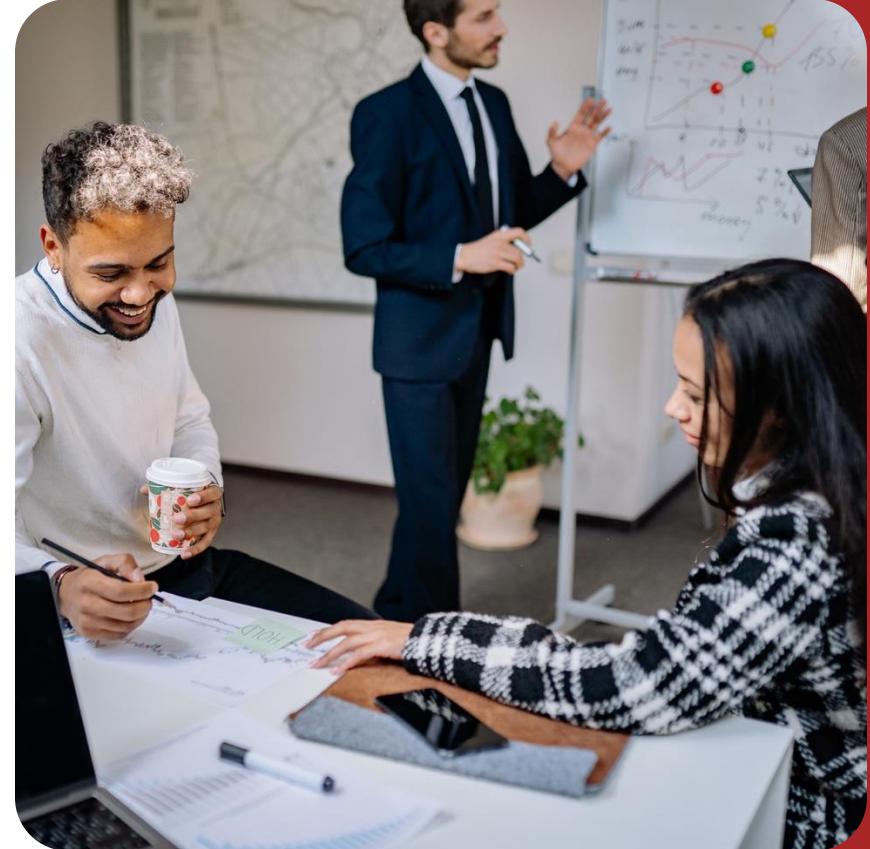




# AWS Developer Training

## - .NET

**Abdul Rasheed Feroz Khan**  
Director - CodeSizzler India | UAE  
[www.codesizzler.in](http://www.codesizzler.in)



# Hello!!



- Founder & CEO – CodeSizzler (India & UAE)
- Microsoft Most Valuable Professional – Azure
- Microsoft Certified Trainer
- AWS Super Hero
- Cloud Advocate & AI Lead - CopilotFactory
- Azure – AWS – GCP – IoT – Machine Learning – Apps & Infra – Data & AI
- Consultant for Accenture, Adobe, Boeing, Capgemini, Deloitte., Infosys, Johnson Controls, Microsoft, Wipro, etc.,



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[www.linkedin.com/in/arfk](https://www.linkedin.com/in/arfk)

# Agenda – Day 1

## AWS Fundamentals & .NET Integration

### Session 1: Introduction to AWS & .NET SDK (2 hrs)

- AWS Global Infrastructure (Regions, AZs)
- AWS SDK for .NET (C#) setup & configuration
- IAM (Identity & Access Management) for .NET apps
  - Roles, Policies, and .NET SDK integration

#### Hands-on Lab:

Deploy a .NET Core app using AWS SDK for IAM access

### Session 2: Compute Services for .NET (2 hrs)

- AWS Lambda with .NET
  - Writing C# Lambda functions
  - Triggers (API Gateway, S3, DynamoDB)
- EC2 for .NET Applications
  - Deploying ASP.NET Core on EC2

#### Hands-on Lab:

- Build & deploy a serverless .NET API with Lambda

### Session 3: Storage & Database Services (3 hrs)

- Amazon S3 – Storing & retrieving files from .NET
- DynamoDB – NoSQL with .NET SDK
  - CRUD operations in C#
  - DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)
- RDS for SQL Server – Running managed SQL with .NET

#### Hands-on Lab:

- Build a .NET app with DynamoDB & S3 integration

# Agenda – Day 2

## Advanced Development and Security

### Session 1: Serverless & Event-Driven .NET (3 hrs)

- Amazon SQS & SNS – Messaging in .NET
- EventBridge – Event-driven architectures
- Step Functions – Workflow automation with .NET

#### Hands-on Lab:

- Create a .NET event-driven app using SQS & Lambda

### Session 2: Authentication & Security (2 hrs)

- Amazon Cognito – User auth in .NET apps
- Secrets Manager & Parameter Store – Managing .NET app secrets
- KMS & Encryption SDK – Data encryption in C#

#### Hands-on Lab:

- Secure a .NET Web API with Cognito

### Session 3: CI/CD for .NET on AWS (3 hrs)

- AWS CodeCommit, CodeBuild, CodeDeploy, CodePipeline
  - Building & deploying .NET apps
- Infrastructure as Code (AWS CDK in C#)

#### Hands-on Lab:

- Set up a CI/CD pipeline for a .NET Core app

# Agenda – Day 3

## Monitoring, Debugging and Final Review

### Session 1: Monitoring & Logging (3 hrs)

- CloudWatch Logs & Metrics – .NET app monitoring
- AWS X-Ray – Distributed tracing in .NET

#### Hands-on Lab:

- Debug a .NET Lambda function with X-Ray

### Session 2: Performance Optimization & Cost (2 hrs)

- Caching with ElastiCache (Redis) for .NET
- Optimizing Lambda & API Gateway for .NET
- AWS Cost Explorer & Budgets

### Session 3: Mock Exam & Q&A (3 hrs)

- Practice Test Review (AWS Sample Questions)
- Troubleshooting Common .NET on AWS Issues
- Final Tips for Exam Success



# Pre-test

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5KMCZ3N>



# AWS Fundamentals & .NET Integration

## Introduction to AWS & .NET SDK



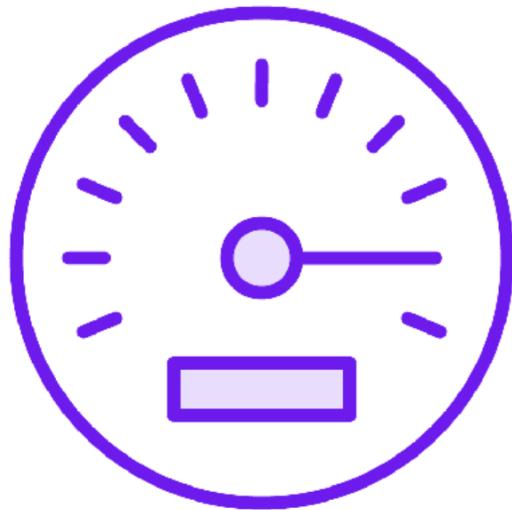
# AWS Global Infrastructure – Cloud Computing?

***“Cloud computing is essentially the on-demand delivery of IT resources over the internet with pay-as-you-go pricing.”***

