

# Spring - Mar 11

## Agenda

- 1, introduction to AWS
- 2, Compute in Cloud
- 3, Global infrastructure and Security
- 4, Networking
- 5, Storage and database
- 6, Security
- 7, Monitoring and Analytics
- 8, Migration

## 0, AWS Certification

foundational

associate

Professional

- solutions architect
- devops

Specialty

## 1, introduction to AWS

### client - server

server

- CPU
- RAM

- Data
- Routers, Switch

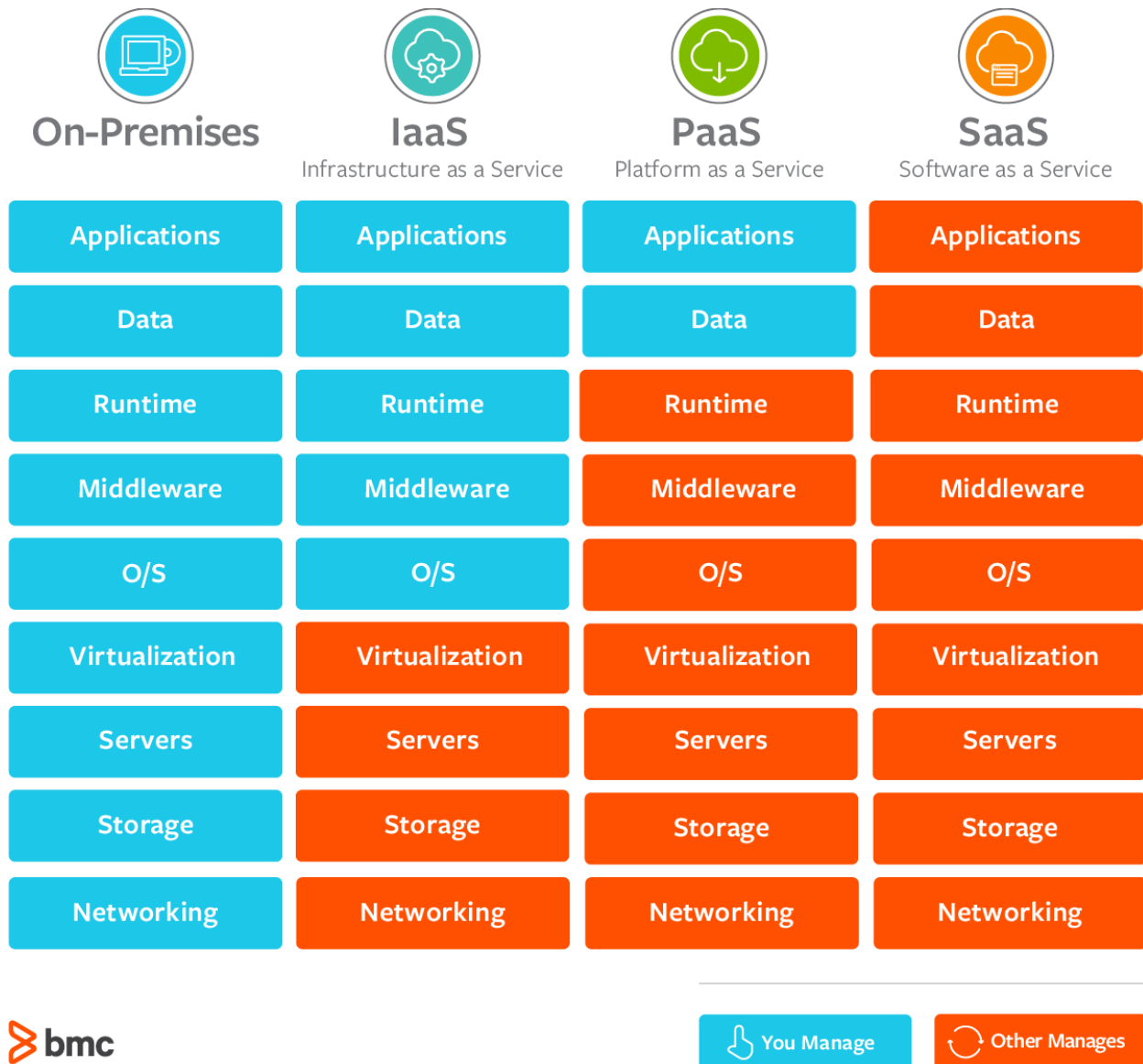
## **Traditional Approach**

- pay for the rent for data center
- pay for power supply, cooling, maintenance
- adding and replacing hardware
- scaling is limited
- monitor 24/7

