# IAM Section

* **Summary**
  + Users: mapped to a physical user, has a password for AWS Console
  + Groups: contains users only
  + Policies: json document that outlines permissions for users or groups
  + Roles: for EC@ instances or AWS services
  + Security: MFA + password policy
  + AWS CLI: manage your AWS services using the command-line
  + AWS-SDK: manage your AWS services using a programming language
  + Access Keys: access AWS using the CLI or SDK
  + Audit: IAM Credentials Reports & IAM Access Advisor
* **AWS CLI**
  + AWS — version → shows to us the version of CLI
  + AWS iam list-users → shows to us the lis of users
* **CoudShell**
  + ls → list files on environment
  + echo name > name.extension -> Create a new file on environment
  + We can download this files
  + cat → show what is in our file
  + pwd → full path to my file
    - Than I will copy this path to start my download
* **IAM Roles for Service**
  + Some AWS service will need to perform actions on your behalf
  + To do so, we will assign permissions to AWS Services with IAM Roles
  + Common Roles:
    - EC2 Instance Roles
    - Lambda Function Roles
    - Roles for CloudFormation
* **IAM Security Tools**

IAM Credentials Report (account-level)

* + a report that list all your account’s users and the status of their various credentials

IAM Access Advisor (user-level)

Access advisor shows the service permissions granted to a user and when those services were last accessed.

You can use this information to revise your policies.

* **IAM Guidelines & Best Practices**
  + Don’t use the root account except for AWS account setup
  + One physical user = One AWS user
  + Assign users to groups and assign permissions to groups
  + Create a strong password policy
  + Use and enforce the use of MFA
  + Create and use Roles for giving permissions to AWS services
  + Use Access Keys for Programmatic Access (CLI/SDK)
  + Audit permissions of your account with the IAM Credentials **Report**
  + **Never share IAM users & Access Keys**
* **Shared Responsibility Model for IAM**

AWS

* + Infrastructure (global network security)
  + Configuration and vulnerability analysis
  + Compliance validation

YOU

* + Users, Groups, Policies management and monitoring
  + Enable MFA on all accounts
  + Rotate all your keys often
  + Use IAM tools to apply appropriate permissions
  + Analyze access partners & review permissions

# EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud)

* **Section - Summary**
  + EC2 Instance: AMI (OS) + Instance Size (CPU + RAM) + Storage + security groups + EC2 User Data
  + Security Groups: Firewall attached to the EC2 instance
  + EC2 User Data: Script launched at the first of an instance
  + SSH: start a terminal into our EC2 Instances (port 22)
  + EC2 Instance Role: link to IAM roles
  + Purchasing Options: On-Demand, Spot, Reserved (Standard + Convertible + Scheduled), Dedicated Host, Dedicated Instance
* **Amazon EC2**
  + It mainly consists in the capability of:
    - Renting Virtual machines (EC2)
    - Storing data on virtual drives (EBS)
    - Distributing load across machines (ELB)
    - Scaling the services using an auto-scaling group (ASG)
* **EC2 sizing & configuration options**
  + Operating System (OS): Linux, Windows or Mac OS
  + How much compute power & cores (CPU)
  + How much RAM
  + How much storage space:
    - Network-attached (EBS & EFS)
    - hardware (EC2 instance store)
    - By default, the root storage is terminated when you finish an instance.
    - You attach other volumes as you want in anytime. However, you need to create an storage in the same AZ - It’s possible to attach other storage volumes with diferentes AZ, but it’s out of scope from this course.
  + Network card: speed of the card, public IP address
  + Firewall rules: security group
  + Bootstrap script (configure at first launch): EC2 User Data
* **EC2 User Data**

It is possible to bootstrap our instances using an EC2 User data script.

* + bootstrapping means launching commands when a machine starts
  + That script is only run once at the instance first start
  + EC2 user data is used to automate boot tasks such as:
    - Installing updates
    - Installing software
    - Downloading common files from the internet
    - Anything you can think of
  + The EC2 User Data Script runs with the root user
* **EC2 Instance Types – Compute Optimized**

• Great for compute-intensive tasks that require high performance processors: • Batch processing workloads • Media transcoding • High performance web servers • High performance computing (HPC) • Scientific modeling & machine learning • Dedicated gaming servers

* **EC2 Instance Types – Memory Optimized**

• Fast performance for workloads that process large data sets in memory • Use cases: • High performance, relational/non-relational databases • Distributed web scale cache stores • In-memory databases optimized for BI (business intelligence) • Applications performing real-time processing of big unstructured data

* **EC2 Instance Types – Storage Optimized**

• Great for storage-intensive tasks that require high, sequential read and write access to large data sets on local storage • Use cases: • High frequency online transaction processing (OLTP) systems • Relational & NoSQL databases • Cache for in-memory databases (for example, Redis) • Data warehousing applications • Distributed file systems

* **Security Groups - Good to know**
  + Can be attached to multiple instances
  + Locked down to a region / VPC combination
  + Does live “outside” the EC2 – if traffic is blocked the EC2 instance won’t see it
  + It’s good to maintain one separate security group for SSH access
  + If your application is not accessible (time out), then it’s a security group issue
  + If your application gives a “connection refused“ error, then it’s an application error or it’s not launched
  + All inbound traffic is blocked by default
  + All outbound traffic is authorized by default
* **SSH for Windows**
  + We need de ‘.pem’ file to allow our connection
  + On PowerShell, go to our directory file and paste the command line
    - ssh -i .\course-key-pair.pem ec2-user@’the-instance’s-public-ip’
  + To logout, execute the command exit
* **EC2 Instances Purchasing Options**
  + On-Demand Instances – short workload, predictable pricing, pay by second
  + Reserved (1 & 3 years)
    - Reserved Instances – long workloads
    - Convertible Reserved Instances – long workloads with flexible instances
  + Savings Plans (1 & 3 years) –commitment to an amount of usage, long workload
  + Spot Instances – short workloads, cheap, can lose instances (less reliable)
  + Dedicated Hosts – book an entire physical server, control instance placement
  + Dedicated Instances – no other customers will share your hardware
  + Capacity Reservations – reserve capacity in a specific AZ for any duration
* **Shared Responsibility Model for EC2**

**AWS**

* + Infrastructure (global network security)
  + Isolation on physical hosts
  + Replacing faulty hardware
  + Compliance validation

**USER**

* + Security Groups rules
  + Operating-system patches and updates
  + Software and utilities installed on the EC2 instance
  + IAM Roles assigned to EC2 & IAM user access management
  + Data security on your instance

# EC2 Instance Storage Section

* **It’s a network drive (i.e. not a physical drive)**
  + It uses the network to communicate the instance, which means there might be a bit of latency
  + It can be detached from an EC2 instance and attached to another one quickly
* **It’s locked to an Availability Zone (AZ)**
  + An EBS Volume in us-east-1a cannot be attached to us-east-1b
  + To move a volume across, you first need to snapshot it
* **Have a provisioned capacity (size in GBs, and IOPS)**
  + You get billed for all the provisioned capacity
  + You can increase the capacity of the drive over time
* **Controls the EBS behavior when an EC2 instance terminates**
  + By default, the root EBS volume is deleted (attribute enabled)
  + By default, any other attached EBS volume is not deleted (attribute disabled)
  + This can be controlled by the AWS console / AWS CLI
  + Use case: preserve root volume when instance is terminated
* **EBS Snapshots**
  + Make a backup (snapshot) of your EBS volume at a point in time
  + Not necessary to detach volume to do snapshot, but recommended
  + Can copy snapshots across AZ or Region
* **EBS Snapshots Features**
  + **EBS Snapshot Archive**
    - Move a Snapshot to an ”archive tier” that is 75% cheaper
    - Takes within 24 to 72 hours for restoring the archive
  + **Recycle Bin for EBS Snapshots**
    - Setup rules to retain deleted snapshots so you can recover them after an accidental deletion
    - Specify retention (from 1 day to 1 year)