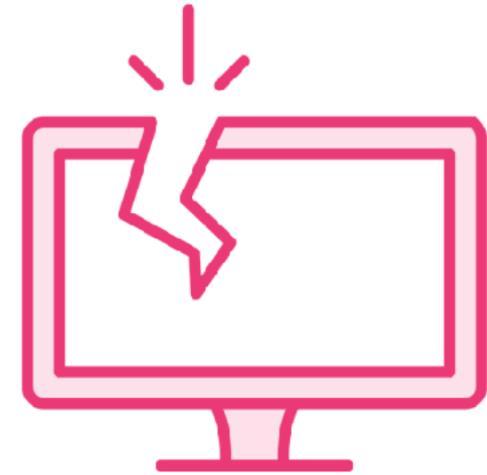
# Three Major Challenges



**Scalability**



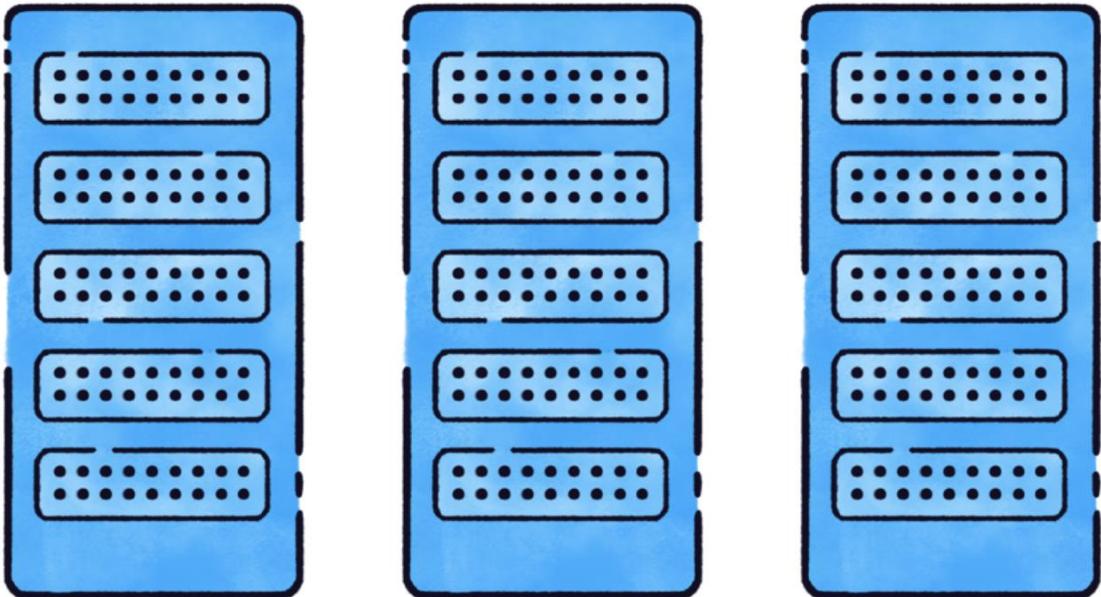
**Performance**



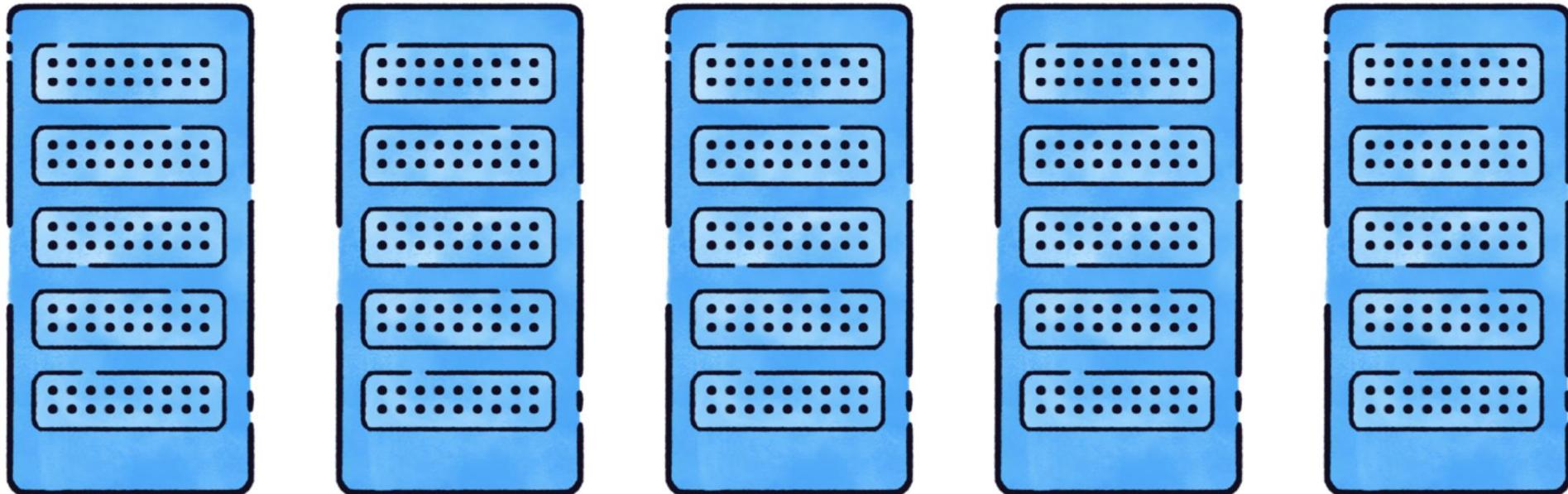
**Fault Tolerance**



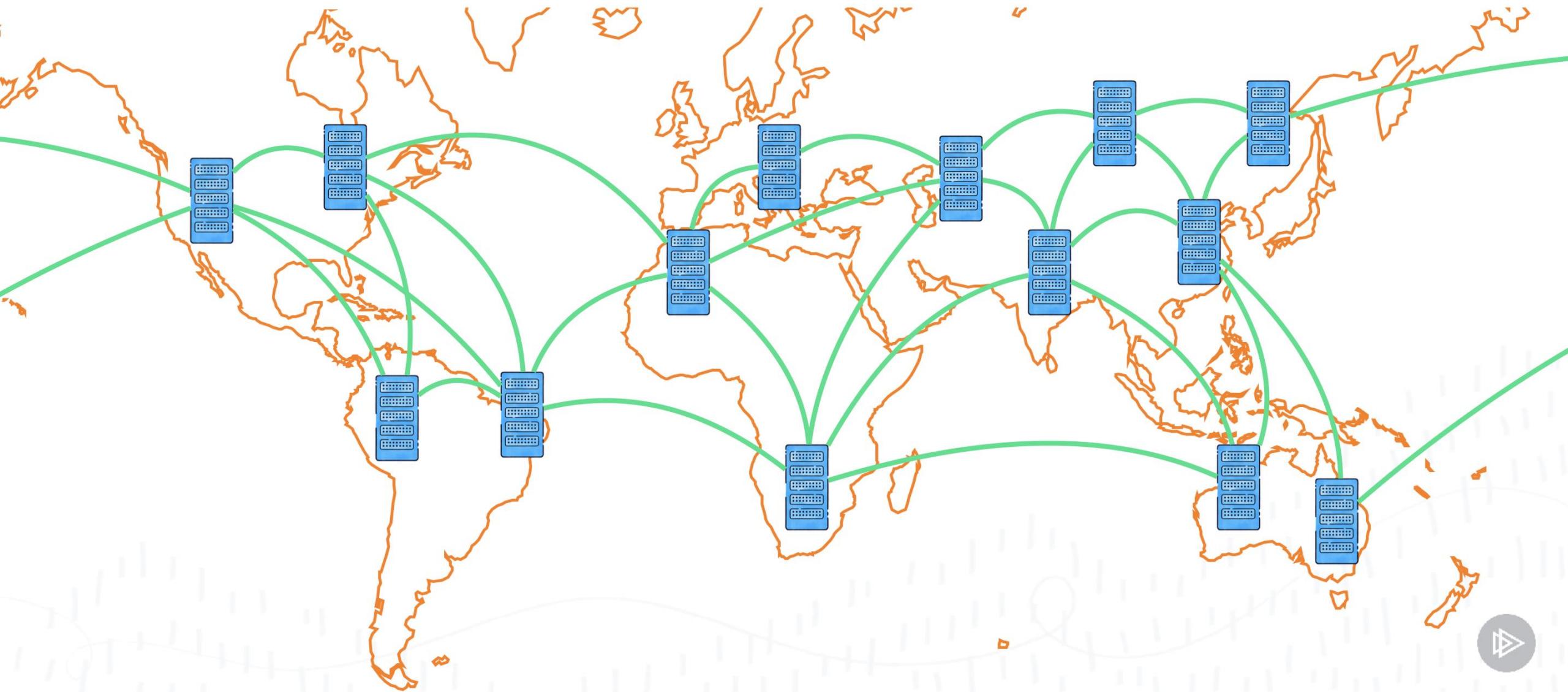
# Scalability



# Scalability



# The Cloud



# Regions and Availability Zones



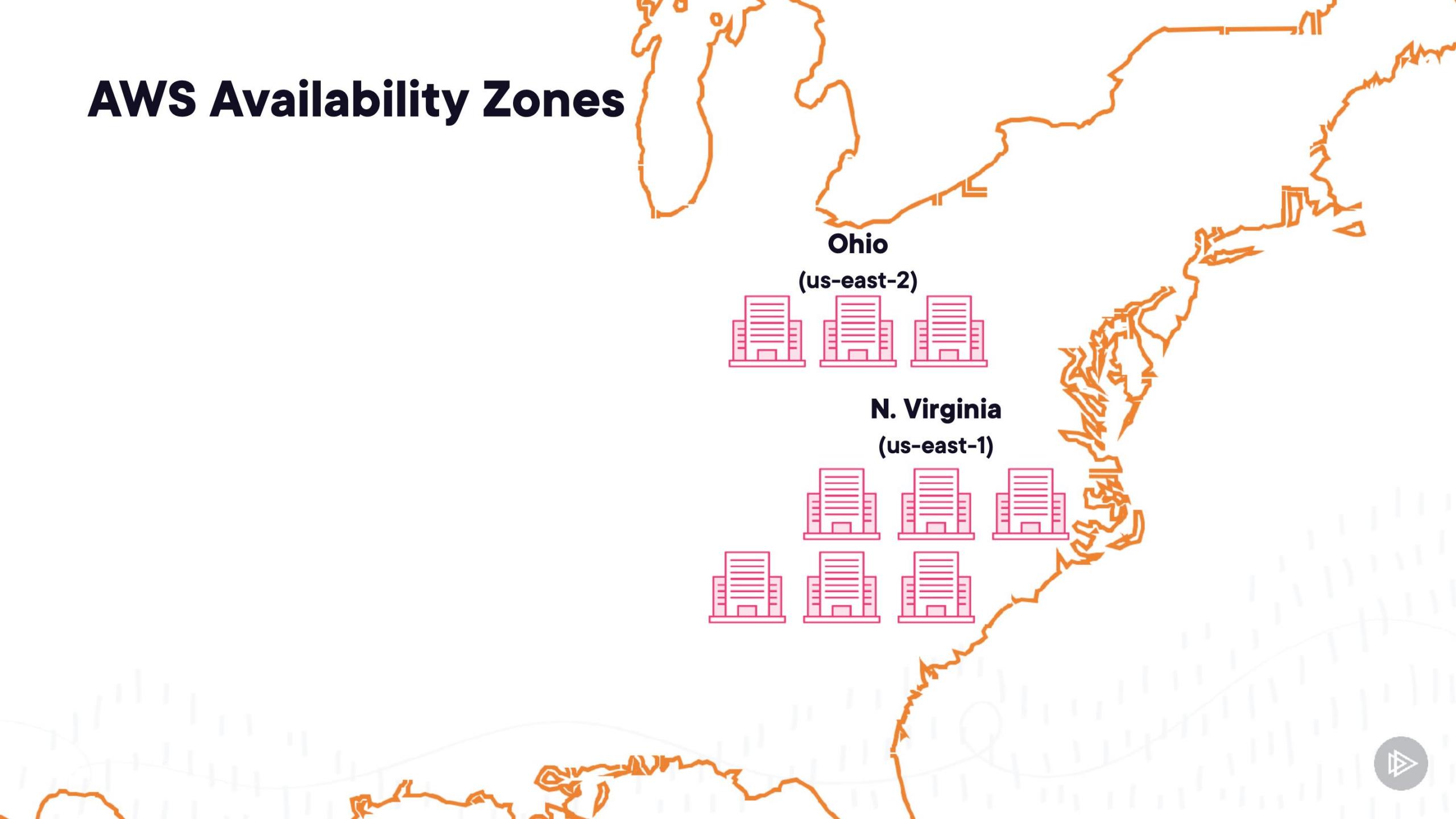
# AWS Regions



# AWS Regions



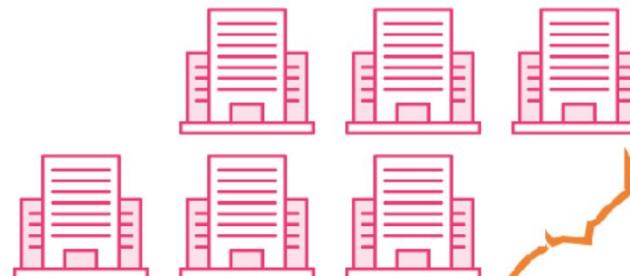
# AWS Availability Zones



Ohio  
(us-east-2)



