Amazon Aurora:

What is wrong with traditional RDMS?

(A CLOUD GURU

They are monolithic:

- Very coupled layers
 - SQL, Transactions, Storage, Caching, Logging
- Slow together
- Fail together
- Does not scale independently



What is Aurora?



Amazon Aurora reimagined the database in the Cloud

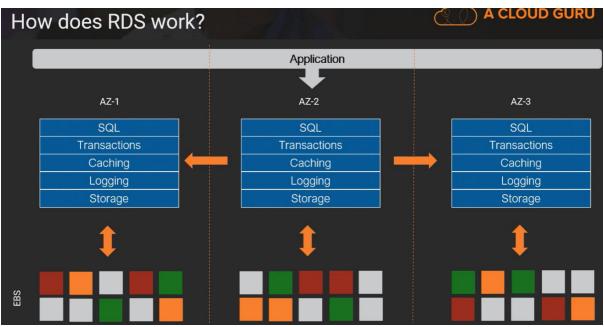


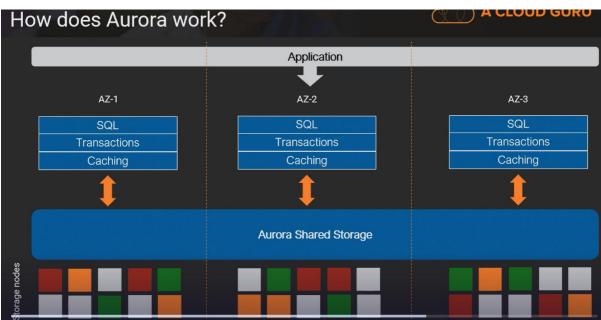
Broke apart the monolithic stack...

To enable a database that can scale out.

Self-healing

Naturally leverages the **distributed** and **elastic** nature of the Cloud.





- AWS rebuilt Logging and Storage layers
 - S3, SWF, DynamoDB, Route53, EC2 and VPCs
- Managed by RDS
 - Management and Administrative functions
- Cloud optimized relational database
- Not a custom in-house database by Amazon:
 - MySQL and PostgreSQL compatible



Amazon Aurora launched in 2014

Fastest growing service in AWS History

Key Concepts:



Aurora DB Cluster

• One or more DB instances and a cluster volume

Two types of DB Instances

- 1. Primary DB Instance
- 2. Aurora Replica

Aurora DB Connections

DB Connections through endpoints

Several types of Aurora endpoints

- 1. Cluster endpoint
- 2. Reader endpoint
- 3. Custom endpoint
- 4. Instance endpoint



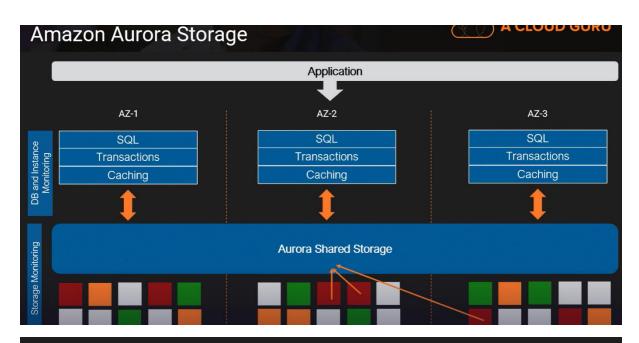
Aurora Global Databases

- Primary region Read & Write
- Secondary region Read-Only

In case of failure

Secondary region can be promoted







Performance

- PostgreSQL is 2x 3x faster
- MySQL is 5x faster
- Better at scale
- Take with a grain of salt (validate for yourself)

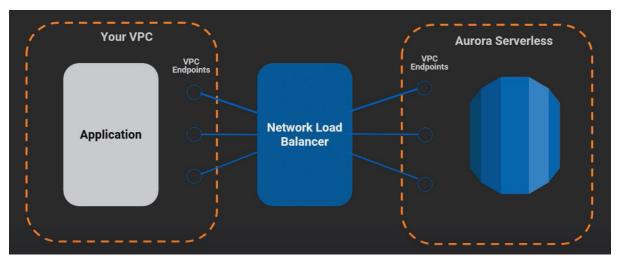
Storage is up to 64 TB

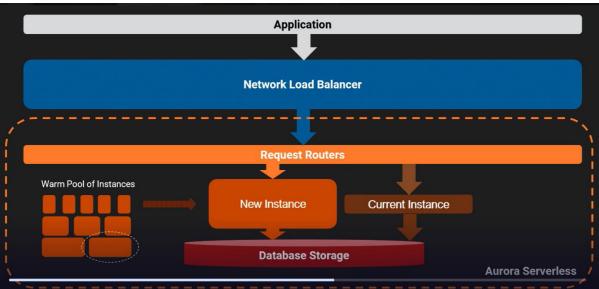
• Grows with you (no upfront allocation required)

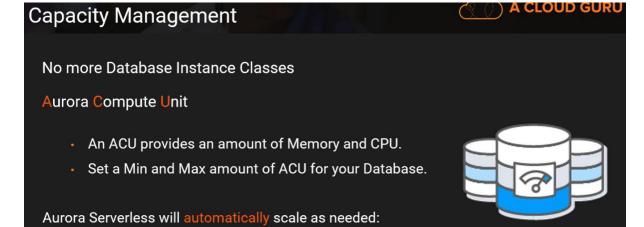
Continuous Backups to S3 (99.999999999 uptime)

Aurora Serverless:









Scaling rules based on **CPU** and **Connections**. Can also scale to 0 automatically when inactive.