# AMI

* **Overview**
  + AMI = Amazon Machine Image
  + AMI are a **customization** of an EC2 instance
    - You add your own software, configuration, operating system, monitoring…
    - Faster boot / configuration time because all your software is pre-packaged
  + AMI are built for a **specific region** (and can be copied across regions)
  + You can launch EC2 instances from:
    - **A Public AMI**: AWS provided
    - **Your own AMI**: you make and maintain them yourself
    - **An AWS Marketplace AMI**: an AMI someone else made (and potentially sells)
* **AMI Process (from an EC2 instance)**
  + Start an EC2 instance and customize it
  + Stop the instance (for data integrity)
  + Build an AMI – this will also create EBS snapshots
  + Launch instances from other AMIs
* **EC2 Image Builder**
  + Used to automate the creation of Virtual Machines or container images
  + => Automate the creation, maintain, validate and test EC2 AMIs
  + Can be run on a schedule (weekly, whenever packages are updated, etc…)
  + Free service (only pay for the underlying resources)
* **EC2 Instance Store**
  + EBS volumes are network drives with good but “limited” performance
  + **If you need a high-performance hardware disk, use EC2 Instance Store**
  + Better I/O performance
  + EC2 Instance Store lose their storage if they’re stopped (ephemeral)
  + Good for buffer / cache / scratch data / temporary content
  + Risk of data loss if hardware fails
  + Backups and Replication are your responsibility
* **EFS – Elastic File System**

**.** Managed NFS (network file system) that can be mounted on 100s of EC2 • EFS works with Linux EC2 instances in multi-AZ • Highly available, scalable, expensive (3x gp2), pay per use, no capacity planning

* **EFS Infrequent Access (EFS-IA)**

**.** Storage class that is cost-optimized for files not accessed every day • Up to 92% lower cost compared to EFS Standard • EFS will automatically move your files to EFS-IA based on the last time they were accessed • Enable EFS-IA with a Lifecycle Policy • Example: move files that are not accessed for 60 days to EFS-IA • Transparent to the applications accessing EFS

* **Shared Responsibility Model for EC2 Storage**

**AWS**

**.** Infrastructure • Replication for data for EBS volumes & EFS drives • Replacing faulty hardware • Ensuring their employees cannot access your data

**ME**

**.** Setting up backup / snapshot procedures • Setting up data encryption • Responsibility of any data on the drives • Understanding the risk of using EC2 Instance Store

* **Amazon FSx – Overview**

**.** Launch 3rd party high-performance file systems on AWS • Fully managed service

* **Amazon FSx for Windows File Server**

**.** A fully managed, highly reliable, and scalable Windows native shared file system • Built on Windows File Server • Supports SMB protocol & Windows NTFS • Integrated with Microsoft Active Directory • Can be accessed from AWS or your on-premise infrastructure

* **Amazon FSx for Lustre**

**.** A fully managed, high-performance, scalable file storage for High Performance Computing (HPC) • The name Lustre is derived from “Linux” and “cluster” • Machine Learning, Analytics, Video Processing, Financial Modeling, … • Scales up to 100s GB/s, millions of IOPS, sub-ms latencies

* **EC2 Instance Storage - Summary**
  + **EBS volumes:**

• network drives attached to one EC2 instance at a time

• Mapped to an Availability Zones

• Can use EBS Snapshots for backups / transferring EBS volumes across AZ

* + **AMI**: create ready-to-use EC2 instances with our customizations
  + **EC2 Image Builder:** automatically build, test and distribute AMIs
  + **EC2 Instance Store**:
    - High performance hardware disk attached to our EC2 instance
    - Lost if our instance is stopped / terminated
  + **EFS**: network file system, can be attached to 100s of instances in a region
  + **EFS-IA**: cost-optimized storage class for infrequent accessed files
  + **FSx for Windows:** Network File System for Windows servers
  + **FSx for Lustre**: High Performance Computing Linux file system

# Elastic Load Balancing & Auto Scaling Groups Section

* **Scalability & High Availability**
  + Scalability means that an application / system can handle greater loads by adapting.
  + There are two kinds of scalability:
    - Vertical Scalability
    - Horizontal Scalability (= elasticity)
  + **Scalability is linked but different to High Availability**
* **Vertical Scalability**
  + Vertical Scalability means increasing the size of the instance
  + For example, your application runs on a t2.micro
  + Scaling that application vertically means running it on a t2.large
  + Vertical scalability is very common for non distributed systems, such as a database.
  + There’s usually a limit to how much you can vertically scale (hardware limit)
* **Horizontal Scalability**
  + Horizontal Scalability means increasing the number of instances / systems for your application
  + Horizontal scaling implies distributed systems.
  + This is very common for web applications / modern applications
  + It’s easy to horizontally scale thanks the cloud offerings such as Amazon EC2
* **High Availability**
  + High Availability usually goes hand in hand with horizontal calling
  + High availability means running your application / system in at least 2 Availability Zones
  + The goal of high availability is to survive a data center loss (disaster)
* **High Availability & Scalability For EC2**
  + Vertical Scaling: Increase instance size (= scale up / down) • From: t2.nano - 0.5G of RAM, 1 vCPU • To: u-12tb1.metal – 12.3 TB of RAM, 448 vCPUs
  + Horizontal Scaling: Increase number of instances (= scale out / in) • Auto Scaling Group • Load Balancer
  + High Availability: Run instances for the same application across multi AZ • Auto Scaling Group multi AZ • Load Balancer multi AZ
* **Scalability vs Elasticity (vs Agility)**
  + Scalability: ability to accommodate a larger load by making the hardware stronger (scale up), or by adding nodes (scale out)
  + Elaticity: once a system is scalable, elasticity means that there will be some “auto-scaling” so that the system can scale based on the load. This is “cloud-friendly”: pay-per-use, match demand, optimize costs
  + Agility: (not related to scalability - distractor) new IT resources are only a click away, which means that you reduce the time to make those resources available to your developers from weeks to just minutes.
* **What is load balancing?**
  + Load balancers are servers that forward internet traffic to multiple servers (EC2 Instances) downstream
* **Why use a load balancer?**
  + Spread load across multiple downstream instances
  + Expose a single point of access (DNS) to your application
  + Seamlessly handle failures of downstream instances
  + Do regular health checks to your instances
  + Provide SSL termination (HTTPS) for your websites
  + High availability across zone
* **Why use an Elastic Load Balancer?**

An ELB (Elastic Load Balancer) is a managed load balancer • AWS guarantees that it will be working • AWS takes care of upgrades, maintenance, high availability • AWS provides only a few configuration knobs • It costs less to setup your own load balancer but it will be a lot more effort on your end (maintenance, integrations) • 4 kinds of load balancers offered by AWS: • Application Load Balancer (HTTP / HTTPS only) – Layer 7 • Network Load Balancer (ultra-high performance, allows for TCP) – Layer 4 • Gateway Load Balancer – Layer 3 • Classic Load Balancer (retired in 2023) – Layer 4 & 7

