

AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials –Study Deck

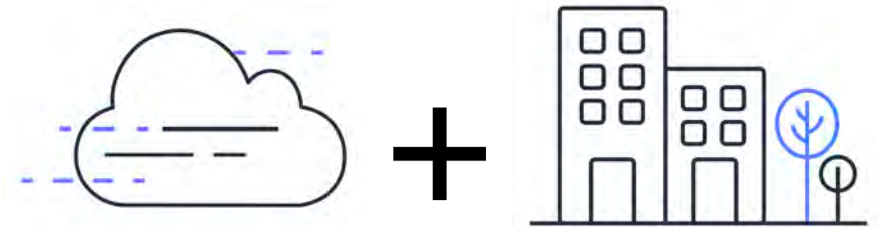
Cloud computing deployment models



Cloud



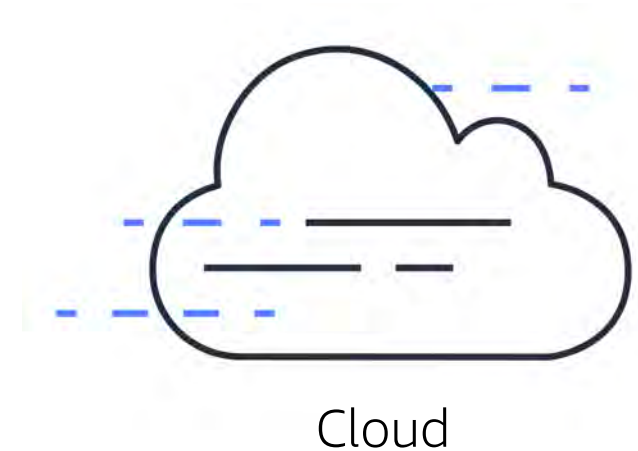
On premises



Hybrid

Cloud-based deployment

- Run all parts of the application in the cloud
- Migrate existing applications to the cloud
- Design and build new applications in the cloud



On-premises deployment

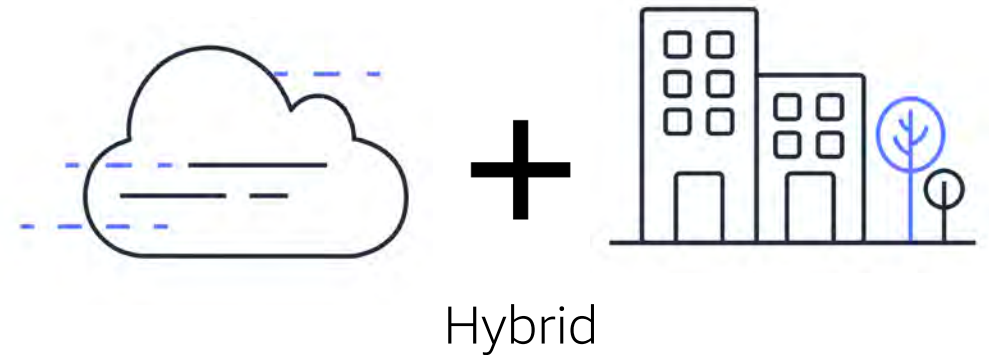
- Use virtualization and resource management tools to deploy resources
- Use application management and virtualization technologies to increase resource usage



On premises

Hybrid deployment

- Connect cloud-based resources to on-premises infrastructure
- Integrate cloud-based resources with legacy IT applications



Cloud computing benefits

Variable expenses

Upfront expenses



Invest in technology
resources before using
them

Variable expenses



Pay only for what you use

Cost optimization



Run data centers



Focus on applications and
customers

Investment



Stop guessing on your
infrastructure capacity
needs



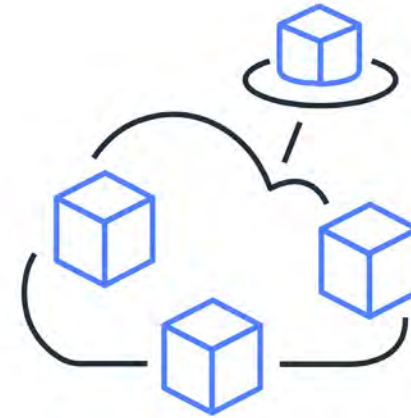
Scale in and scale out as
needed

Smaller scale



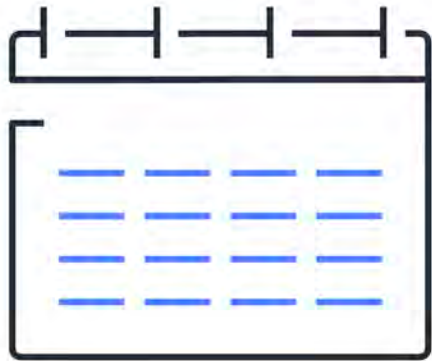
Pay higher prices based on
only your own usage

Economies of scale



Benefit from customers'
aggregated usage

Data centers



Weeks between wanting
resources and having
resources

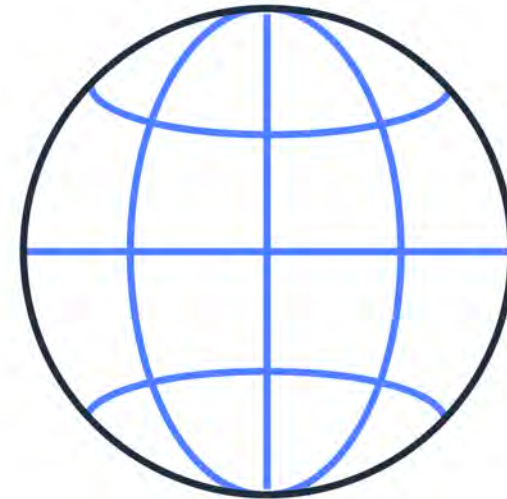
Cloud computing



Minutes between wanting
resources and having
resources



Quickly deploy applications
worldwide



Use the AWS global
infrastructure.

Knowledge check question 1



What is cloud computing?

- A. Backing up files that are stored on desktop and mobile devices to prevent data loss
- B. Deploying applications that are connected to an on-premises infrastructure
- C. Using on-demand delivery of IT resources and applications through the internet
- D. Running code without needing to manage or provision servers

Knowledge check answer 1



What is cloud computing?

- A. Backing up files that are stored on desktop and mobile devices to prevent data loss
- B. Deploying applications that are connected to an on-premises infrastructure
- C. Using on-demand delivery of IT resources and applications through the internet (correct)
- D. Running code without needing to manage or provision servers

Knowledge check question 2



What is another name for on-premises deployment?

- A. Cloud-based application
- B. Hybrid deployment
- C. Private cloud deployment
- D. AWS Cloud

Knowledge check answer 2



What is another name for on-premises deployment?

- A. Cloud-based application
- B. Hybrid deployment
- C. Private cloud deployment (correct)
- D. AWS Cloud

Knowledge check question 3



How does the scale of cloud computing help you save costs?

- A. You do not have to invest in technology resources before using them.
- B. The aggregated cloud usage from a large number of customers results in lower pay-as-you-go prices.
- C. Accessing services on-demand helps prevent excess or limited capacity.
- D. You can quickly deploy applications to customers and provide low latency.

Knowledge check answer 3



How does the scale of cloud computing help you save costs?

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- C. Accessing services on-demand helps prevent excess or limited capacity.
- D. You can quickly deploy applications to customers and provide low latency.

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)

Amazon EC2 instance types

General purpose

- Balances compute, memory, and networking resources
- Suitable for a broad range of workloads

Compute optimized

- Offers high-performance processors
- Ideal for compute-intensive applications and batch processing workloads

Memory optimized

- Delivers fast performance for memory-intensive workloads
- Well suited for high-performance databases

Accelerated computing

- Uses hardware accelerators to expedite data processing
- Ideal for application streaming and graphics workloads

Storage optimized

- Offers low latency and high input/output operations per second (IOPS)
- Suitable for workloads such as distributed file systems and data warehousing applications

Match: Amazon EC2 instance types

1. Ideal for high-performance databases

2. Suitable for data warehousing applications

3. Balances compute, memory, and networking resources

4. Offers high-performance processors

A. General purpose

B. Compute optimized

C. Memory optimized

D. Storage optimized

Match: Amazon EC2 instance types

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B. Compute optimized

C. Memory optimized

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Match: Amazon EC2 instance types

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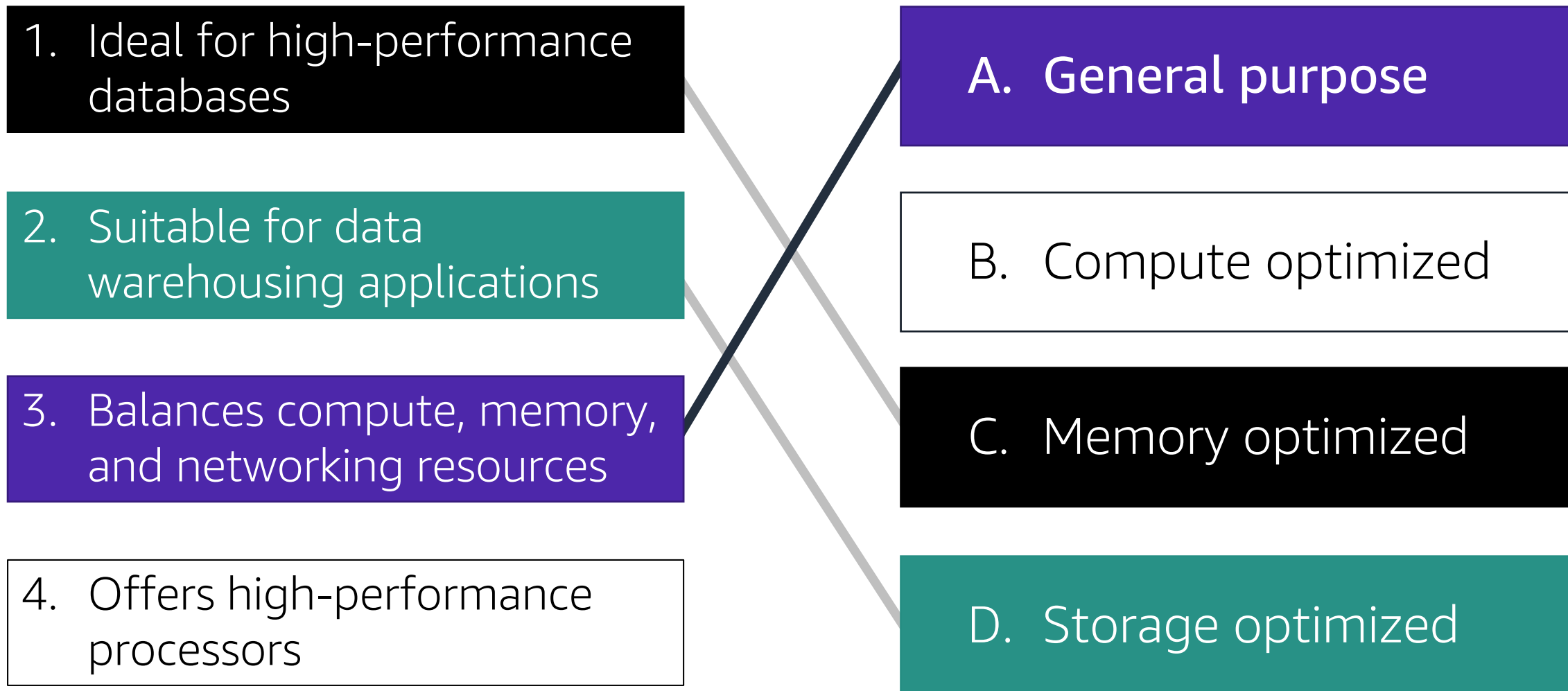
A. General purpose