## **Cloud Computing**

- pay as you go pricing
- provision exactly the right size and type of computing resources
- accessed instantly

## **SaaS vs PaaS vs IaaS**



## Deployment models for cloud computing

- public cloud: cloud based
- private cloud: on-premises
- Hybrid cloud: hybrid

## 2, Compute in Cloud

### EC2

## Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud

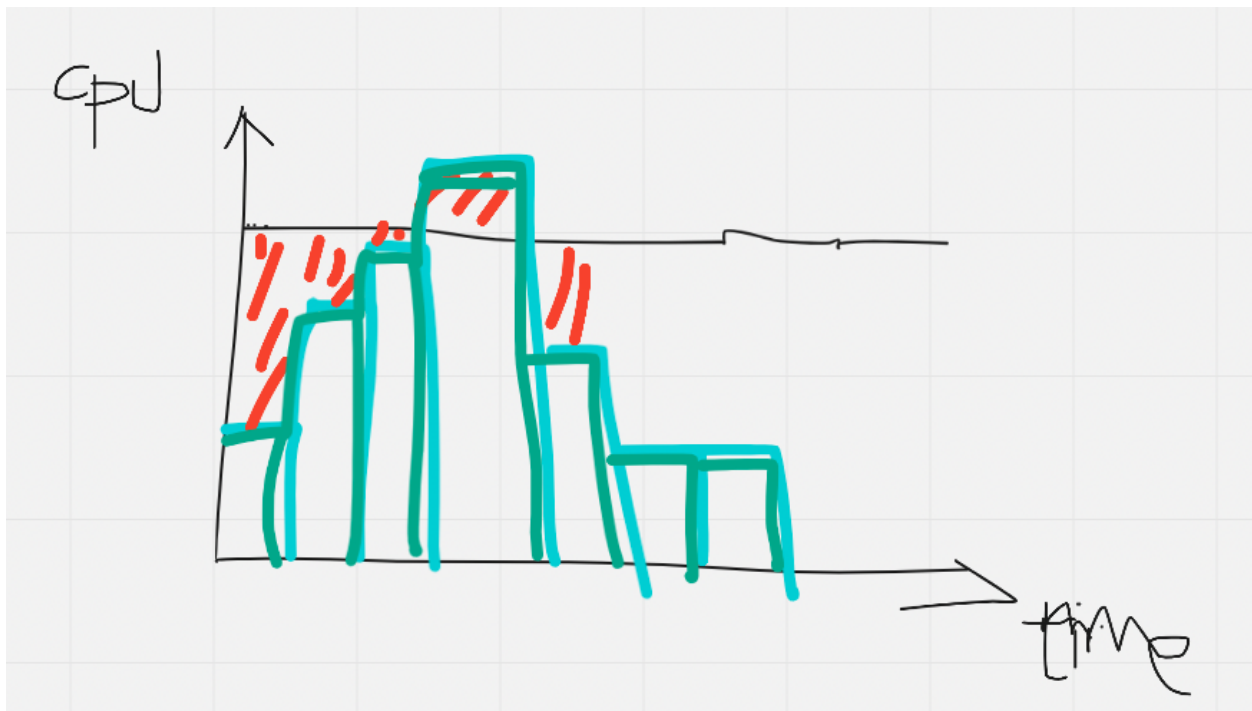
- general purpose instance
- compute optimized instance
- memory optimized instance
- accelerated computing instance
- storage optimized instance