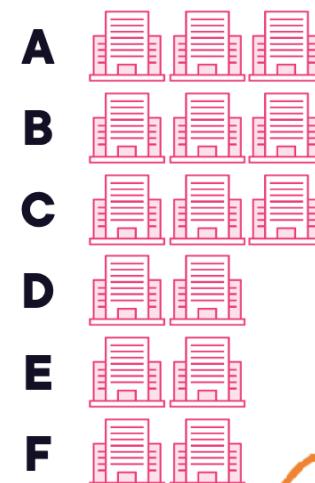
N. Virginia  
(us-east-1)



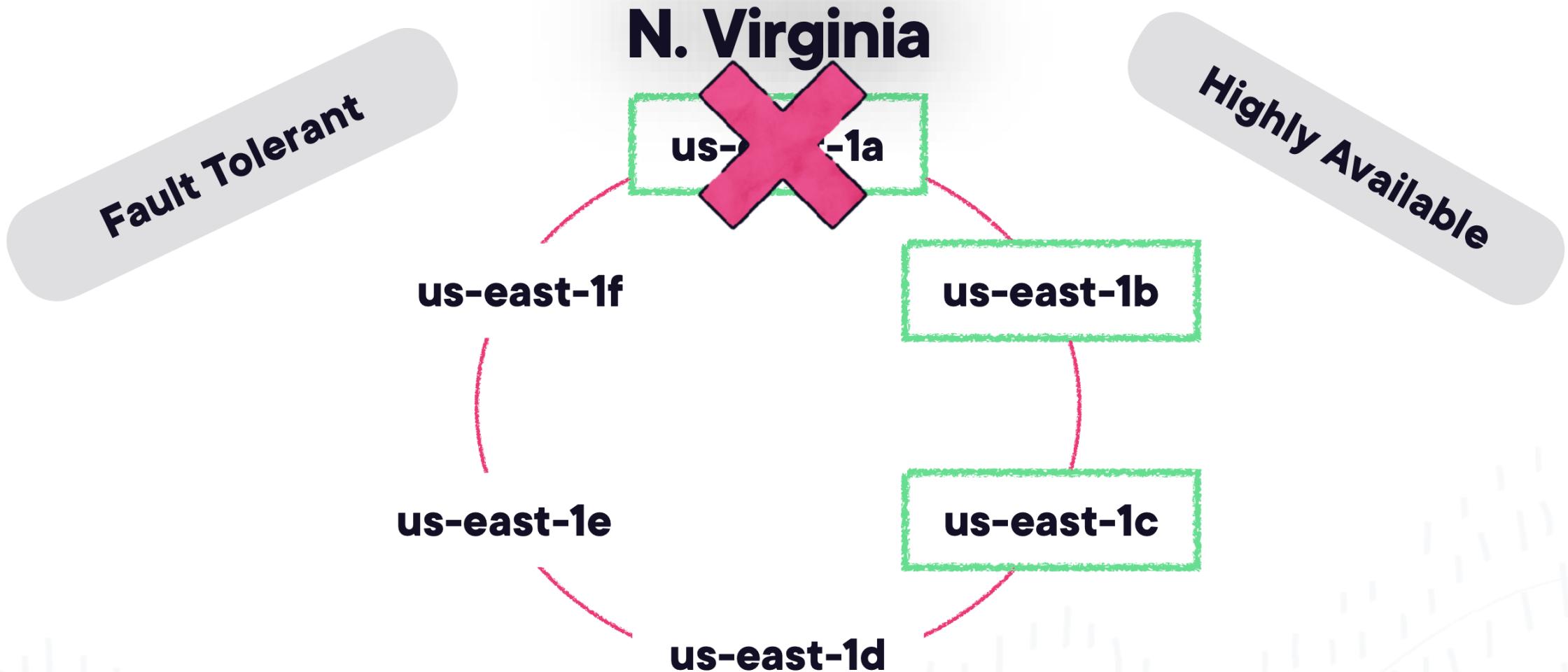
# AWS Availability Zones

One or more discrete data centers with redundant power, networking, and connectivity in an AWS Region.

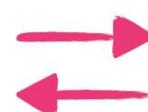
N. Virginia  
(us-east-1)



# AWS Availability Zones



# AWS Local Zones



**Kansas City**  
(us-east-1-mci-1a)

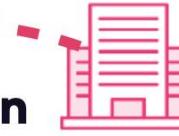
**Chicago**  
(us-east-1-chi-2a)



**N. Virginia**  
(us-east-1)



**Boston**  
(us-east-1-bos-1a)



**New York City**  
(us-east-1-nyc-1a)

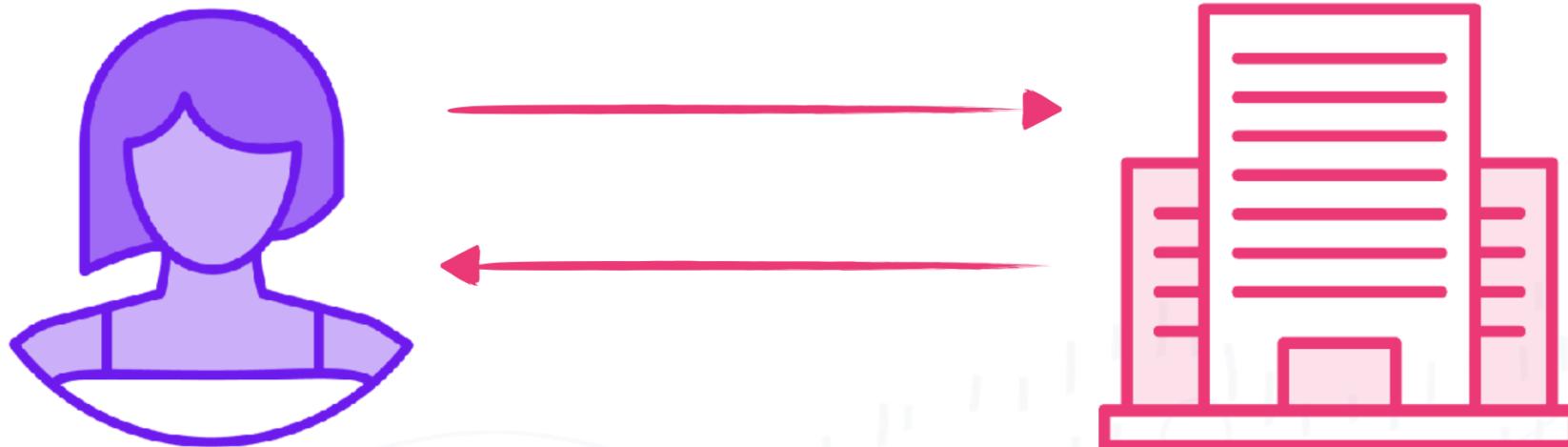


**Houston**  
(us-east-1-iah-2a)



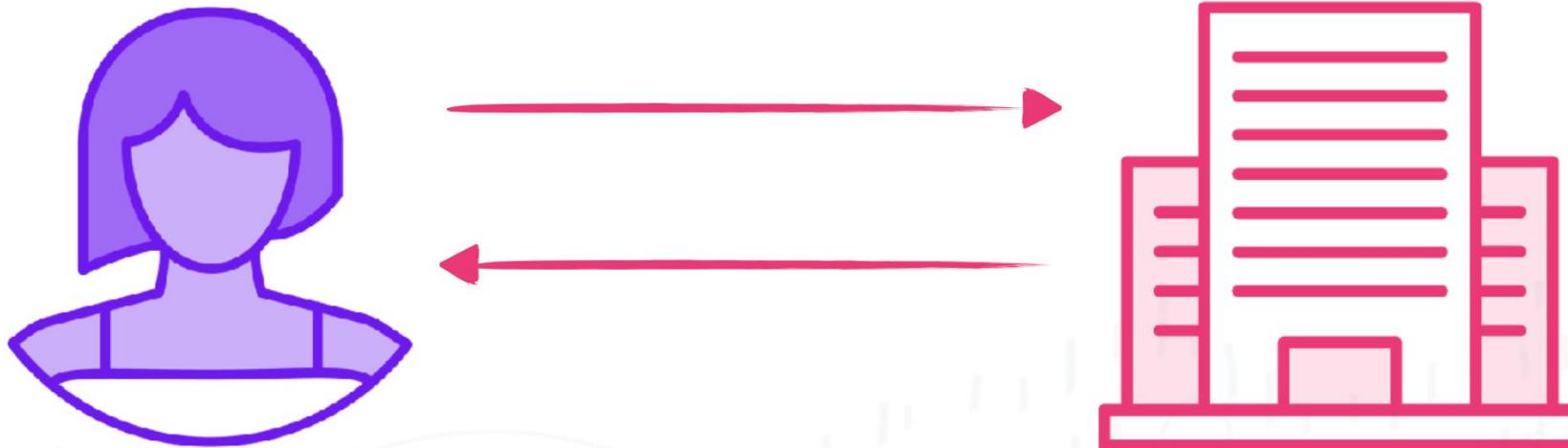
# AWS Local Zones

**AWS Local Zones have limited capabilities, but allow you to achieve low latency by deploying applications closer to your end users. There are over 30 Local Zones in major metropolitan areas around the world.**



# AWS Local Zones

**AWS Local Zones can also help you adhere to data residency restrictions, by storing and processing data in specific geographical regions.**



# AWS Edge Locations





# IAM

## Core Concepts



# Identity and Access Management (IAM)

- Core AWS Service that helps you control access to **Resources**
- **Resources** are the entities you create in AWS i.e. S3 Bucket or Object
- Users attempt to perform **Actions** on resources, i.e. S3::CreateBucket
- Authorization to perform an **Action** depends on a **Policy**



# Example

How is access to  
**lambda::createFunction**  
determined?



