CloudWatch metrics

- How idle are instances? When?
- Downsize instances

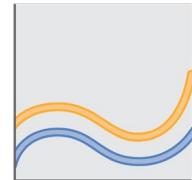
### ✓ Best practice: Right size, then reserve



# Pillar 2: Increase elasticity

## Pillars:

1. Right-Size
2. **Increase Elasticity**
3. Optimal pricing model
4. Optimize storage choices

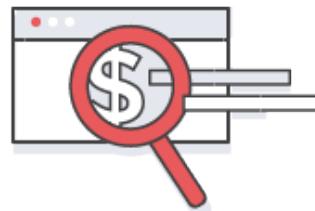


- ✓ **Stop or hibernate** Amazon EBS-backed instances that are not actively in use
  - Example: non-production development or test instances
- ✓ **Use automatic scaling** to match needs based on usage
  - Automated and time-based elasticity

# Pillar 3: Optimal pricing model

## Pillars:

1. Right-Size
2. Increase Elasticity
- 3. Optimal pricing model**
4. Optimize storage choices



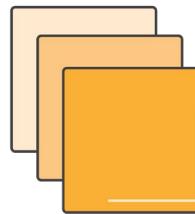
- ✓ Leverage the right pricing model for your use case
  - Consider your usage patterns
- ✓ Optimize and *combine* purchase types
- ✓ Examples:
  - Use **On-Demand Instances** and **Spot Instances** for variable workloads
  - Use **Reserved Instances** for predictable workloads
- ✓ Consider serverless solutions (**AWS Lambda**)



# Pillar 4: Optimize storage choices

## Pillars:

1. Right-Size
2. Increase Elasticity
3. Optimal pricing model
4. **Optimize storage choices**



- ✓ Reduce costs while maintaining storage performance and availability
- ✓ Resize EBS volumes
- ✓ Change EBS volume types
  - ✓ Can you meet performance requirements with less expensive storage?
  - ✓ Example: **Amazon EBS Throughput Optimized HDD (st1)** storage typically costs half as much as the default **General Purpose SSD (gp2)** storage option.
- ✓ Delete EBS snapshots that are no longer needed
- ✓ Identify the most appropriate destination for specific types of data
  - ✓ Does the application need the instance to reside on Amazon EBS?
  - ✓ Amazon S3 storage options with lifecycle policies can reduce costs



# Measure, monitor, and improve

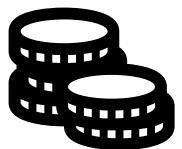
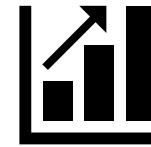
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- Cost optimization is an ongoing process.



- Recommendations –

- Define and enforce **cost allocation tagging**.
- Define metrics, set targets, and review regularly.
- Encourage teams to **architect for cost**.
- Assign the responsibility of optimization to an individual or to a team.



# Section 3 key takeaways



- **Amazon EC2 pricing models** include On-Demand Instances, Reserved Instances, Spot Instances, Dedicated Instances, and Dedicated Hosts.
- **Spot Instances** can be interrupted with a 2-minute notification. However, they can offer significant cost savings over On-Demand Instances.
- The **four pillars of cost optimization** are:
  - Right size
  - Increase elasticity
  - Optimal pricing model
  - Optimize storage choices



# Section 4: Container services

Module 6: Compute



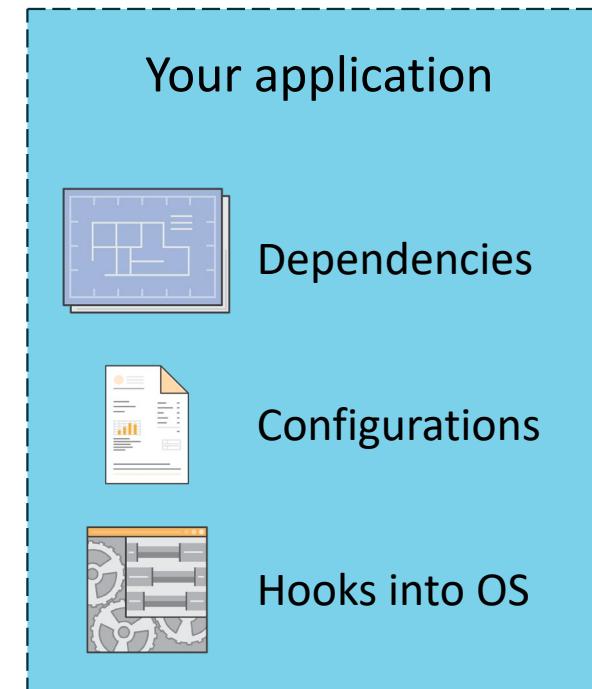
# Container basics

- **Containers** are a method of operating system virtualization.

