

# Foundation

2019年2月7日 星期四

下午9:32

## 1.How a Website Works?

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*You and a  
Web Browser*

### *The IP Address Process*

- (1) The user enters the web server's IP address into the web browser, initiating a request.
- (2) The request is routed across the open Internet to the web server.



*Web Server*

IP Address: 34.232.56.144

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*You and a  
Web Browser*

Cool, what an  
awesome  
website!

### **The IP Address Process**

(3) The web server receives the request and sends back the websites page data.

(4) The User then views the web page in their browser.



**Web Server**

IP Address: 34.232.56.144

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**You and a  
Web Browser**

I want to access:  
*thepractitionersbrief.com*



**Domain Name System  
(DNS) Server**

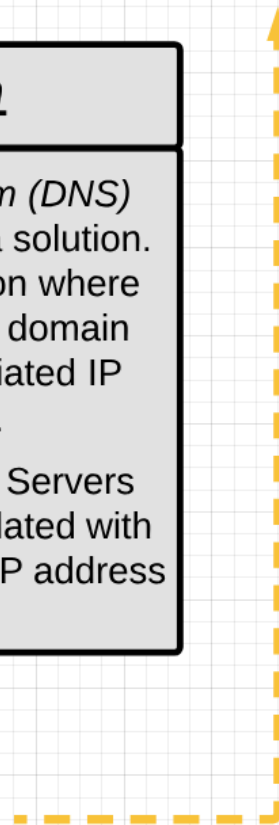
### **The Solution**

**(3)** *Domain Name System (DNS)* Servers were created as a solution. Providing a central location where your browser can send a domain name and get the associated IP address in return.

**(4)** For this to work, DNS Servers need to be continually updated with current domain name and IP address information.