# Example (cont.)

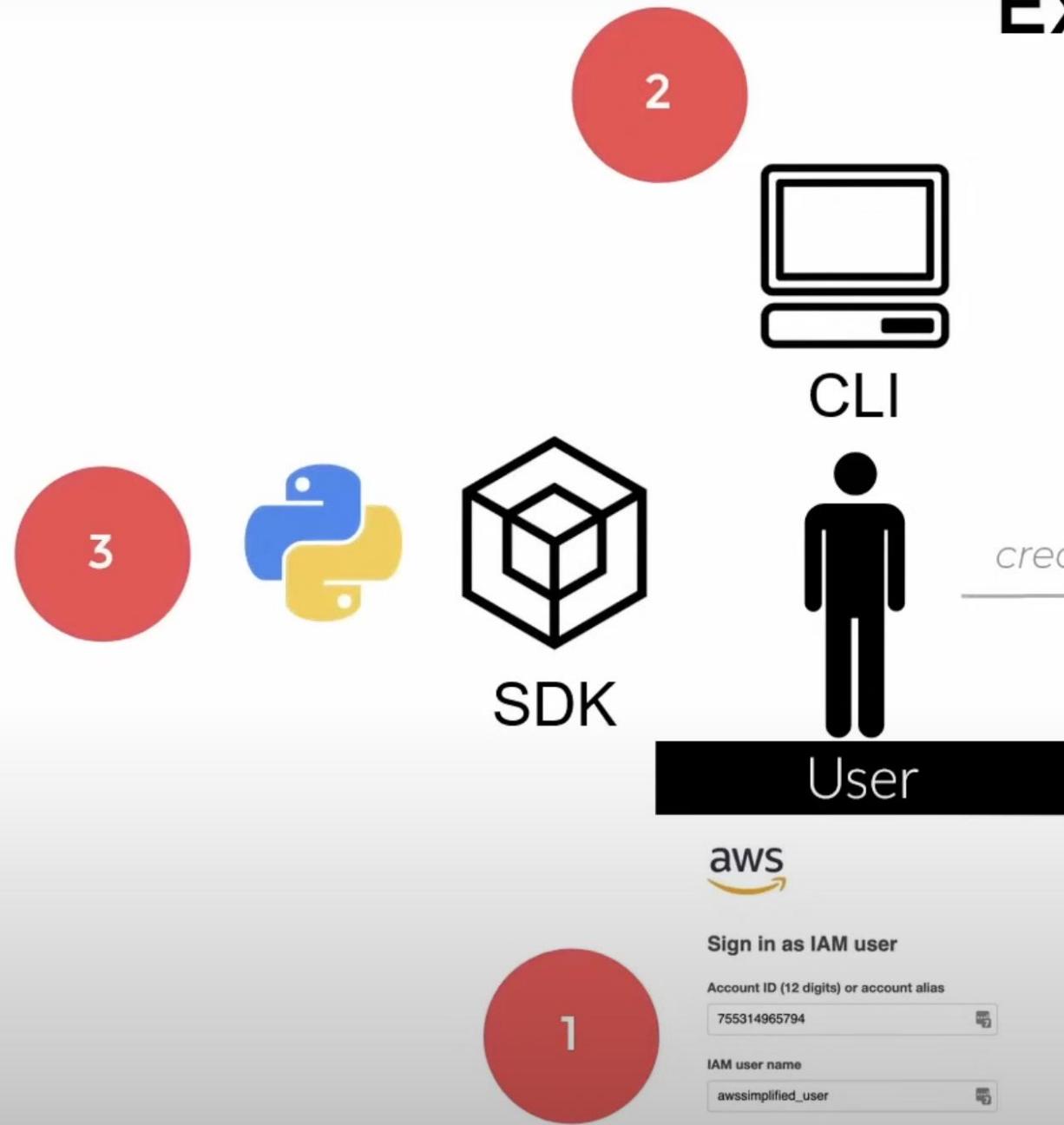


An orange square icon containing a white Lambda symbol ( $\lambda$ ).

! Error  
Access Denied

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Sid": "CreateFunction",  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Action": [  
        "lambda>CreateFunction",  
      ],  
      "Resource": "*"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

# Example



How is access to  
**lambda:createFunction**  
determined?

! Error  
Access Denied

{  
"Version": "2012-10-17",  
"Statement": [  
{  
"Sid": "CreateFunction",  
"Effect": "Allow",  
"Action": [  
"lambda:CreateFunction"  
],  
"Resource": "\*"  
}]  
}

# Detour: Access Key & Secret Access Key

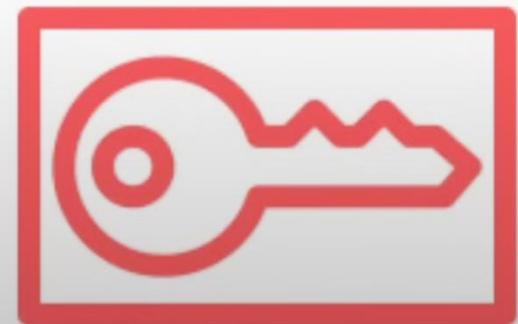
- Secret codes that you use to interact with AWS

```
lambdaClient = boto3.client('lambda',
    aws_access_key_id=settings.AWS_SERVER_PUBLIC_KEY,
    aws_secret_access_key=settings.AWS_SERVER_SECRET_KEY,
    region_name=REGION_NAME
)
lambdaClient.createFunction( ... )
```

```
PS C:\Users\Dan> aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****WM6C]:
AWS Secret Access Key [*****gEmj]:
Default region name [us-east-1]:
Default output format [None]:
```

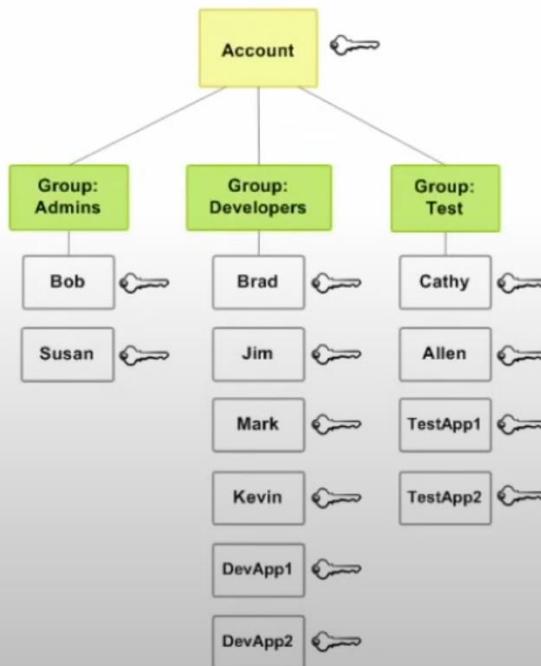


User



# Other Important Concepts

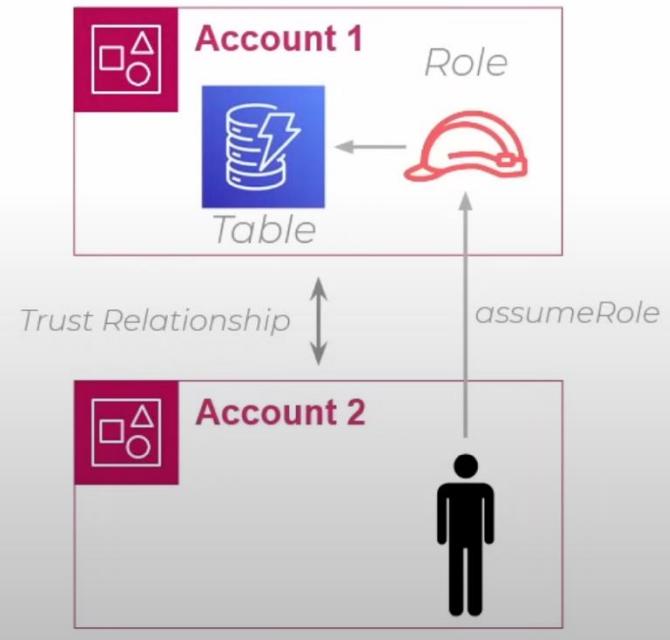
## Groups



## Roles



## Trust Relationships



# AWS SDK for .NET (C#) setup & configuration



[AWS SDK for .NET -](https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-net/)  
[https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-](https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-net/)  
[for-net/](https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-net/)



Download AWS Toolkit from VS  
Code Marketplace

EXPLORER ...

OPEN EDITORS ...

Extension: AWS Toolkit

NO FOLDER OPENED

You have not yet opened a folder.

**Open Folder**

Opening a folder will close all currently open editors. To keep them open, add a [folder](#) instead.

You can clone a repository locally.

**Clone Repository**

To learn more about how to use Git and source control in VS Code [read our docs](#).

You can [open a folder containing a .NET project or solution](#), or create a new .NET project.

