## **Understanding AWS Core Services - Services List**





| COMPUTE SERVICES                              |   |
|---|---|
| Amazon EC2                                    | Service that provides secure and resizable virtual servers on AWS   |
| AWS Elastic Beanstalk                         | Platform (PaaS) for scaling and deploying web apps and services across a specific list of technologies  |
| AWS Lambda                                    | Service that enables you to use compute resources without having to launch or manage the underlying infrastructure - this is leveraged in serverless architectures    |
|   | This service is commonly used in a <b>serverless</b> architecture.  |
| Amazon Elastic<br>Container Service<br>(ECS)  | Service that enables you to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications on AWS.  |
| Amazon Elastic<br>Kubernetes Service<br>(EKS) | Service that enables you to run Kubernetes in the AWS cloud. You would utilize this if you had a specific need to run Kubernetes for your containerized applications. |
| AWS Fargate                                   | Compute engine that works with both ECS and EKS. It is serverless and has a pay-for-what-you-use pricing model.   |
|   | This service is commonly used in a <b>serverless</b> architecture for container applications.   |
| AWS App Runner                                | Service that enables you to build and run containerized web application without any prior container or infrastructure experience.                                     |

| CONTENT AND NETWORK DELIVERY SERVICES |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Amazon Route 53                       | Highly-available AWS Domain Name Service (DNS) service that can be leveraged in creating highly available and fault tolerant applications.                                |
|                                       | This is a <b>global</b> service, and it can be used in a <b>hybrid cloud</b> architecture.  |
| Amazon VPC                            | Logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that you define   |
| AWS Direct Connect                    | Cloud service solution that makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your data center to AWS. This connection does not go over the public Internet. |
| Amazon API Gateway                    | Fully managed API management service that handles concepts like authentication, logging, and throttling for your API layer  |
| Amazon CloudFront                     | Amazon's global Content Delivery Network (CDN) service that enables your users to get content from a server that is closest to them.                                      |
|                                       | This is a <b>global</b> service.  |
| AWS Global<br>Accelerator             | AWS networking service that routes your traffic through<br>the AWS global network, increasing the overall speed<br>through optimizations by AWS.                          |
| Elastic Load Balancing                | Service that enables you to distribute traffic across multiple targets (including EC2, ECS, Lambda).  |



| FILE STORAGE AND DATA TRANSFER SERVICES |   |
|---|---|
| Amazon Simple<br>Storage Service (S3)   | Service that provides object storage for objects up to 5<br>TB in size - with no limit on the total storage   |
| S3 Glacier                              | Archive storage classes for Amazon S3. These are designed for objects you need to keep but don't plan to access.  |
|   | <b>Instant Retrieval</b> – archive storage for data you don't plan to access but can be retrieved in milliseconds   |
|   | Flexible Retrieval – archive storage for data you don't plan to access but can be retrieved in minutes to hours   |
|   | <b>Deep Archive</b> – lowest cost archive storage for rarely access data which can be retrieved within 12 hours   |
| Amazon Elastic Block<br>Store (EBS)     | Persistent block storage designed for use with a single EC2 server. It can scale to support petabytes of data and supports different volume types.        |
| Amazon Elastic File<br>System (EFS)     | Fully managed NFS file system designed for Linux workloads with support for petabytes of data.  |
|   | This service can be used in a <b>hybrid cloud</b> architecture.   |
| AWS Snowball                            | Petabyte scale data transfer service where a physical device is delivered to your organization and returned by a local carrier then loaded into Amazon S3 |
|   | This service can assist in <b>data migration</b> into the cloud from your data center.  |
| AWS Snowmobile                          | Exabyte scale data transfer service where a ruggedized shipping container is sent to your office then loaded into Amazon S3                               |

|  | This service can assist in <b>data migration</b> into the cloud from your data center.  |
|--|---|
| APP INTEGRATION SERVICES                       |   |
| Amazon Simple<br>Notification Service<br>(SNS) | Managed pub/sub (publish / subscribe) messaging service. This can enable fan-out architecture with one message triggering multiple actions.             |
|  | This service is commonly used in a <b>serverless</b> architecture.  |
| Amazon Simple Queue<br>Service (SQS)           | Managed message queue service. This can enable fault tolerant and serverless applications. This supports standard and FIFO (first-in first-out) queues. |
|  | This service is commonly used in a <b>serverless</b> architecture.  |
| AWS Step Functions                             | Manages the orchestration of complex workflows which are defined using Amazon States Language. It can be leveraged in a serverless architecture.        |
|  | This service is commonly used in a <b>serverless</b> architecture.  |

| MANAGEMENT & GOVERNANCE SERVICES |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| AWS CloudTrail                   | Service that provides audit trail for all services used in an AWS account (across all interaction methods)   |
| AWS CloudFormation               | Managed service for launching infrastructure based on templates. This approach is known as <i>infrastructure as code</i> . CloudFormation also provides drift detection to know when infrastructure has veered from what is defined in the template. |



| AWS OpsWorks                                   | An infrastructure configuration management service that provides a managed service for Chef and Puppet.  |
|--|--|
| Amazon CloudWatch                              | Monitoring and management service that integrates with most AWS services. It provides both metrics and alarms based on those metrics as well as logs |
| AWS Config                                     | Provides continual analysis of AWS resources to ensure they are meeting rules defined in the service   |
| AWS Systems Manager                            | Service that provides a collection of tools and insight into operational data for central management of those cloud or on-premise instances.         |
| AWS Control Tower                              | System that launches a multi-account configuration based on AWS best practices   |
| DATABASE SERVICES & UTILITIES                  |  |
| Amazon Relational<br>Database Service<br>(RDS) | Managed service for relational databases including support for MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Oracle, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora                     |
| Amazon Aurora                                  | MySQL and PostgreSQL compatible database engine for RDS that was built for the cloud   |
| Amazon Aurora<br>Serverless for RDS            | An on-demand and auto-scaling version of Amazon<br>Aurora that does not require managing the underlying<br>infrastructure.                           |
|  | This service is commonly used in a <b>serverless</b> architecture.   |

| Amazon DynamoDB                            | Fully managed NoSQL database service that has extremely low latency and scaling based on configuration.   |
|--|---|
|  | This service is commonly used in a <b>serverless</b> architecture.  |
| Amazon Redshift                            | Managed petabyte scale data warehousing solution on AWS   |
| Amazon Redshift<br>Spectrum                | Service for querying exabytes of data stored in Amazon<br>S3  |
| Amazon Elasticache                         | Fully-managed in-memory data store that supports memcached and Redis engines  |
| AWS Database<br>Migration Service<br>(DMS) | Service that enables you to move your data (from popular commercial and open source databases) easily onto the cloud.                               |
|  | This service can assist in <b>data migration</b> into the cloud from your data center.  |
| Amazon DocumentDB                          | Document database with MongoDB compatibility. You would leverage this if you needed to support a MongoDB database on AWS.                           |
| Amazon MemoryDB<br>for Redis               | In-memory database that is Redis-compatible and provides very low latency.  |
| Amazon Neptune                             | Service that provides a graph database on AWS. Graph databases are ideal for storing connections between items, such as social network connections. |



## Amazon Timestream Database service that enables you to store data that is time-based. A simple example of this type of data would be temperature data coming from a sensor that needs to be stored at the specific time when a reading took place. This service can be used in a serverless architecture.