



## What is S3?



Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. This means customers of all sizes and industries can use it to store and protect any amount of data for a range of use cases, such as websites, mobile applications, backup and restore, archive, enterprise applications, IoT devices, and big data analytics. Amazon S3 provides easy-to-use management features so you can organize your data and configure finely-tuned access controls to meet your specific business, organizational, and compliance requirements. Amazon S3 is designed for 99.999999999 (11 9's) of durability, and stores data for millions of applications for companies all around the world.





# **Amazon - Simple Storage Service(S3)**

- S3 stores data as objects within **buckets**.
- An **object** consists of a file and optionally any metadata that describes that file.
- A key is the unique identifier for an object within a bucket.
- Storage capacity is virtually unlimited.
- S3 allows easy upload and download of files
- AWS Console View for S3 Service is Global but Buckets are Region Specific.



## S3 Bucket



- For each S3 Bucket, we can:
  - Control access to it (create, delete, and list objects in the bucket)
  - View access logs for it and its objects
  - Choose the geographical region where to store the bucket and its contents
- Bucket name must be a unique DNS-compliant name.
  - The name must be unique across all existing bucket names in Amazon S3.
  - After you create the bucket you cannot change the name.
  - The bucket name is visible in the URL that points to the objects that is to put in your bucket.
  - You can't change its Region after creation.
  - By default, you can create up to 100 buckets in each of your AWS accounts.
- File size can be 0 Bytes to 5TB





## S3 store

- S3 is object based Storage
- Any object inside S3 consists -
  - 1. **Key** File name
  - 2. Value Actual data in bytes
  - 3. **VersionID** For versioning
  - 4. Metadata Data about data





# Why S3?

- Built for 99.99% availability .
- Amazon guarantees 99.999999999 durability for s3 information.
- Tiered storage.
- Lifecycle management.
- Versioning.
- Encryption.
- Authorization using ACL and bucket policies.





## **Data consistency**

- Read after write consistency for PUTS of new objects.
- Eventual consistency for overwrite PUTS and DELETES. **Eventual consistency**: if you update an object and try to read it, the object may contain the old version. After some time passes, the latest version will be available.

Atomic updates-No partial or corrupted data.





# **Storage tiers**

### S3 (standard) -

99.99% availability,99.9999999999 durability, stored redundantly across multiple devices in multiple facilities and is designed to sustain loss of 2 facilities concurrently.

### S3 IA (Infrequently accessed) -

For data that is accessed less frequently, but requires rapid access when needed. Lower fees than s3, but you are charged a retrieval fee.

### **Reduced Redundancy Storage -**

Designed to provide 99.99% durability and 99.99% availability of objects over a given year.

### Glacier -

Very cheap, but used for archival only. It takes 3-5 hours to restore from Glacier.





# **Storage tiers**

|                                     | Standard     | Standard - Infrequent<br>Access | Reduced Redundancy<br>Storage |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Durability                          | 99.99999999% | 99.99999999%                    | 99.99%                        |
| Availability                        | 99.99%       | 99.9%                           | 99.99%                        |
| Concurrent facility fault tolerance | 2            | 2                               | 1                             |
| SSL support                         | Yes          | Yes                             | Yes                           |
| First byte latency                  | Milliseconds | Milliseconds                    | Milliseconds                  |
| Lifecycle Management Policies       | Yes          | Yes                             | Yes                           |







#### S3 Standard

Normally, when you upload any object into S3, this is created in S3 standard bucket. This is the default storage class.



#### S3 Standard IA

 If you are not frequently accessing some objects, then you can set some time period for these objects to be moved to this class



#### 53 One Zone IA

This is also for data that is infrequently used but non-critical in nature



#### **S3 Intelligent Tiering**

S3 Intelligent-Tiering delivers automatic cost savings by moving data on a granular object level between two
access tiers, a frequent access tier and a lower-cost infrequent access tier, when access patterns change



#### S3 Glacier

This is for data archival. Data stored in the S3 Glacier storage class has a minimum storage duration period of 90 days and can be accessed in as little as 1-5 minutes using expedited retrieval.



#### S3 Glacier Deep Archive

 This is the next level of archiving. Data stored in the S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class has a minimum storage duration period of 180 days and a default retrieval time of 12 hours.





## **Glacier**

- Glacier is an extremely low cost storage service for data archival. Glacier stores data for as little as \$0.01 per GB per month.
- It is optimized for data that is infrequently accessed and for which retrieval time is 3-5 hours.

# **Storage tiers**

|                           | Standard     | Standard - IA    | Amazon Glacier             |  |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Designed for Durability   | 99.99999999% | 99.99999999%     | 99.99999999%               |  |
| Designed for Availability | 99.99%       | 99.9%            | N/A                        |  |
| Availability SLA          | 99.9%        | 99%              | N/A                        |  |
| Minimum Object Size       | N/A          | 128KB*           | N/A                        |  |
| Minimum Storage Duration  | N/A          | 30 days          | 90 days                    |  |
| Retrieval Fee             | N/A          | per GB retrieved | per GB retrieved**         |  |
| First Byte Latency        | milliseconds | milliseconds     | select minutes or hours*** |  |
| Storage Class             | object level | object level     | object level               |  |
| Lifecycle Transitions     | yes          | yes              | yes                        |  |





# Charges based on?

- Storage
- Requests
- Storage management pricing (tags)
- Data transfer pricing
- Transfer acceleration





- Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration enables fast, easy, and secure transfers of files over long distances between your client and an S3 bucket.
- Transfer Acceleration takes advantage of Amazon CloudFront's globally distributed edge locations.
- As the data arrives at an edge location, data is routed to Amazon S3 Bucket over an optimized network path.