* **What’s an Auto Scaling Group?**
  + In real-life, the load on your websites and application can change
  + In the cloud, you can create and get rid of servers very quickly
  + The goal of an Auto Scaling Group (ASG) is to:
    - Scale out (add EC2 instances) to match an increased load
    - Scale in (remove EC2 instances) to match a decreased load
    - Ensure we have a minimum and a maximum number of machines running
    - Automatically register new instances to a load balancer
    - Replace unhealthy instances
  + Cost Savings: only run at an optimal capacity (principle of the cloud)
* **Auto Scaling Groups – Scaling Strategies**
  + Manual Scaling: Update the size of an ASG manually
  + Dynamic Scaling: Respond to changing demand
    - Simple / Step Scaling
      * When a CloudWatch alarm is triggered (example CPU > 70%), then add 2 units
      * When a CloudWatch alarm is triggered (example CPU < 30%), then remove 1
    - Target Tracking Scaling
      * Example: I want the average ASG CPU to stay at around 40%
    - Scheduled Scaling
      * Anticipate a scaling based on known usage patterns
      * Example: increase the min. capacity to 10 at 5 pm on Fridays
  + Predictive Scaling
    - Uses Machine Learning to predict future traffic ahead of time
    - Automatically provisions the right number of EC2 instances in advance
    - Useful when your load has predictable time based pattern
* **ELB & ASG – Summary**
  + **High Availability** vs **Scalability** (vertical and horizontal) vs **Elasticity** vs **Agility** in the Cloud
  + **Elastic Load Balancers (ELB)**
    - Distribute traffic across backend EC2 instances, can be Multi-AZ
    - Supports health checks
    - 3 types: Application LB (HTTP – L7), Network LB (TCP – L4), Classic LB (old)
  + Auto Scaling Groups (ASG)
    - Implement Elasticity for your application, across multiple AZ
    - Scale EC2 instances based on the demand on your system, replace unhealthy
    - Integrated with the ELB

# ****Amazon S3 Section****

* **Amazon S3 – Summary**
  + **Buckets vs Objects**: global unique name, tied to a region
  + **S3 security**: IAM policy, S3 Bucket Policy (public access), S3 Encryption
  + **S3 Websites**: host a static website on Amazon S3
  + **S3 Versioning**: multiple versions for files, prevent accidental deletes
  + **S3 Replication**: same-region or cross-region, must enable versioning
  + **S3 Storage Classes**: Standard, IA, 1Z-IA, Intelligent, Glacier (Instant, Flexible, Deep)
  + **Snow Family**: import data onto S3 through a physical device, edge computing
  + **OpsHub**: desktop application to manage Snow Family devices
  + **Storage Gateway**: hybrid solution to extend on-premises storage to S3
* **Section introduction**
  + Amazon S3 is one of the main building blocks of AWS
  + It’s advertised as ”infinitely scaling” storage
  + Many websites use Amazon S3 as a backbone
  + Many AWS services use Amazon S3 as an integration as well
  + We’ll have a step-by-step approach to S3
* **Amazon S3 Use cases**
  + Backup and storage
  + Disaster Recovery
  + Archive
  + Hybrid Cloud storage
  + Application hosting
  + Media hosting
  + Data lakes & big data analytics
  + Software delivery
  + Static website
* **Amazon S3 - Buckets**
  + Amazon S3 allows people to store objects (files) in “buckets” (directories)
  + Buckets must have a globally unique name (across all regions all accounts)
  + Buckets are defined at the region level
  + **S3 looks like a global service but buckets are created in a region**
  + Naming convention
    - No uppercase, No underscore
    - 3-63 characters long
    - Not an IP
    - Must start with lowercase letter or number
    - Must NOT start with the prefix xn--
    - Must NOT end with the suffix -s3alias
* **Amazon S3 - Objects**
  + Objects (files) have a Key
  + The key is the FULL path:
    - s3://my-bucket/my\_file.txt
    - s3://my-bucket/my\_folder1/another\_folder/my\_file.txt
  + The key is composed of prefix + object name
    - s3://my-bucket/my\_folder1/another\_folder/my\_file.txt
  + There’s no concept of “directories” within buckets (although the UI will trick you to think otherwise)
  + Just keys with very long names that contain slashes (“/”)
  + Object values are the content of the body:
    - Max. Object Size is 5TB (5000GB)
    - If uploading more than 5GB, must use “multi-part upload”
  + Metadata (list of text key / value pairs – system or user metadata)
  + Tags (Unicode key / value pair – up to 10) – useful for security / lifecycle
  + Version ID (if versioning is enabled)
* **Amazon S3 – Security**
  + User-Based
    - IAM Policies – which API calls should be allowed for a specific user from IAM
  + Resource-Based
    - Bucket Policies – bucket wide rules from the S3 console - allows cross account
    - Object Access Control List (ACL) – finer grain (can be disabled)
    - Bucket Access Control List (ACL) – less common (can be disabled)
  + Note: an IAM principal can access an S3 object if
    - The user IAM permissions ALLOW it OR the resource policy ALLOWS it
    - AND there’s no explicit DENY
  + Encryption: encrypt objects in Amazon S3 using encryption keys
* **S3 Bucket Policies**
  + JSON based policies
    - Resources: buckets and objects
    - Effect: Allow / Deny
    - Actions: Set of API to Allow or Deny
    - Principal: The account or user to apply the policy to
  + Use S3 bucket for policy to:
    - Grant public access to the bucket
    - Force objects to be encrypted at upload
    - Grant access to another account (Cross Account)
* **Bucket settings for Block Public Access**
  + These settings were created to prevent company data leaks
  + If you know your bucket should never be public, leave these on
  + Can be set at the account level
* **Amazon S3 – Static Website Hosting**
  + S3 can host static websites and have them accessible on the Internet
  + The website URL will be (depending on the region)
    - <http://bucket-name.s3-website-aws-region.amazonaws.com> OR
    - <http://bucket-name.s3-website.aws-region.amazonaws.com>
  + If you get a 403 Forbidden error, make sure the bucket policy allows public reads!
* **Amazon S3 -Versioning**
  + You can version your files in Amazon S3
  + It is enabled at the bucket level
  + Same key overwrite will change the “version”: 1, 2, 3….
  + It is best practice to version your buckets
    - Protect against unintended deletes (ability to restore a version)
    - Easy roll back to previous version
  + Notes:
    - Any file that is not versioned prior to enabling versioning will have version “null”
    - Suspending versioning does not delete the previous versions
* **Amazon S3 – Replication (CRR & SRR)**
  + Must enable Versioning in source and destination buckets
  + Cross-Region Replication (CRR)
  + Same-Region Replication (SRR)
  + Buckets can be in different AWS accounts
  + Copying is asynchronous
  + Must give proper IAM permissions to S3
  + Use cases:
    - CRR – compliance, lower latency access, replication across accounts
    - SRR – log aggregation, live replication between production and test accounts
* **S3 Storage Classes**

**.** Amazon S3 Standard - General Purpose • Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (IA) • Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access • Amazon S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval • Amazon S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval • Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive • Amazon S3 Intelligent Tiering • Can move between classes manually or using S3 Lifecycle configurations

