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2/13

Date: Pg No:

Module-2 Compute in the cloud

* compute → processing power needed to run application
manage data and perform calculations.

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (AWS EC2)
→ flexible, cost-effective, quick
→ only pay for what you use

Multi-tenancy - Sharing underlying hardware between virtual machines.

Ex - Ek his building me alag alag kirayedar water, electricity share karte hai.

→ we can provision windows / Linux, apps, database on it.
and configure

→ we control networking

Virtual Scaling → increasing / decreasing resources on demand without changing hardware

Horizontal Scaling - Add or remove machine / instances to handle load

Difference - Ek restaurant me crowd aagey

Virtual - single waiter ka workload badhao

Horizontal - Aur waiter (ao 2-3)

Caas → compute as a service

#2

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Types of EC2 Instances

Amazon EC2 instance families

- General purpose
- Compute Optimised
- Memory Optimised
- Accelerated computing
- Storage Optimized

Storage optimized
High performance
for locally stored
data

General purpose

- Balanced Resources
- Diverse workload
- Web servers
- Code Repo

Compute Optimised

- Compute Intensive Task
- Gaming Servers
- High Performance Task
- Scientific Modelling

Memory Optimized

- Memory Intensive
- Real Time Analytics
- Accelerated computing
- Floating Point Number calculation
- Graphics processing
- Data pattern matching
- Hardware accelerators

#3

API - Application Programming Interface.
call through

- AWS Management console
- AWS Command Line Interface
- AWS Software Development Kit (SDK)

AWS Management Console

- Set up Test environments
- view AWS bills
- view Monitoring
- work with non-technical Resources

AWS CLI → Make API calls Using the terminal of your machine

AWS SDK - Interact with AWS resources through various programming languages.

#4 Demo of Amazon EC2 Launch

#5 Amazon EC2 Pricing

- on demand
- Savings Plan (upto 72% savings)
- Reserved Instances (upto 75% off with 1 year/3 year term)

All Upfront

Spot

→ Spot Instances - upto 90% off

2 minute Warning

AWS can reclaim it anytime

→ Dedicated Host → Isolated, security sensitive, exclusive

Search [Option+S] United States (Oregon)

Console Home Info

[Reset to default layout](#) [+ Add widgets](#)

Welcome to AWS

Getting started with AWS Learn the fundamentals and find valuable information to get the most out of AWS.

Training and certification Learn from AWS experts and advance your skills and knowledge.

What's new with AWS? Discover new AWS services, features, and Regions.

AWS Health

Open issues 0 Past 7 days

Scheduled changes 1 Upcoming and past 7 days

Other notifications 1 Past 7 days

[Go to AWS Health](#)

Applications (0) Info

Region: US West (Oregon)

Select Region: us-west-2 (Current Region) Find applications

Name	Description	Region	Originati.
No applications			

Get started by creating an application.

[Create application](#)

[Go to myApplications](#)

Solutions (16) Info

Vetted Solutions from AWS for popular business and technical use cases.

[Artificial Intelligence \(4\)](#) [Security \(4\)](#) [Infrastructure \(4\)](#)

Launch generative AI applications with minimal coding Time to complete: 10 mins

Detect and remediate coding errors Time to complete: 15 mins

Deploy conversational AI-powered business applications Time to complete: 35 mins

Build machine learning models from development to production Time to complete: 3 mins

Explore AWS Info

Deploy LLMs with confidence Transform your business with the right LLM and price-performant, purpose-built...

Build generative AI apps Discover 6 essential guidelines for building successful generative AI...

AI training, curated by AWS Learn the fundamental concepts of AI through interactive labs, video tutorial...

Lightning-fast coding experience... The Q Developer CLI agent can execute files locally, call AWS APIs, run bash...

Security Info

Region: US West (Oregon)

No security data Assess security findings and improve your security posture with Security Hub.

[Get started](#)

CloudShell

us-east-1 +

```
"ReservationId": "r-0303ed3e50d56dd80",
"OwnerId": "832211724792",
"Groups": [],
"Instances": [
  {
    "Architecture": "x86_64",
    "BlockDeviceMappings": [],
    "ClientToken": "812d3abf-13df-4e48-aa38-efb0cd1910d6",
    "EbsOptimized": false,
    "EnaSupport": true,
    "Hypervisor": "xen",
    "NetworkInterfaces": [
      {
        "Attachment": {
          "AttachTime": "2025-04-03T01:25:20+00:00",
          "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-013e403a267085200",
          "DeleteOnTermination": true,
          "DeviceIndex": 0,
          "Status": "attaching",
          "NetworkCardIndex": 0
        },
      ],
    ],
  },
]
```

