







## **Table of Contents**

- ► Introduction to S3
- Bucket & Object Components
- Storage Classes
- Versioning
- S3 Static Website Hosting

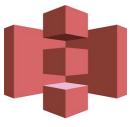






#### Introduction to S3

What is S3?



- S3 stands for Simple Storage Service.
- One of AWS's oldest services, Amazon S3 could be defined as AWS object-based file storage service.



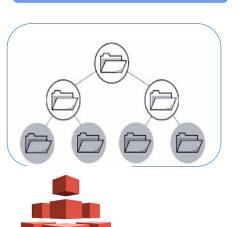
#### **Storage Options**

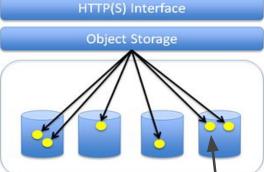








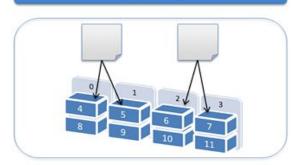




- Store virtually unlimited files.
- Maintain file revisions.
- HTTP(S) based interface.
- Files are distributed in different physical nodes.

Object= File+ **Unique ID+** Metadata+





- File is split and stored in fixed sized
- Capacity can be increased by adding more nodes.
- Suitable for applications which require high IOPS, database, transactional data.



Amazon EFS

#### Introduction to S3

What is S3 Bucket?



- A bucket is a logical storage unit used to store objects in AWS.
- A bucket can also be considered as a container.

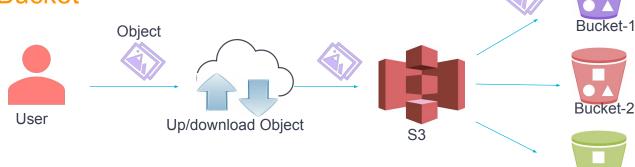




Bucket-100

#### Introduction to S3

#### S3 Bucket



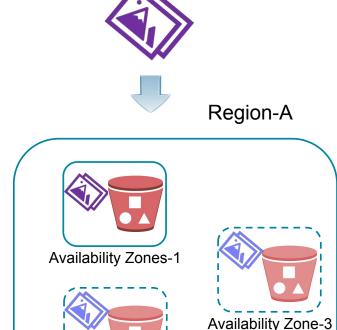
- Amazon S3 stores data in buckets as objects.
- The number of objects that can be stored in a bucket is not limited, but each AWS account can only have 100 buckets at once.



# Introduction to S3

S3 Bucket

- S3 is a global service, but a region must be selected
- Bucket's name must be unique.
- Objects is stored in a minimum of 3 Availability Zones (AZs) in an Amazon S3 Region.



Availability Zone-2

/{















**5 TB** 

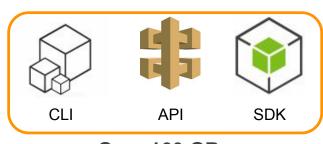


#### Introduction to S3

Object in S3-Upload







Over 160 GB

- The max. size of an object you can upload via AWS Management Console is 160 GB.
- For uploading a file greater than 160 GB, the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or API is needed to be used

S3 Object Pricing





















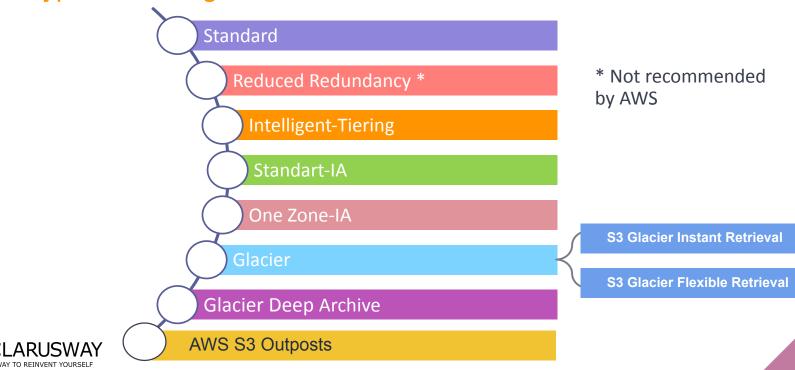




**Storage Classes** 



#### Types of Storage Classes



### Storage Classes

#### **Standard Class**











- Standard is the default storage class unless you change
- This is the basic storage solution for frequently accessed data
- Reliability at 99,9999999999%
- Availability at 99,99%
- Cloud applications and web-services, mobile games and website hosting are some example of use case

Reduced Redundancy (RRS)









- RRS class offering less redundancy is a modified version of Standard storage class
- It is designed for non critical and reproducible data
- The main difference between RRS and Standard class is reliability
- While reliability of Standard storage class is 99,9999999999,
   reliability of RRS class is 99,99 %
- It provides cost saving compare to Standard class for the non critical data.

#### Storage Classes

Standard IA (Infrequent Access)

Infrequently Accessed Data







- Standard IA (Infrequent Access) is a convenient for infrequently accessed files
- But in case of access, it provides you to reach the file quickly.
- In fact, it designed for the data which requires less frequent access, but with longer storage time than the Standard class
- It is cheaper than Standard class as long as you access infrequently.