* **S3 Durability and Availability**
  + Durability:
    - High durability (99.999999999%, 11 9’s) of objects across multiple AZ
    - If you store 10,000,000 objects with Amazon S3, you can on average expect to incur a loss of a single object once every 10,000 years
    - Same for all storage classes
  + Availability:
    - Measures how readily available a service is
    - Varies depending on storage class
    - Example: S3 standard has 99.99% availability = not available 53 minutes a year
* **S3 Standard – General Purpose**
  + 99.99% Availability
  + Used for frequently accessed data
  + Low latency and high throughput
  + Sustain 2 concurrent facility failures
  + Use Cases: Big Data analytics, mobile & gaming applications, content distribution…
* **S3 Storage Classes – Infrequent Access**
  + For data that is less frequently accessed, but requires rapid access when needed
  + Lower cost than S3 Standard
  + Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) • 99.9% Availability • Use cases: Disaster Recovery, backups
  + Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) • High durability (99.999999999%) in a single AZ; data lost when AZ is destroyed • 99.5% Availability • Use Cases: Storing secondary backup copies of on-premise data, or data you can recreate
* **Amazon S3 Glacier Storage Classes**
  + Low-cost object storage meant for archiving / backup
  + Pricing: price for storage + object retrieval cost
  + Amazon S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval
    - Millisecond retrieval, great for data accessed once a quarter
    - Minimum storage duration of 90 days
  + Amazon S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval (formerly Amazon S3 Glacier):
    - Expedited (1 to 5 minutes), Standard (3 to 5 hours), Bulk (5 to 12 hours) – free
    - Minimum storage duration of 90 days
  + Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive – for long term storage:
    - Standard (12 hours), Bulk (48 hours)
    - Minimum storage duration of 180 days
* **S3 Intelligent-Tiering**
  + Small monthly monitoring and auto-tiering fee
  + Moves objects automatically between Access Tiers based on usage
  + There are no retrieval charges in S3 Intelligent-Tiering
  + Frequent Access tier (automatic): default tier
  + Infrequent Access tier (automatic): objects not accessed for 30 days
  + Archive Instant Access tier (automatic): objects not accessed for 90 days
  + Archive Access tier (optional): configurable from 90 days to 700+ days
  + Deep Archive Access tier (optional): config. from 180 days to 700+ days
* **S3 Encryption**
  + No Encryption
  + Server-Side Encryption
  + Client-Side Encryptio
* **Shared Responsibility Model for S3**
  + AWS
    - Infrastructure (global security, durability, availability, sustain concurrent loss of data in two facilities)
    - Configuration and vulnerability analysis
    - Compliance validation
  + User
    - S3 Versioning
    - S3 Bucket Policies
    - S3 Replication Setup
    - Logging and Monitoring
    - S3 Storage Classes
    - Data encryption at rest and in transit
* **AWS Snow Family**
  + Highly-secure, portable devices to collect and process data at the edge, and migrate data into and out of AWS

**Snowball Edge (for data transfers)**

* + Physical data transport solution: move TBs or PBs of data in or out of AWS
  + Alternative to moving data over the network (and paying network fees)
  + Pay per data transfer job
  + Provide block storage and Amazon S3 - compatible object storage
  + Snowball Edge Storage Optimized
  + 80 TB of HDD capacity for block volume and S3 compatible object storage
  + Snowball Edge Compute Optimized • 42 TB of HDD capacity for block volume and S3 compatible object storage
  + Use cases: large data cloud migrations, DC decommission, disaster recovery

**AWS Snowcone**

* + Small, portable computing, anywhere, rugged & secure, withstands harsh environments
  + Light (4.5 pounds, 2.1 kg) • Device used for edge computing, storage, and data transfer
  + 8 TBs of usable storage • Use Snowcone where Snowball does not fit (space-constrained environment)
  + Must provide your own battery / cables
  + Can be sent back to AWS offline, or connect it to internet and use AWS DataSync to send data

**AWS Snowmobile**

* + Transfer exabytes of data (1 EB = 1,000 PB = 1,000,000 TBs)
  + Each Snowmobile has 100 PB of capacity (use multiple in parallel)
  + High security: temperature controlled, GPS, 24/7 video surveillance
  + Better than Snowball if you transfer more than 10 PB

**Snow Family – Usage Process**

* + Request Snowball devices from the AWS console for delivery
  + Install the snowball client / AWS OpsHub on your servers
  + Connect the snowball to your servers and copy files using the client
  + Ship back the device when you’re done (goes to the right AWS facility)
  + Data will be loaded into an S3 bucket
  + Snowball is completely wiped

**What is Edge Computing?**

* + What is Edge Computing?
    - A truck on the road, a ship on the sea, a mining station underground…
  + These locations may have
    - Limited / no internet access
    - Limited / no easy access to computing power
  + We setup a Snowball Edge / Snowcone device to do edge computing
  + Use cases of Edge Computing:
    - Preprocess data
    - Machine learning at the edge
    - Transcoding media streams
  + Eventually (if need be) we can ship back the device to AWS (for transferring data for example)
* **AWS OpsHub**
  + Historically, to use Snow Family devices, you needed a CLI (Command Line Interface tool)
  + Today, you can use AWS OpsHub (a software you install on your computer / laptop) to manage your Snow Family Device
    - Unlocking and configuring single or clustered devices
    - Transferring files
    - Launching and managing instances running on Snow Family Devices
    - Monitor device metrics (storage capacity, active instances on your device)
    - Launch compatible AWS services on your devices
      * (ex: Amazon EC2 instances, AWS DataSync, Network File System (NFS))
* **Hybrid Cloud for Storage**

AWS is pushing for ”hybrid cloud” • Part of your infrastructure is on-premises • Part of your infrastructure is on the cloud • This can be due to • Long cloud migrations • Security requirements • Compliance requirements • IT strategy • S3 is a proprietary storage technology (unlike EFS / NFS), so how do you expose the S3 data on-premise? • AWS Storage Gateway

* **AWS Storage Gateway**
  + Bridge between on-premise data and cloud data in S3
  + Hybrid storage service to allow on-premises to seamlessly use the AWS Cloud
  + Use cases: disaster recovery, backup & restore, tiered storage
  + Types of Storage Gateway: • File Gateway • Volume Gateway • Tape Gateway
  + No need to know the types at the exam

# ****Databases Section****

* **Databases & Analytics Summary in AWS**
  + **Relational Databases - OLTP**: RDS & Aurora (SQL)
  + **Differences between Multi-AZ, Read Replicas, Multi-Region**
  + **In-memory Database**: ElastiCache
  + **Key/Value Database**: DynamoDB (serverless) & DAX (cache for DynamoDB)
  + **Warehouse** - OLAP: Redshift (SQL)
  + **Hadoop Cluster**: EMR
  + **Athena**: query data on Amazon S3 (serverless & SQL)
  + **QuickSight**: dashboards on your data (serverless)
  + **DocumentDB**: “Aurora for MongoDB” (JSON – NoSQL database)
  + **Amazon QLDB**: Financial Transactions Ledger (immutable journal, cryptographically verifiable)
  + **Amazon Managed Blockchain**: managed Hyperledger Fabric & Ethereum blockchains
  + **Glue**: Managed ETL (Extract Transform Load) and Data Catalog service
  + **Database Migration**: DMS
  + **Neptune**: graph database
* **Databases & Shared Responsibility on AWS**
  + AWS offers use to manage different databases
  + Benefits include:
    - Quick Provisioning, High Availability, Vertical and Horizontal Scaling
    - Automated Backup & Restore, Operations, Upgrades
    - Operating System Patching is handled by AWS
    - Monitoring, alerting
  + Note: many databases technologies could be run on EC2, but you must handle yourself the resiliency, backup, patching, high vailability, fault tolerance, scaling…
* **AWS RDS Overview**
  + RDS stands for Relational Database Service
  + It’s a managed DB service for DB use SQL as a query language.
  + It allows you to create databases in the cloud that are managed by AWS • Postgres • MySQL • MariaDB • Oracle • Microsoft SQL Server • Aurora (AWS Proprietary database)

