

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

Module 6 Simple Storage Service

Agenda

- What is AWS s3
- Advantages
- S3 Buckets
- S3 Object
- Data Consistency & Transfer Acceleration
- S3 Features
- S3 Storage Type
- S3 Cross-Region Replication
- Hands-on lab

What is S3

- Amazon Simple Storage Service is storage for the Internet.
- Amazon S3 has a simple web services interface that you can use to store and retrieve any amount of data, at any time, from anywhere on the web.
- Accessible via simple web service interface.
- Use alone or with other service of AWS services.
- Amazon S3 provide 99.9999999999% [eleven 9's] durability. If you store 10,000 objects, on average you may lose one of them every 10 million years or so.

Advantages

Create Buckets Store data in Buckets Download Data

Permissions

Standard Interfaces Transfer Acceleration

S3 Core Concepts: Buckets?

- A bucket is a container for objects stored in Amazon S3.
- Every object is contained in a bucket.
- Organise the AWS S3 namespace at the highest level.
- Each object in Amazon S3 has a unique HTTP URL.
- For example, if the object named awsdoc.txt is stored in the "awss3" bucket, then it is addressable using the URL https://s3.amazonaws.com/awss3/awsdoc.txt
- You can choose any AWS region that is geographically close to you to optimize latency, minimize costs, or address regulatory requirements.

S3 Core Concepts: Object

- Objects are fundamental entities stored in S3.
- Object is uniquely identified within a bucket by key(name) and a version ID.
- Each object in Amazon S3 has a unique HTTP URL.
- Objects can be 1 byte to 5 terabytes (TiB).
- Objects of differing storage classes can exist in the same bucket

Data Consistency

- Amazon S3 provides read-after-write consistency for PUTS of new objects in your S3 bucket.
- Amazon S3 offers eventual consistency for overwrite PUTS and DELETES.

S3: Transfer Acceleration

- Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration enables fast, easy, and secure transfers of files taking advantages of Amazon CloudFront and Edge locations.
- When using Transfer Acceleration, additional data transfer charges may apply.
- After enabling Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration feature a new name will be generated.

For Example,

- If the bucket's initial name was mybucket.s3.amazonaws.com
- The new one will be mybucket.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com

S3 Versioning

- When you PUT an object in a versioningenabled bucket, the noncurrent version is not overwritten.
- When a new version of photo.gif is PUT into a bucket that already contains an object with the same name, the original object(ID = 111111) remains in the bucket, Amazon S3 generates a new version ID (121212), and adds the newer version to the bucket.

S3 Storage Class

	Storage class	Designed for	Availability Zones	Min storage duration	Min billable object size	Monitoring and automation fees	Retrieval fees
0	Standard	Frequently accessed data	≥ 3				
•	Intelligent-Tiering	Long-lived data with changing or unknown access patterns	≥ 3	30 days	-	Per-object fees apply	-
•	Standard-IA	Long-lived, infrequently accessed data	≥ 3	30 days	128KB	-	Per-GB fees apply
•	One Zone-IA	Long-lived, infrequently accessed, non-critical data	≥ 1	30 days	128KB	-	Per-GB fees apply
•	Glacier	Archive data with retrieval times ranging from minutes to hours	≥ 3	90 days	40KB	-	Per-GB fees apply
•	Glacier Deep Archive	Archive data that rarely, if ever, needs to be accessed with retrieval times in hours	≥ 3	180 days	40KB		Per-GB fees apply
•	Reduced Redundancy (Not recommended)	Frequently accessed, non-critical data	≥ 3				

S3 Cross Region Replication

- Cross-region replication is a bucket-level feature that enables automatic, asynchronous copying of objects across buckets in different AWS regions.
- Amazon S3 replicates the new objects created after enabling the replication configuration.
- Amazon S3 does not replicate objects in the source bucket for which the bucket owner does not have permissions.
- Objects in the source bucket that are replicas, created by another cross-region replication, are not replicated.

Hands-on Lab