B. Compute optimized

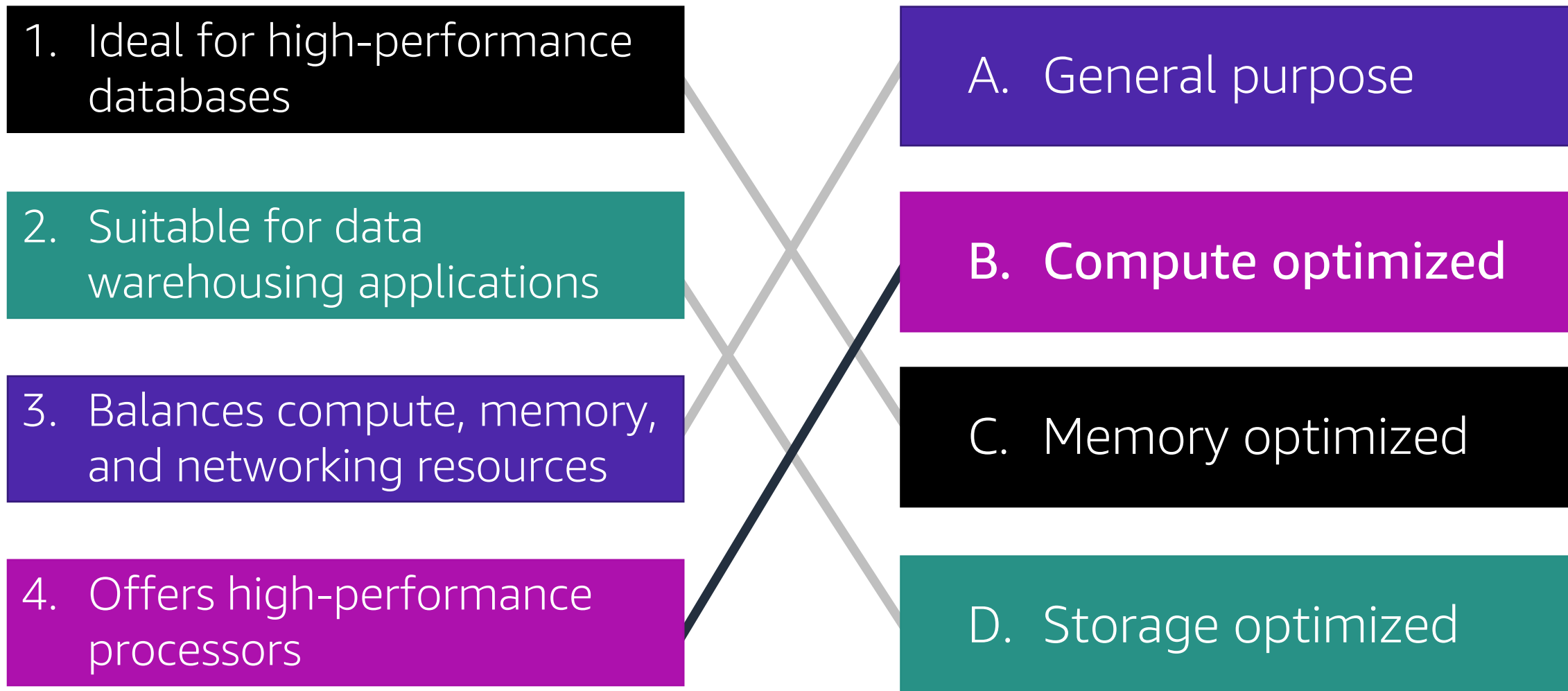
C. Memory optimized

D. Storage optimized

Match: Amazon EC2 instance types



Match: Amazon EC2 instance types



Amazon EC2 pricing

Amazon EC2 instance pricing options

On-Demand

- No upfront costs or minimum contracts
- Ideal for short-term, irregular workloads

Spot

- Ideal for workloads with flexible start and end times
- Offers savings over On-Demand prices

Amazon EC2 instance pricing options

Reserved

- Provides a billing discount over On-Demand pricing
- Requires a 1-year or 3-year term commitment

Compute Savings Plan

- Offers up to 72% savings over On-Demand costs for a consistent amount of compute usage
- Requires a 1-year or 3-year term commitment

Dedicated Instance

- An EC2 *instance* that runs in a VPC on hardware for a single customer
- Higher cost compared to standard Amazon EC2 instances

Dedicated Host

- A *physical server* with EC2 instance capacity for a single customer
- Most expensive Amazon EC2 option

Knowledge check question



What is the difference between
Compute Savings Plans and Spot
Instances?

Knowledge check answer

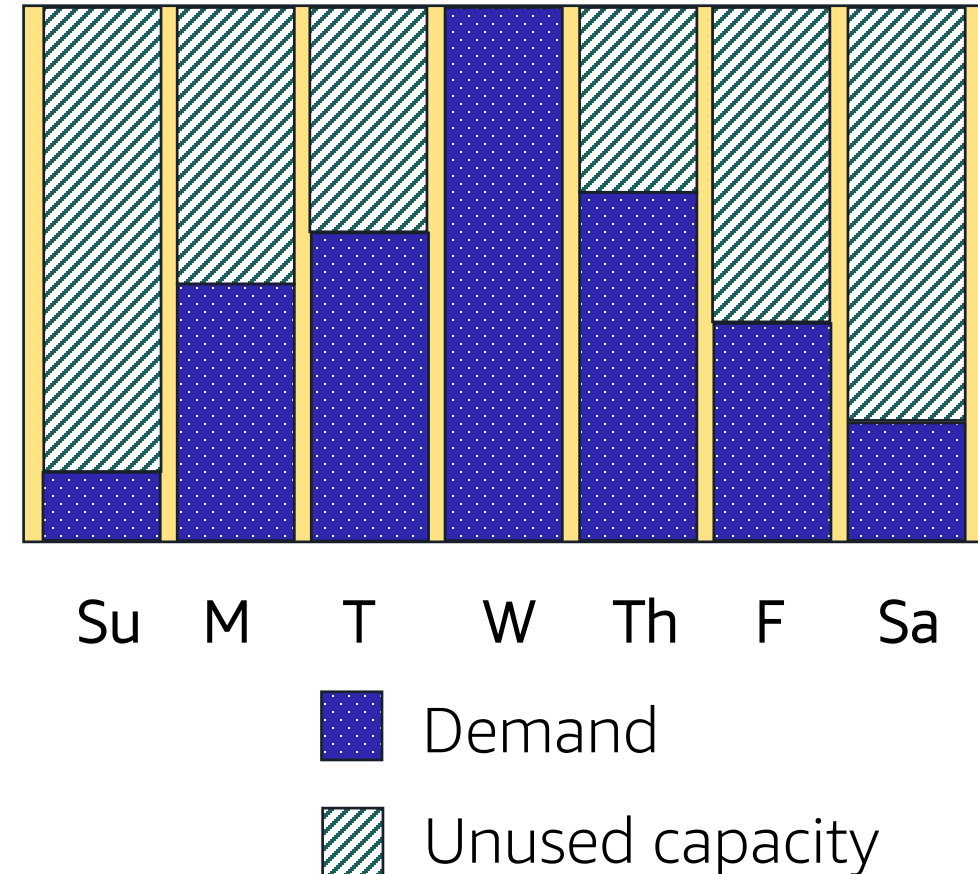


- Compute Savings Plans are ideal for workloads that involve a consistent amount of compute usage over a 1-year or 3-year term.
- Spot Instances are ideal for workloads with flexible start and end times, or that can withstand interruptions.