**Advantage over using RDS versus deploying DB on EC2**

* + RDS is a managed service:
    - Automated provisioning, OS patching
    - Continuous backups and restore to specific timestamp (Point in Time Restore)!
    - Monitoring dashboards
    - Read replicas for improved read performance
    - Multi AZ setup for DR (Disaster Recovery)
    - Maintenance windows for upgrades
    - Scaling capability (vertical and horizontal)
    - Storage backed by EBS (gp2 or io1)
  + BUT you can’t SSH into your instances
* **Amazon Aurora**
  + Aurora is a proprietary technology from AWS (not open sourced)
  + PostgreSQL and MySQL are both supported as Aurora DB
  + Aurora is “AWS cloud optimized” and claims 5x performance improvement over MySQL on RDS, over 3x the performance of Postgres on RDS
  + Aurora storage automatically grows in increments of 10GB, up to 64 TB.
  + Aurora costs more than RDS (20% more) – but is more efficient
  + Not in the free tier
* **RDS Deployments: Read Replicas, Multi-AZ**
  + Read Replicas: • Scale the read workload of your DB • Can create up to 5 Read Replicas • Data is only written to the main DB
  + Multi-AZ: • Failover in case of AZ outage (high availability) • Data is only read/written to the main database • Can only have 1 other AZ as failover
  + Multi-Region (Read Replicas) • Disaster recovery in case of region issue • Local performance for global reads • Replication cost
* **Amazon ElastiCache Overview**
  + The same way RDS is to get managed Relational Databases…
  + ElastiCache is to get managed Redis or Memcached
  + Caches are in-memory databases with high performance, low latency
  + Helps reduce load off databases for read intensive workloads
  + AWS takes care of OS maintenance / patching, optimizations, setup, configuration, monitoring, failure recovery and backups
* **DynamoDB**
  + Fully Managed Highly available with replication across 3 AZ
  + DynamoDB is a key/value database
  + **NoSQL database - not a relational database**
  + Scales to massive workloads, distributed “**serverless**” database
  + Millions of requests per seconds, trillions of row, 100s of TB of storage
  + Fast and consistent in performance
  + **Single-digit millisecond latency – low latency retrieval**
  + Integrated with IAM for security, authorization and administration
  + Low cost and auto scaling capabilities
  + Standard & Infrequent Access (IA) Table Class
* **DynamoDB Accelerator - DAX**
  + Fully Managed in-memory cache for DynamoDB
  + 10x performance improvement – single- digit millisecond latency to microseconds latency – when accessing your DynamoDB tables
  + Secure, highly scalable & highly available
  + Difference with ElastiCache at the CCP level: DAX is only used for and is integrated with DynamoDB, while ElastiCache can be used for other databases
* **DynamoDB – Global Tables**
  + Make a DynamoDB table accessible with low latency in multiple-regions
  + Active-Active replication (read/write to any AWS Region)
* **Redshift Overview**
  + Redshift is based on PostgreSQL, but **it’s not used for OLTP**
  + **It’s OLAP – online analytical processing (analytics and data warehousing)**
  + Load data once every hour, not every second
  + 10x better performance than other data warehouses, scale to PBs of data
  + **Columnar** storage of data (instead of row based)
  + Massively Parallel Query Execution (MPP), highly available
  + Pay as you go based on the instances provisioned
  + Has a SQL interface for performing the queries
  + BI tools such as AWS Quicksight or Tableau integrate with it
* **Amazon EMR**
  + EMR stands for “Elastic MapReduce”
  + EMR helps creating **Hadoop clusters** (Big Data) to analyze and process vast amount of data
  + The clusters can be made of **hundreds of EC2 instances**
  + Also supports Apache Spark, HBase, Presto, Flink…
  + EMR takes care of all the provisioning and configuration
  + Auto-scaling and integrated with Spot instances
  + **Use cases: data processing, machine learning, web indexing, big data…**
* **Amazon Athena**
  + **Serverless** query service to analyze data stored in Amazon S3
  + Uses standard SQL language to query the files
  + Supports CSV, JSON, ORC, Avro, and Parquet (built on Presto)
  + Pricing: $5.00 per TB of data scanned
  + Use compressed or columnar data for cost-savings (less scan)
  + Use cases: Business intelligence / analytics / reporting, analyze & query VPC Flow Logs, ELB Logs, CloudTrail trails, etc...
  + **Exam Tip: analyze data in S3 using serverless SQL, use Athena**
* **Amazon QuickSight**
  + Serverless machine learning-powered business intelligence service to create interactive dashboards
  + Fast, automatically scalable, embeddable, with per-session pricing
  + Use cases: • Business analytics • Building visualizations • Perform ad-hoc analysis • Get business insights using data
  + Integrated with RDS, Aurora, Athena, Redshift, S3…
* **DocumentDB**
  + Aurora is an “AWS-implementation” of PostgreSQL / MySQL …
  + DocumentDB is the same for MongoDB (which is a NoSQL database)
  + MongoDB is used to store, query, and index JSON data
  + Similar “deployment concepts” as Aurora
  + Fully Managed, highly available with replication across 3 AZ
  + DocumentDB storage automatically grows in increments of 10GB, up to 64 TB.
  + Automatically scales to workloads with millions of requests per seconds
* **Amazon Neptune**
  + Fully managed graph database
  + A popular graph dataset would be a social network
  + Users have friends
  + Posts have comments
  + Comments have likes from users
  + Users share and like posts…
  + Highly available across 3 AZ, with up to 15 read replicas
  + Build and run applications working with highly connected datasets – optimized for these complex and hard queries
  + Can store up to billions of relations and query the graph with milliseconds latency
  + Highly available with replications across multiple AZs
  + Great for knowledge graphs (Wikipedia), fraud detection, recommendation engines, social networking
* **Amazon QLDB**
  + QLDB stands for ”Quantum Ledger Database”
  + A ledger is a book recording financial transactions
  + Fully Managed, Serverless, High available, Replication across 3 AZ
  + Used to review history of all the changes made to your application data over time
  + Immutable system: no entry can be removed or modified, cryptographically verifiable
  + 2-3x better performance than common ledger blockchain frameworks, manipulate data using SQL
  + Difference with Amazon Managed Blockchain: no decentralization component, in accordance with financial regulation rules
* **Amazon Managed Blockchain**
  + Blockchain makes it possible to build applications where multiple parties can execute transactions without the need for a trusted, central authority.
  + Amazon Managed Blockchain is a managed service to: • Join public blockchain networks • Or create your own scalable private network
  + Compatible with the frameworks Hyperledger Fabric & Ethereum
* **AWS Glue**
  + Managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service
  + Useful to prepare and transform data for analytics
  + Fully serverless service
  + Glue Data Catalog: catalog of datasets
    - can be used by Athena, Redshift, EMR
* **DMS – Database Migration Service**
  + Quickly and securely migrate databases to AWS, resilient, self healing
  + The source database remains available during the migration
  + Supports:
    - Homogeneous migrations: ex Oracle to Oracle
    - Heterogeneous migrations: ex Microsoft SQL Server to Aurora

# Other Compute Section

* **What is Docker?**

Docker is a software development platform to deploy apps

• Apps are packaged in containers that can be run on any OS

• Apps run the same, regardless of where they’re run

• Any machine

• No compatibility issues • Predictable behavior

• Less work

• Easier to maintain and deploy

• Works with any language, any OS, any technology

• Scale containers up and down very quickly (seconds)

* **Where Docker images are stored?**

Docker images are stored in Docker Repositories

• Public: Docker Hub <https://hub.docker.com/>

• Find base images for many technologies or OS:

• Ubuntu

• MySQL

• NodeJS, Java…

• Private: Amazon ECR (Elastic Container Registry)

