

Cloud Services I Introduction

Amazon Web Services





AWS: an introduction

Intro

Cursus los gebaseerd op AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner certificate.

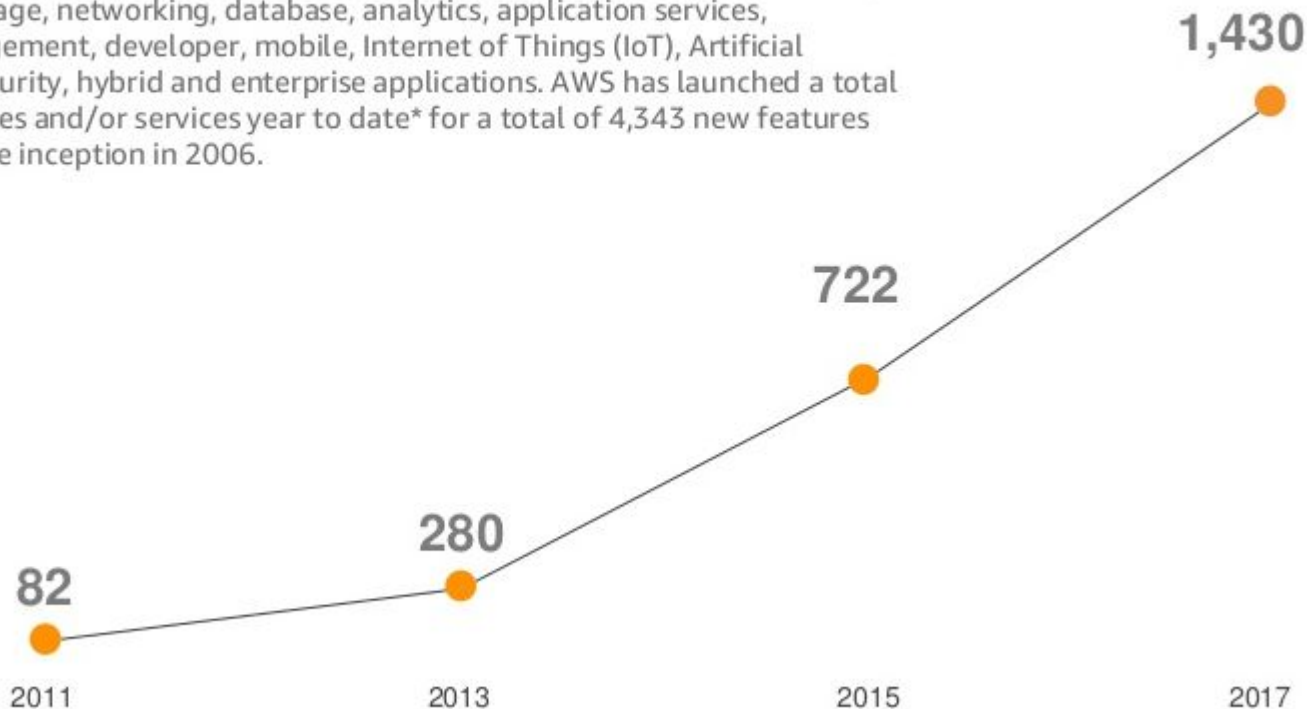
Sommige topics uitgediept, anderen komen minder aan bod.

Voor volledige inhoud certificatie zie:

- [AWS Training](#)
- [Pluralsight](#)

AWS Pace of Innovation

AWS has been continually expanding its services to support virtually any cloud workload, and it now has more than 90 services that range from compute, storage, networking, database, analytics, application services, deployment, management, developer, mobile, Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), security, hybrid and enterprise applications. AWS has launched a total of 1,430 new features and/or services year to date* for a total of 4,343 new features and/or services since inception in 2006.