**Create .NET Project**

Extension: AWS Toolkit

# AWS Toolkit

Amazon Web Services [amazon.com](#) | ↗ 3,246,409 | ★★★★☆(71)

Including CodeCatalyst, Infrastructure Composer, and support for Lambda, S3, Cl...

Installing  Auto Update

DETAILS FEATURES CHANGELOG

# Demo & Usecase – Deploy a .NET Core app using AWS SDK for IAM access

```
    <-- mirror object to mirror
    mirror_mod.mirror_object = True
    if _operation == "MIRROR_X":
        mirror_mod.use_x = True
        mirror_mod.use_y = False
        mirror_mod.use_z = False
    elif _operation == "MIRROR_Y":
        mirror_mod.use_x = False
        mirror_mod.use_y = True
        mirror_mod.use_z = False
    elif _operation == "MIRROR_Z":
        mirror_mod.use_x = False
        mirror_mod.use_y = False
        mirror_mod.use_z = True

    #selection at the end - add here
    mirror_ob.select= 1
    mirror_ob.select=1
    bpy.context.scene.objects.active = mirror_ob
    print("Selected" + str(modifier))
    mirror_ob.select = 0
    bpy.context.selected_objects.append(mirror_ob)
    data.objects[one.name].select = 1
    print("please select exactly one object to mirror")

    types.Operator:
        X mirror to the selected object.mirror_mirror_x"
        "mirror X"
```

**Lab time – 30 minutes**

# Questions



# AWS Fundamentals & .NET Integration

## Compute Services for .NET



# What will we talk?

- AWS Lambda with .NET
  - Writing C# Lambda functions
  - Triggers (API Gateway, S3, DynamoDB)
- EC2 for .NET Applications
  - Deploying ASP.NET Core on EC2

## **Hands-on Lab:**

- Build & deploy a serverless .NET API with Lambda

# **Serverless?**

# Pricing

Product	Description	Free Tier Offer Details	Product Pricing
AWS Lambda Serverless Computing	<a href="#">AWS Lambda</a> is a compute service that runs your code in response to events and automatically manages the compute resources.	This always free service is on the <b>Free and Paid plan</b> . Use your credits to evaluate beyond these monthly limits:  1,000,000 free requests per month  Up to 400,000 GB-seconds or 3.2 million seconds of compute time per month	<a href="#">AWS Lambda Pricing</a>

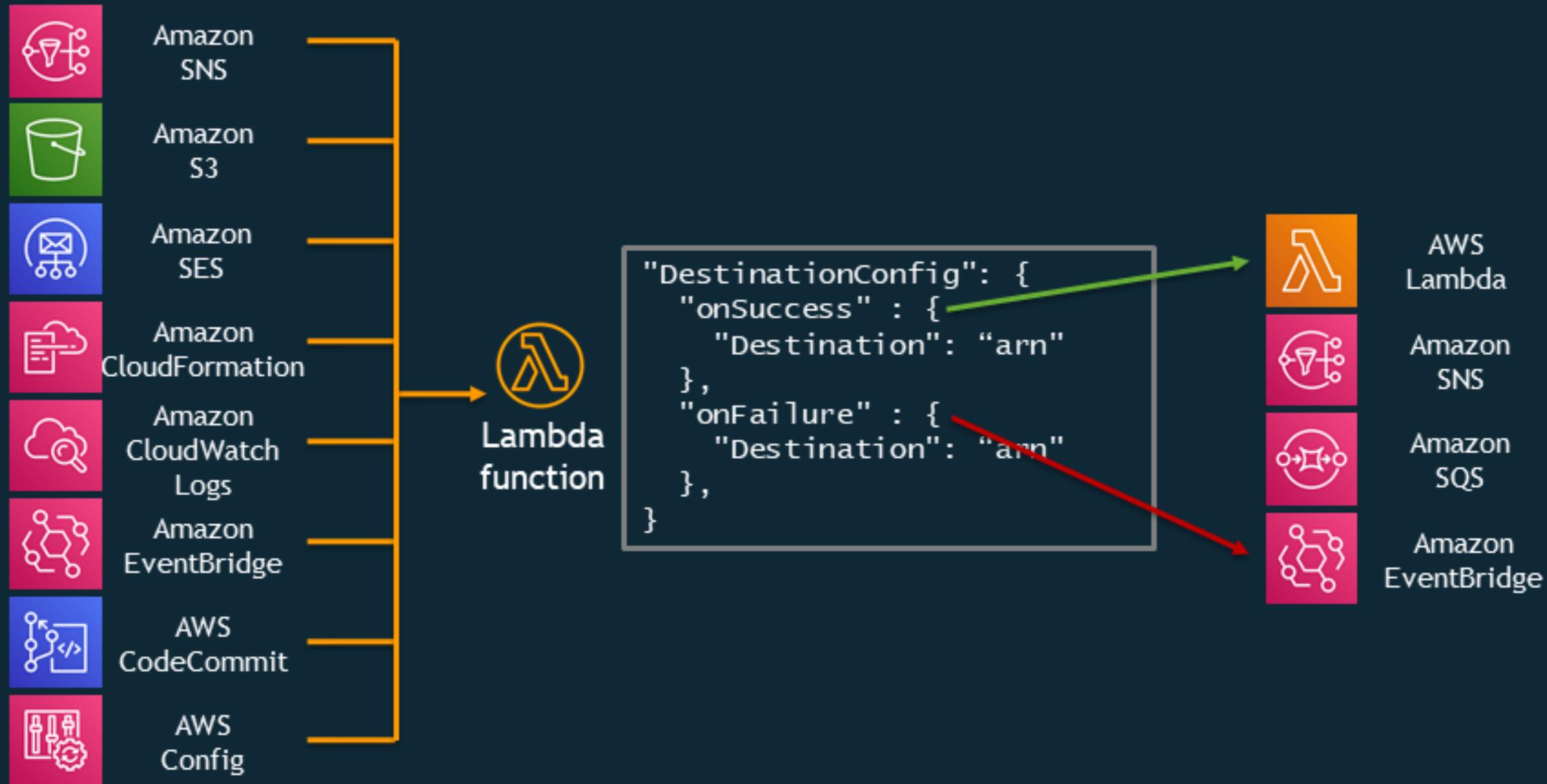
# AWS Lambda



**When to use?  
When not to use?**

# Triggers

# Asynchronous Function Execution Result

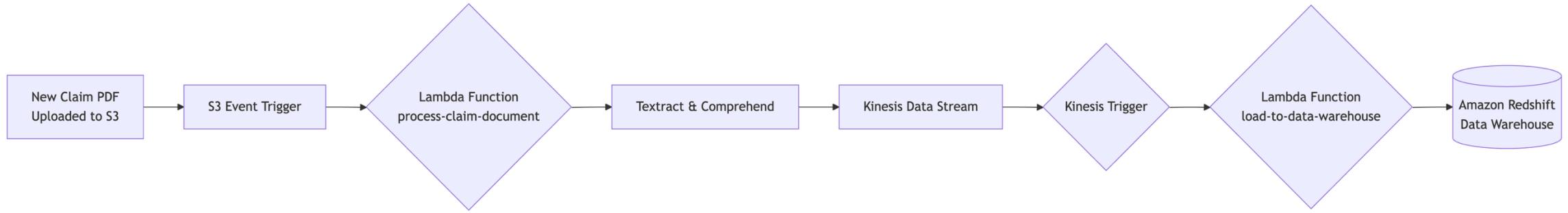


# Use case

An insurance company receives thousands of claims documents (PDFs, images) daily from various channels (email, web portal, agent uploads). They need to:

- 1.Immediately process each new document when it arrives.
- 2.Extract text and data from the documents.
- 3.Analyze the content for fraud detection and triage urgency.
- 4.Store the processed data in their data warehouse for deeper analytics.