* **Docker versus Virtual Machines**
  + Docker is ”sort of” a virtualization technology, but not exactly
  + Resources are shared with the host => many containers on one server
* **ECS - Elastic Container Service**
  + Launch Docker containers on AWS
  + You must provision & maintain the infrastructure (the EC2 instances)
  + AWS takes care of starting / stopping containers
  + Has integrations with the Application Load Balancer
* **Fargate**
  + Launch Docker containers on AWS
  + You do not provision the infrastructure (no EC2 instances to manage) – simpler!
  + Serverless offering
  + AWS just runs containers for you based on the CPU / RAM you need
* **ECR - Elastic Container Registry**
  + Private Docker Registry on AWS
  + This is where you store your Docker images so they can be run by ECS or Fargate
* **What’s serverless?**
  + Serverless is a new paradigm in which the developers don’t have to manage servers anymore…
  + They just deploy code
  + They just deploy… functions !
  + Initially... Serverless == FaaS (Function as a Service)
  + Serverless was pioneered by AWS Lambda but now also includes anything that’s managed: “databases, messaging, storage, etc.”
  + \*\*Serverless does not mean there are no servers…\*\*it means you just don’t manage / provision / see them

So far in this course…

* + Amazon S3
  + DynamoDB
  + Fargate
  + Lambda
* **AWS Lambda**
  + Virtual functions – no servers to manage!
  + Limited by time - short executions
  + Run on-demand
  + Scaling is automated!

**Benefits of AWS Lambda**

* + Easy Pricing:
    - Pay per request and compute time
    - Free tier of 1,000,000 AWS Lambda requests and 400,000 GBs of compute time
  + Integrated with the whole AWS suite of services
  + **Event-Driven**: functions get invoked by AWS when needed
  + Integrated with many programming languages
  + Easy monitoring through AWS CloudWatch
  + Easy to get more resources per functions (up to 10GB of RAM!)
  + Increasing RAM will also improve CPU and network!
  + Lambda Container Image
    - The container image must implement the Lambda Runtime API
    - ECS / Fargate is preferred for running arbitrary Docker images
* **AWS Batch**
  + Fully managed batch processing at any scale
  + Efficiently run 100,000s of computing batch jobs on AWS
  + A “batch” job is a job with a start and an end (opposed to continuous)
  + Batch will dynamically launch EC2 instances or Spot Instances
  + AWS Batch provisions the right amount of compute / memory
  + You submit or schedule batch jobs and AWS Batch does the rest!
  + Batch jobs are defined as Docker images and run on ECS
  + Helpful for cost optimizations and focusing less on the infrastructure
* **Batch vs Lambda**

Lambda:

• Time limit

• Limited runtimes

• Limited temporary disk space

• Serverless

Batch:

• No time limit

• Any runtime as long as it’s packaged as a Docker image

• Rely on EBS / instance store for disk space

• Relies on EC2 (can be managed by AWS)

* **Amazon Lightsail**
  + Virtual servers, storage, databases, and networking
  + Low & predictable pricing
  + Simpler alternative to using EC2, RDS, ELB, EBS, Route 53…
  + Great for people with little cloud experience!
  + Can setup notifications and monitoring of your Lightsail resources
  + Use cases:
    - Simple web applications (has templates for LAMP, Nginx, MEAN, Node.js…)
    - Websites (templates for WordPress, Magento, Plesk, Joomla)
    - Dev / Test environment
  + Has high availability but no auto-scaling, limited AWS integrations
* **Other Compute - Summary**
  + **Docker**: container technology to run applications
  + **ECS**: run Docker containers on EC2 instances
  + **Fargate**:
    - Run Docker containers without provisioning the infrastructure
    - Serverless offering (no EC2 instances)
  + **ECR**: Private Docker Images Repository
  + **Batch**: run batch jobs on AWS across managed EC2 instances
  + **Lightsail**: predictable & low pricing for simple application & DB stacks
* **Lambda Summary**
  + Lambda is Serverless, Function as a Service, seamless scaling, reactive
  + **Lambda Billing**:
    - By the time run x by the RAM provisioned
    - By the number of invocations
  + **Language Support**: many programming languages except (arbitrary) Docker
  + **Invocation time**: up to 15 minutes
  + **Use cases**:
    - Create Thumbnails for images uploaded onto S3
    - Run a Serverless cron job
  + **API Gateway**: expose Lambda functions as HTTP API