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

- Scale capacity as computing requirements change
- Use dynamic scaling and predictive scaling



Elastic Load Balancing

Elastic Load Balancing

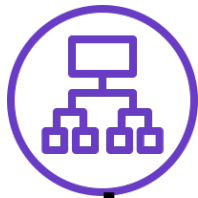
- Automatically distributes traffic across multiple resources
- Provides a single point of contact for your Auto Scaling group



Elastic Load Balancing

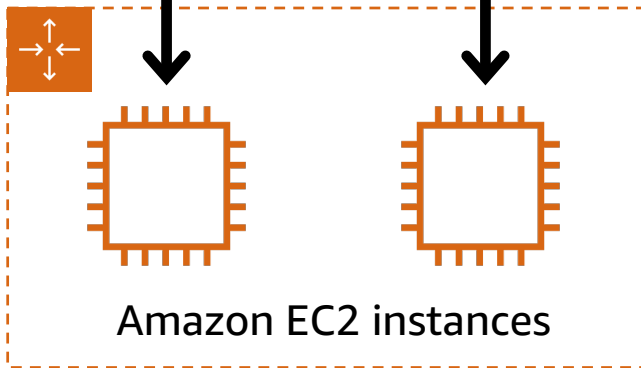
Scalability and load balancing

Low-demand period



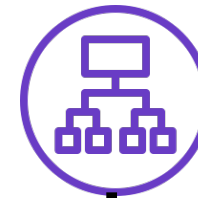
Elastic Load Balancing

Auto Scaling group



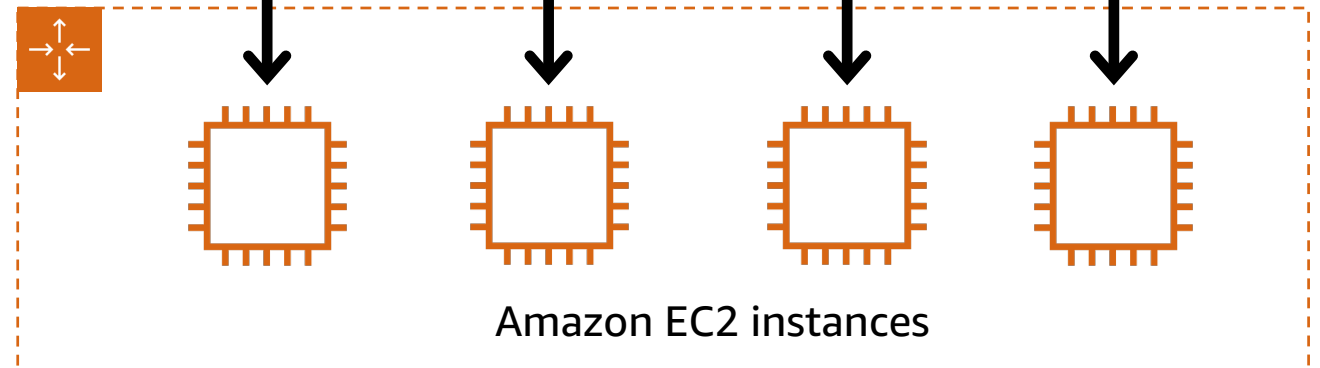
Amazon EC2 instances

High-demand period



Elastic Load Balancing

Auto Scaling group



Amazon EC2 instances

Auto Scaling and Elastic Load Balancing

Are these examples of **Auto Scaling** or **Elastic Load Balancing**?

Auto Scaling

1. Removes unneeded Amazon EC2 instances when demand is low

2. Adds a second Amazon EC2 instance during an online store's popular sale

Auto Scaling

Elastic Load Balancing

3. Distributes a workload across several Amazon EC2 instances

4. Ensures that no single EC2 instance has to carry the full workload on its own

Elastic Load Balancing

Auto Scaling

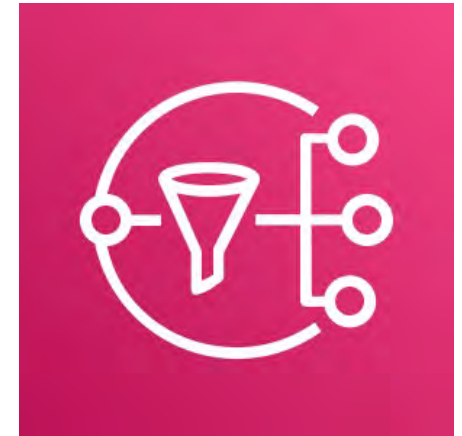
5. Automatically adjusts the number of Amazon EC2 instances to match demand

6. Provides a single point of contact for traffic into an Auto Scaling group

Elastic Load Balancing

Amazon Simple Notification Service

- Messages are published to topics.
- Subscribers immediately receive messages for their topics.



Amazon Simple
Notification Service
(Amazon SNS)

Amazon Simple Queue Service

- Send, store, and receive messages between software components
- Queue messages without requiring other services to be available



Amazon Simple
Queue Service
(Amazon SQS)

- Run code without provisioning or managing servers
- Pay only for compute time while code is running
- Use other AWS services to automatically trigger code

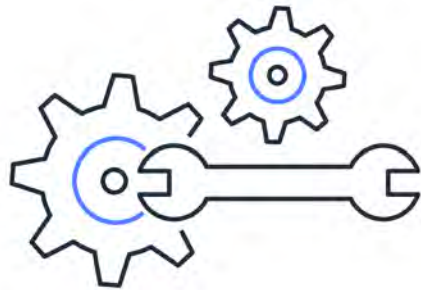


AWS Lambda

How AWS Lambda works



Upload code to
Lambda.



Set code to trigger
from an event
source.



Code runs only
when triggered.



Pay only for the
compute time
you use.



Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

- Run and scale containerized applications
- Use simple API calls to control Docker-enabled applications



Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)

- Run and scale Kubernetes applications
- Readily update applications with new features

- Run serverless containers with Amazon ECS or Amazon EKS
- Pay only for the resources you use



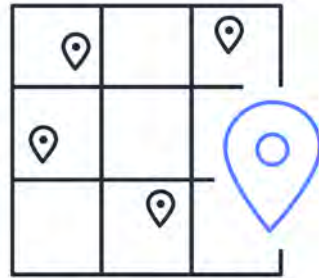
AWS Fargate

Select a Region

Determine the right Region for your services, data, and applications based on:



Compliance with data
governance and legal
requirements



Proximity to your
customers

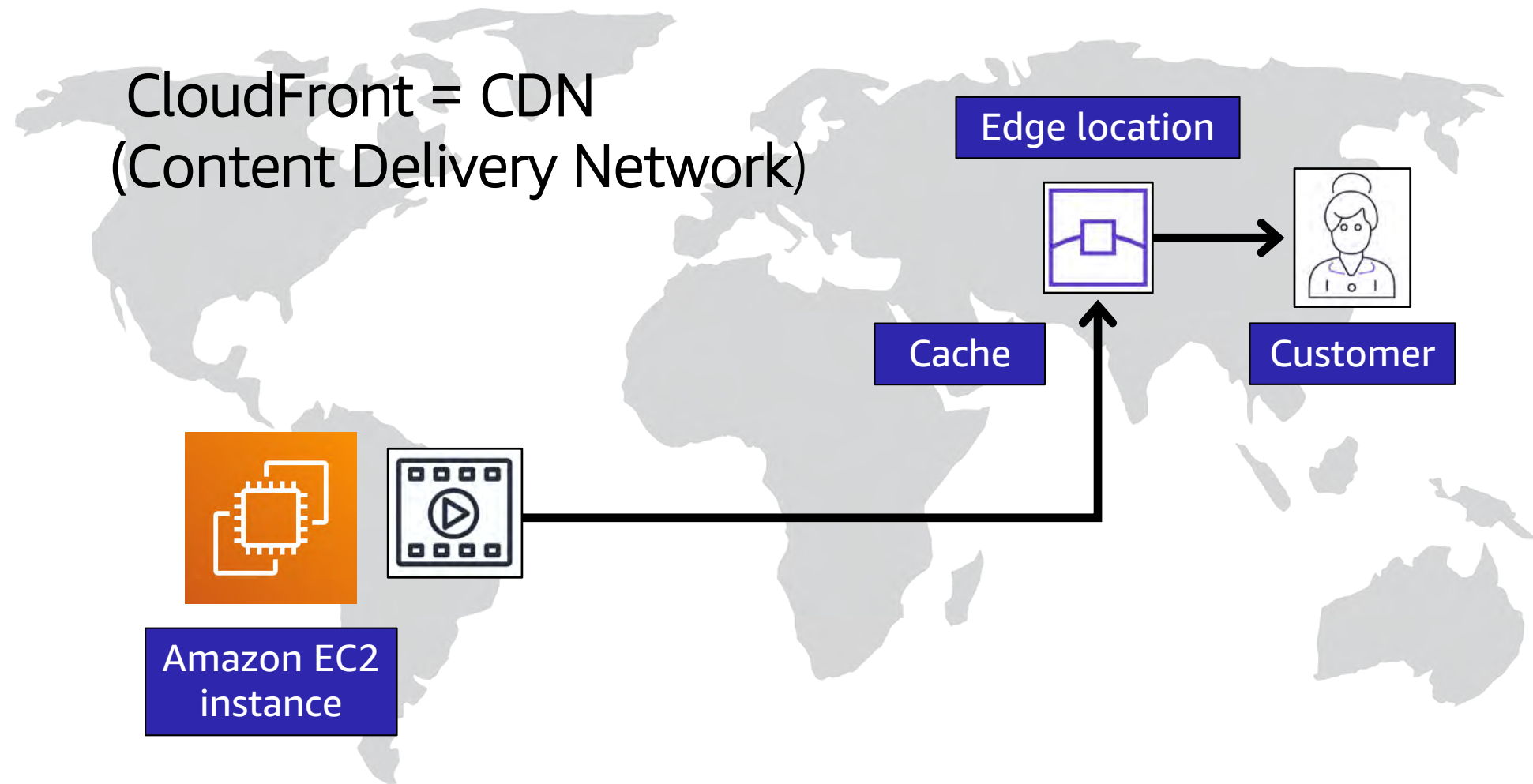


Available services
within a Region

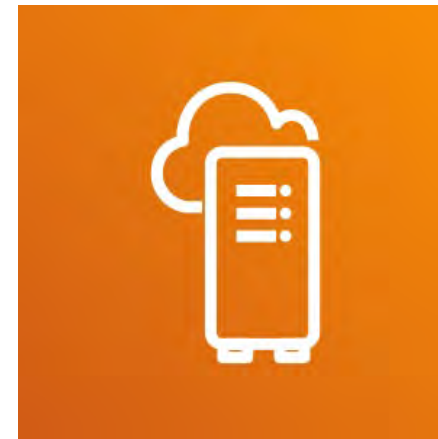


Pricing

Amazon CloudFront delivers content



AWS Outposts



Extend AWS infrastructure and services to your on-premises data center

Module 4

Networking



An IP subnet within the AWS network

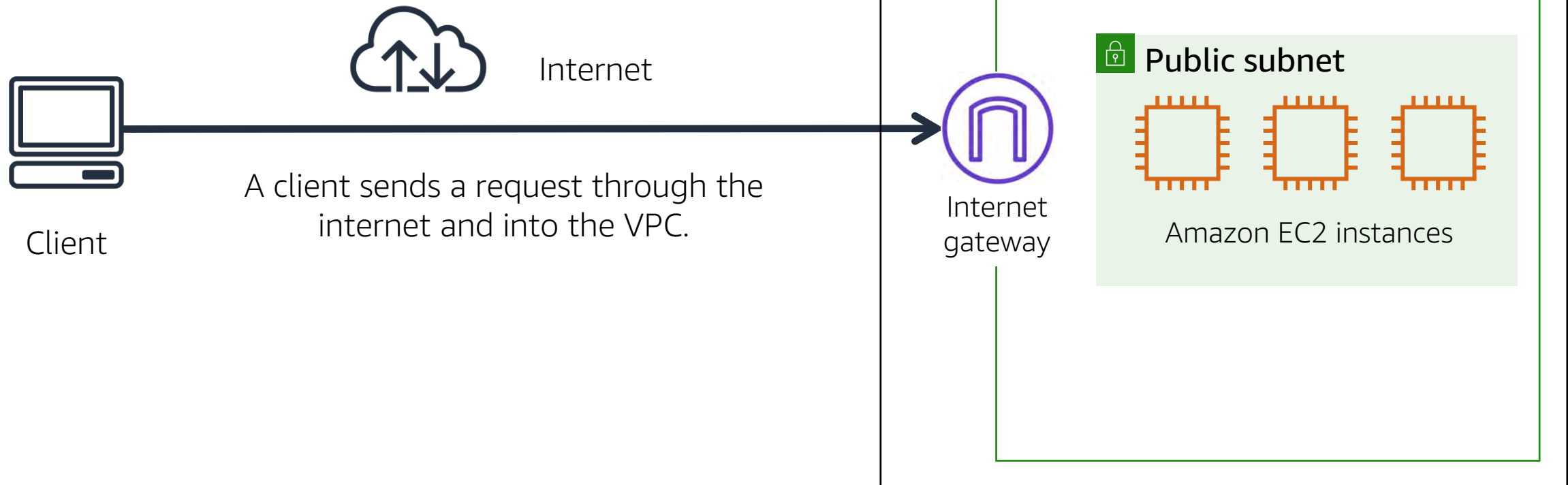
Assigned to a customer

Customers can have one or several VPCs

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) enables you to launch resources in a virtual network that you define.

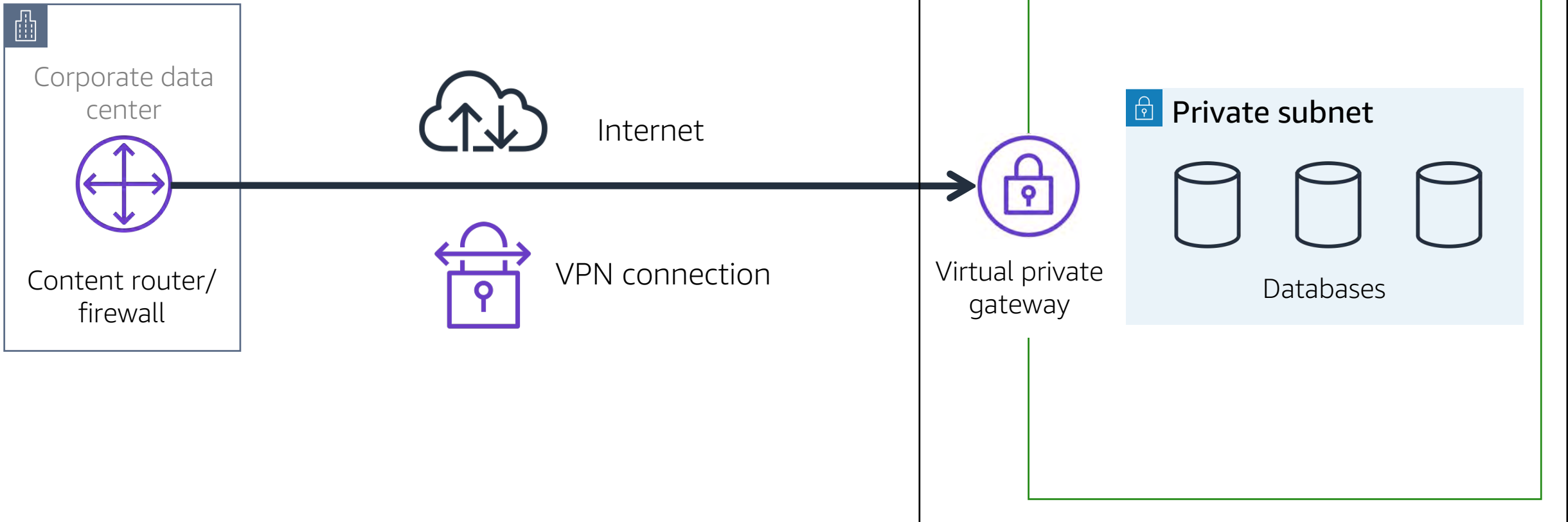
Internet gateway

allows public traffic from the internet to access your VPC



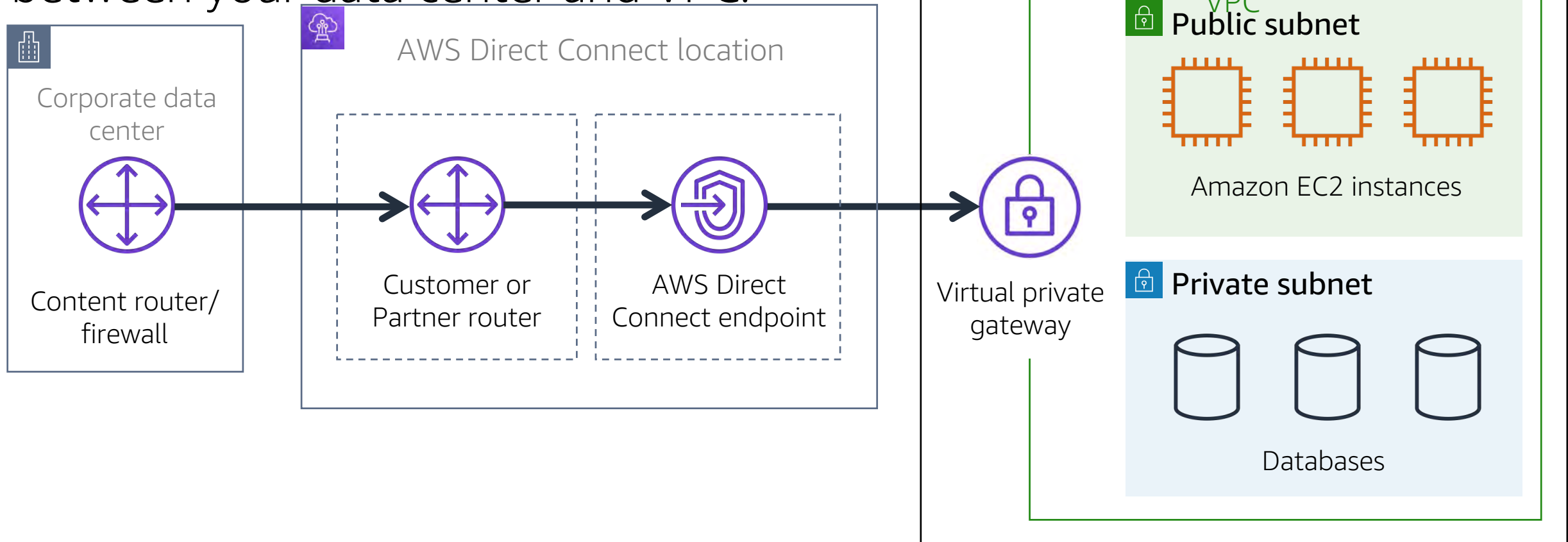
Virtual private gateway

to access private resources in a VPC, you use a **virtual private gateway**.



AWS Direct Connect

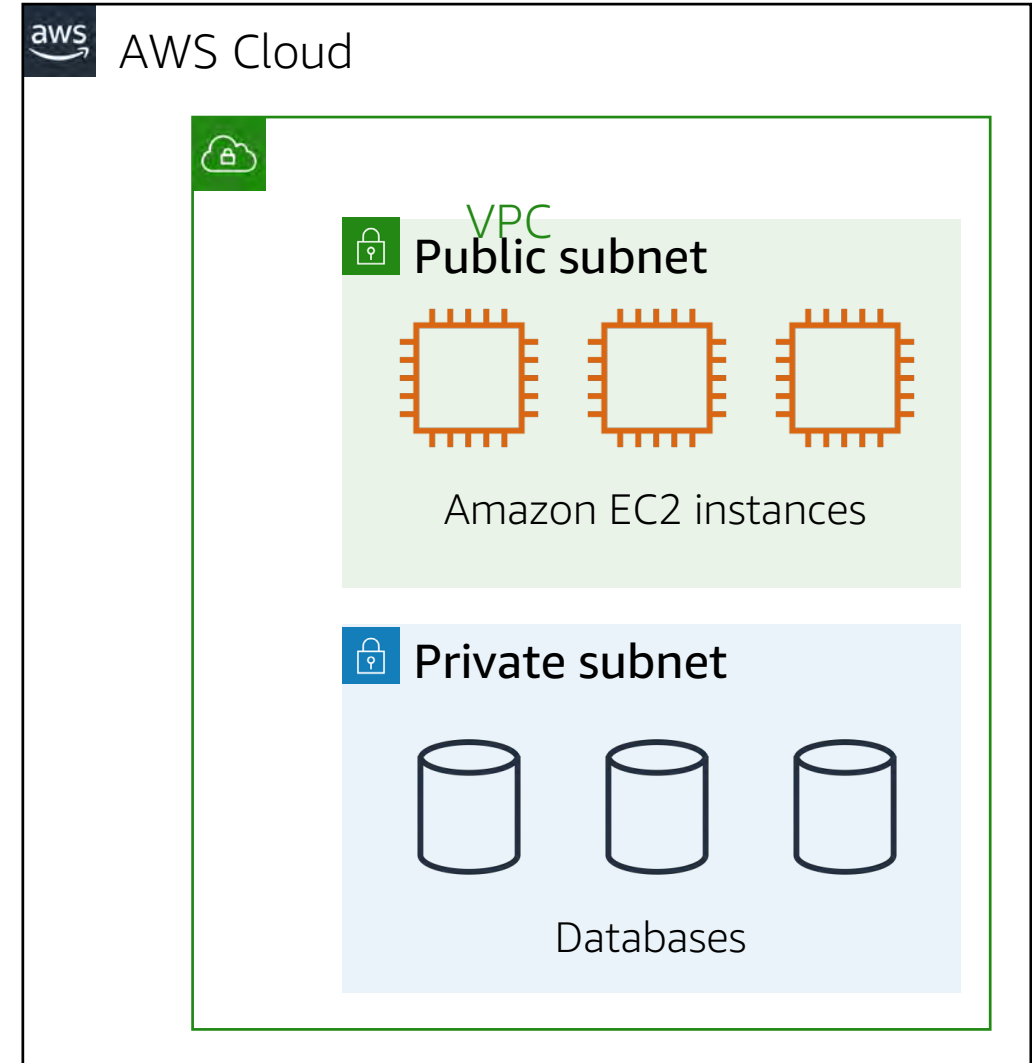
AWS Direct Connect: a service that enables you to establish a dedicated private connection between your data center and VPC.