One Zone IA (Infrequent Access)

Infrequently Accessed & Non Critical Data







- One Zone IA class is a modified version of Standard IA.
- It is 20 percent cheaper than Standard IA due to less availability.
- Unlike others, One Zone IA stores data only in one availability zone, instead of three availability zones
- One-Zone IA can be prefered when you have infrequently accessed and noncritical files

#### Storage Classes

**Intelligent Tier** 

Unpredictable Access Patterns









Infrequent Access Tier

90 consecutive days after the last access

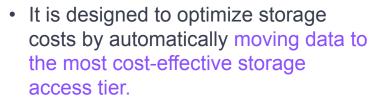


Archive Access tier

180 consecutive days after the last access



Deep Archive Access tier



- There are 4 access tiers.
- It is ideal, if your access patterns are unknown or unpredictable.



#### **Amazon Glacier**



S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval

**S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval** 

- It is used for archiving data that is rarely accessed and requires milliseconds retrieval.
- It offers a cost savings compared to the S3 Standard-IA storage class, with the same latency and throughput performance
- S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval has higher data access costs than S3 Standard-IA.
- It is a perfect solution for long-term storage and data archiving that doesn't require instant access.
- Minimum storage duration period is 90 days and can be accessed at least in 1-5 minutes
- If you have deleted, overwritten, or transitioned to a different storage class an object before the 90-day minimum, you are charged for 90 days.

#### Storage Classes

**Amazon Glacier Deep Archive** 

Infrequently Accessed & Non Critical Data



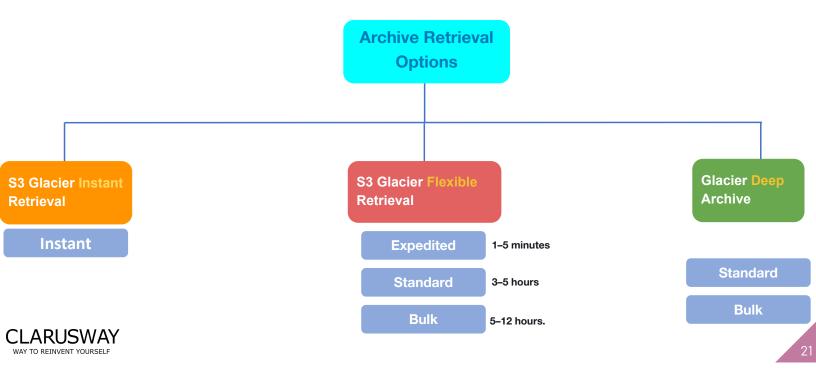




- It is used for archiving data that rarely need to be accessed / 7-10 years
- It is the lowest cost storage option in AWS.
- Minimum storage duration period is 180 days and a default retrieval time of 12 hours. If you interact with the object in 180 you'll be charged for 180 days.

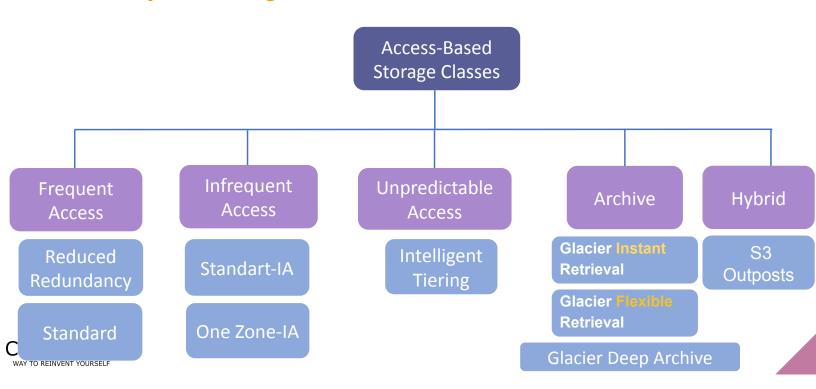


**Archive Retrieval Options** 



# Storage Classes

**Summary of Storage Classes** 



3

# Versioning



# Versioning What is Versioning?



- Versioning is a way to keep multiple versions (deleted and changed versions)
  of an object in a bucket.
- By using versioning, all unwanted user behavior and program errors can be quickly recovered.









Versioning is bucket-based feature



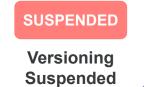
# Versioning

States of Versioning





Versioning **Enabled** 



It is not possible return to an unversioned state, however, you can make suspend versioning on that bucket.





# S3 Static Website Hosting



S3 Static Website Hosting

What is Static Website Hosting?

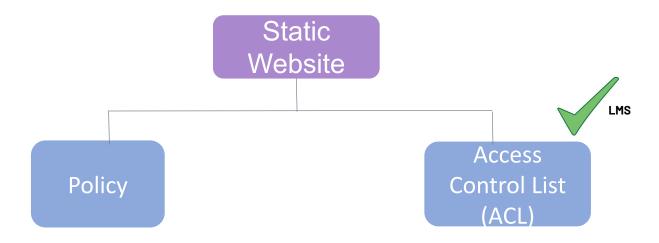




- Static Website Hosting is a website that contains simple web components.
- Uses HTML, CSS, images, etc.
- No server, database or any application code.

#### S3 Static Website Hosting

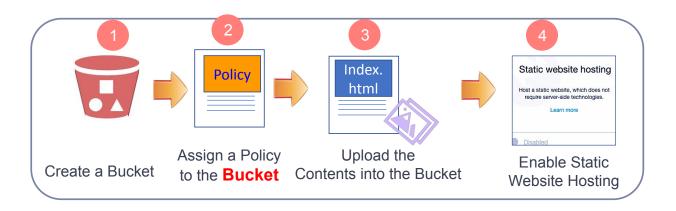
**Static Website Permission Options** 





### S3 Static Website Hosting

Static Website Hosting - With Policy













# THANKS! >

# **Any questions?**

You can find me at:

- @osvaldo
- osvaldo@clarusway.com