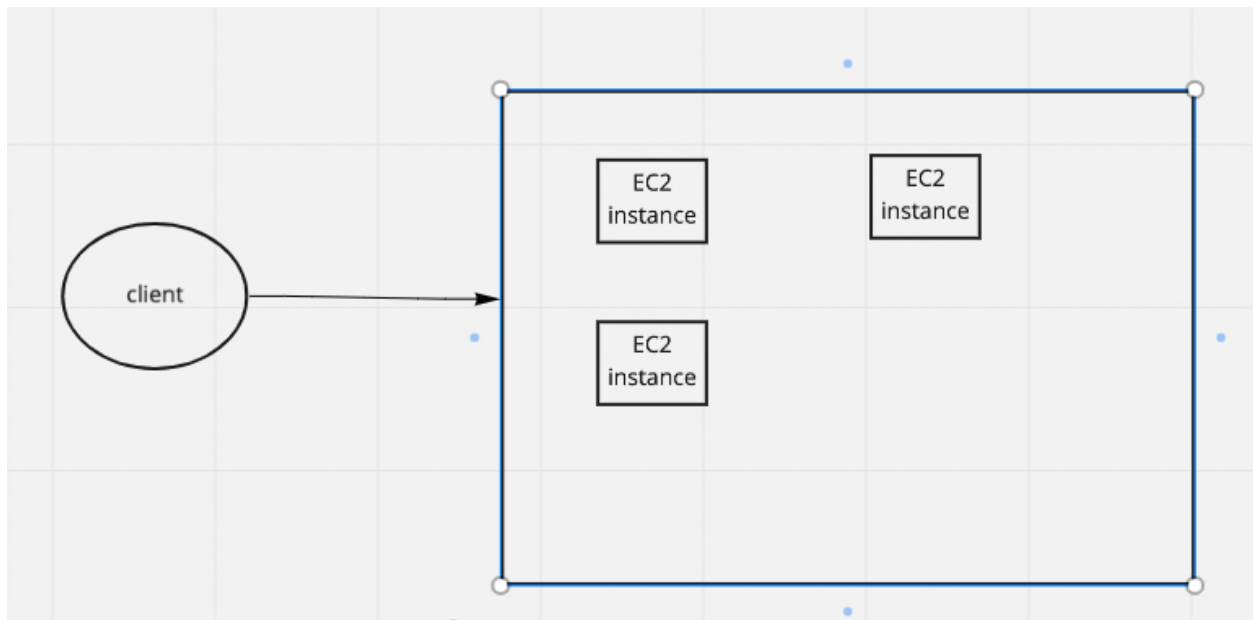
## EC2 Pricing

- spot instance
- reserved instance
- on demand instance

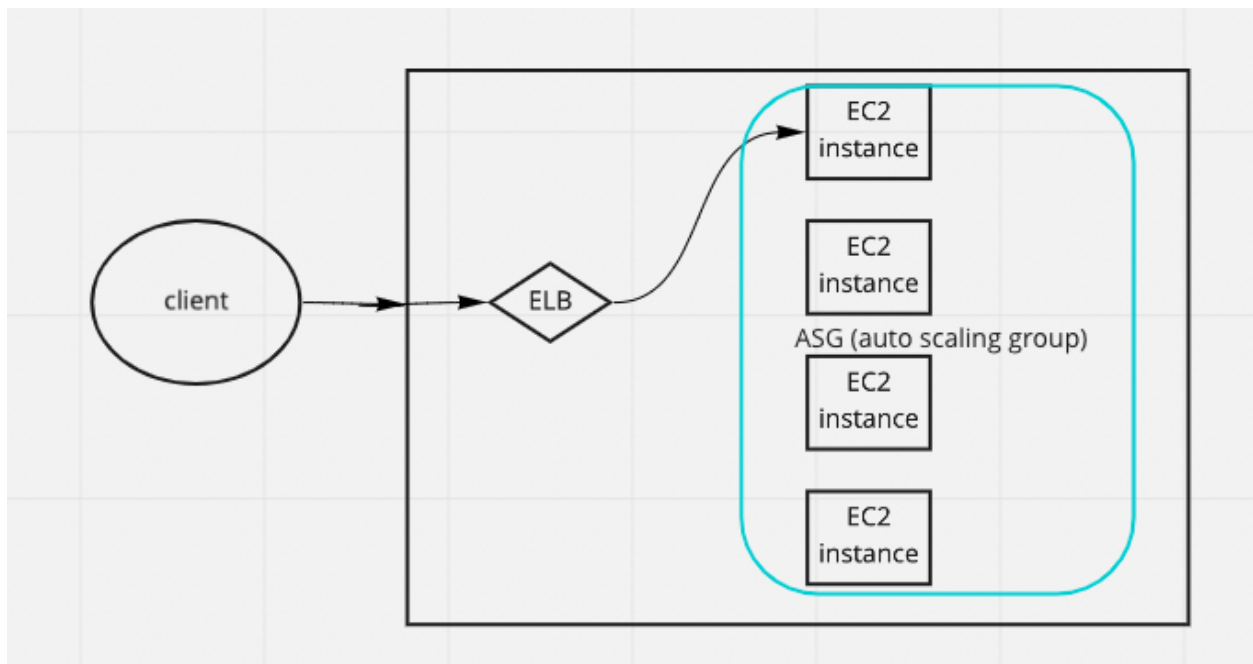
## Scaling

- Auto Scaling





## Elastic Load Balancing



## Monolithic application vs Microservice Application

### SNS (Amazon Simple Notification Service)

**SQS (Amazon Simple