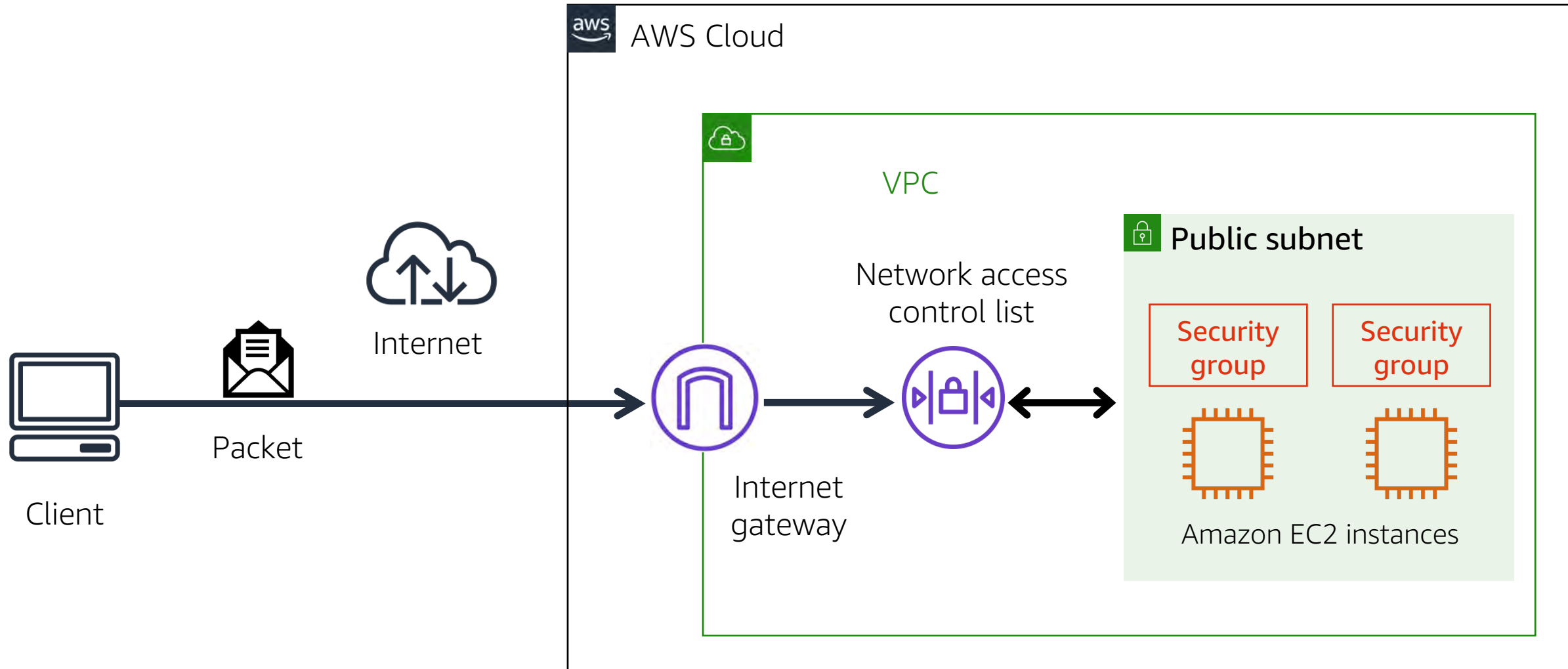
A subnet

is a section in a VPC in which you can place groups of isolated resources.

A subnet can be public or private.



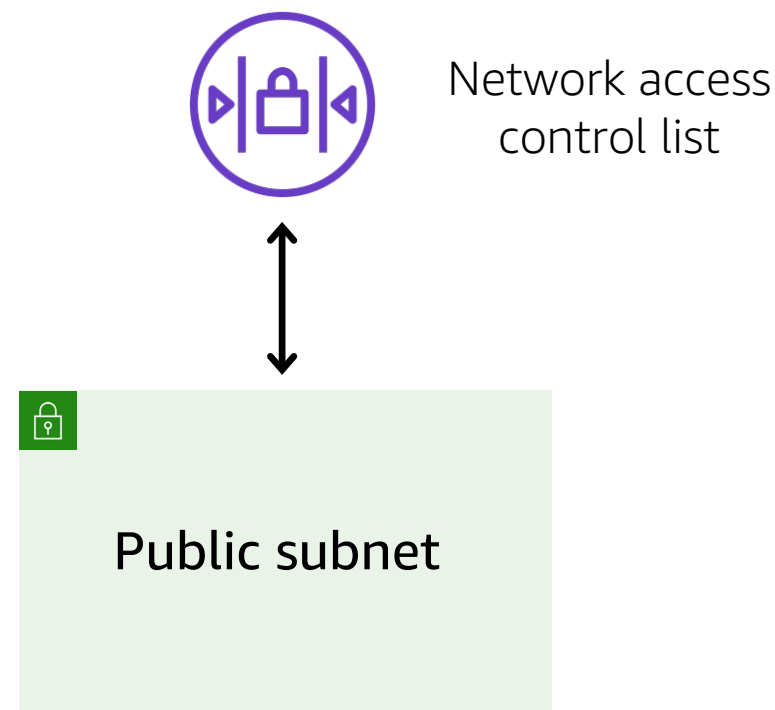
Network traffic in a VPC



Network access control lists

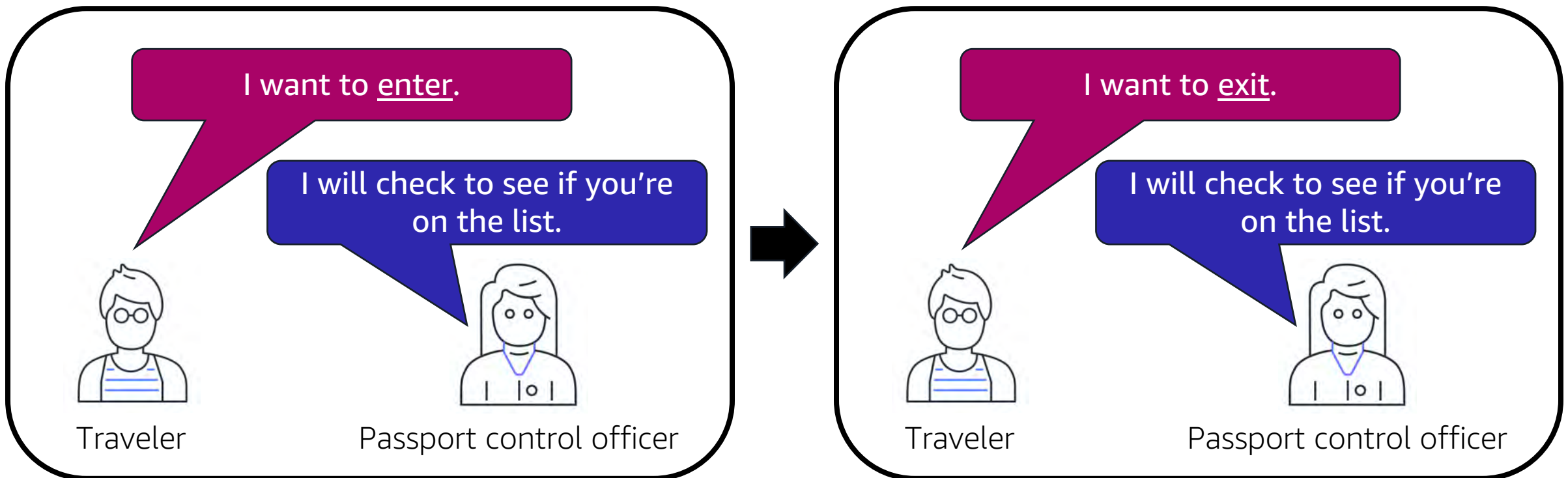
A **network access control list (network ACL)** is a virtual firewall for a subnet. By default:

- The default network ACL allows all inbound and outbound traffic.
- Custom network ACLs deny all inbound and outbound traffic.



Stateless packet filtering

- Network ACLs perform **stateless** packet filtering.
- Before a packet can exit a subnet, it must be checked against the outbound rules.

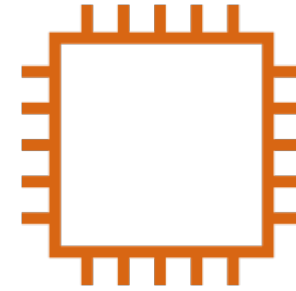


Security groups

A **security group** is a virtual firewall for an Amazon EC2 instance.

By default, a security group denies all inbound traffic and allows all outbound traffic.