# Deploying and Managing Infrastructure at Scale Section

* **What is CloudFormation**
  + CloudFormation is a declarative way of outlining your AWS Infrastructure, for any resources (most of them are supported).
  + For example, within a CloudFormation template, you say: • I want a security group • I want two EC2 instances using this security group • I want an S3 bucket • I want a load balancer (ELB) in front of these machines
  + Then CloudFormation creates those for you, in the right order, with the exact configuration that you specify
* **Benefits of AWS CloudFormation**
  + Infrastructure as code • No resources are manually created, which is excellent for control • Changes to the infrastructure are reviewed through code
  + Cost • Each resources within the stack is tagged with an identifier so you can easily see how much a stack costs you • You can estimate the costs of your resources using the CloudFormation template • Savings strategy: In Dev, you could automation deletion of templates at 5 PM and recreated at 8 AM, safely
  + Productivity • Ability to destroy and re-create an infrastructure on the cloud on the fly • Automated generation of Diagram for your templates! • Declarative programming (no need to figure out ordering and orchestration)
  + Don’t re-invent the wheel • Leverage existing templates on the web! • Leverage the documentation
  + Supports (almost) all AWS resources: • Everything we’ll see in this course is supported • You can use “custom resources” for resources that are not supported
* **AWS Cloud Development Kit (CDK)**
  + Define your cloud infrastructure using a familiar language: • JavaScript/TypeScript, Python, Java, and .NET
  + The code is “compiled” into a CloudFormation template (JSON/YAML)
  + You can therefore deploy infrastructure and application runtime code together • Great for Lambda functions • Great for Docker containers in ECS / EKS
* **Developer problems on AWS**
  + Managing infrastructure
  + Deploying Code
  + Configuring all the databases, load balancers, etc
  + Scaling concerns
  + Most web apps have the same architecture (ALB + ASG)
  + All the developers want is for their code to run!
  + Possibly, consistently across different applications and environments
* **AWS Elastic Beanstalk Overview**
  + Elastic Beanstalk is a developer centric view of deploying an application on AWS
  + It uses all the component’s we’ve seen before: EC2, ASG, ELB, RDS, etc…
  + But it’s all in one view that’s easy to make sense of!
    - • We still have full control over the configuration
  + **Beanstalk = Platform as a Service (PaaS)**
  + Beanstalk is free but you pay for the underlying instances
* **Elastic Beanstalk**
  + Managed service
    - Instance configuration / OS is handled by Beanstalk
    - Deployment strategy is configurable but performed by Elastic Beanstalk
    - Capacity provisioning
    - Load balancing & auto-scaling
    - Application health-monitoring & responsiveness
  + **Just the application code is the responsibility of the developer**
  + Three architecture models:
    - Single Instance deployment: good for dev
    - LB + ASG: great for production or pre-production web applications
    - ASG only: great for non-web apps in production (workers, etc..)
  + Support for many platforms
  + Single Container Docker
  + Multi-Container Docker
  + Preconfigured Docker
  + If not supported, you can write your custom platform (advanced)
* **Elastic Beanstalk – Health Monitoring**
  + Health agent pushes metrics to CloudWatch
  + Checks for app health, publishes health events
* **AWS CodeDeploy**
  + We want to deploy our application automatically
  + Works with EC2 Instances
  + Works with On-Premises Servers
  + Hybrid service
  + Servers / Instances must be provisioned and configured ahead of time with the CodeDeploy Agent
* **AWS CodeCommit**
  + Before pushing the application code to servers, it needs to be stored somewhere
  + Developers usually store code in a repository, using the Git technology
  + A famous public offering is GitHub, AWS’ competing product is CodeCommit
  + CodeCommit:
    - Source-control service that hosts Git-based repositories
    - Makes it easy to collaborate with others on code
    - The code changes are automatically versioned
  + Benefits:
    - Fully managed
    - Scalable & highly available
    - Private, Secured, Integrated with AWS
* **AWS CodeBuild**
  + Code building service in the cloud (name is obvious)
  + Compiles source code, run tests, and produces packages that are ready to be deployed (by CodeDeploy for example)
  + Benefits: • Fully managed, serverless • Continuously scalable & highly available • Secure • Pay-as-you-go pricing – only pay for the build time
* **AWS CodePipeline**
  + Orchestrate the different steps to have the code automatically pushed to production • Code => Build => Test => Provision => Deploy • Basis for CICD (Continuous Integration & Continuous Delivery)
  + Benefits: • Fully managed, compatible with CodeCommit, CodeBuild, CodeDeploy, Elastic Beanstalk, CloudFormation, GitHub, 3rd-party services (GitHub…) & custom plugins… • Fast delivery & rapid updates
* **AWS CodeArtifact**
  + Software packages depend on each other to be built (also called code dependencies), and new ones are created
  + Storing and retrieving these dependencies is called artifact management
  + Traditionally you need to setup your own artifact management system
  + CodeArtifact is a secure, scalable, and cost-effective artifact management for software development
  + Works with common dependency management tools such as Maven, Gradle, npm, yarn, twine, pip, and NuGet
  + Developers and CodeBuild can then retrieve dependencies straight from CodeArtifac
* **AWS CodeStar**
  + Unified UI to easily manage software development activities in one place
  + “Quick way” to get started to correctly set-up CodeCommit, CodePipeline,CodeBuild, CodeDeploy, Elastic Beanstalk, EC2, etc…
  + Can edit the code ”in-the-cloud” using AWS Cloud9
* **AWS Cloud9**
  + AWS Cloud9 is a cloud IDE (Integrated Development Environment) for writing, running and debugging code
  + “Classic” IDE (like IntelliJ, Visual Studio Code…) are downloaded on a computer before being used
  + A cloud IDE can be used within a web browser, meaning you can work on your projects from your office, home, or anywhere with internet with no setup necessary
  + AWS Cloud9 also allows for code collaboration in real-time (pair programming)
* **AWS Systems Manager (SSM)**
  + Helps you manage your EC2 and On-Premises systems at scale
  + Another Hybrid AWS service
  + Get operational insights about the state of your infrastructure
  + Suite of 10+ products
  + Most important features are:
    - Patching automation for enhanced compliance
    - Run commands across an entire fleet of servers
    - Store parameter configuration with the SSM Parameter Store
  + Works for both Windows and Linux OS
* **How Systems Manager works**
  + We need to install the SSM agent onto the systems we control
  + Installed by default on Amazon Linux AMI & some Ubuntu AMI
  + If an instance can’t be controlled with SSM, it’s probably an issue with the SSM agent!
  + Thanks to the SSM agent, we can run commands, patch & configure our servers
* **Systems Manager – SSM Session Manager**
  + Allows you to start a secure shell on your EC2 and on-premises servers
  + No SSH access, bastion hosts, or SSH keys needed
  + No port 22 needed (better security)
  + Supports Linux, macOS, and Windows
  + Send session log data to S3 or CloudWatch Logs
* **AWS OpsWorks**
  + Chef & Puppet help you perform server configuration automatically, or repetitive actions
  + They work great with EC2 & On-Premises VM
  + AWS OpsWorks = Managed Chef & Puppet
  + It’s an alternative to AWS SSM
  + Only provision standard AWS resources: • EC2 Instances, Databases, Load Balancers, EBS volumes…
  + In the exam: Chef or Puppet needed => AWS OpsWorks
* **Deployment - Summary**
  + CloudFormation: (AWS only)
    - Infrastructure as Code, works with almost all of AWS resources
    - Repeat across Regions & Accounts
  + Beanstalk: (AWS only)
    - Platform as a Service (PaaS), limited to certain programming languages or Docker
    - Deploy code consistently with a known architecture: ex, ALB + EC2 + RDS
  + CodeDeploy (hybrid): deploy & upgrade any application onto servers
  + Systems Manager (hybrid): patch, configure and run commands at scale
  + OpsWorks (hybrid): managed Chef and Puppet in AWS
* **Developer Services - Summary**
  + CodeCommit: Store code in private git repository (version controlled)
  + CodeBuild: Build & test code in AWS
  + CodeDeploy: Deploy code onto servers
  + CodePipeline: Orchestration of pipeline (from code to build to deploy)
  + CodeArtifact: Store software packages / dependencies on AWS
  + CodeStar: Unified view for allowing developers to do CICD and code
  + Cloud9: Cloud IDE (Integrated Development Environment) with collab
  + AWS CDK: Define your cloud infrastructure using a programming language