Enterprise Applications



Virtual Desktops



Collaboration and Sharing

Platform Services

Databases

Relational

No SQL

Caching

Analytics

Hadoop

Real-time

Data Warehouse

Data Workflows

App Services

Queuing

Orchestration

App Streaming
Transcoding

Email

Search

Deployment & Management

Containers

Dev/ops Tools

Resource Templates

Usage Tracking

Monitoring and Logs

Mobile Services

Identity

Sync

Mobile Analytics

Notifications

Foundation Services



Compute
(VMs, Auto-scaling and Load Balancing)



Storage
(Object, Block and Archive)



Security &
Access Control



Networking

Infrastructure



Regions



Availability Zones



CDN Points of Presence

AWS Foundation Services (1 of 2)



Compute



Amazon EC2



Amazon ECR



Amazon ECS



Amazon EKS



Amazon
Lightsail



AWS Batch



AWS Elastic
Beanstalk



AWS Fargate



AWS Lambda



AWS
Serverless
Application
Repository



Elastic Load
Balancing



VMware
Cloud on
AWS

Storage



Amazon S3



AWS
Snowmobile



AWS Storage
Gateway



Amazon EFS



AWS
Snowball



AWS
Snowball
Edge



Amazon
Glacier



Amazon EBS



Amazon FSx
for Lustre



Amazon FSx
for Windows
File Server



AWS Backup

AWS Snowmobile and AWS Snowball & Snowcone



- 100 PB Storage
- 1 Tb/s Transfer Rate



- 50 & 80 TB Storage
- 10Gb/s Transfer



- 8TB Storage
- Wired & Wifi



AWS Foundation Services (2 of 2)



Network & Content Delivery



Amazon VPC



Amazon
Route 53



AWS App
Mesh



AWS Cloud
Map



Amazon API
Gateway



AWS
PrivateLink



AWS Global
Accelerator



AWS Transit
Gateway



AWS Direct
Connect



Amazon
CloudFront



AWS VPN

Security, Identity & Compliance



AWS IAM



AWS
Directory
Service



Amazon
GuardDuty



Amazon
Cognito



Amazon
Inspector



Amazon
Cloud
Directory



AWS Artifact



AWS
Certificate
Manager



AWS
CloudHSM



AWS Firewall
Manager



AWS WAF



AWS Security
Hub



AWS KMS



AWS Secrets
Manager



AWS Shield



AWS SSO



AWS
Organizations



Amazon
Macie

Selecting a region

Determine the right region for your services, applications, and data based on these factors



Data governance,
legal requirements



Proximity to customers
(latency)



Services available
within the region



Costs (vary by region)

AWS Global Infrastructure

20 geographic Regions

A Region is a physical location in the world where we have multiple Availability Zones