### Why Use Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration?

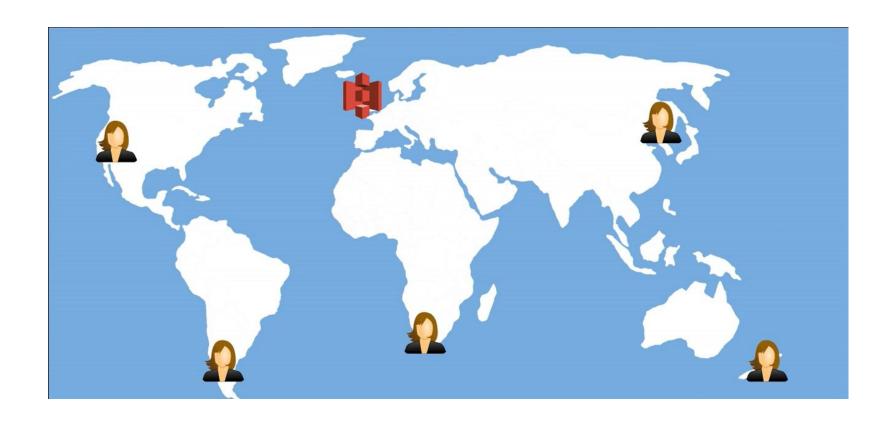
- Customers want to upload to a centralized bucket from all over the world.
- Transfer gigabytes to terabytes of data on a regular basis across continents.
- You are unable to utilize all of your available bandwidth over the Internet when uploading to Amazon S3.

To check the S3 Transfer Acceleration Speed:

https://s3-accelerate-speedtest.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/en/accelerate-speed-comparsion.html

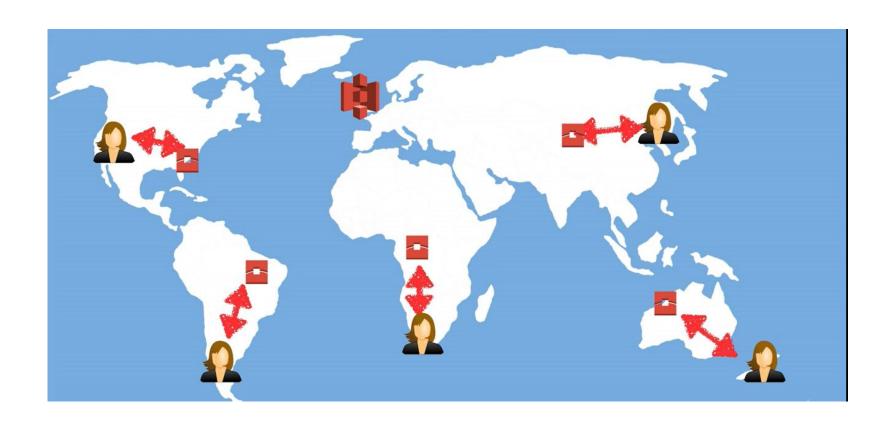
















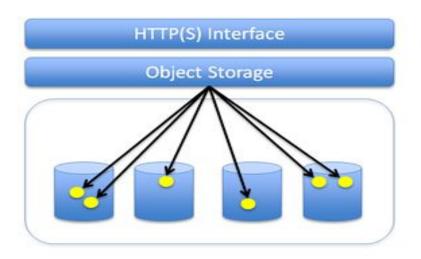
## S3 and EBS

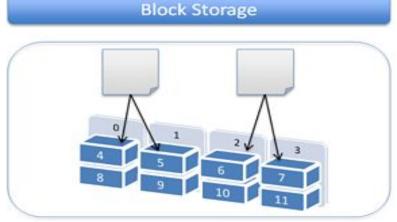
|           | Performance  | Availability and<br>Accessibility   | Access Control  | Storage and File Size Limits   | Cost   |
|-----------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Amazon S3 | - Supports 3500 PUT / LIST / DELETE requests per second - Scalable to 5500 GET requests per second                 | Usually 99.9%     available     If lower, returns     10-100% of cost     as service credits     Accessible via     Internet using     APIs | Access is based on IAM     Uses bucket policies and user policies     Public access via Block Public Access | No limit on<br>quantity of objects     Individual objects<br>up to 5TB | - Free tier: 5GB - First 50 TB/month: \$0.023 per GB - Next 450 TB/month: \$0.022 per GB - Over 500 TB/month: \$0.021 per GB |
| AWS EBS   | - HDD volumes:<br>250-500<br>IOPS/volume<br>depending on<br>volume type<br>- SSD volumes:<br>16-64K<br>IOPS/volume | - 99.99% available - Accessible via single EC2 instance   | - Security groups<br>- User-based<br>authentication<br>(IAM)  | Max storage size of 16TB     No file size limit on disk                | - Free tier: 30GB - General Purpose: \$0.045 per GB/month - Provisioned SSD: \$0.125 per GB/month, \$0.065 per IOPS/month    |





## S3 and EBS





- Store virtually unlimited files.
- Maintain file revisions.
- HTTP(S) based interface.
- Files are distributed in different physical nodes.

- File is split and stored in fixed sized blocks.
- Capacity can be increased by adding more nodes.
- Suitable for applications which require high IOPS, database, transactional data.





## Questions?