# Global Infrastructure Section

* **Why make a global application?**
  + A global application is an application deployed in multiple geographies
  + On AWS: this could be Regions and / or Edge Locations
  + Decreased Latency
    - Latency is the time it takes for a network packet to reach a server
    - It takes time for a packet from Asia to reach the US
    - Deploy your applications closer to your users to decrease latency, better experience
  + Disaster Recovery (DR)
    - If an AWS region goes down (earthquake, storms, power shutdown, politics)…
    - You can fail-over to another region and have your application still working
    - A DR plan is important to increase the availability of your application
  + Attack protection: distributed global infrastructure is harder to attack
* **Global AWS Infrastructure**
  + Regions: For deploying applications and infrastructure
  + Availability Zones: Made of multiple data centers
  + Edge Locations (Points of Presence): for content delivery as close as possible to users
* **Global Applications in AWS**
  + Global DNS: Route 53 • Great to route users to the closest deployment with least latency • Great for disaster recovery strategies
  + Global Content Delivery Network (CDN): CloudFront • Replicate part of your application to AWS Edge Locations – decrease latency • Cache common requests – improved user experience and decreased latency
  + S3 Transfer Acceleration • Accelerate global uploads & downloads into Amazon S3
  + AWS Global Accelerator: • Improve global application availability and performance using the AWS global network
* **Amazon Route 53 Overview**
  + Route53 is a Managed DNS (Domain Name System)
  + DNS is a collection of rules and records which helps clients understand how to reach a server through URLs.
  + In AWS, the most common records are:
    - [www.google.com](http://www.google.com/) => 12.34.56.78 == A record (IPv4)
    - [www.google.com](http://www.google.com/) => 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334 == AAAA IPv6
    - [search.google.com](http://search.google.com/) => [www.google.com](http://www.google.com/) == CNAME: hostname to hostname
    - [example.com](http://example.com/) => AWS resource == Alias (ex: ELB, CloudFront, S3, RDS, etc…)
* **Route 53 Routing Policies**
  + SIMPLE ROUTING POLICY
    - No health checks
  + WEIGHTED ROUTING POLICY
    - Distribute de charge
  + LATENCY ROUTING POLICY
    - Makes de latency more lower between the regions
  + FAILOVER ROUTING POLICY
    - Disaster Recovery
* **Amazon CloudFront**
  + Content Delivery Network (CDN)
  + Improves read performance, content is cached at the edge
  + Improves users experience
  + 216 Point of Presence globally (edge locations)
  + DDoS protection (because worldwide), integration with Shield, AWS Web Application Firewall
* **CloudFront – Origins**
  + S3 bucket
    - For distributing files and caching them at the edge
    - Enhanced security with CloudFront Origin Access Control (OAC)
    - OAC is replacing Origin Access Identity (OAI)
    - CloudFront can be used as an ingress (to upload files to S3)
  + Custom Origin (HTTP)
    - Application Load Balancer
    - EC2 instance
    - S3 website (must first enable the bucket as a static S3 website)
    - Any HTTP backend you want
* **CloudFront vs S3 Cross Region Replication**
  + CloudFront: • Global Edge network • Files are cached for a TTL (maybe a day) • Great for static content that must be available everywhere
  + S3 Cross Region Replication: • Must be setup for each region you want replication to happen • Files are updated in near real-time • Read only • Great for dynamic content that needs to be available at low-latency in few region
* **S3 Transfer Acceleration**
  + Increase transfer speed by transferring file to an AWS edge location which will forward the data to the S3 bucket in the target region
* **AWS Global Accelerator**
  + Improve global application availability and performance using the AWS global network
  + Leverage the AWS internal network to optimize the route to your application (60% improvement)
  + 2 Anycast IP are created for your application and traffic is sent through Edge Locations
  + The Edge locations send the traffic to your application
* **AWS Global Accelerator vs CloudFront**
  + They both use the AWS global network and its edge locations around the world
  + Both services integrate with AWS Shield for DDoS protection.
  + **CloudFront – Content Delivery Network**
    - Improves performance for your cacheable content (such as images and videos)
    - Content is served at the edge
  + **Global Accelerator**
    - No caching, proxying packets at the edge to applications running in one or more AWS Regions.
    - Improves performance for a wide range of applications over TCP or UDP
    - Good for HTTP use cases that require static IP addresses
    - Good for HTTP use cases that required deterministic, fast regional failover
* **AWS Outposts**
  + Hybrid Cloud: businesses that keep an on
  + premises infrastructure alongside a cloud infrastructure
  + Therefore, two ways of dealing with IT systems:
    - One for the AWS cloud (using the AWS console, CLI, and AWS APIs)
    - One for their on-premises infrastructure
  + AWS Outposts are “server racks” that offers the same AWS infrastructure, services, APIs & tools to build your own applications on-premises just as in the cloud
  + AWS will setup and manage “Outposts Racks” within your on-premises infrastructure and you can start leveraging AWS services on-premises
  + You are responsible for the Outposts Rack physical security
  + Benefits: • Low-latency access to on-premises systems • Local data processing • Data residency • Easier migration from on-premises to the cloud • Fully managed service • Some services that work on Outposts:
* **AWS WaveLength**
  + WaveLength Zones are infrastructure deployments embedded within the telecommunications providers’ datacenters at the edge of the 5G networks
  + Brings AWS services to the edge of the 5G networks
  + Example: EC2, EBS, VPC…
  + Ultra-low latency applications through 5G networks
  + Traffic doesn’t leave the Communication Service Provider’s (CSP) network
  + High-bandwidth and secure connection to the parent AWS Region
  + No additional charges or service agreements
  + Use cases: Smart Cities, ML-assisted diagnostics, Connected Vehicles, Interactive Live Video Streams, AR/VR, Real-time Gaming, …
* **AWS Local Zones**
  + Places AWS compute, storage, database, and other selected AWS services closer to end users to run latency-sensitive applications
  + Extend your VPC to more locations – “Extension of an AWS Region”
  + Compatible with EC2, RDS, ECS, EBS, ElastiCache, Direct Connect …
  + Example:
  + AWS Region: N. Virginia (us-east-1)
  + AWS Local Zones: Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Miami, …
* **Global Applications in AWS - Summary**
  + **Global DNS: Route 53** • Great to route users to the closest deployment with least latency • Great for disaster recovery strategies
  + **Global Content Delivery Network (CDN): CloudFront** • Replicate part of your application to AWS Edge Locations – decrease latency • Cache common requests – improved user experience and decreased latency
  + **S3 Transfer Acceleration** • Accelerate global uploads & downloads into Amazon S3
  + **AWS Global Accelerator:** • Improve global application availability and performance using the AWS global network
* **Global Applications in AWS - Summary**
  + **AWS Outposts**
    - Deploy Outposts Racks in your own Data Centers to extend AWS services
  + **AWS WaveLength**
    - Brings AWS services to the edge of the 5G networks
    - Ultra-low latency applications
  + **AWS Local Zones**
    - Bring AWS resources (compute, database, storage, …) closer to your users
    - Good for latency-sensitive applications

# Cloud Integration Section

* **Section Introduction**
  + When we start deploying multiple applications, they will inevitably need to communicate with one another
  + There are two patterns of application communication
    - 1. Synchronous communications (application to application)
      2. Asynchronous / Event based (application to queue to application)
  + Synchronous between applications can be problematic if there are sudden spikes of traffic
  + What if you need to suddenly encode 1000 videos but usually it’s 10?
  + In that case, it’s better to decouple your applications:
    - using SQS: queue model
    - using SNS: pub/sub model
    - using Kinesis: real-time data streaming model
  + These services can scale independently from our application!
* **Amazon SQS – Standard Queue**
  + Oldest AWS offering (over 10 years old)
  + Fully managed service (~serverless), use to decouple applications
  + Scales from 1 message per second to 10,000s per second
  + Default retention of messages: 4 days, maximum of 14 days
  + No limit to how many messages can be in the queue
  + Messages are deleted after they’re read by consumers
  + Low latency (<10 ms on publish and receive)
  + Consumers share the work to read messages & scale horizontally
  + SQS can be use to decouple between application tiers
* **Amazon Kinesis**

**For the exam: Kinesis = real-time big data streaming**

* + Managed service to collect, process, and analyze real-time streaming data at any scale
  + Too detailed for the Cloud Practitioner exam but good to know: • **Kinesis Data Streams**: low latency streaming to ingest data at scale from hundreds of thousands of sources • **Kinesis Data Firehose**: load streams into S3, Redshift, ElasticSearch, etc… • **Kinesis Data Analytics**: perform real-time analytics on streams using SQL • **Kinesis Video Streams**: monitor real-time video streams for analytics or ML
* **Amazon SNS**

What if you want to send one message to many receivers? SNS solves this issue.

* + The “event publishers” only sends message to one SNS topic
  + As many “event subscribers” as we want to listen to the SNS topic notifications
  + Each subscriber to the topic will get all the messages
  + Up to 12,500,000 subscriptions per topic, 100,000 topics limit
* **Amazon MQ**
  + SQS, SNS are “cloud-native” services: proprietary protocols from AWS
  + Traditional applications running from on-premises may use open protocols such as: MQTT, AMQP, STOMP, Openwire, WSS
  + When migrating to the cloud, instead of re-engineering the application to use SQS and SNS, we can use Amazon MQ
  + Amazon MQ is a managed message broker service for RabbitMQ and ActiveMQ
  + Amazon MQ doesn’t “scale” as much as SQS / SNS
  + Amazon MQ runs on servers, can run in Multi-AZ with failover
  + Amazon MQ has both queue feature (~SQS) and topic features (~SNS)
* **Integration Section – Summary**
  + **SQS**: • Queue service in AWS • Multiple Producers, messages are kept up to 14 days • Multiple Consumers share the read and delete messages when done • Used to **decouple** applications in AWS
  + **SNS**: • Notification service in AWS • Subscribers: Email, Lambda, SQS, HTTP, Mobile… • Multiple Subscribers, send all messages to all of them • No message retention
  + **Kinesis**: real-time data streaming, persistence and analysis
  + **Amazon MQ**: managed message broker for ActiveMQ and RabbitMQ in the cloud (MQTT, AMQP.. protocols)