- Benefits –

- Repeatable.
- Self-contained environments.
- Software runs the same in different environments.
  - Developer's laptop, test, production.
- Faster to launch and stop or terminate than virtual machines

Your Container



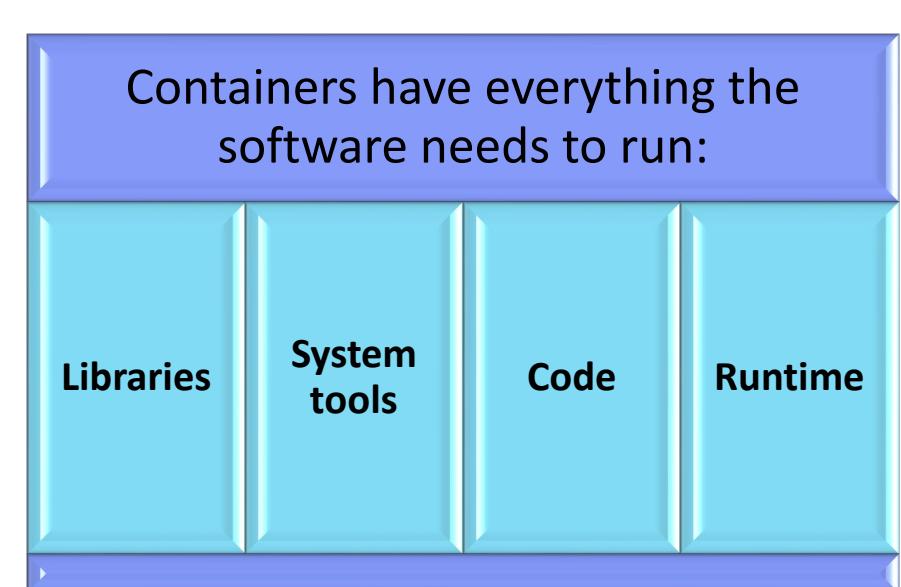
# What is Docker?

---

- **Docker** is a software platform that enables you to build, test, and deploy applications quickly.
- You run containers on Docker.
  - Containers are created from a template called an *image*.
- A **container** has everything a software application needs to run.