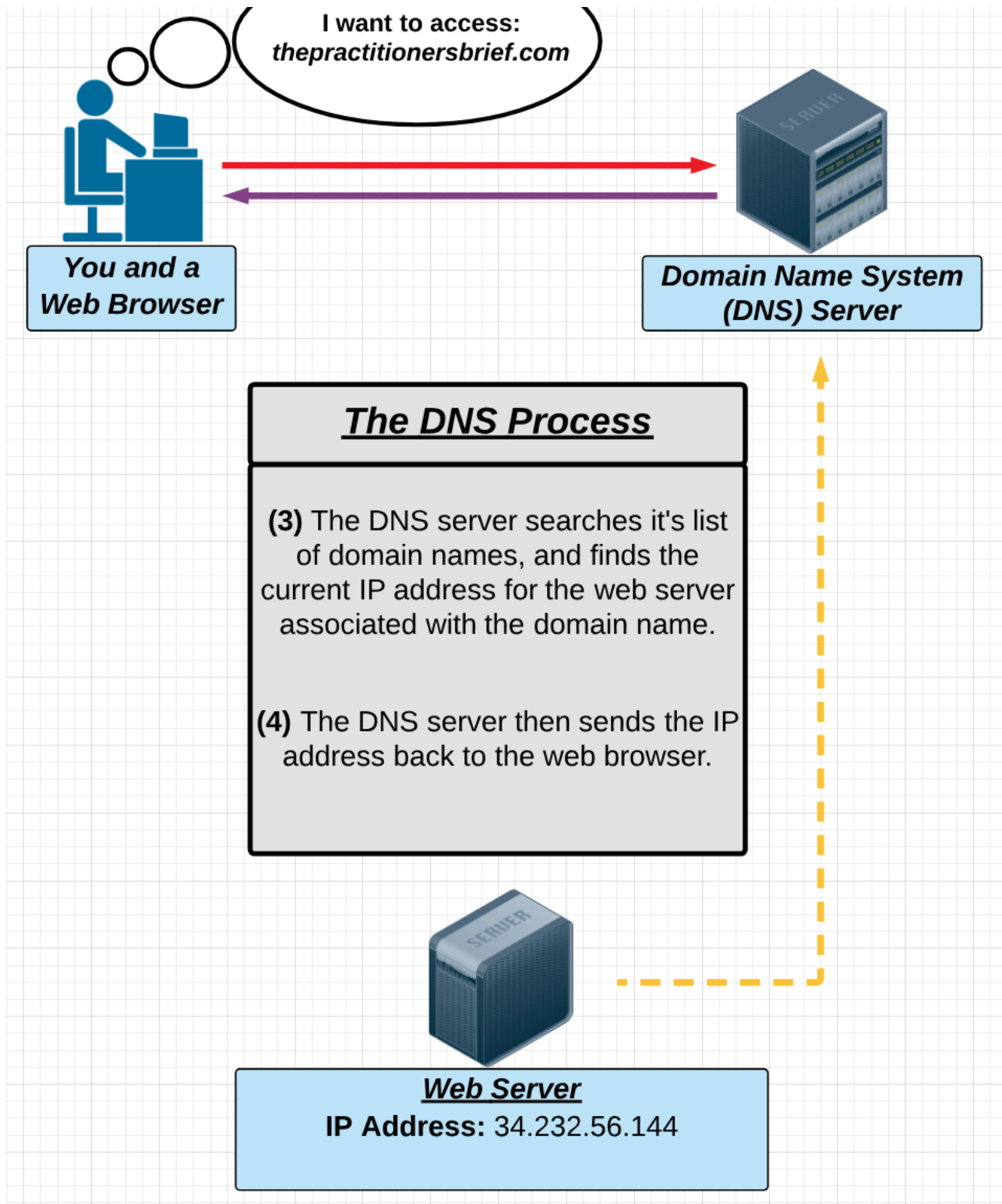


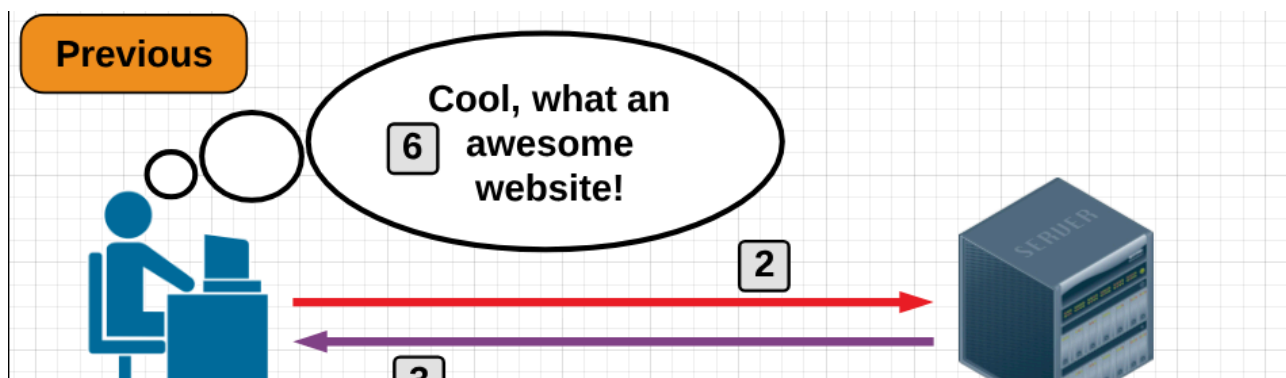