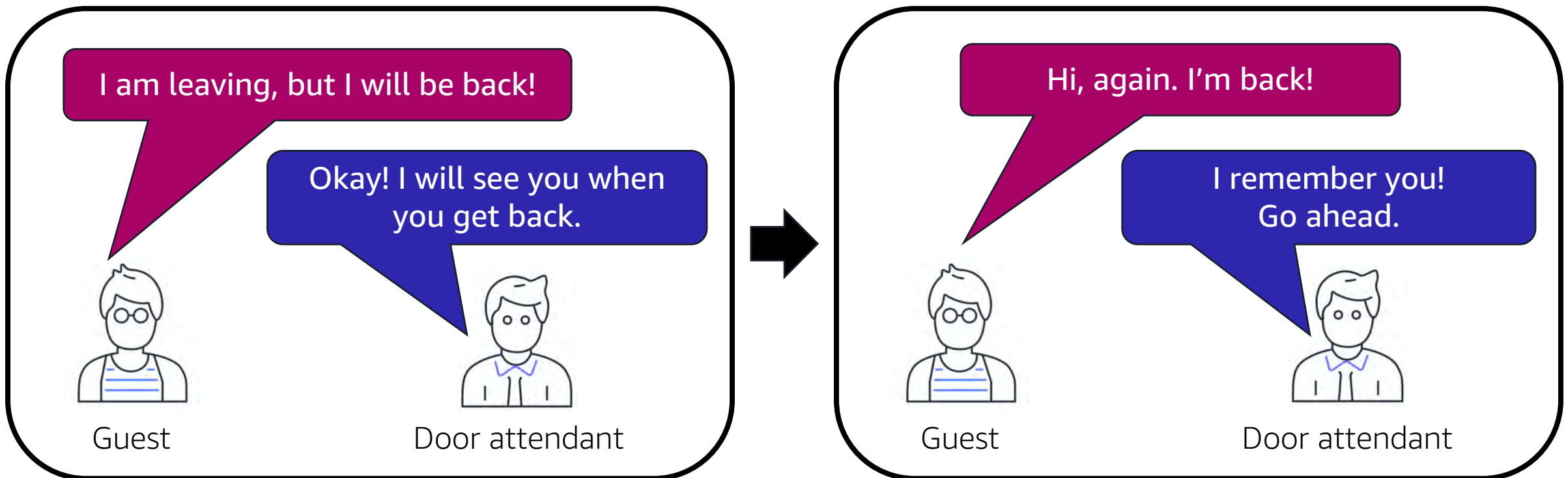
Security group



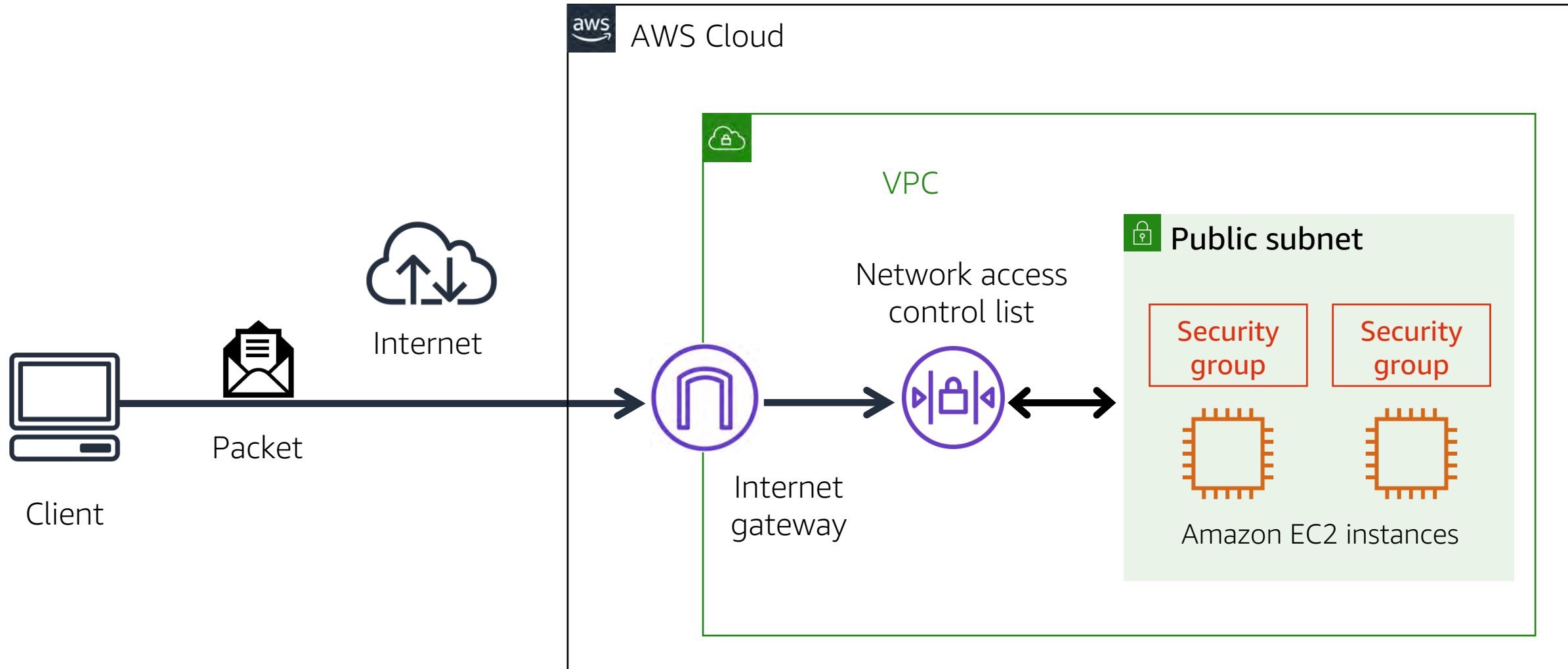
Amazon EC2 instance

Stateful packet filtering

- Security groups perform **stateful** packet filtering.
- They remember previous decisions that were made for incoming packets.



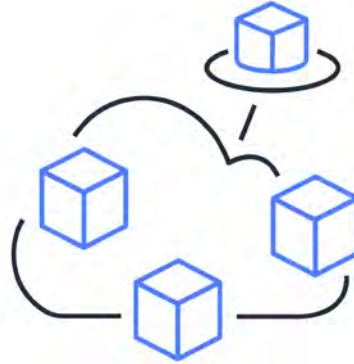
Network traffic in a VPC



Amazon Route 53 is a DNS web service. It provides a reliable way to route end users to internet applications hosted in AWS.