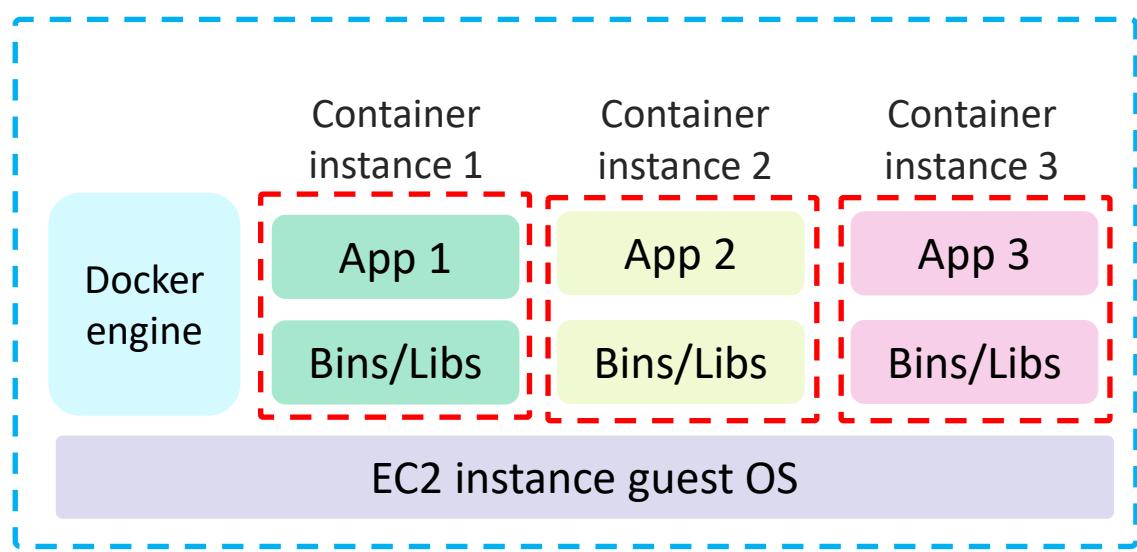
Container



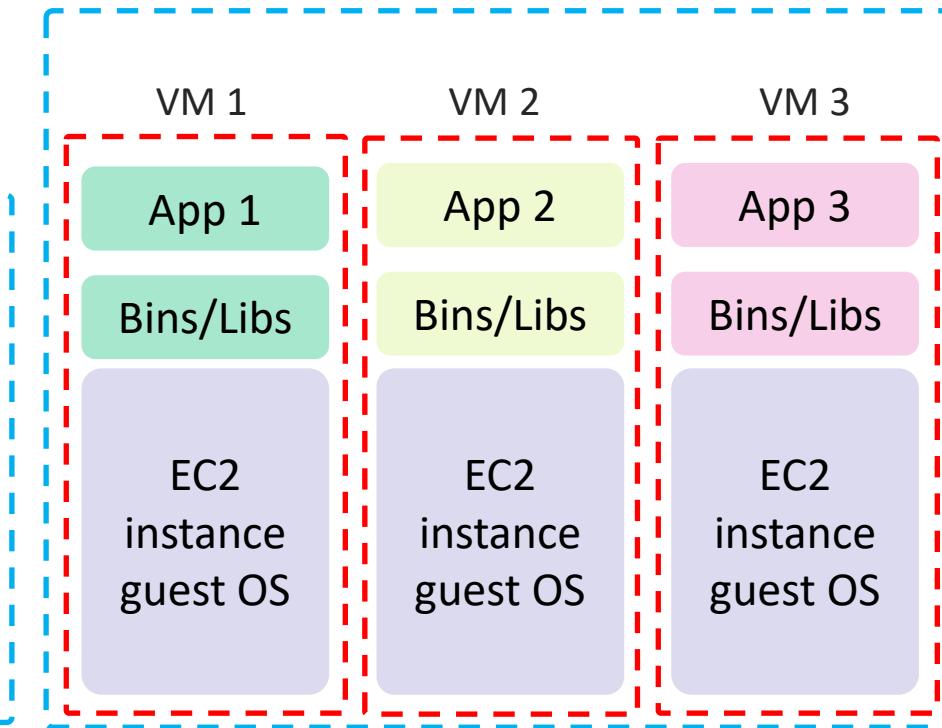
# Containers versus virtual machines

## Example

Three containers on one EC2 instance



Three virtual machines on three EC2 instances



Hypervisor

Host operating system

Physical server

Part of  
AWS Global  
Infrastructure



# Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

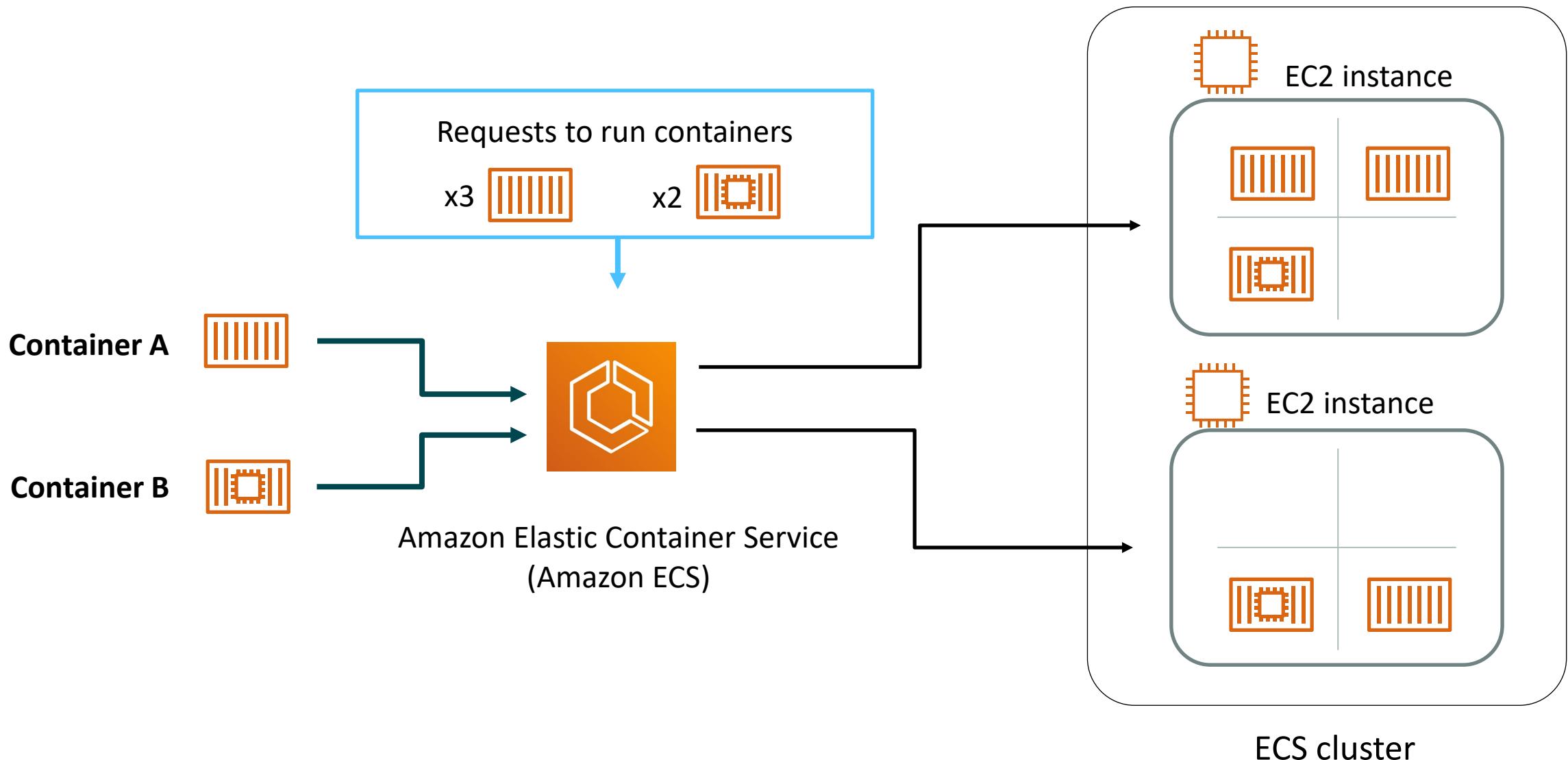
- Amazon Elastic Container Service ([Amazon ECS](#)) –
  - A highly scalable, fast, [container management service](#)
- Key benefits –
  - Orchestrates the running of Docker containers
  - Maintains and scales the fleet of nodes that run your containers
  - Removes the complexity of standing up the infrastructure
- Integrated with features that are familiar to Amazon EC2 service users –
  - Elastic Load Balancing
  - Amazon EC2 security groups
  - Amazon EBS volumes
  - IAM roles