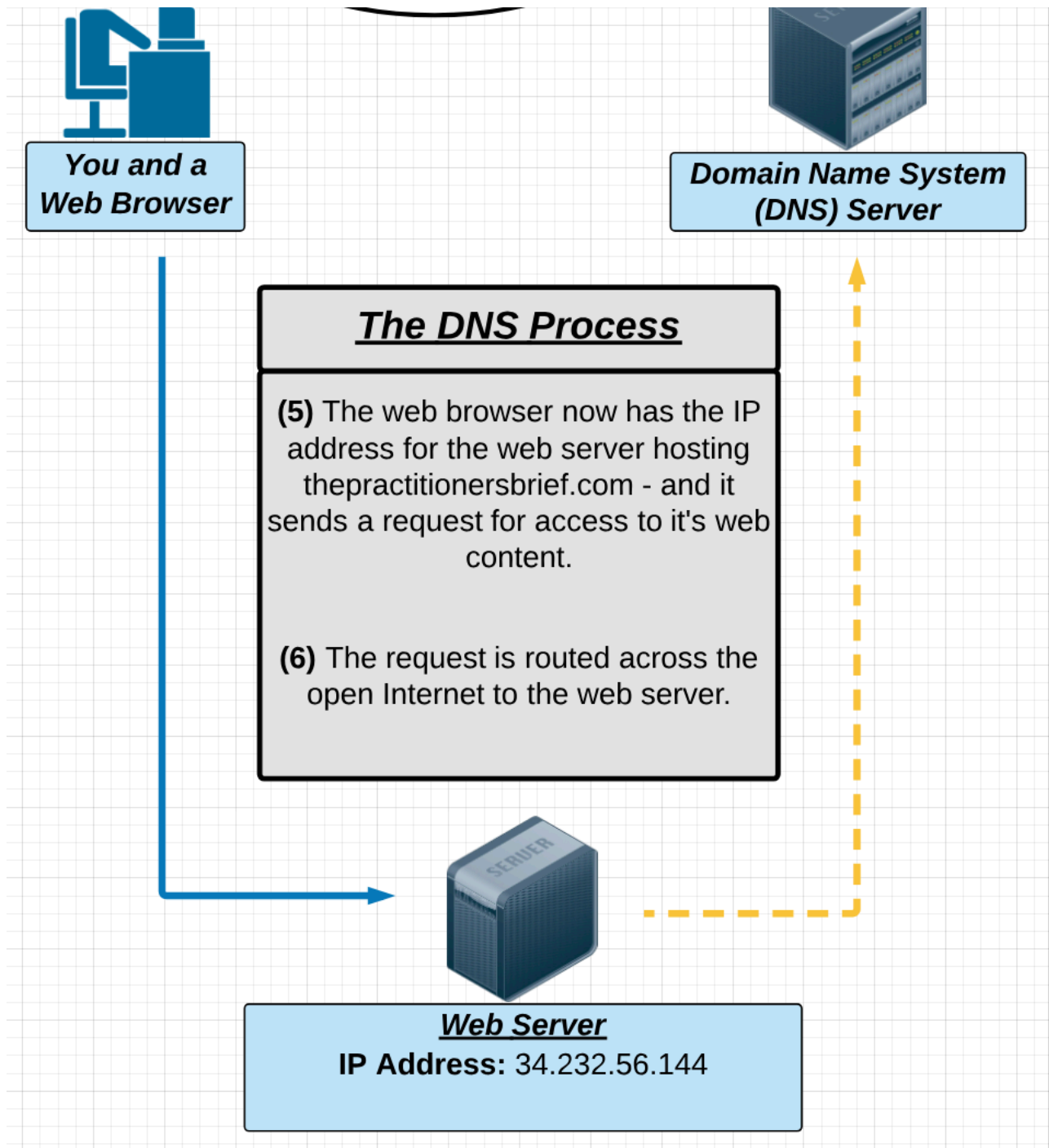
**Web Server**  
**IP Address: 34.232.56.144**