Route users to internet applications

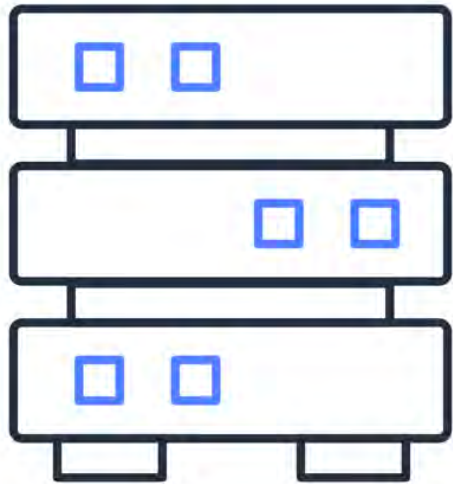


Connect user requests to infrastructure in AWS and outside of AWS



Manage DNS records for domain names

AWS storage types



Block storage



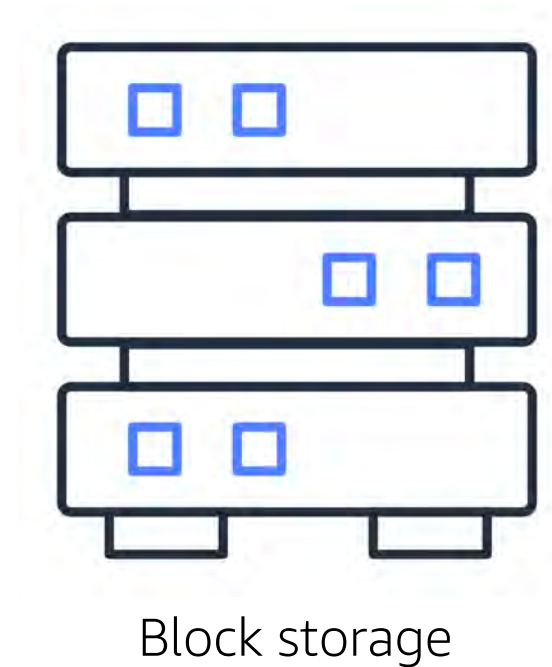
Object storage



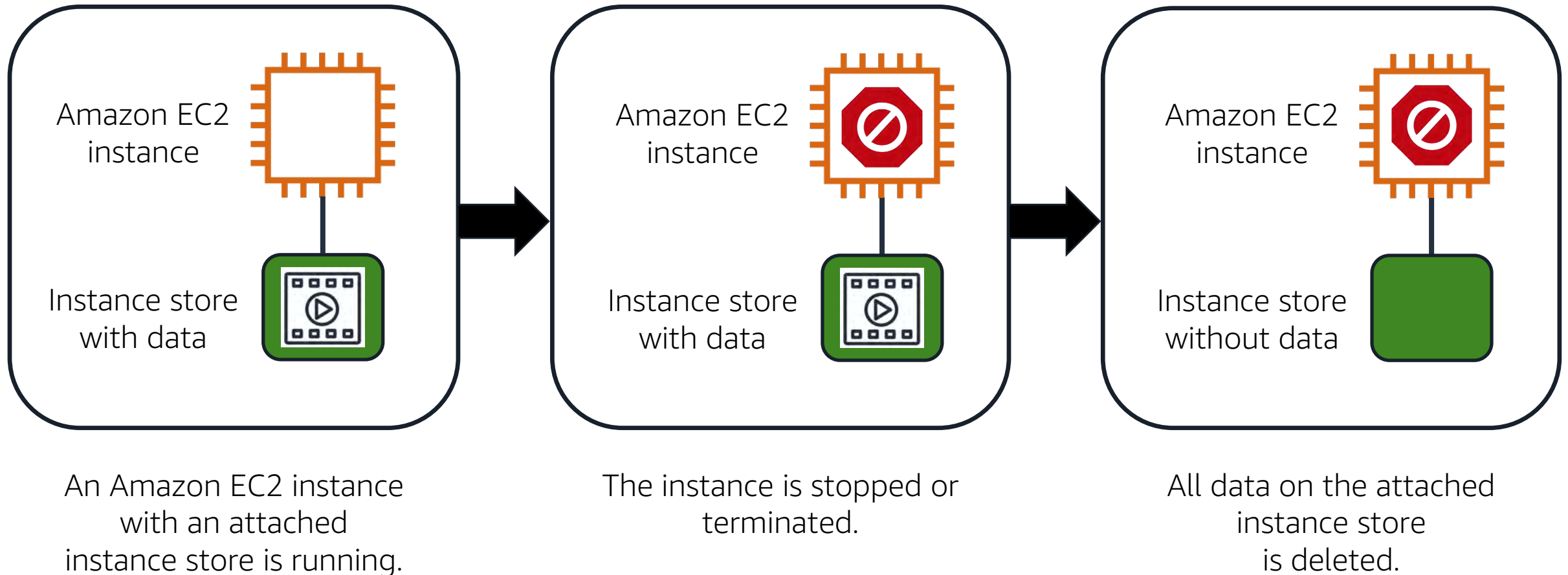
File storage

Block storage

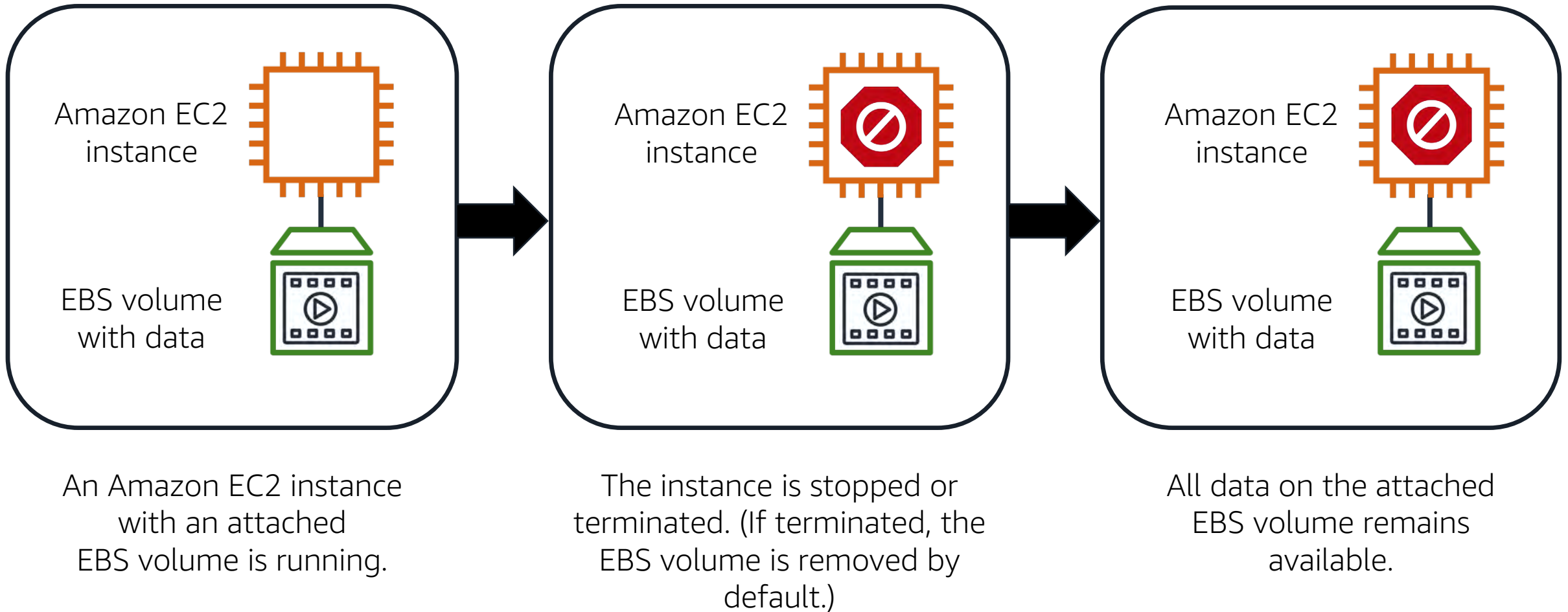
- In **block storage**, files are separated into equal-sized pieces (blocks) of data.
- Block storage is used for applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances.



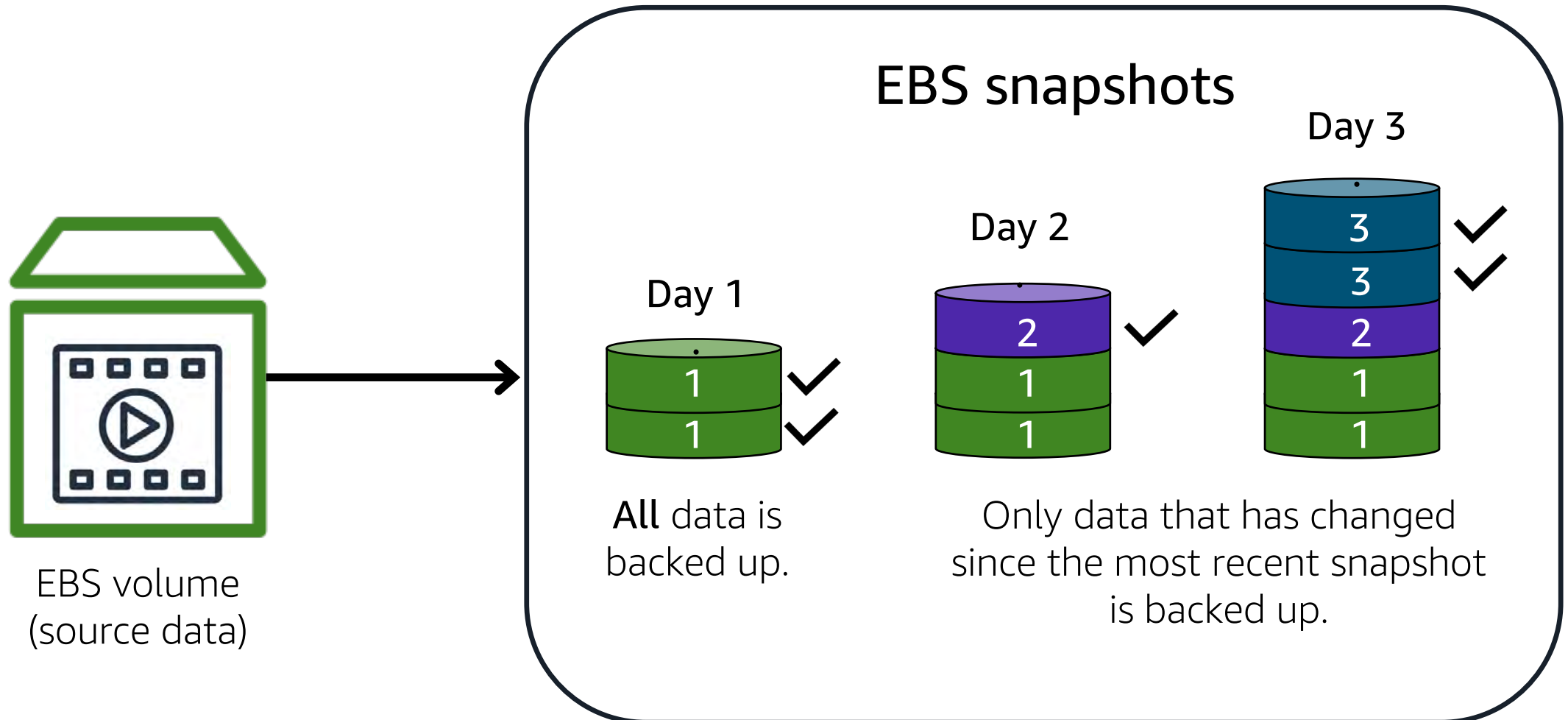
Default Virtual Instance store



Use EBS volume for PERSISTENT EC2 Instance Storage

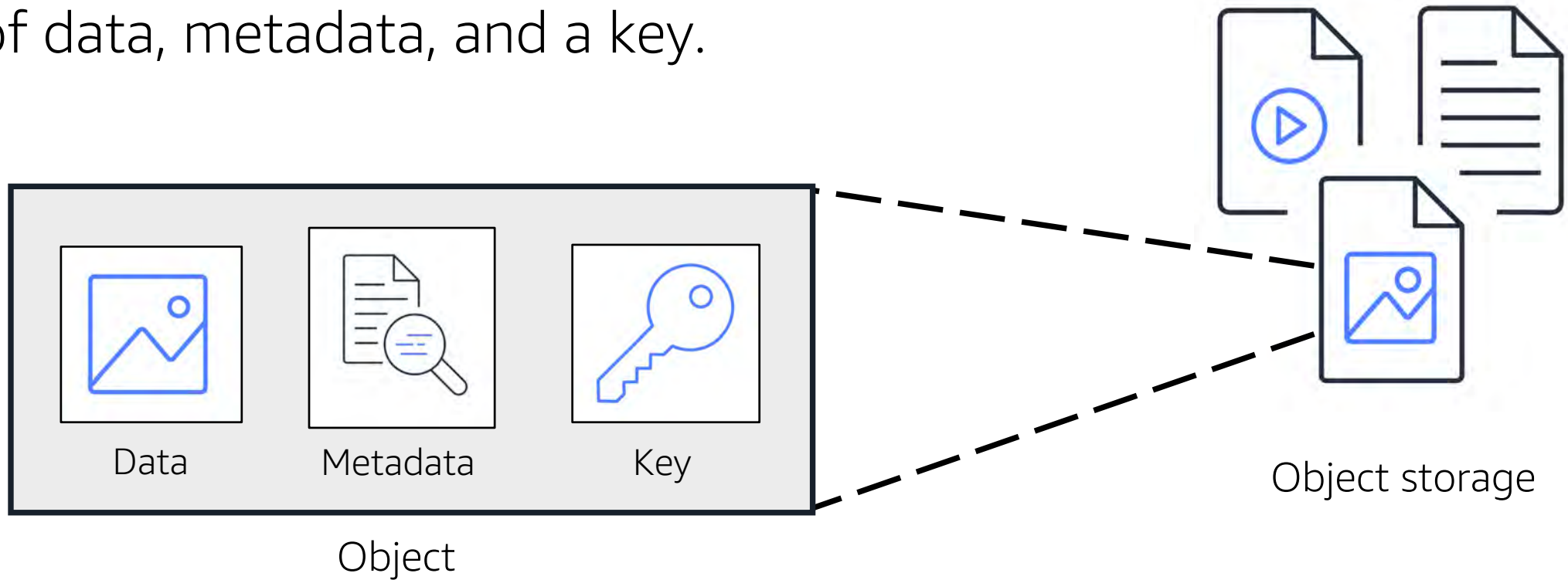


Amazon EBS snapshots for Incremental Backup

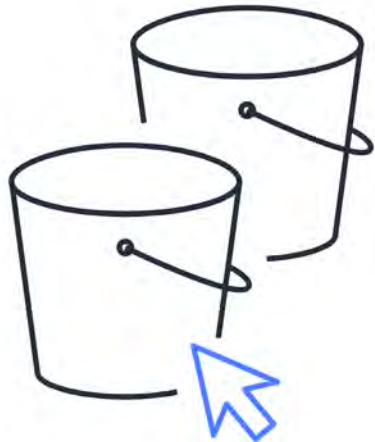


Object storage

In **object storage**, each object consists of data, metadata, and a key.