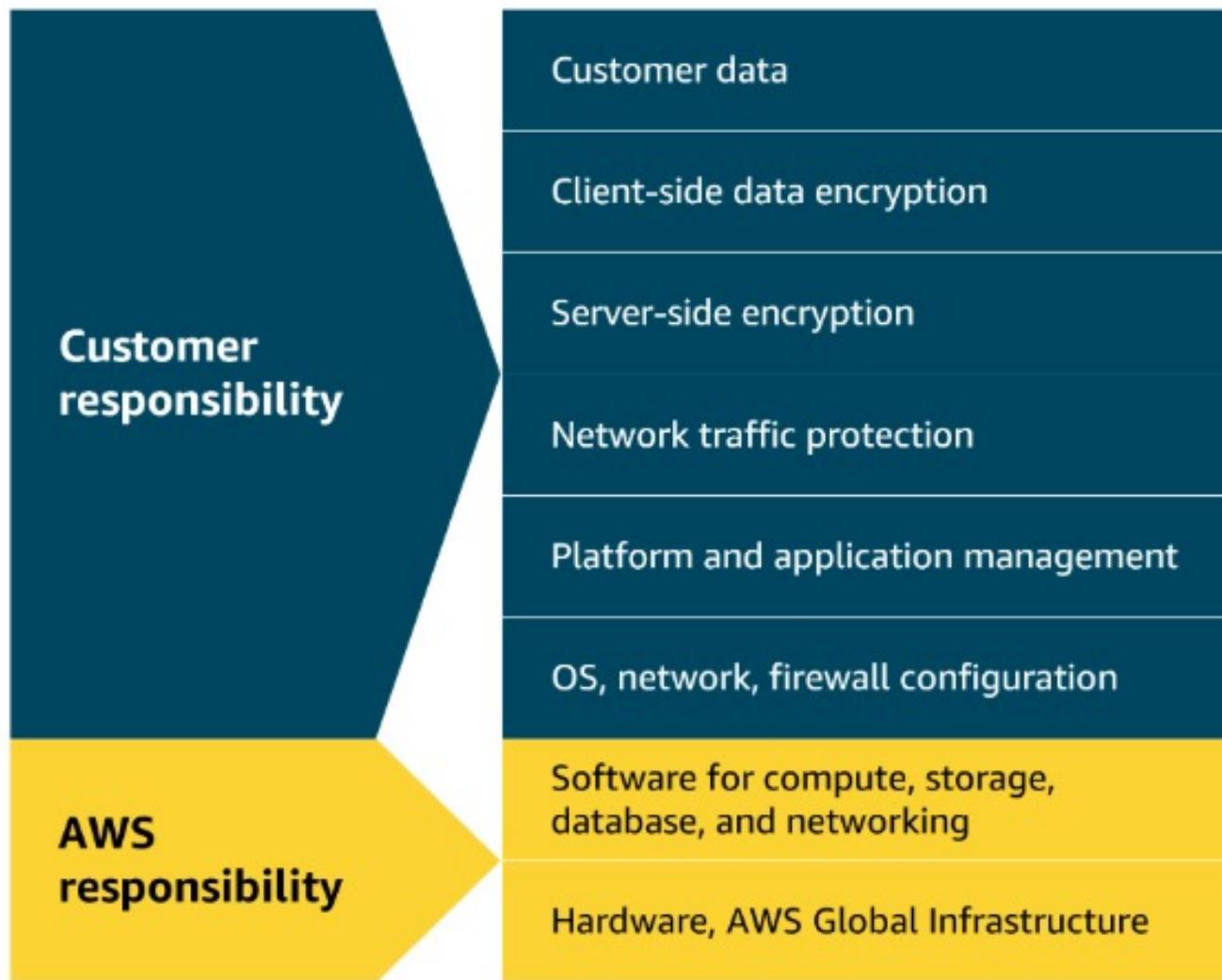
The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda IDE interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons: a file icon, a magnifying glass, a gear, a double arrow, a square with a circle, a refresh, a gear with a checkmark, a bar chart, and an AWS logo. A blue circular badge with the number '7' is visible on the square icon. The main area has a dark background with light-colored text. At the top, it says 'example.py ×'. Below that, the file path is 'Users > willismt > example.py > ...'. The code itself is:

```
1 import boto3
2
3 def list_ec2_instances():
4     # Create an EC2 client
5     ec2 = boto3.client('ec2')
6     # Describe instances
7     response = ec2.describe_instances()
8     # Print instance details
9     for reservation in response['Reservations']:
10         for instance in reservation['Instances']:
11             print(f"Instance ID: {instance['InstanceId']}")
12             print(f"Instance Type: {instance['InstanceType']}")
13             print(f"State: {instance['State']['Name']}")
14             print("-----")
15
16
17 if __name__ == "__main__":
18     list_ec2_instances()
```

At the bottom, there are tabs for 'OUTPUT', 'DEBUG CONSOLE', 'TERMINAL' (which is selected), 'PORTS', and 'CODE REFERENCE LOG'. The terminal output shows the execution of the script:

```
willismt@3c22fbb201a5 ~ % python3 example.py
Instance ID: i-0ee6c946ce71f5107
Instance Type: t2.micro
State: running
-----
Instance ID: i-0bacdfde60c3cb23d
Instance Type: t2.micro
State: running
-----
willismt@3c22fbb201a5 ~ %
```

Unmanaged services



Customer and AWS responsibilities in the AWS
Shared Responsibility Model.

#6 Scaling Amazon EC2

Scalability - System ~~to~~ permanently ^{bada} ~~bada~~ karna

Elasticity - Load ~~bada~~ to resource ^{bada} ~~bada~~ badhao, kam to hata do.

scale out \rightarrow Horizontal Scaling \rightarrow Adding more resources to pool

Scaling up \rightarrow Vertical \rightarrow Making existing instances more powerful.

Amazon CloudWatch \rightarrow collecting and monitoring data about instances

#7 Elastic Load Balancer (ELB)
ELB automatically distributes incoming application traffic across multiple resources, such as EC2 instances, to optimize performance and reliability.

Routing Methods

- ① Round Robin \rightarrow Evenly distribute to servers in cyclic manner

- (I) Least connections - Routes traffic to server with the fewest active connections.
- (II) IP Hash → uses client's IP address to consistently route traffic to same server
- (III) Least Response Time - Directs to the server which have fastest response time to minimize latency.

#8 Messaging and Queuing

Monolithic

Tightly coupled Architecture - Direct dependency
Loosely coupled → Independent components.
↳ Microservices.

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS)

→ Send, store and Receive Messages

Payload → Data within a message

Queue → Messages are placed till process

Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)

→ A channel for messages to be delivered

Amazon Eventbridge - Serverless service that

connects different parts of application using events.