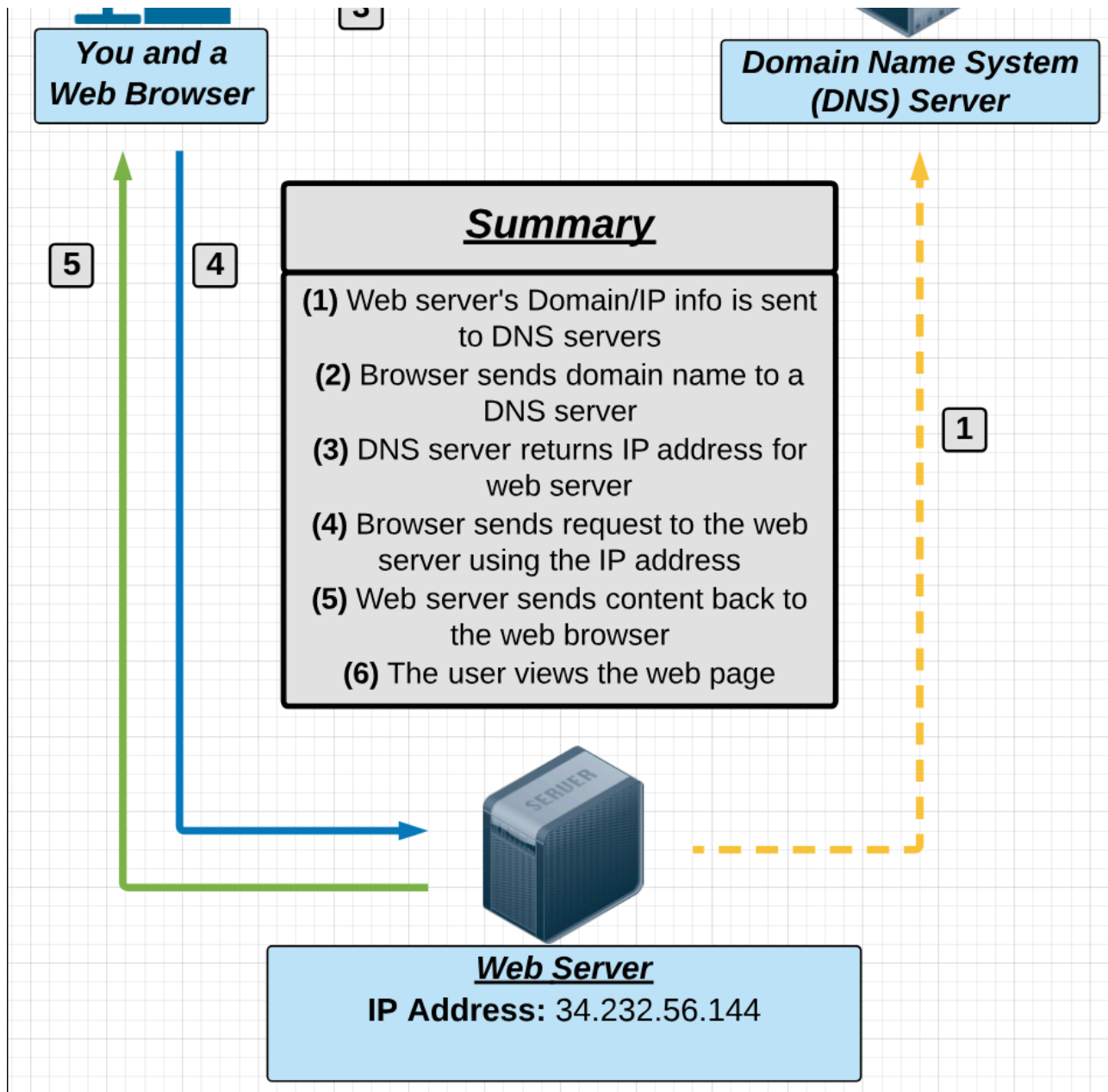


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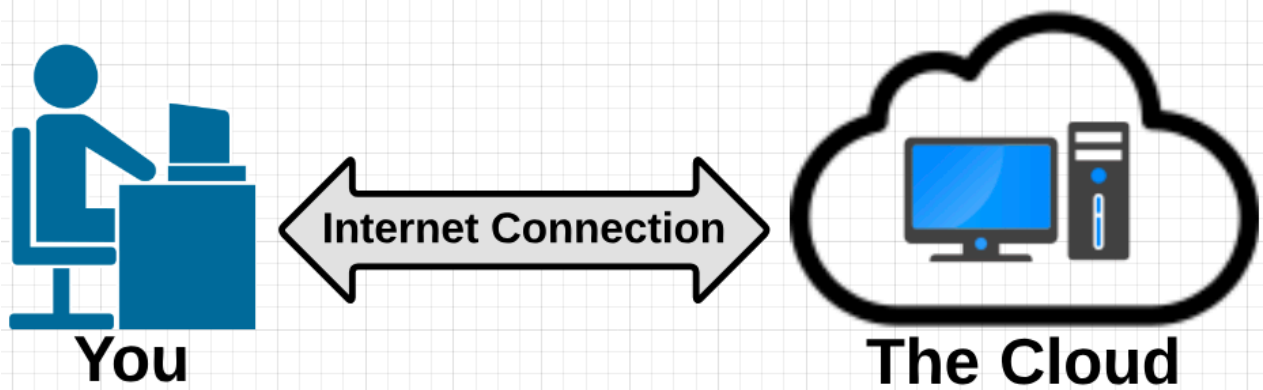