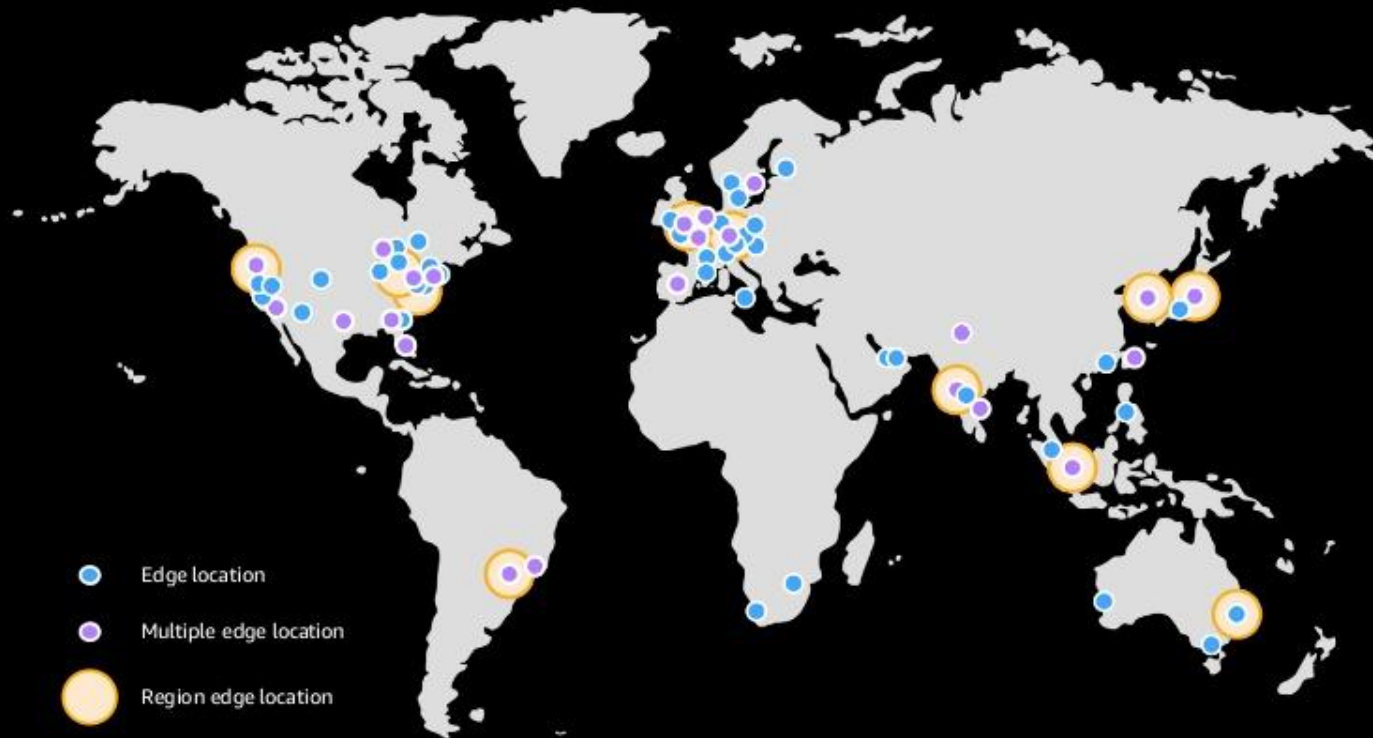
62 Availability Zones

Distinct locations that are engineered to be insulated from failures in other Availability Zones

SLA of **99.99%** availability



AWS edge network locations



AWS Global Infrastructure - edge locations



150+ AWS edge locations

Local points of presence support AWS services like:



Amazon
Route 53



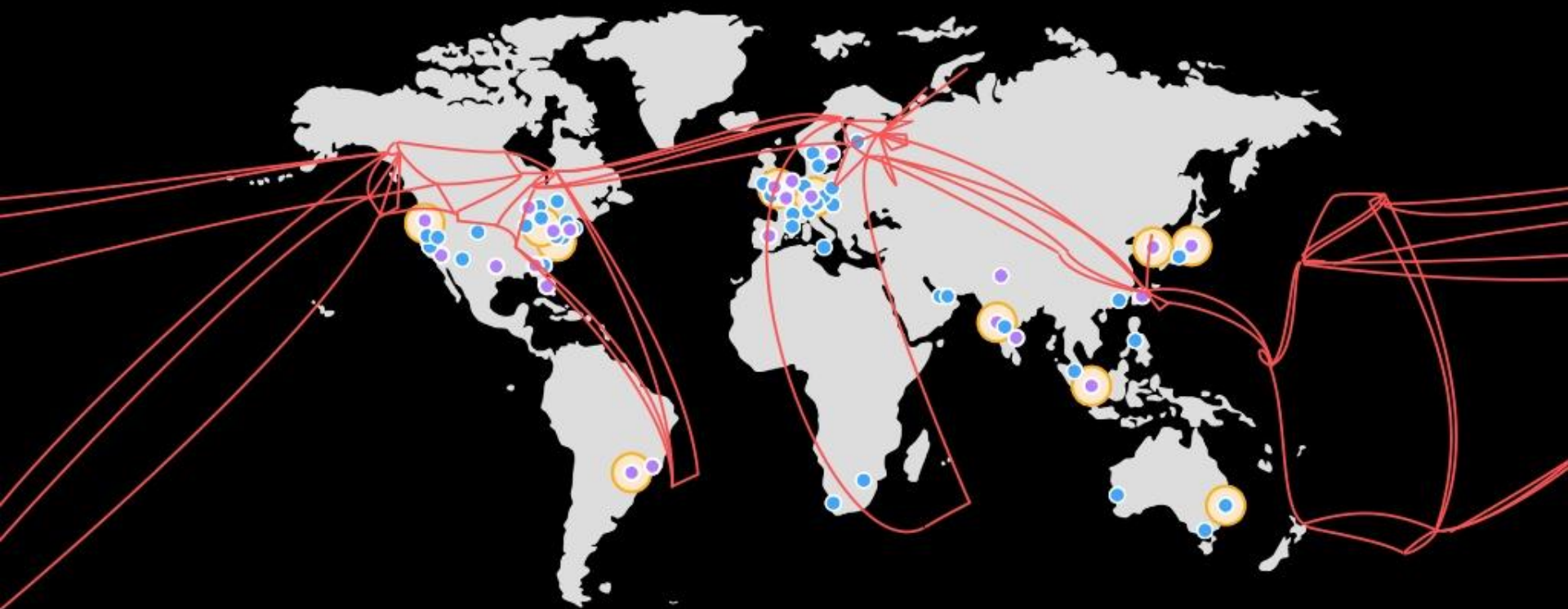
Amazon
CloudFront



AWS WAF



AWS Shield



Why have a backbone network?



Security

Traffic traverses our infrastructure rather than the Internet



Availability

Controlling scaling and redundancy



Reliable performance

Controlling paths customer traffic traverses



Connecting closer to customers

Avoiding internet "hot spots" or sub-optimal external connectivity

All Region to Region traffic traverses the backbone*

* except within the People's Republic of China

Hands-on introduction



AWS Management Console

- Website GUI
- Visuele interface
 - Overweldigend
- Point-and-click

AWS Commandline Interface

- API-base cli + SDK
- Text interface
 - Arcane commando's
- To-The-Point



AWS Management Console

AWS services

▼ Recently visited services

[EC2](#)[S3](#)[CloudWatch](#)[Elastic Container Service](#)[RDS](#)[Secrets Manager](#)[AWS Cost Explorer](#)[IAM](#)[Lambda](#)[Billing](#)[API Gateway](#)[Service Catalog](#)[VPC](#)[Key Management Service](#)

► All services

Build a solution

Get started with simple wizards and automated workflows.

Launch a virtual machine

With EC2

2-3 minutes

[Register a domain](#)

Build a web app

With Elastic Beanstalk

6 minutes

[Connect an IoT device](#)

Build using virtual servers

With Lightsail

1-2 minutes

[Start migration to AWS](#)

Stay connected to your AWS resources on-the-go



AWS Console Mobile App now supports four additional regions. Download the AWS Console Mobile App to your iOS or Android mobile device. [Learn more](#)

Explore AWS

Build Apps Faster with GraphQL

AWS AppSync uses GraphQL APIs to query data from multiple data sources in a single request. [Get started](#)

AWS Proton

Focus on shipping your code while Proton automatically defines, provisions, and manages your infrastructure. [Learn more](#)

AWS Backup

Centrally manage and automate backups across AWS services. [Learn more](#)

Free Digital Training

Get access to 500+ self-paced online courses covering AWS products and services. [Learn more](#)



Services ▲

Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs

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Support ▼

★ Favorites

Resource Groups & Tag Editor

Recently visited

Console Home
EC2
Elastic Container Service
AWS Cost Explorer
Billing
VPC
S3
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IAM
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Key Management Service
CloudWatch
Secrets Manager
Lambda
Service Catalog

All services

Compute

EC2
Lightsail
Lambda
Batch
Elastic Beanstalk
Serverless Application Repository
AWS Outposts
EC2 Image Builder

Storage

S3
EFS
FSx
S3 Glacier
Storage Gateway
AWS Backup

Database

RDS
DynamoDB
ElastiCache
Neptune
Amazon QLDB
Amazon DocumentDB
Amazon Keyspaces
Amazon Timestream