Queue Service)**

**AWS lambda (serverless)**

**Virtualization**

- virtual machine
- hypervisor

**Containers**

- docker

**ECS (Amazon Elastic Container Service)**

**ECR (Amazon Elastic Container Registry/Repository)**

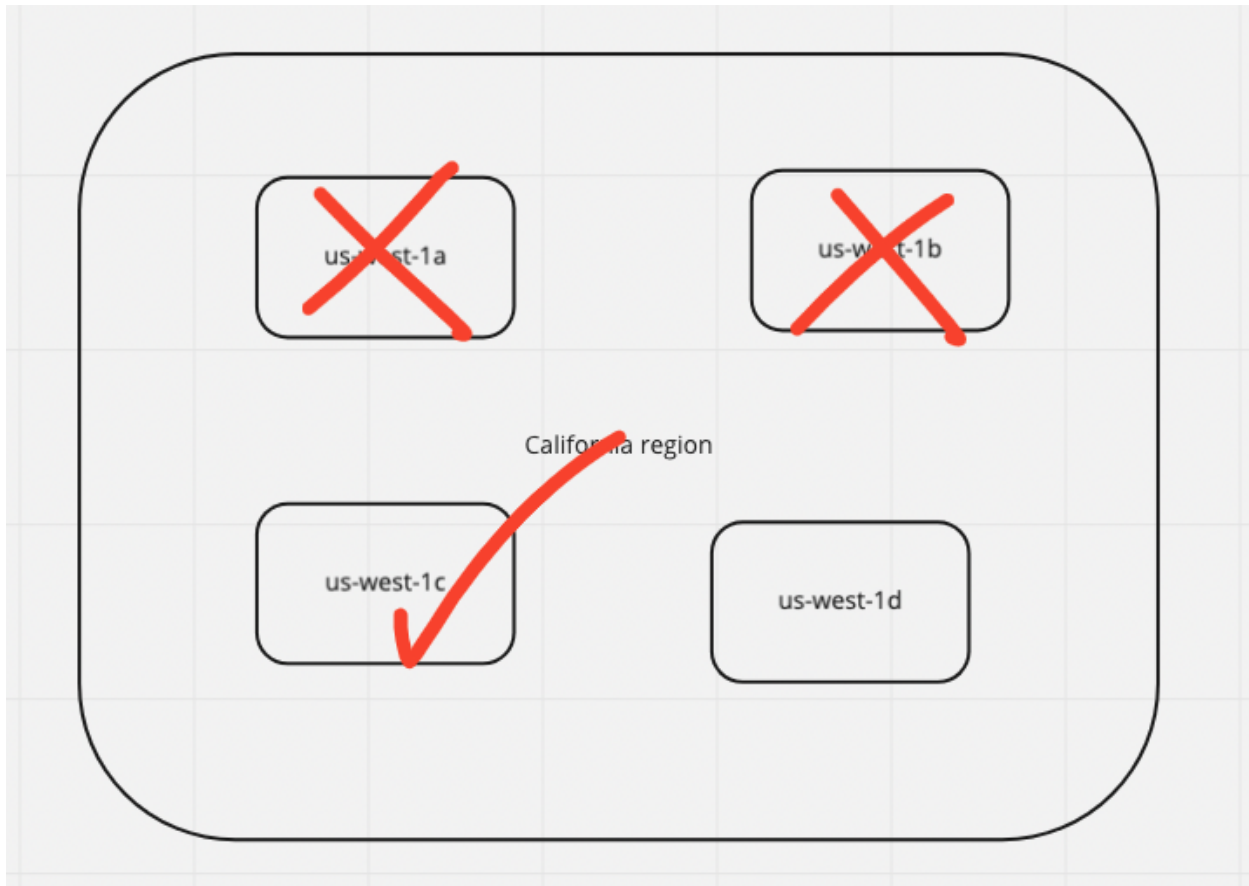
**EKS (Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service)**

