

Amazon Web Services



(AWS)

A Comprehensive Guide to Cloud Computing

What is AWS ?

- AWS (Amazon Web Services) is a cloud computing platform by Amazon.
- It provides on-demand IT services like storage, computing power, and databases.
- AWS helps businesses run applications without owning physical servers.
- It allows users to pay only for what they use, reducing upfront costs.

who Uses AWS

- Startups use AWS for low-cost infrastructure and fast deployment.
- Enterprises rely on AWS for scalability, data analytics, and global reach.
- Developers & IT teams use AWS for building, testing, and deploying apps.
- Government and education sectors use it for research, storage, and security needs.

When AWS Was Launched

- AWS was officially launched in March 2006 by Amazon.
- It started with simple services like S3 (storage) and EC2 (compute), and SQS (Simple queue service).
- Over time, AWS added hundreds of services across AI, data, and networking.
- Today, it's the largest and most mature cloud platform in the world.

AWS Market Share

- AWS holds around 30–32% of the global public cloud market.
- It competes mainly with Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud.
- AWS leads because of broad service variety and global coverage.
- Millions of companies use AWS—from small startups to global enterprises.

AWS Cloud Use Cases

- **Web Hosting:** Easily deploy websites with scalable backend.
- **Data Storage & Backup:** Store massive data securely and reliably.
- **Machine Learning & AI:** Build intelligent apps with AWS AI services.
- **Big Data Analytics:** Process and analyze large datasets efficiently.

AWS Infrastructure

- AWS infrastructure is made up of Regions, Availability Zones, and Edge Locations.
- Each Region has multiple Availability Zones (data centers).
- Redundancy & fault tolerance are built through this distributed design.
- Edge locations help deliver content faster via Amazon CloudFront (CDN).

<https://infrastructure.aws>

AWS Regions

- A Region is a physical geographic area containing multiple data centers.
- Each region provides low latency and compliance with local laws.
- Examples: US East (N. Virginia), Asia Pacific (Mumbai), Europe (Frankfurt).
- AWS currently has 30+ regions worldwide, expanding each year.

How to Choose an AWS Region

- **Latency:** Choose a region closest to your users for better performance.
- **Compliance:** Select region that meets your legal and data residency needs.
- **Service Availability:** Not all AWS services are available in every region.
- **Cost:** Pricing varies by region; compare before deployment.

AWS Availability Zones (AZs)

- Each region has many AZs, which are isolated data centers.
- AZs are connected through high-speed, private networks.
- They offer high availability and disaster recovery capability.
- Deploying resources across multiple AZs ensures maximum uptime.

AWS Identity & Access Management (IAM)

IAM Users & Groups

- IAM is a Global Service means it doesn't belong to any region.
- Root account is created by default and shouldn't be used or shared.
- Users are people within your organization and can be grouped.
- Groups only contain users, not other groups.
- Users don't have to belong to a group and one user can belong to multiple groups.