Amazon Elastic  
Container Service

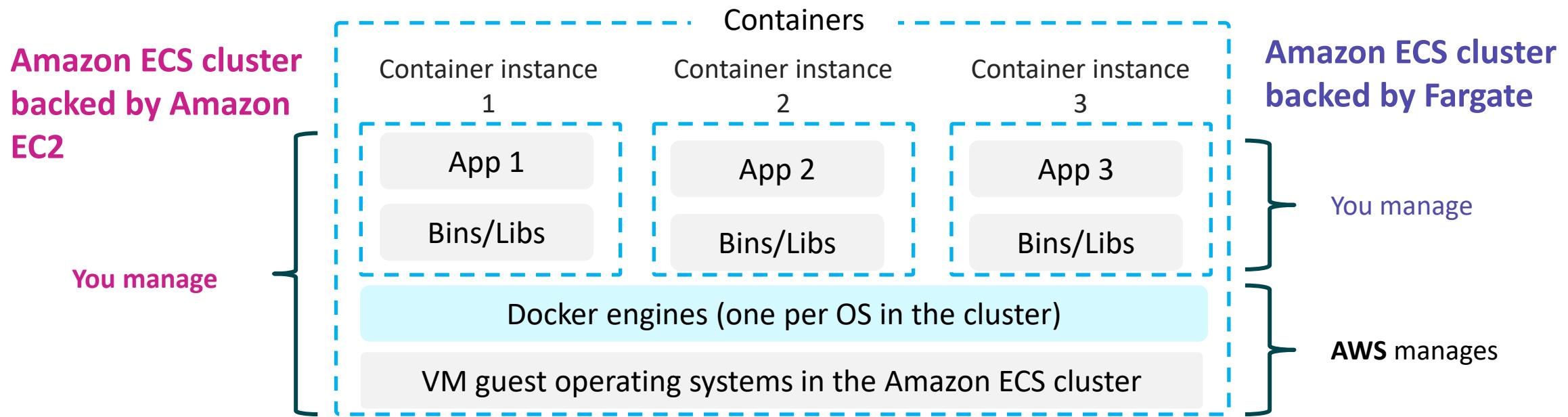


# Amazon ECS orchestrates containers



# Amazon ECS cluster options

- Key question: Do *you* want to manage the Amazon ECS cluster that runs the containers?
  - If yes, create an **Amazon ECS cluster backed by Amazon EC2** (provides more granular control over infrastructure)
  - If no, create an **Amazon ECS cluster backed by AWS Fargate** (easier to maintain, focus on your applications)





# What is Kubernetes?

---

- Kubernetes is open source software for container orchestration.
  - Deploy and **manage containerized applications** *at scale*.
  - The same toolset can be used on premises and in the cloud.
- Complements Docker.
  - Docker enables you to run multiple containers on a single OS host.
  - Kubernetes **orchestrates** multiple Docker hosts (nodes).
- Automates –
  - Container provisioning.
  - Networking.
  - Load distribution.
  - Scaling.





# Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)

- Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (**Amazon EKS**)

- Enables you to run Kubernetes on AWS
- Certified Kubernetes conformant (supports easy migration)
- Supports Linux and Windows containers
- Compatible with Kubernetes community tools and supports popular Kubernetes add-ons



Amazon Elastic  
Kubernetes Service

- Use Amazon EKS to –

- Manage clusters of Amazon EC2 compute instances
- Run containers that are orchestrated by Kubernetes on those instances



# Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)

Amazon ECR is a fully managed Docker container registry that makes it easy for developers to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.