k8s

**AWS Fargate**

## **3, Global infrastructure and Security**

**AWS Region & Availability Zone**



## Edge Location

- cache

## AWS Elastic Beanstalk

- adjust capacity
- load balancing
- automatic scaling
- application health monitoring

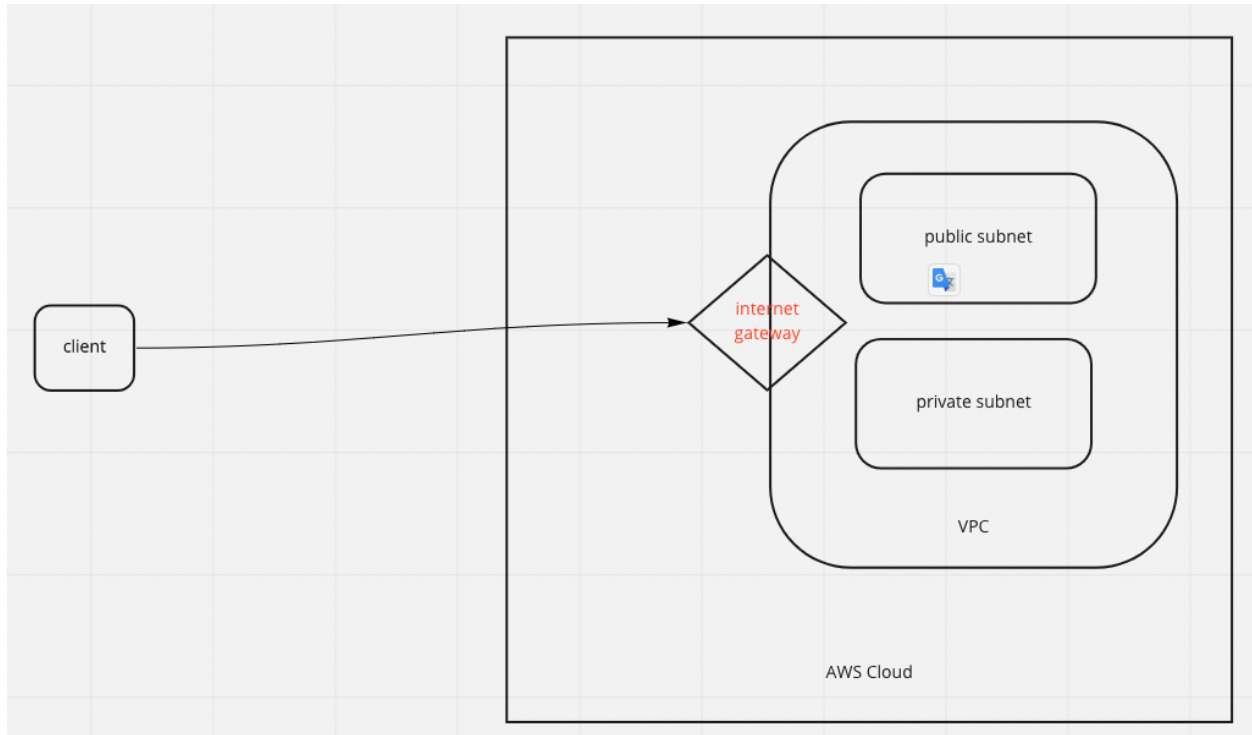
## AWS CloudFormation

## 4, Networking

## VPC (Amazon Virtual Private Cloud)

- public subnets
- private subnets

## Internet gateway



## Virtual private gateway

## AWS Direct Connect

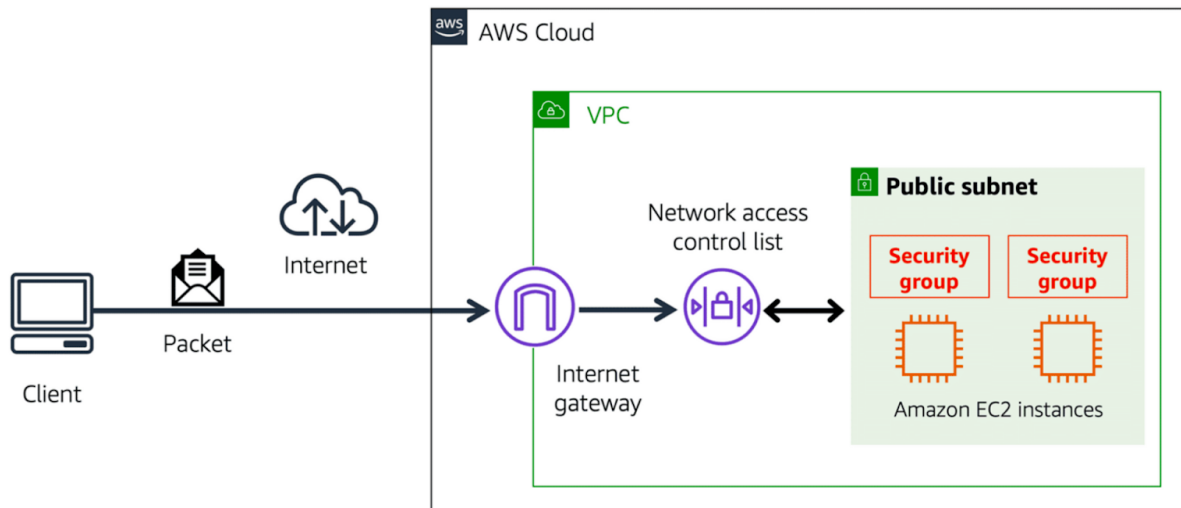
## ACLs (Networking access control lists )

- control inbound and outbound traffic at the subnet level

## Security group

- control inbound and outbound traffic for an Amazon EC2 instance





## Route 53

- is a DNS web service.

## 5, Storage and database

### EBS (Elastic Block Store)

- incremental backup

### S3 (Simple Storage Service)

- object level storage

s3 storage classes

- s3 standard
- s3 standard- infrequent access
- s3 one zone - infrequent access
- s3 intelligent tiering
- s3 glacier
- s3 glacier deep archive

## Amazon Elastic File storage

## RDS

- relational database
- database engines
  - Aurora
  - PostgreSQL
  - MySQL
  - MariaDB
  - Oracle Database
  - SQL Server

## DynamoDB

## Redshift

## ElasticCache

- redis
- memocache

## 6, Security

shared responsibility model

- customer responsibility (security in the cloud)
- AWS responsibility (security of the cloud)

## IAM

- IAM users, group, roles
- IAM policies

## **AWS Organizations**

# **7, Monitoring and Analytics**

## **Amazon CloudWatch**

- metrics
- dashboard

## **AWS CloudTrail**

- record API calls for your account

# **8, Migration**

## **perspectives**

- business
- people
- governance
- platform
- Security
- Operations

## **physical devices**

- AWS Snowcone
- AWS Snowball
- AWS Snowmobile