**How AWS Lambda Triggers Solve This??**



# **Demo – Quick tour on AWS Lambda Function with .NET**

# **EC2 for .NET applications**

# Amazon EC2

Purchase options



Virtual machines



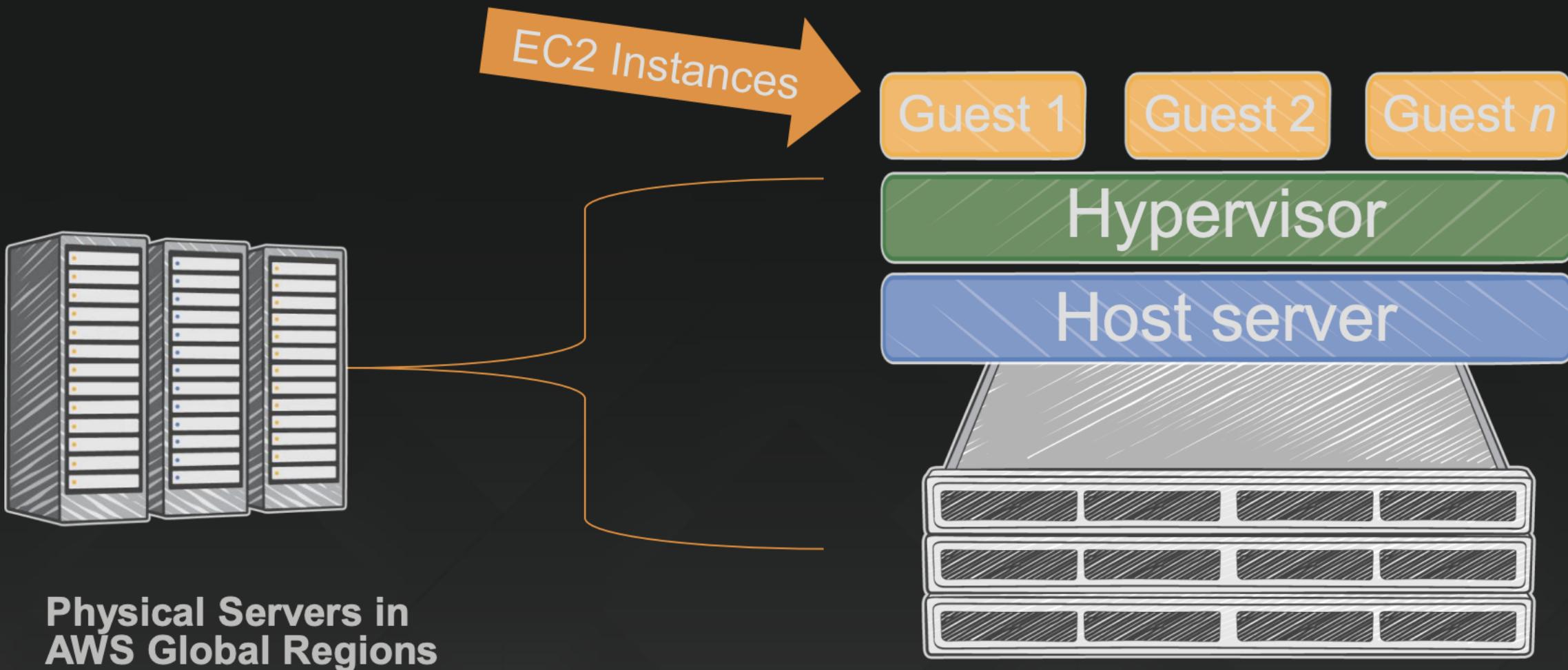
Networking



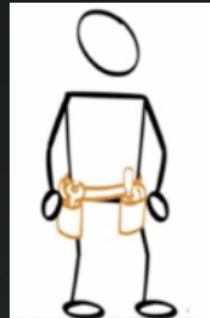
User experience



# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) - Elastic virtual servers in the cloud



# EC2 instances: Families and Generations



General-purpose:	M1, M3 , M4, T2
Compute-optimized:	C1, CC2, C3, C4
Memory-optimized:	M2, CR1, R3
Dense-storage:	HS1, D2
I/O-optimized:	HI1, I2
GPU:	CG1, G2
Micro:	T1, T2



---

# Why do customers use Amazon EC2?

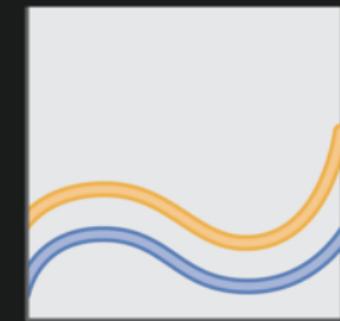
# Why Do Customers Use Amazon EC2?



**Fast Deployments**  
Access computing infrastructure in minutes



**Low Cost**  
Pay-as-you-go pricing



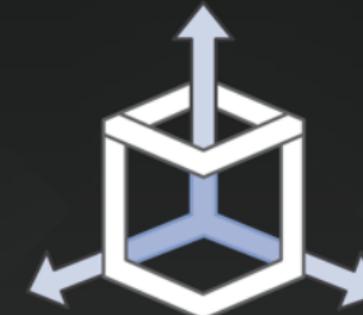
**Elastic**  
Easily add or remove capacity



**Globally Accessible**  
Easily support customers around the world



**Secure**  
A collection of tools to protect data and privacy

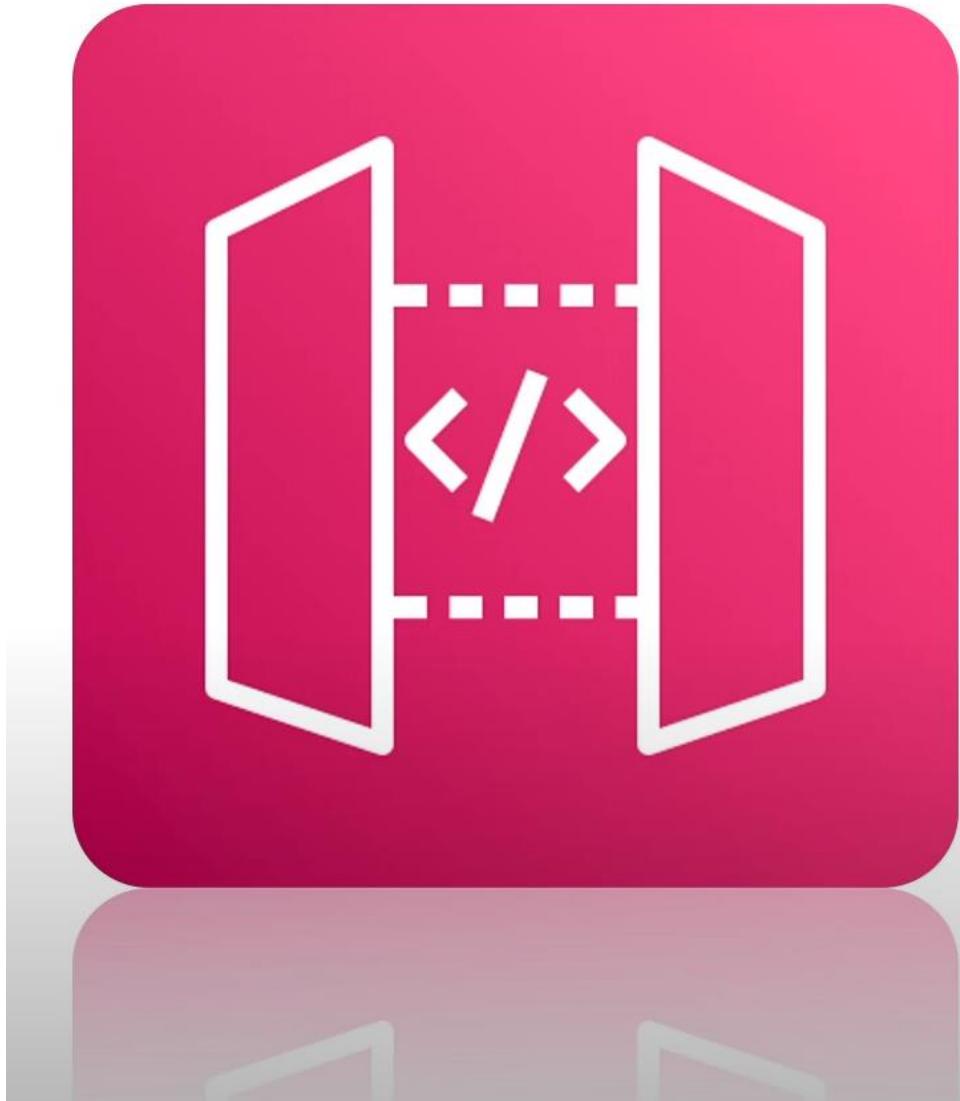


**Scalable**  
Access to effectively limitless capacity

# **Demo – EC2 with .NET**

**Lab time – 30 minutes**

# Questions



# API Gateway

## OVERVIEW

## Key Ideas

Managed Service for **HTTP, REST, and WebSocket** Endpoints

**HTTP & REST** Endpoints support Request/Response Model

**WebSockets** Endpoints support bi-directional messages & broadcasting

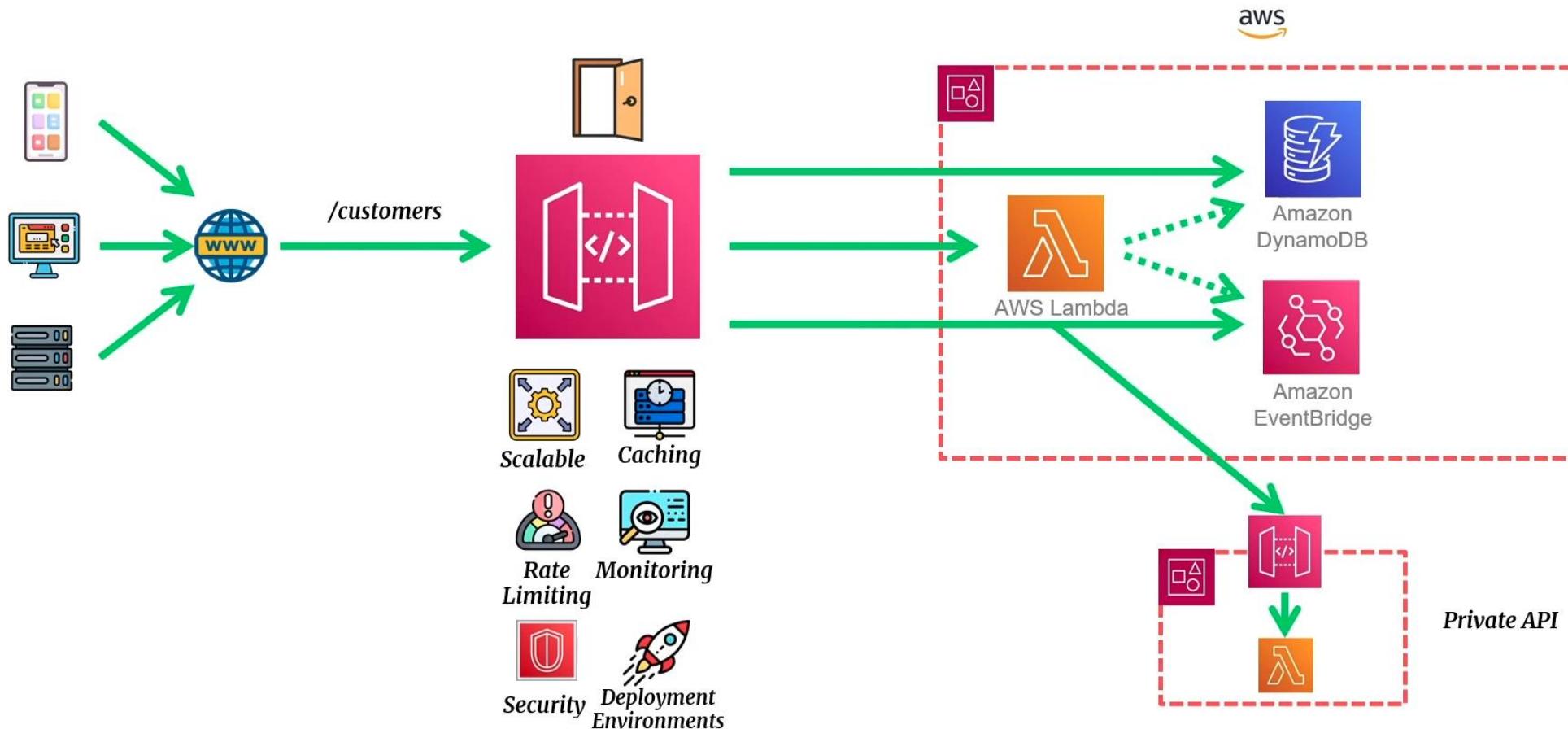
**Supported Features** are different depending on **HTTP, REST, or WebSockets**