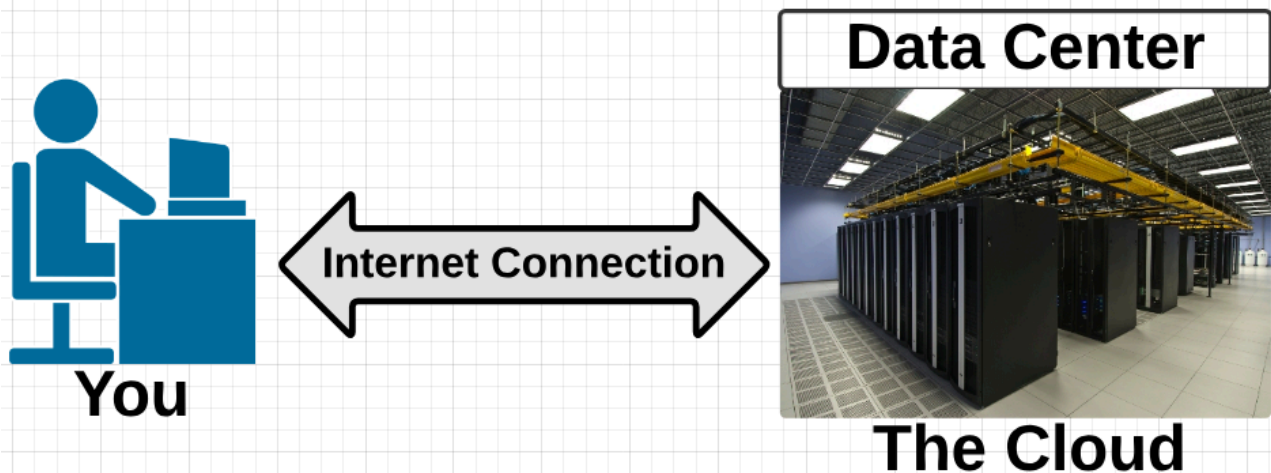


2. What is Cloud/AWS?

The simplest way to define the "cloud" is that it is a computer located somewhere else that you access via the Internet and utilize in some capacity.

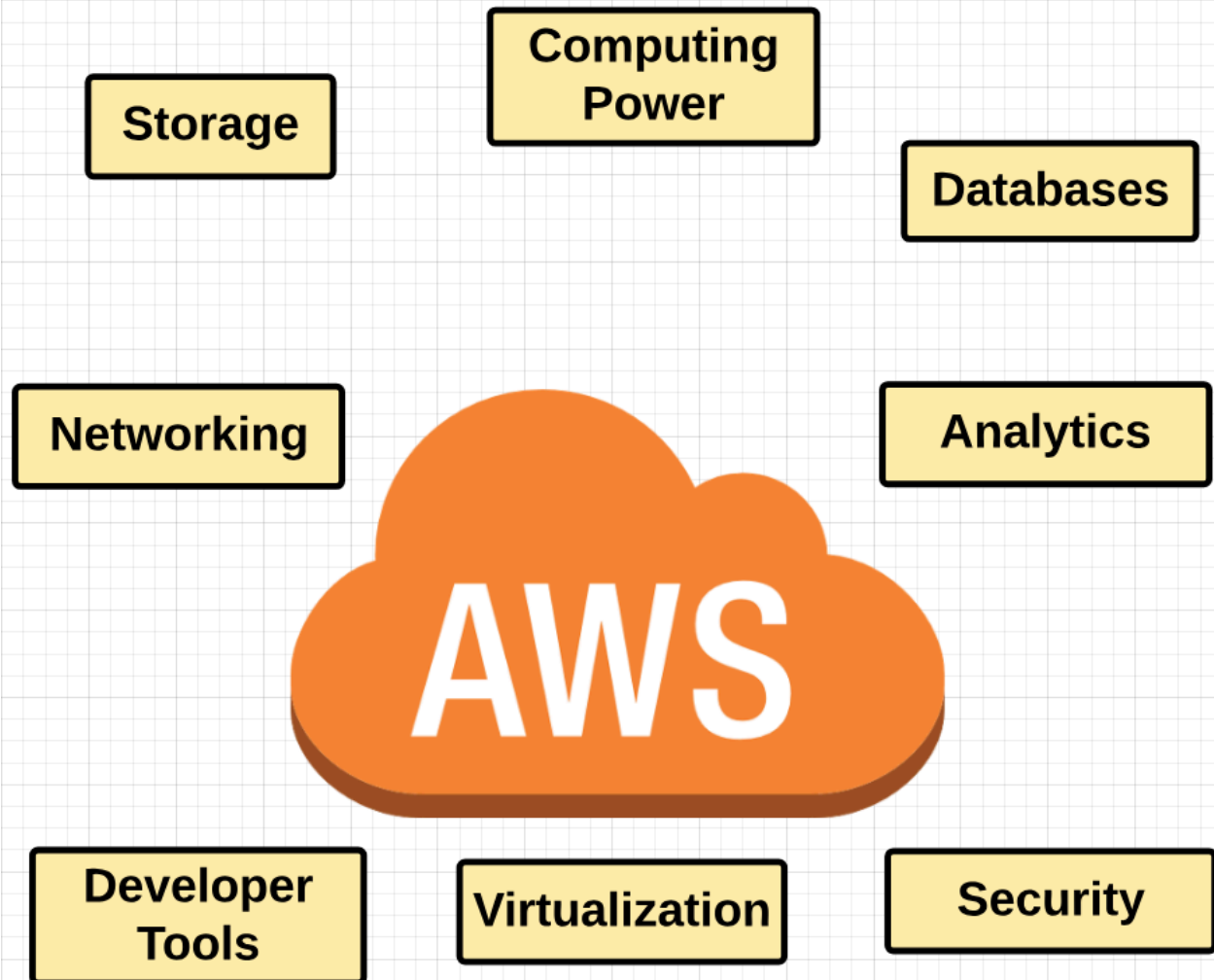


More aptly, the "cloud" is comprised of server computers located in large data centers placed all around the world.