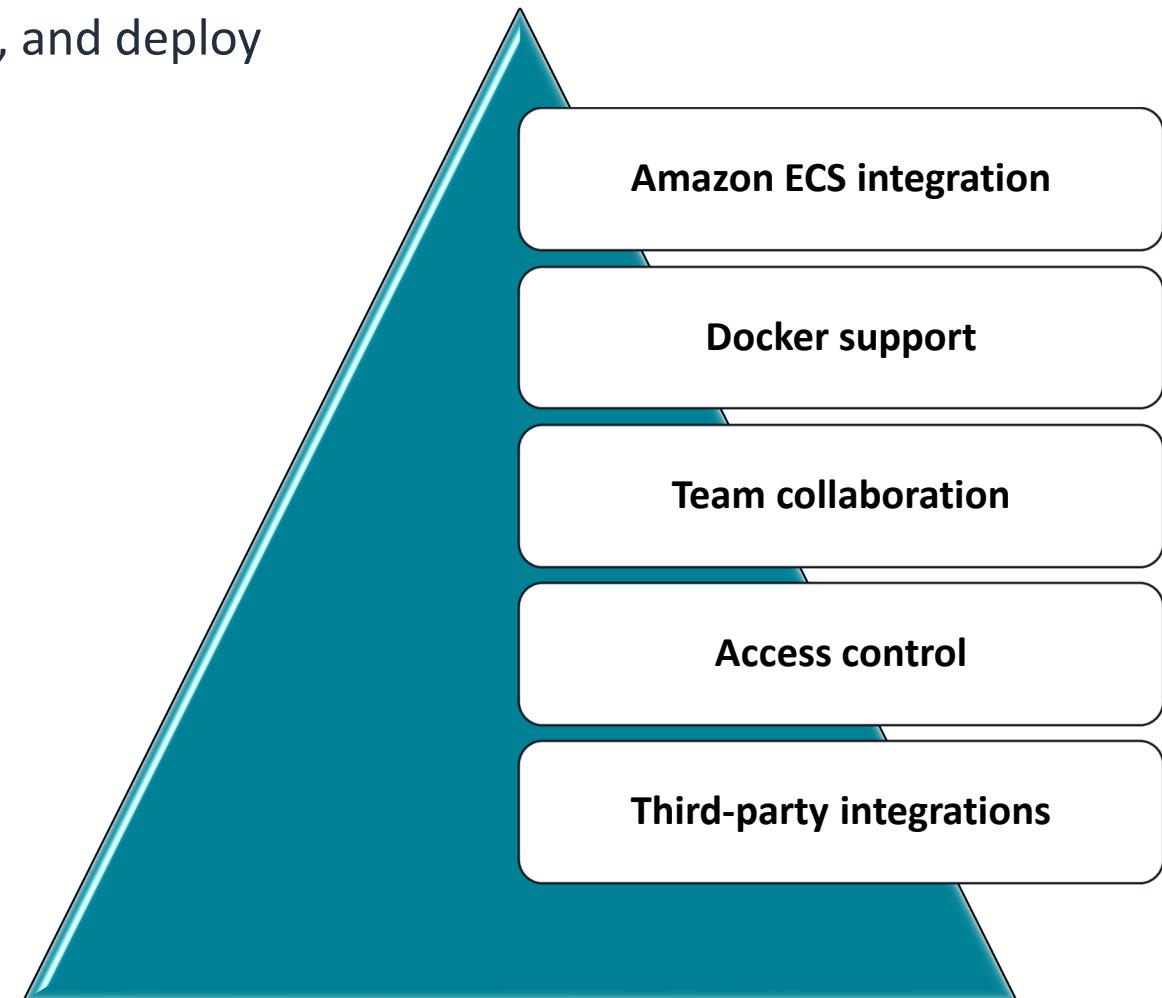
Amazon Elastic  
Container Registry



Image



Registry



# Section 4 key takeaways



- **Containers** can hold everything that an application needs to run.
- **Docker** is a software platform that packages software into containers.
  - A single application can span multiple containers.
- Amazon Elastic Container Service (**Amazon ECS**) orchestrates the running of Docker containers.
- **Kubernetes** is open source software for container orchestration.
- Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (**Amazon EKS**) enables you to run Kubernetes on AWS
- Amazon Elastic Container Registry (**Amazon ECR**) enables you to store, manage, and deploy your Docker containers.



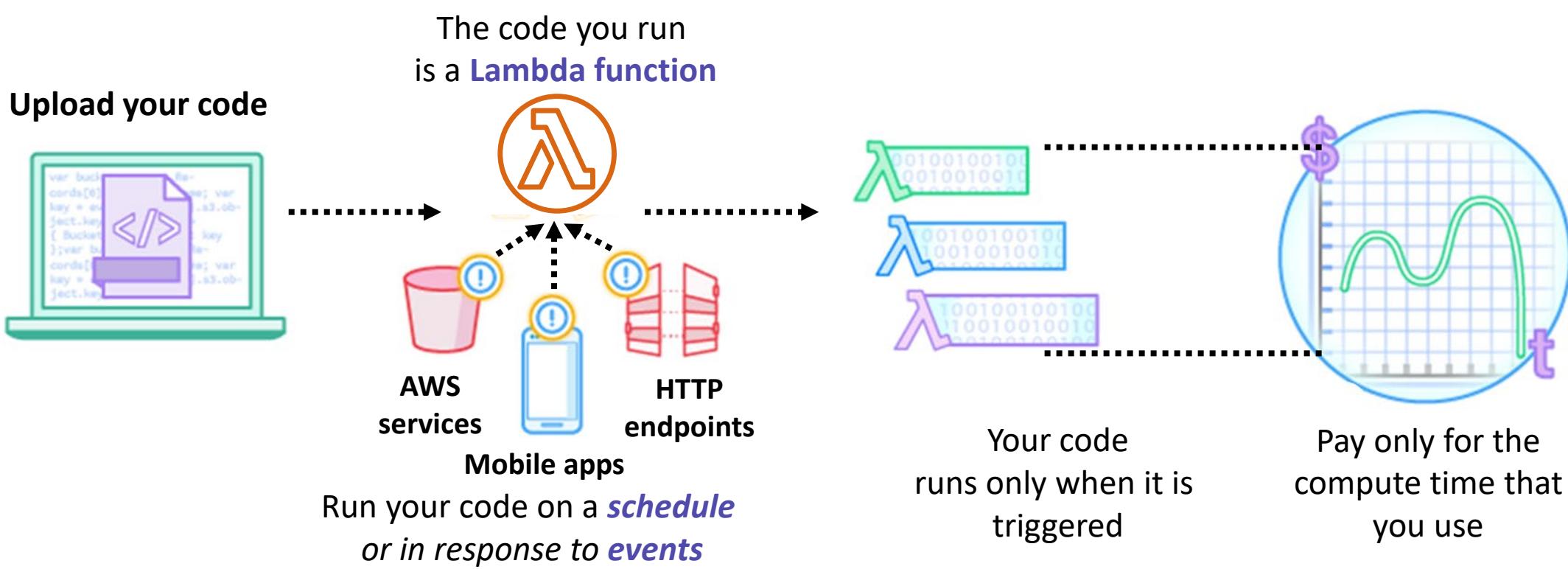
# Section 5: Introduction to AWS Lambda

Module 6: Compute



# AWS Lambda: Run code without servers

AWS Lambda is a **serverless** compute service.



# Benefits of Lambda



AWS  
Lambda



It supports multiple programming languages



Completely automated administration



Built-in fault tolerance



It supports the orchestration of multiple functions



Pay-per-use pricing

# AWS Lambda event sources

## Event sources

-  Amazon S3
-  Amazon DynamoDB
-  Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
-  Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
-  Amazon API Gateway
-  Application Load Balancer
- Many more...

Configure other AWS services as **event sources** to invoke your function as shown here.

Alternatively, invoke a Lambda function from the Lambda console, AWS SDK, or AWS CLI.

