



DAY - 13

AWS DYNAMODB

AWS Architecture and Design



1. Day 1 Overview of Cloud Computing
2. Day 2 Overview of AWS
3. Day 3 Amazon EC2*
4. Day 4 Amazon EBS *
5. Day 5 Amazon CloudWatch *
6. Day 6 Amazon S3*
7. Day 7 Amazon Elastic Load Balancer *
8. Day 8 Amazon Auto Scaling *
9. Day 9 Amazon VPC *
10. Day 10 Amazon IAM *
11. Day 11 Amazon RDS
12. Day 12 Amazon Route 53 *
- 13. Day 13 Amazon DynamoDB* & Glacier**
14. Day 14 Amazon Cloudfront* & Import Export & Amazon SES *
15. Day 15 Amazon ElasticBeanStalk & Amazon Cloudformation & Amazon OpsWorks
16. Day 16 AWS Economics & AWS Account Overview *
17. Day 17 AWS Architecture
18. Day 18 AWS Certification Preparation

[With Hands on Demo]

AWS DynamoDB

AWS DynamoDB



- What is NoSQL DB?
- Introduction to DynamoDB
- Key DynamoDB Terminology
- Demo

AWS DynamoDB



NoSQL DB

Key-Value
Store

Highly
Scalable

Fully
Managed

Access
through
Console, API

No Separate
DB Client

High
Performance

Automated
HW/SW
provisioning

Security

Patching

Easy to Use

AWS DynamoDB



Fully Managed Scalable DB

Predictable & Controlled Performance

Built In Fault-tolerance

Flexible

Integrated with EMR, CloudWatch

Strong Consistency, Atomic Counters

- Data Model has Table, Items & Attributes
- You are not required to create DB instead just create table. DynamoDB is a database is a collection of tables. A table is a collection of items and each item is a collection of attribute.
 - » Table is a collection of data
 - » An item is a group of attributes that is uniquely identifiable among all of the other items
 - » An attribute is a fundamental data element, something that does not need to be broken down any further.

Each Item is identified by a Primary Key.

- » **Partition Key** – A simple primary key, composed of one attribute known as the partition key.
- » **Partition Key and Sort Key** – Referred to as a composite primary key, this type of key is composed of two attributes. The first attribute is the partition key, and the second attribute is the sort key.

→ Beside the Key Attributes, everything else is unstructured

AWS DynamoDB High Availability & DR



- Automatic Hardware Provisioning
- Cross Zone Replication
- Fault-tolerant & Manage HW Failure
- Increase Performance with provisioned Throughput

Consistency Models



Eventual Consistency = High Throughput but Dirty Reads

Strong Consistency Read = $\frac{1}{2}$ Eventual Consistency Throughput but Committed Read

Pricing



- Pay by the hour for throughput capacity You pay a flat, hourly rate based on the capacity you reserve
- \$0.01 per hour for every 10 units of write capacity
- \$0.01 per hour for every 50 units of read capacity
- \$1 per GB per month of storage

Free Tier:

- DynamoDB customers get 100 MB of free storage, as well as up to 5 writes/second and 10 reads/second of ongoing throughput capacity i.e., 5 units of write capacity 10 units of read capacity 100 MB.

E.g., :

- 10 writes per second
- 100 reads per second
- 10 GB of data
- 1 KB items
- Will Cost around \$32 / month

Why DynamoDB?



- Scalable DB
- Higher Throughput with lower latency
- Reduce TCO
- Will not work with complex Transactions & Richer Query need
- Does not support ACID

Lets see Demo of AWS DynamoDB:

1. Create a Table
2. Insert Records
3. Check Unstructured Data

Summary



In this video we learned NoSQL fully managed & scalable DB
DynamoDB

In next session we will have overview about Glacier

Thank You

Email us – support@intellipaat.com

Visit us - <https://intellipaat.com>