When you use a "cloud" service such as iCloud, DropBox, or Amazon Web Services - you are just utilizing server computers owned and managed by

those companies.



**Amazon Web Services is a cloud services provider**  
*Also known as Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)*

**If AWS is a cloud services provider - what are the services it provides?**

### 3.Cloud Technology

**High Availability**

(alternate usage: Highly Available)



(alternate usage: Highly Available)  
Refers to the concept of something being accessible when you attempt to access it (and/or the ability to access something via multiple platforms).

### **Fault Tolerant**

**(alternate usage: Fault Tolerance)**

The ability to withstand a certain amount of failure and still remain functional (and/or be self-healing and return to full capacity).

### **Scalable**

**(alternate usage: Scalability)**

The ability to easily grow in size, capacity, and/or scope when required (usually based on demand).

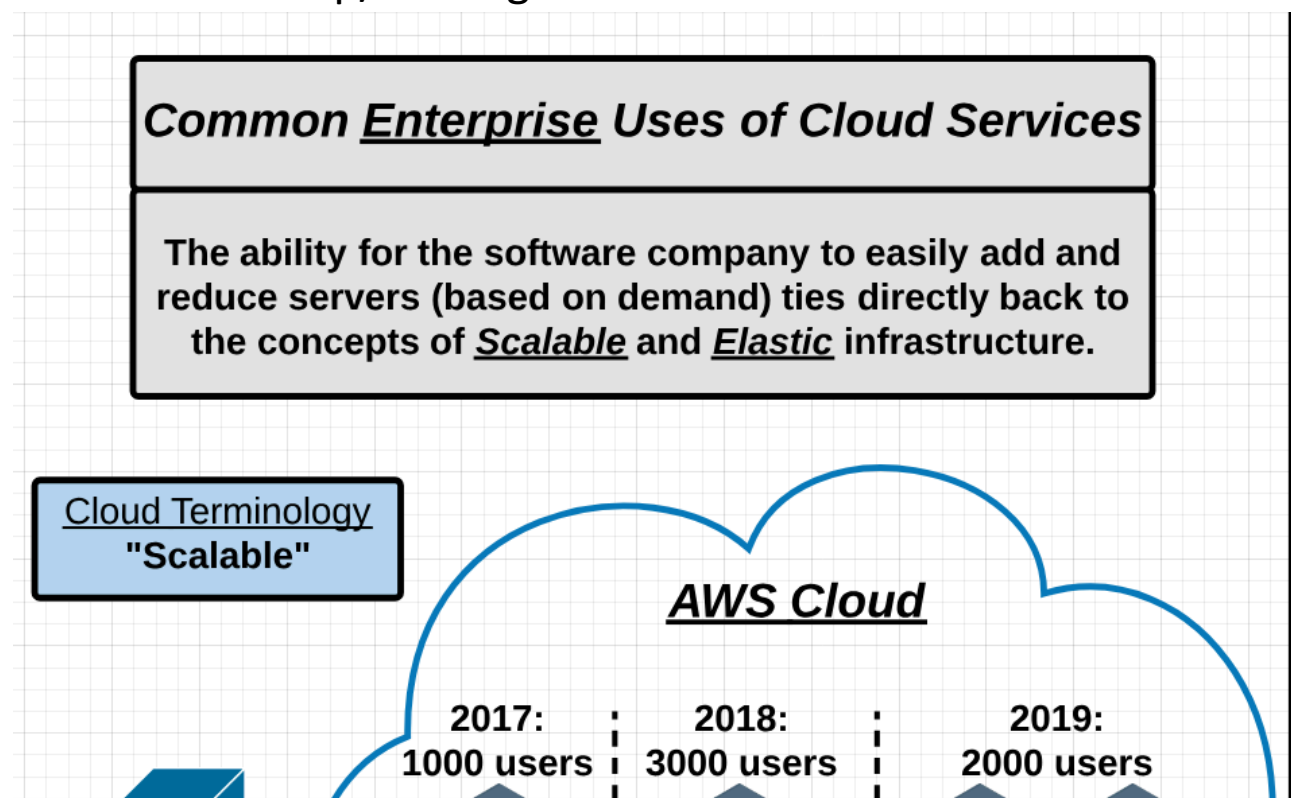
### **Elastic**

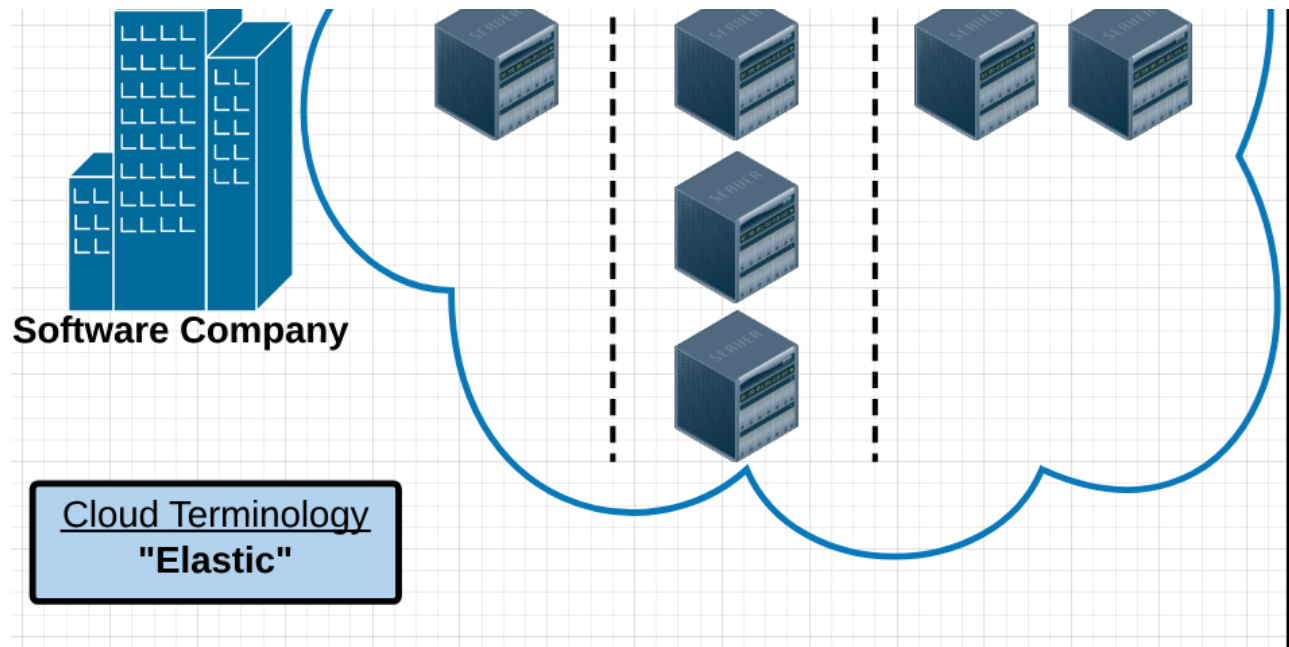
**(alternate usage: Elasticity)**

The ability to not only grow (scale) when required, but also reduce in size when required.

## 4. Benefits of AWS

Personal: Backup/Sharing





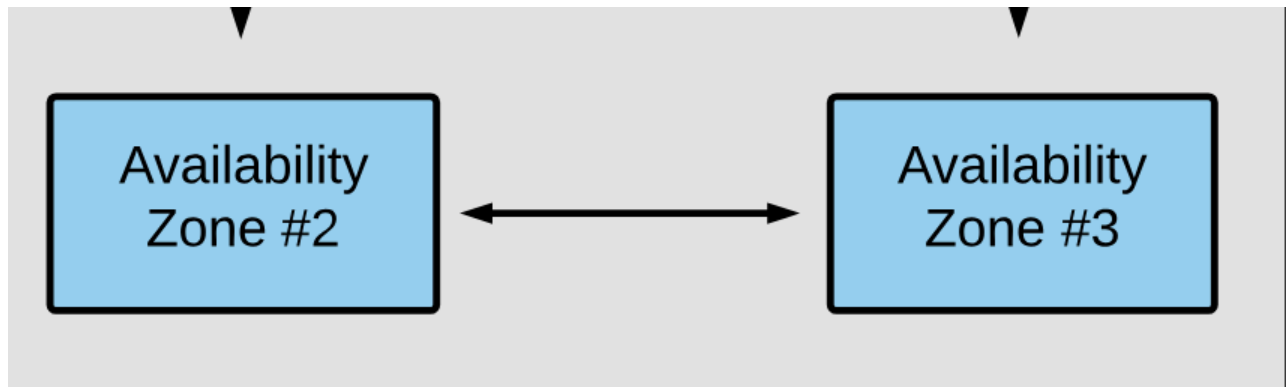
## 5.AWS Global Infrastructure

### **AWS Availability Zones (AZ)**

Availability zones (within a region) work together to make up a collection of your AWS resources. Properly designed applications will utilize multiple availability zones for **high availability** and **fault tolerance**. AZ's have direct low latency connections between each other, and each AZ is isolated from the others to ensure fault tolerance.