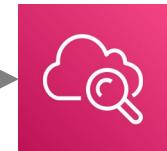


Lambda  
function



AWS Lambda

Running of your code  
(only when triggered)

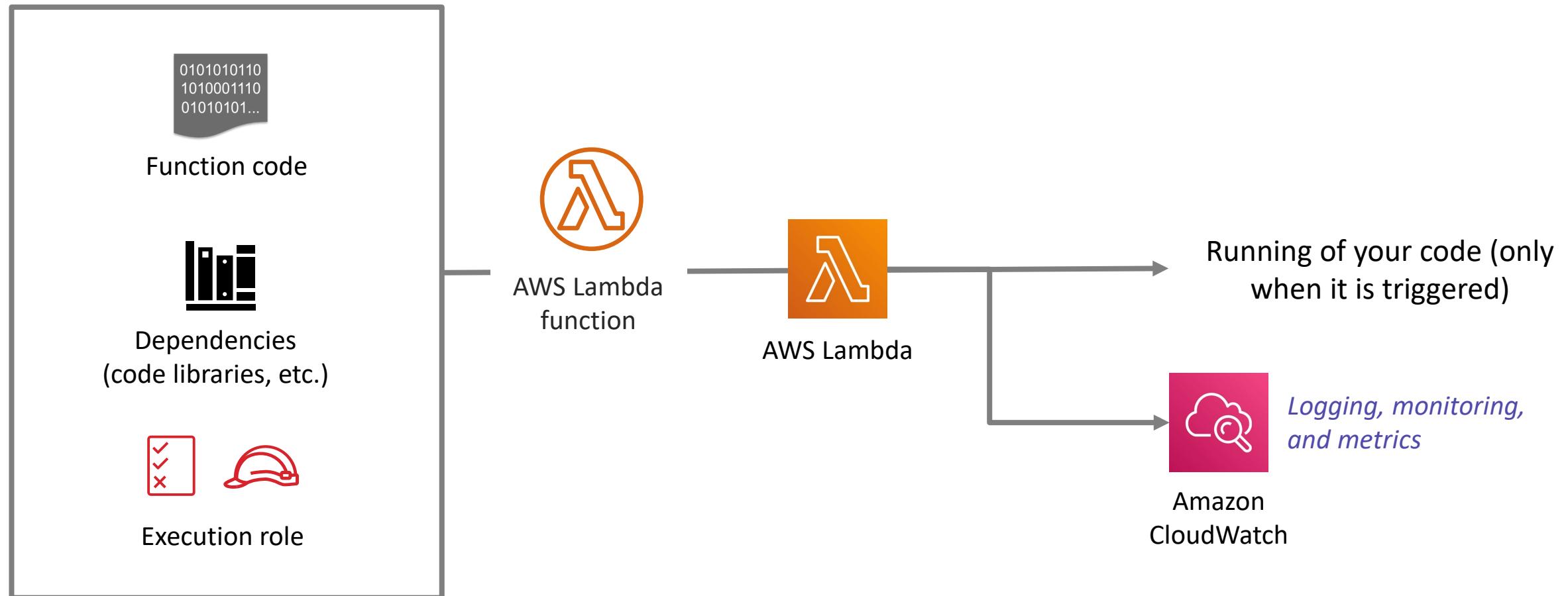


Amazon  
CloudWatch

*Logging, monitoring,  
and metrics*

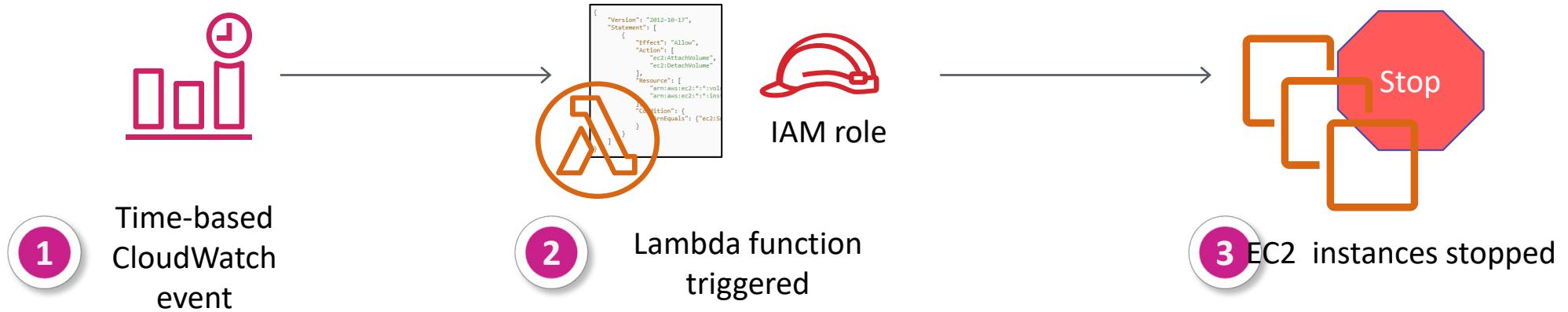
# AWS Lambda function configuration

## Lambda function configuration

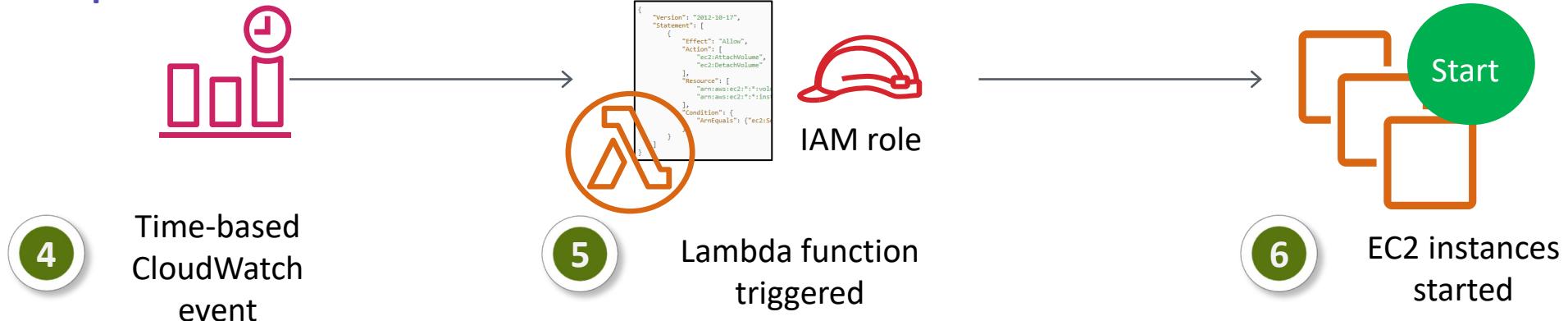


# Schedule-based Lambda function example: Start and stop EC2 instances

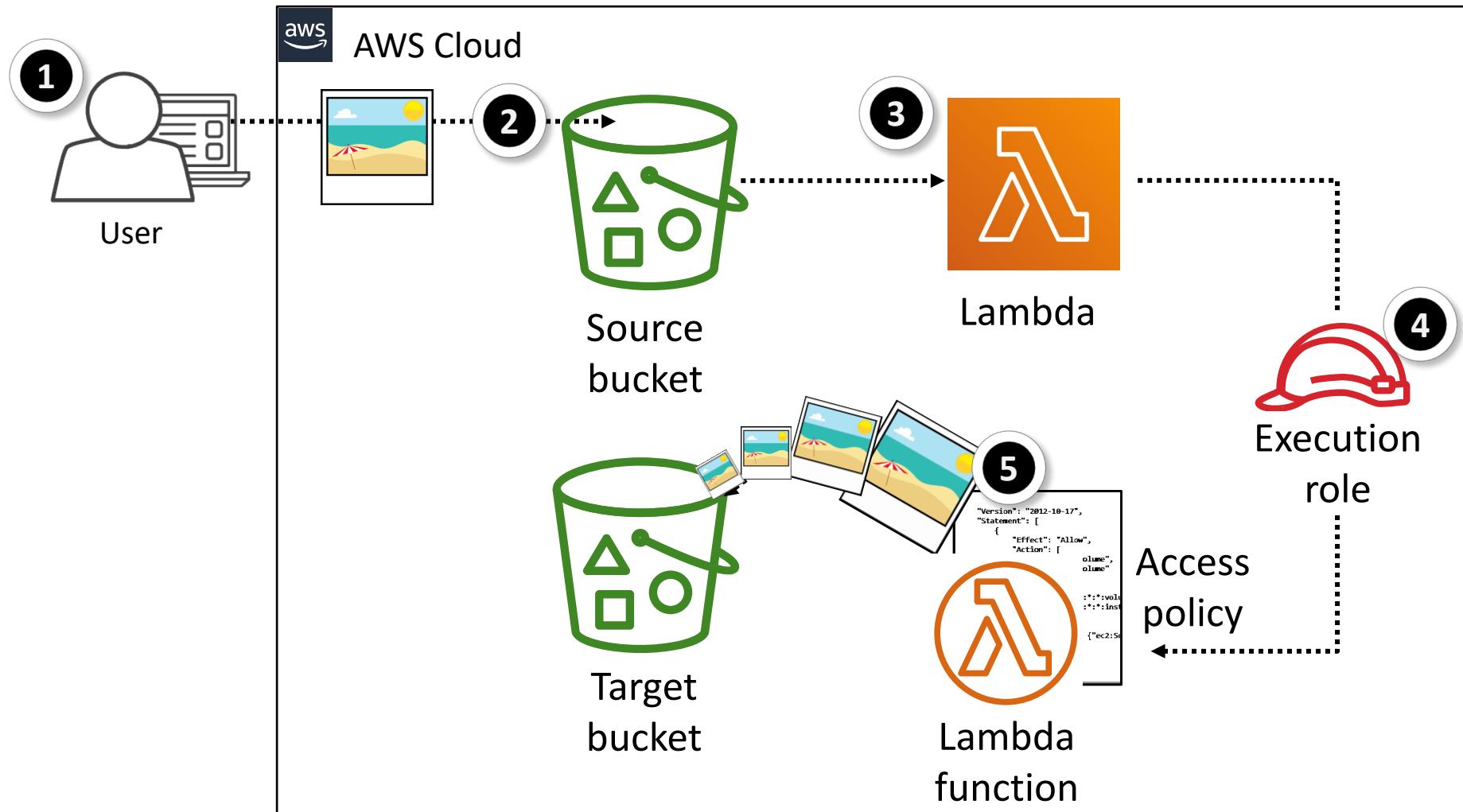
## Stop instances example



## Start instances example



# Event-based Lambda function example: Create thumbnail images





# AWS Lambda quotas

---

## Soft limits per Region:

- Concurrent executions = 1,000
- Function and layer storage = 75 GB

## Hard limits for individual functions:

- Maximum function memory allocation = 10,240 MB
- Function timeout = 15 minutes
- Deployment package size = 250 MB unzipped, including layers
- Container image code package size = 10 GB

Additional limits also exist. Details are in the AWS Lambda quotas documentation at  
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/gettingstarted-limits.html>.



# Section 5 key takeaways



- **Serverless computing** enables you to build and run applications and services without provisioning or managing servers.
- **AWS Lambda** is a serverless compute service that provides built-in fault tolerance and automatic scaling.
- An **event source** is an AWS service or developer-created application that triggers a Lambda function to run.
- The maximum memory allocation for a single Lambda function is 10,240 MB.
- The maximum run time for a Lambda function is 15 minutes.