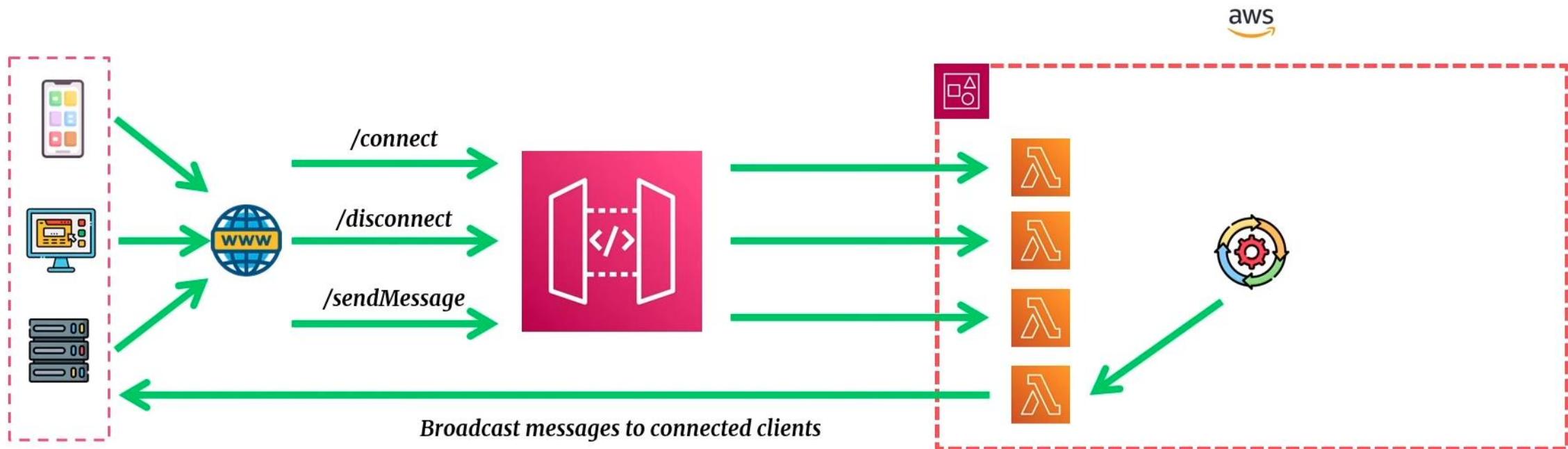
# HTTP, REST, & WebSockets

HTTP	REST	WebSockets
Basic feature set allowing you to build low latency cost effective REST APIs	Enhanced REST API features adding extra functionality at a higher cost and higher latency	Enables real time bi-directional communication between client and server

# HTTP / REST Example



# WebSocket Example



# Concepts



## Routes

Routes for customers	
<input type="text"/> Search	<input type="button" value="Create"/>
▼ /customers	
POST	
DELETE	
GET	
PUT	



## Stages

### Stages for customers

- test
- qa
- prod

### Stage details

#### Details

Name

prod

Invoke URL

<https://cod6mryrs8.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/test>

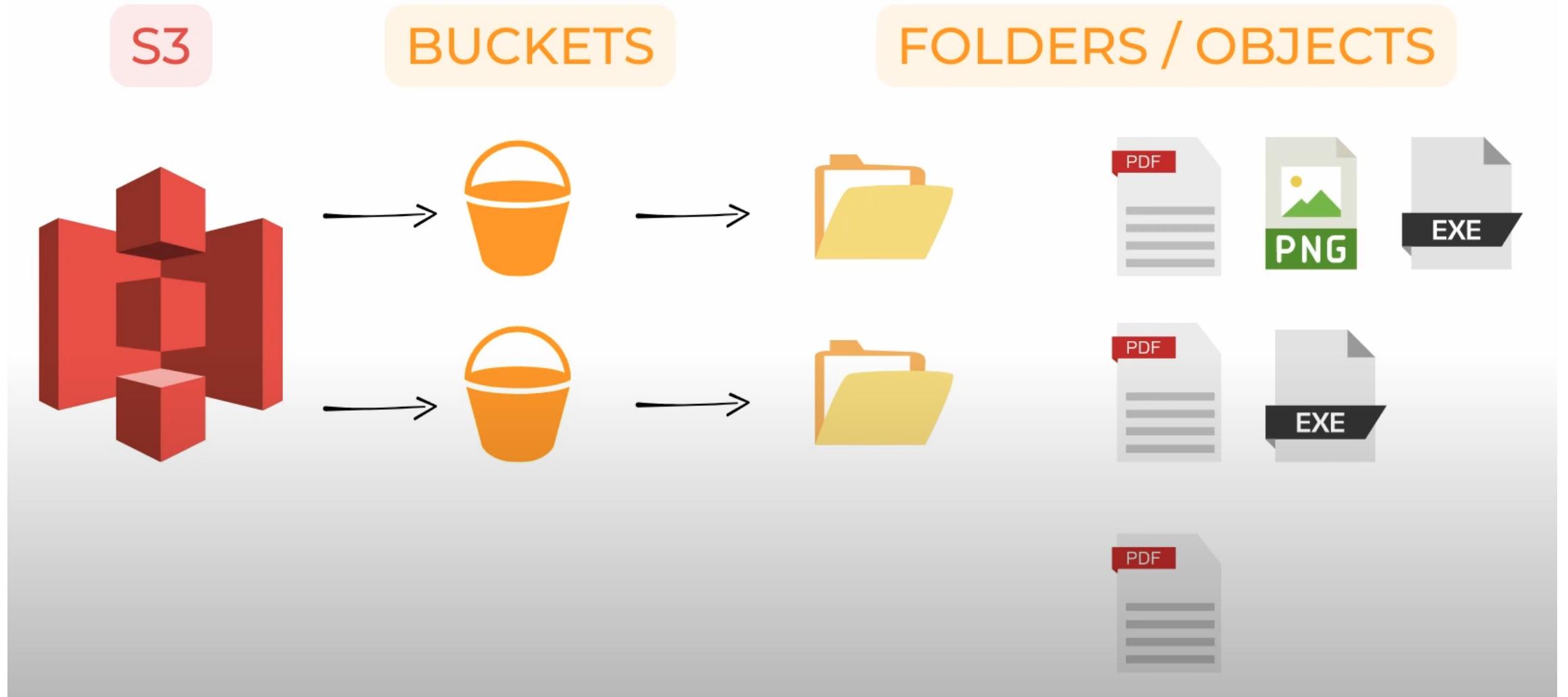


# Questions?

# AWS Fundamentals & .NET Integration

## Storage and Database Services





# Pre-requisites



VISUAL STUDIO  
IDE



AWS CLI PROFILE  
CONFIGURED



.NET INSTALLED



AWS ACCOUNT

# Amazon S3



**Fully Managed Object Storage:** Designed to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web.



**Virtually Unlimited Scalability:** No need to worry about storage capacity. It scales automatically.



**High Durability & Availability:**

**Durability:** Data is automatically distributed across a minimum of 3 Availability Zones (AZs). It's designed to survive the loss of an entire AZ.

**99.99% Availability:** Designed



**Use Cases:** Backup & restore, data archiving, big data analytics, static website hosting, mobile applications, and more.

# Key Concepts: Buckets and Objects



## Amazon S3 Bucket

A **container** for storing objects.

Similar to a folder or a directory.

**Bucket names must be GLOBALLY UNIQUE** across all of AWS.

You can control access (who can create, delete, and list objects) at the bucket level.



## Amazon S3 Object

The **basic entity** stored in a bucket.

An object consists of:

- **Key** (The object's name, e.g., projects/my-project/image.jpg)
- **Data** (The actual file content)
- **Version ID** (For versioning)
- **Metadata** (Key-value pairs about the data)

# How Do You Interact with S3?



**AWS Management Console:** Easy-to-use web interface.



**AWS Command Line Interface (CLI):** Control AWS services from your terminal.

Example: `aws s3 cp my-file.txt s3://my-bucket/`



**AWS SDKs:** Use code in your preferred language (Python, Java, JavaScript, etc.) to interact with S3.



**REST APIs:** Make direct HTTP requests to S3 endpoints.

# Core Storage Classes (Tiering)

Storage Class	Designed For	Minimum Storage Duration	Retrieval Time	Cost
S3 Standard	Frequently accessed data	None	Milliseconds	Highest
S3 Intelligent-Tiering	Unknown/Changing access	None	Milliseconds	Auto-optimizes
S3 Standard-IA	Infrequent, rapid access	30 days	Milliseconds	Lower
S3 One Zone-IA	Infrequent, non-critical data	30 days	Milliseconds	Very Low
S3 Glacier	Long-term archive	90 days	Minutes to Hours	Very Low
S3 Glacier Deep Archive	Long-term legal backup	180 days	12 Hours	Lowest

# Essential Features - Versioning

- **What it is:** Keeps multiple variants of an object in the same bucket.
- **Why use it?**
  - **Accidental Deletion:** You can restore a previous version.
  - **Accidental Overwrites:** You can roll back to an older state.
- **How it works:** When you enable versioning for a bucket, S3 automatically assigns a unique version ID to each object stored.