**AWS Region**

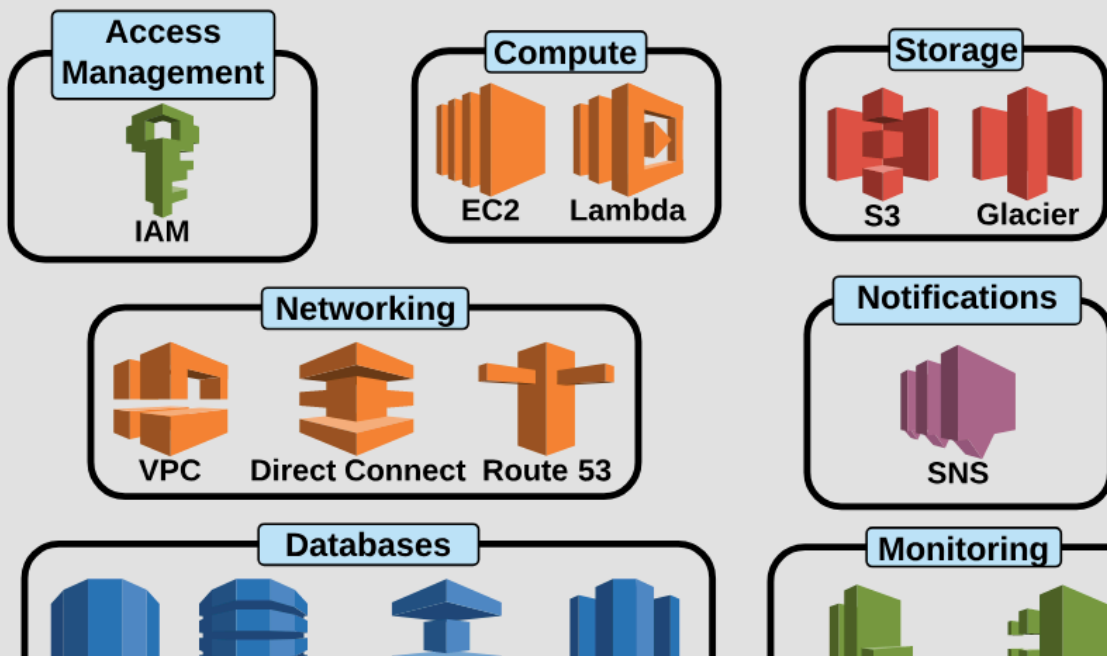
Availability  
Zone #1



### **AWS Data Centers**

When you use an AWS service (like the ones shown below), you are utilizing one of the servers in an AWS data center.

#### **AWS Data Center**



A horizontal header bar with a light gray background and a thin black border. It contains two groups of AWS service icons. The first group, on the left, includes RDS (blue cylinder), DynamoDB (blue cube), ElastiCache (blue cube), and RedShift (blue cube). The second group, on the right, includes CloudWatch (green cube) and CloudTrail (green cube). Each icon is accompanied by its name in a small, black, sans-serif font.

RDS

DynamoDB

ElastiCache

RedShift

CloudWatch

CloudTrail

## 6. Summary

### ***1. How a Website Works***

Web Servers - DNS Servers - Serving Web Traffic

### ***2. What is the Cloud/AWS?***

Cloud Defined - AWS Defined

### ***3. Intro to Cloud Terminology***

High Availability - Fault Tolerance - Scalability - Elasticity

### ***4. Primary Benefits of AWS***

On-premises vs. cloud-based infrastructure

### ***5. AWS Global Infrastructure***

Regions - Availability Zone - Data Centers.

*(A brief introduction to two AWS Services & one additional concept)*

**Simple Storage Service (S3):** A fully-managed bulk file storage service

**Elastic Cloud Compute (EC2):** A compute capacity service (i.e. servers)

**AWS Shared Responsibility Model:** Defines how Security and Compliance are shared between AWS and its customers.

What is the relationship between AWS global infrastructure and the concept of high availability?

☐ AWS is centrally located in one location and is subject to widespread outages if something happens at that one location.

☒ AWS regions and Availability Zones allow for redundant architecture to be placed in isolated parts of the world.