Migration & Transfer

AWS Migration Hub

Customer Enablement

AWS IQ
Support
Managed Services
Activate for Startups

Blockchain

Amazon Managed Blockchain

Satellite

Ground Station

Quantum Technologies

Amazon Braket

Management & Governance

AWS Organizations
CloudWatch
AWS Auto Scaling
CloudFormation
CloudTrail
Config
OpsWorks
Service Catalog
Systems Manager
AWS AppConfig
Trusted Advisor
Control Tower
AWS License Manager
AWS Well-Architected Tool

Machine Learning

Amazon SageMaker
Amazon Augmented AI
Amazon CodeGuru
Amazon DevOps Guru
Amazon Comprehend
Amazon Forecast
Amazon Fraud Detector
Amazon Kendra
Amazon Lex
Amazon Personalize
Amazon Polly
Amazon Rekognition
Amazon Textract
Amazon Transcribe
Amazon Translate
AWS DeepComposer
AWS DeepLens
AWS DeepRacer
AWS Panorama
Amazon Monitron
Amazon HealthLake
Amazon Lookout for Vision
Amazon Lookout for Equipment
Amazon Lookout for Metrics

Analytics

Athena
Amazon Redshift
EMR

Front-end Web & Mobile

AWS Amplify
Mobile Hub
AWS AppSync
Device Farm
Amazon Location Service

AR & VR

Amazon Sumerian

Application Integration

Step Functions
Amazon AppFlow
Amazon EventBridge
Amazon MQ
Simple Notification Service
Simple Queue Service
SWF
Managed Apache Airflow

AWS Cost Management

AWS Cost Explorer
AWS Budgets
AWS Marketplace Subscriptions

Customer Engagement

Amazon Connect
Pinpoint
Simple Email Service



- The AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) is a unified tool to manage AWS services.
- With just one tool
 - control multiple AWS services
 - automate them through scripts
 - manage aws resources programmatically
 - ...



- Easy to install
 - control AWS resources using AWS API
 - only python as dependency
- No other complicated setup is required
 - if you have AWS account and have `aws_access_key` and `aws_secret_key` you can run AWS cli against your AWS environment
- AWS (CLI)Supported Platforms
 - Windows, Linux, macOS, Unix
- AWS (CLI) Dependencies
 - Python 2 v2.6.5+ or Python 3 v3.3+
- AWS (CLI) Components
 - [aws-cli](#)
 - [aws-shell](#)



Installatie gids: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/install-cliv2.html>

Daarna:

```
aws configure  
  
AWS Access Key ID[None]:AKIAIOSFDN7EXAMPLE  
AWS Secret Access Key[None]:wJalrXtnFEIENP/xRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY  
Default region name[None]:ap-southeast-1  
Default output format[None]:json
```

Vergeet je niet om **MANUEEL** je session token ook nog toe te voegen aan je credentials file!

AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=<session token>

The AWS CLI Command Structure

The AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) uses a multipart structure on the command line that must be specified in this order:

1. The base call to the `aws` program.
2. The top-level *command*, which typically corresponds to an AWS service supported by the AWS CLI.
3. The *subcommand* that specifies which operation to perform.
4. General CLI options or parameters required by the operation. You can specify these in any order as long as they follow the first three parts. If an exclusive parameter is specified multiple times, only the *last value* applies.

```
aws <command> <subcommand> [options and parameters]
```



de AWS CLI - een voorbeeld

```
aws <command> <subcommand> [options and parameters]
```

- Werken met S3 Buckets en files

S3 bucket namen zijn uniek, dus laten we een unieke bucketnaam mak en deze in een shell variable steken:

```
export BUCKET_NAME="devlab-cli-bucket-$(uuidgen) "  
echo $BUCKET_NAME
```

Daarna maken we de bucket aan:

```
aws s3 mb s3://$BUCKET_NAME
```

Bron: <https://github.com/gabehollombe-aws/aws-cli-devlab>



de AWS CLI - een voorbeeld

```
aws <command> <subcommand> [options and parameters]
```