# Essential Features - Security & Encryption

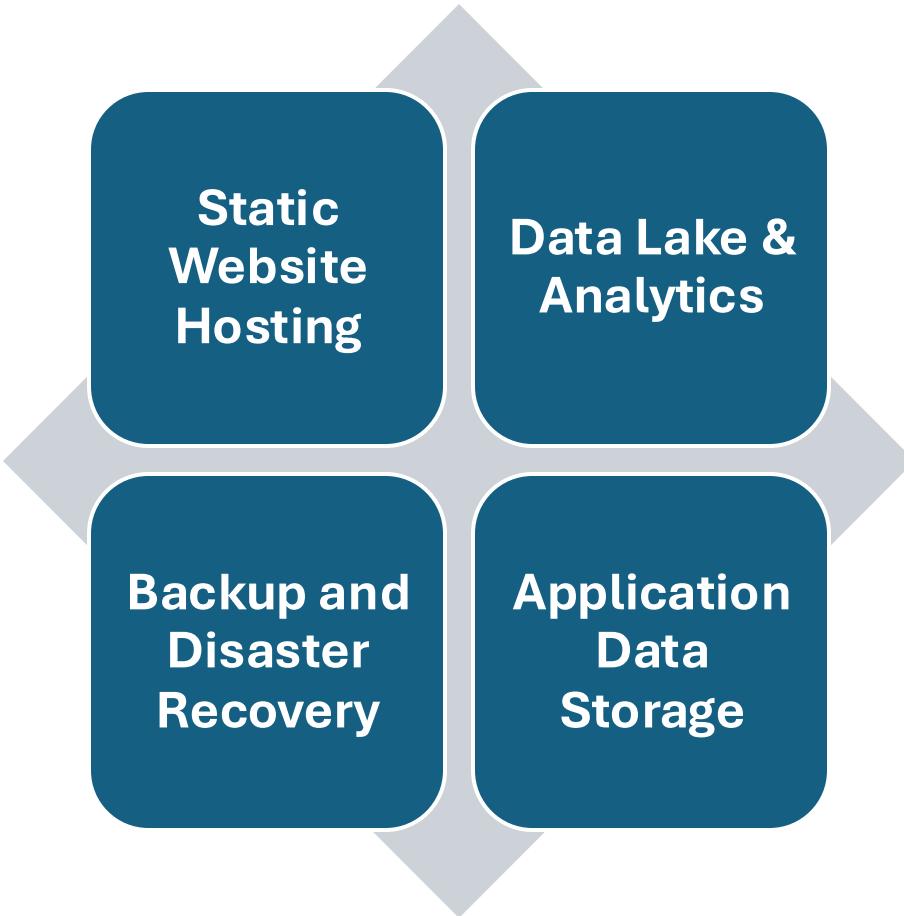
## Access Management:

- IAM Policies
- Bucket Policies
- ACLs (Legacy)

## Encryption:

- Encryption in Transit
- Encryption at Rest:
  - SSE-S3: S3 Managed Keys (default and easiest).
  - SSE-KMS: AWS Key Management Service keys (more control, audit trails).
  - SSE-C: Customer-provided keys.
- Client-Side Encryption: Encrypt data yourself before uploading.

# Common Use Cases



# Summary



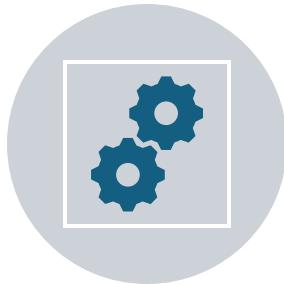
**S3 is the foundation** for storage in AWS.



It's **secure, durable, and incredibly scalable**.



Key concepts are **Buckets** (containers) and **Objects** (files).



Use **Storage Classes** and **Lifecycle Policies** to optimize costs.



# **Programmatic S3 Access with the AWS .NET SDK**

**A Developer's Guide to  
the Amazon.S3 Namespace**



# What is the AWS SDK for .NET?



**Official .NET Library:** A set of .NET assemblies that simplifies building .NET applications that use AWS services.



**Abstraction Layer:** Handles low-level details like signing requests, retries, and error handling.



**Two Flavors:**

- .NET 3.5 & .NET Framework:** The original "master" SDK.
- .NET Standard 2.0 (Modern):** The focus for new development. Supports .NET Core, .NET 5/6/7/8+, and .NET Framework 4.6.1+.

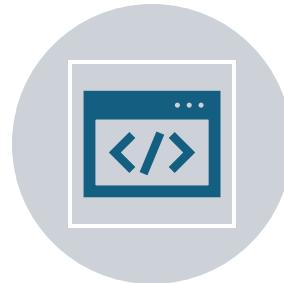


**Core Component:** The AWSSDK.S3 NuGet package.

# Core Namespace: Amazon.S3



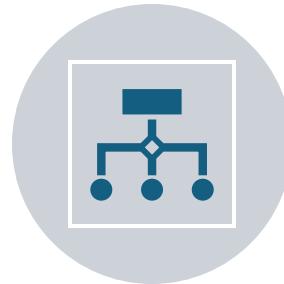
The primary namespace containing all S3-specific classes, interfaces, and enumerations.



IAmazonS3: The main service interface. This is what you code against for testability.



AmazonS3Client: The concrete implementation of IAmazonS3. Your entry point to the API.



**Request/Response Pattern:** For every operation, there is a dedicated **Request** class (e.g., PutObjectRequest) and a **Response** class (e.g., PutObjectResponse).

# **Demo – S3 File Explorer**

# Amazon DynamoDB with .NET



Amazon  
DynamoDB

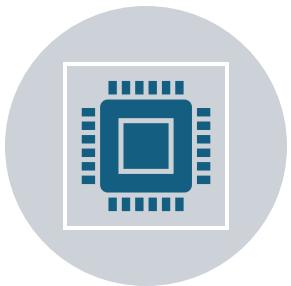
# What is Amazon DynamoDB?



Fully managed NoSQL database.



Key Concepts: Tables, Items, Attributes, Primary Key (Partition + Sort Key).

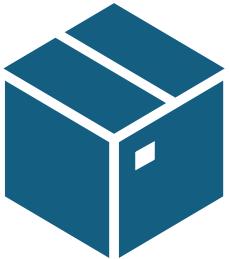


Benefits: Serverless, single-digit millisecond performance, automatic scaling.



**When to use it:** High-traffic web apps, serverless applications, any app needing predictable performance at scale.

# .NET SDK for DynamoDB



**NuGet**  
**Packages:** AWSSDK.DynamoDBv2



## Two Access Styles:

**Low-Level**  
**Client:** AmazonDynamoDBClient (uses PutItemRequest, GetItemRequest).

**Document Model:** Table and Document classes  
(flexible, but less type-safe).

**Object Persistence Model**  
**(Recommended):** DynamoDBContext (maps C#  
classes to DynamoDB tables).

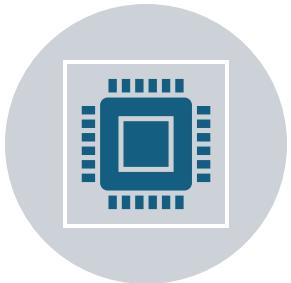
# **Demo – DynamoDB CRUD**

# DynamoDB Accelerator - DAX



Amazon  
DynamoDB

# What is DAX?



Fully managed, in-memory cache for DynamoDB.



**Benefit:** Provides microsecond response times for eventually consistent reads.



**How it works:** Sit it in front of your DynamoDB table. App talks to DAX, DAX talks to DynamoDB.



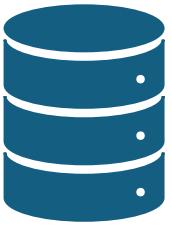
**Use Case:** Read-heavy workloads that need extreme speed (e.g., popular product pages, gaming leaderboards).

# RDS for SQL Server



Amazon RDS

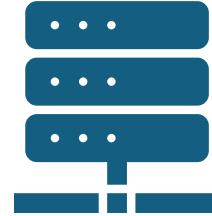
# What is Amazon RDS?



Relational Database Service -  
Managed SQL Database.



Why use it over EC2? Handles  
provisioning, patching, backup,  
recovery, scaling, failover.



Supports SQL Server, MySQL,  
PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Oracle.

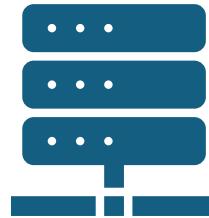
# Key Considerations for RDS



**Security Groups:** Your app's EC2 instance/security group must be allowed to connect to the RDS instance's security group on port 1433.



**IAM Authentication:** (Optional) You can use IAM roles to generate database authentication tokens instead of passwords.



**High Availability:** Explain Multi-AZ deployment.

# **Lab – Build a .NET app with S3**

# Summary – Day 1

## AWS Fundamentals & .NET Integration

### Session 1: Introduction to AWS & .NET SDK (2 hrs)

- AWS Global Infrastructure (Regions, AZs)
- AWS SDK for .NET (C#) setup & configuration
- IAM (Identity & Access Management) for .NET apps
  - Roles, Policies, and .NET SDK integration

#### Hands-on Lab:

Deploy a .NET Core app using AWS SDK for IAM access

### Session 2: Compute Services for .NET (2 hrs)

- AWS Lambda with .NET
  - Writing C# Lambda functions
  - Triggers (API Gateway, S3, DynamoDB)
- EC2 for .NET Applications
  - Deploying ASP.NET Core on EC2

#### Hands-on Lab:

- Build & deploy a serverless .NET API with Lambda + API Gateway

### Session 3: Storage & Database Services (3 hrs)

- Amazon S3 – Storing & retrieving files from .NET
- DynamoDB – NoSQL with .NET SDK
  - CRUD operations in C#
  - DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)
- RDS for SQL Server – Running managed SQL with .NET

#### Hands-on Lab:

- Build a .NET app with DynamoDB & S3 integration

# Feedback