# Activity: Create an AWS Lambda Stopinator Function

## To complete this activity:

- Go to the hands-on lab environment and launch the AWS Lambda activity.
- Follow the instructions that are provided in the hands-on lab environment.



# Activity debrief: key takeaways





# Section 6: Introduction to AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Module 6: Compute



# AWS Elastic Beanstalk

---

- An easy way to get **web applications** up and running

- A **managed service** that automatically handles –



**AWS Elastic  
Beanstalk**

- Infrastructure provisioning and configuration
- Deployment
- Load balancing
- Automatic scaling
- Health monitoring
- Analysis and debugging
- Logging

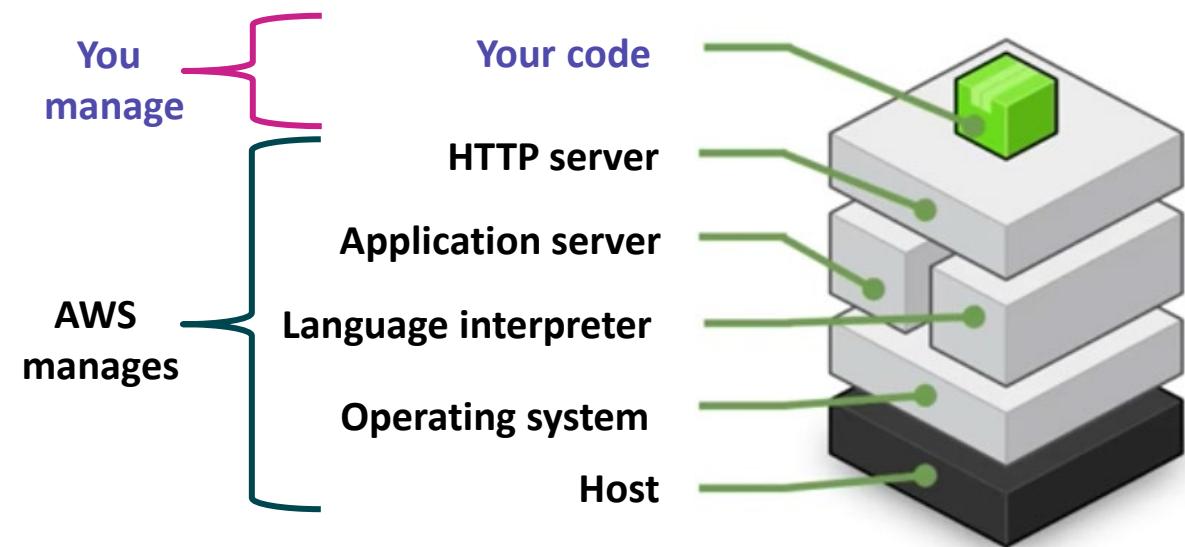
- No additional charge for Elastic Beanstalk
- Pay only for the underlying resources that are used



# AWS Elastic Beanstalk deployments

- It supports web applications written for common platforms
  - Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker

- You upload your code
  - Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment
  - Deploys on servers such as Apache, NGINX, Passenger, Puma, and Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS)



# Benefits of Elastic Beanstalk

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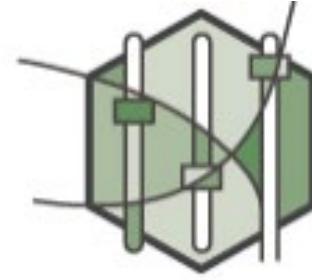
Fast and simple to  
start using



Developer  
productivity



Difficult to  
outgrow



Complete resource  
control



# Activity: AWS Elastic Beanstalk



## To complete this activity:

- Go to the hands-on lab environment and launch the AWS Elastic Beanstalk activity.
- Follow the instructions that are provided in the hands-on lab environment.



# Activity debrief: Key takeaways



# Section 6 key takeaways



- **AWS Elastic Beanstalk** enhances developer productivity.
  - Simplifies the process of deploying your application.
  - Reduces management complexity.
- Elastic Beanstalk supports **Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker**
- There is no charge for Elastic Beanstalk. Pay only for the AWS resources that you use.



# Module wrap-up

Module 6: Compute





# Module summary

---

In summary, in this module, you learned how to:

- Provide an overview of different AWS compute services in the cloud
- Demonstrate why to use Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- Identify the functionality in the Amazon EC2 console
- Perform basic functions in Amazon EC2 to build a virtual computing environment
- Identify Amazon EC2 cost optimization elements
- Demonstrate when to use AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- Demonstrate when to use AWS Lambda
- Identify how to run containerized applications in a cluster of managed servers





# Complete the knowledge check





# Sample exam question

Which AWS service helps developers quickly deploy resources which can make use of different programming languages, such as .NET and Java?

Choice	Response
A	AWS CloudFormation
B	AWS SQS
C	AWS Elastic Beanstalk
D	Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)



## Sample exam question answer

Which AWS service helps developers quickly deploy resources which can make use of different programming languages, such as .NET and Java?

The correct answer is C.

The keywords in the question are developers quickly deploy resources and different programming languages.



# Additional resources

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- Amazon EC2 Documentation: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ec2/>
- Amazon EC2 Pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/>
- Amazon ECS Workshop: <https://ecsworkshop.com/>
- Running Containers on AWS: <https://containersonaws.com/>
- Amazon EKS Workshop: <https://www.eksworkshop.com/>
- AWS Lambda Documentation: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/>
- AWS Elastic Beanstalk Documentation: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elastic-beanstalk/>
- Cost Optimization Playbook:  
[https://d1.awsstatic.com/pricing/AWS\\_CO\\_Playbook\\_Final.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/pricing/AWS_CO_Playbook_Final.pdf)





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