- Werken met S3 Buckets en files

S3 bucket synchroniseren met een lokale directory en de inhoud bekijken:

```
aws s3 sync /var/www s3://$BUCKET_NAME  
  
aws s3 ls s3://$BUCKET_NAME
```

Daarna verwijderen we de bucket :

```
aws s3 mb s3://$BUCKET_NAME
```

Bron: <https://github.com/gabehollombe-aws/aws-cli-devlab>

de AWS CLI - filteren en querying

Wanneer we werken met de CLI willen we soms de output limiteren, hiervoor kunnen we de `--filter` and `--query` flags gebruiken.

- Sommige (niet alle) AWS CLI-opdrachten ondersteunen de `--filter`-vlag om de items die door de server worden geretourneerd te beperken.

Probeer deze 2 commandos eens en vergelijk de output:

```
aws ec2 describe-images --owners amazon
```

```
aws ec2 describe-images --owners amazon --filters "Name=platform,Values=windows"  
"Name=root-device-type,Values=ebs"
```

de AWS CLI - filteren en querying

Bij voorgaand voorbeeld kregen we nog veel te veel info terug, dus misschien moeten we de teruggekregen informatie ook aan de client-zijde nog verder filteren. Dat zouden we kunnen via een pipe en het grep commando, maar er is ook de `--query`-vlag

Probeer dit commando eens en vergelijk de output:

```
aws ec2 describe-images --owners amazon --filters "Name=platform,Values=windows"
"Name=root-device-type,Values=ebs" --query "Images[0:10].{name: Name, id: ImageId}"
```



de AWS CLI - output stijlen

We kunnen de output ook nog stroomlijnen door met verdere parameters te spelen, zoals bvb platte text om door te geven aan andere commandos:

```
aws ec2 describe-images --owners amazon --filters "Name=platform,Values=windows"
"Name=root-device-type,Values=ebs" --query "Images[0:10].{name: Name, id: ImageId}" --output=text | cut -f
2 | sort
```

Of als we het visueel leesbaarder willen maken in een tabel:

```
aws ec2 describe-images --owners amazon --filters "Name=platform,Values=windows"
"Name=root-device-type,Values=ebs" --query "Images[0:10].{name: Name, id: ImageId}" --output=table
```

← → ↺ 🏠

🔒 https://app.pluralsight.com/labs/play/e35790e8-1e72-4038-8f5b-6386089bed2d

⋮ 📄 ⌨️ 🔍 📱 📺 📄 ⋮

TIME REMAINING ⓘ
44m 29s

PROGRESS
⏏

< Previous

Next >

⋮

LAB INFO

End Lab

💬 Send feedback

🔗 Documentation

Light Dark

⚠️ The timer in the top left corner indicates how long your temporary environment is valid. If the time expires, your environment will reset, and you will have to start over.

But don't worry! If you have not finished your lab with 5:00 minutes remaining and need more time, you will be prompted to extend the timer.

Dismiss

🔧 CHALLENGE

Create the VPC

Your IT operations department wants to create a VPC-based infrastructure where developers can access their specific subnets and EC2 instances, but where those instances are still managed and maintained by the IT operations department. With that in mind, you want to start by configuring an EC2 instance that can act as a jump server which can be accessed via SSH.

The following diagram represents the final networking and compute services you will create and configure during this lab to secure the environment while also allowing SSH

Deploy an EC2 Instance with an Elastic IP Address for SSH Connection

Account ID
[REDACTED] Copy

IAM user name
pluralsight-[REDACTED] Copy

Password
[REDACTED] Copy

CLI CREDENTIALS

Access Key ID
AKIAQWW[REDACTED] Copy

Secret Access Key
AH/OxY[REDACTED] Copy

[🔗 Open AWS console](#) ⓘ

Table of contents

Introductie labs



- [Online lab platform](#)
 - AWSGen
 - Introduction to the CLI to perform operations on AWS