Amazon Simple Storage Service



Store objects in buckets



Set permissions to control
access to objects



Choose from a range of
storage classes for
different use cases

Amazon S3 storage classes

S3 Standard

- Designed for frequently accessed data
- Stores data in a minimum of three Availability Zones

S3 Standard-IA

- Ideal for infrequently accessed data
- Similar to S3 Standard but has a lower storage price and higher retrieval price

S3 One Zone-IA

- Stores data in a single Availability Zone
- Has a lower storage price than S3 Standard-IA

Amazon S3 storage classes

S3 Intelligent-Tiering

- Ideal for data with unknown or changing access patterns
- Requires a small monthly monitoring and automation fee per object

S3 Glacier

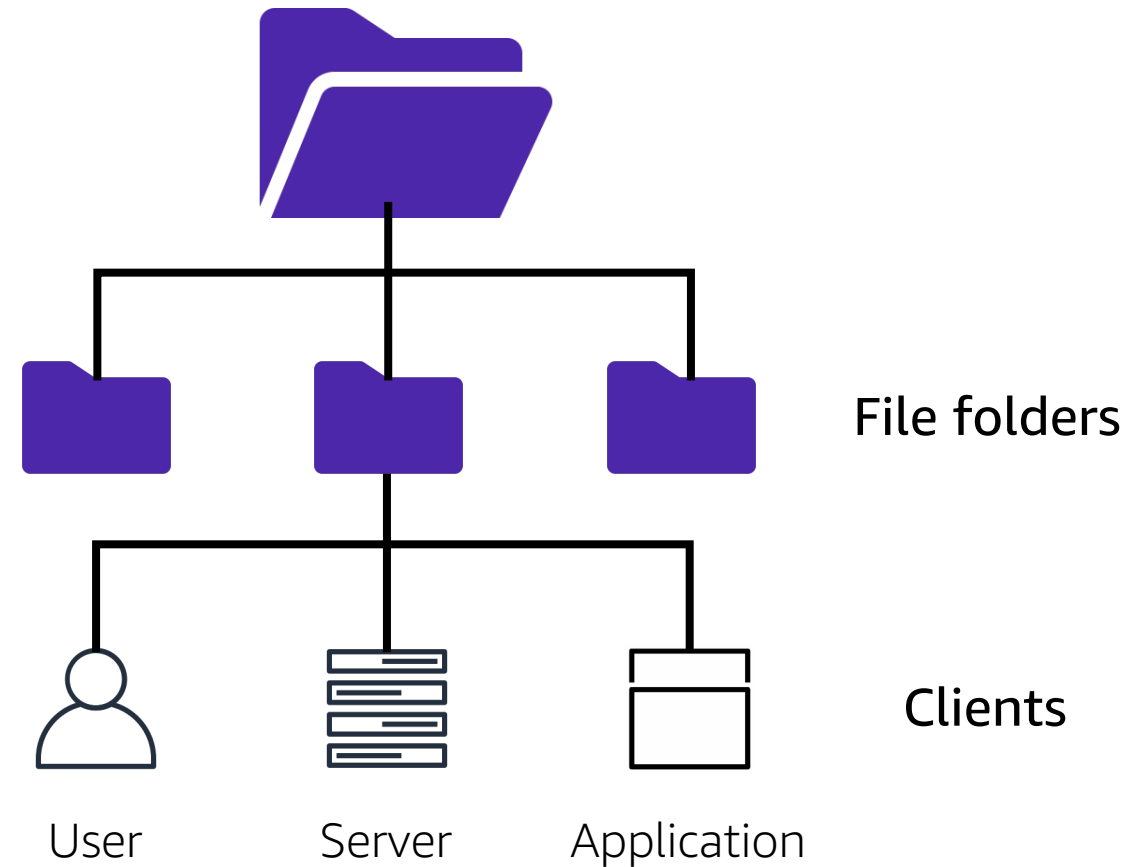
- Low-cost storage designed for data archiving
- Able to retrieve objects within a few minutes to hours

S3 Glacier Deep Archive

- Lowest-cost object storage class
- Able to retrieve objects within 12 hours

File storage

In **file storage**, multiple clients can access data that is stored in shared file folders.



Amazon Elastic File System



Store data in a scalable
file system



Provide data to thousands
of Amazon EC2 instances
concurrently



Store data in and across
multiple Availability
Zones

Relational database

ID	Product name	Size	Price
1	Medium roast ground coffee	12 oz.	\$5.30
2	Dark roast ground coffee	20 oz.	\$9.27

Nonrelational database

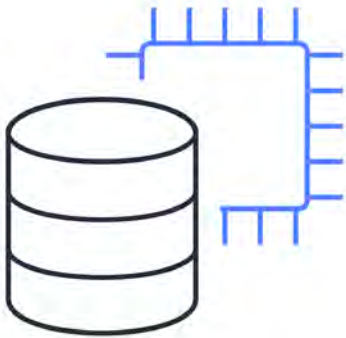
Key	Value
1	Name: John Doe Address: 123 Any Street Favorite drink: Medium latte
2	Name: Mary Major Address: 100 Main Street Birthday: July 5, 1994

- In a **relational database**, data is stored in a way that relates it to other pieces of data.
- Relational databases use **structured query language (SQL)** to store and query data.

ID	Product name	Size	Price
1	Medium roast ground coffee	12 oz.	\$5.30
2	Dark roast ground coffee	20 oz.	\$9.27

Example of data in a relational database

Amazon Relational Database Service



Operate and scale a
relational database in
the AWS Cloud



Automate time-consuming
administrative tasks



Store and transmit
data securely

RDS supported database engines

- Amazon Aurora
- PostgreSQL
- MySQL
- MariaDB
- Oracle Database
- Microsoft SQL Server



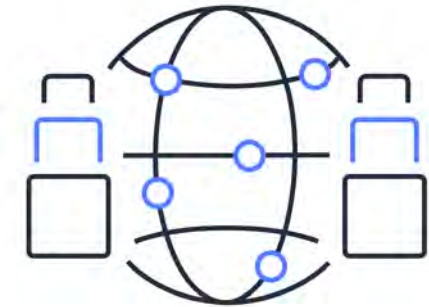
Amazon RDS



Store data in an enterprise-class relational database



Reduce database costs by eliminating unnecessary input/output (I/O) operations



Replicate six copies of data across three Availability Zones

Nonrelational databases

- A **nonrelational database** uses structures other than rows and columns to organize data.
- For example, with **key-value pairs**, data is organized into items (keys), and items have attributes (values).

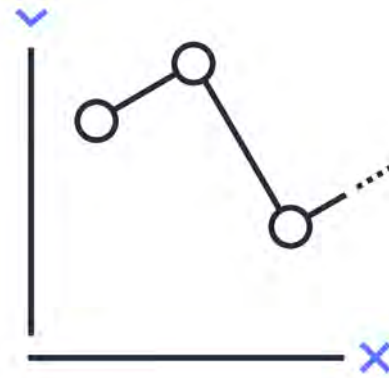
Key	Value
1	Name: John Doe Address: 123 Any Street Favorite drink: Medium latte
2	Name: Mary Major Address: 100 Main Street Birthday: July 5, 1994

Example of data in a nonrelational database

Amazon DynamoDB



Amazon DynamoDB is a serverless key-value database.



It automatically scales to adjust for capacity changes and maintain consistent performance.



It is designed to handle over 10 trillion requests per day.

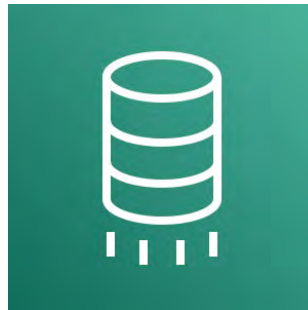
AWS Database Migration Service

Migrate relational databases, nonrelational databases, and other types of data stores

Example



MySQL database
(Source)



AWS Database
Migration Service
(AWS DMS)



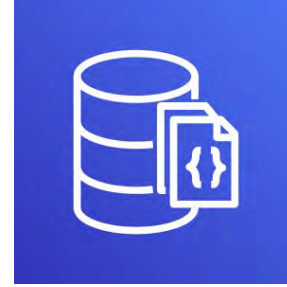
Amazon Aurora
(Target)

Additional database services



Amazon Redshift

Query and analyze data across a data warehouse



Amazon DocumentDB

Run MongoDB workloads in a document database service



Amazon Neptune

Run applications that use highly connected datasets



Amazon QLDB

Review a complete history of changes to your application data

Additional database services



Amazon Managed Blockchain

Run a decentralized ledger database



Amazon ElastiCache

Add caching layers to improve database read times



Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator

Improve DynamoDB response times from single-digit milliseconds to microseconds

Shared responsibility model

Customers	Customer Data		
	Platform, Applications, Identity and Access Management		
	Operating Systems, Network and Firewall Configuration		
	Client-side Data Encryption	Server-side Encryption	Networking Traffic Protection

AWS	Software			
	Compute	Storage	Database	Networking
	Hardware/AWS Global Infrastructure			
	Regions	Availability Zones	Edge Locations	

Customers: Security **IN** the cloud

Customers	Customer Data		
	Platform, Applications, Identity and Access Management		
	Operating Systems, Network and Firewall Configuration		
	Client-side Data Encryption	Server-side Encryption	Networking Traffic Protection

Examples of customer responsibilities include:

- Instance operating system
- Applications
- Security groups
- Host-based firewalls
- Account management

AWS: Security **OF** the cloud

AWS	Software			
	Compute	Storage	Database	Networking
	Hardware/AWS Global Infrastructure			
	Regions	Availability Zones	Edge Locations	

Examples of AWS responsibilities include:

- Physical security of data centers
- Hardware and software infrastructure
- Network infrastructure
- Virtualization infrastructure



AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) allows you to manage access to AWS services and resources.

IAM features



IAM user



IAM policy



IAM group

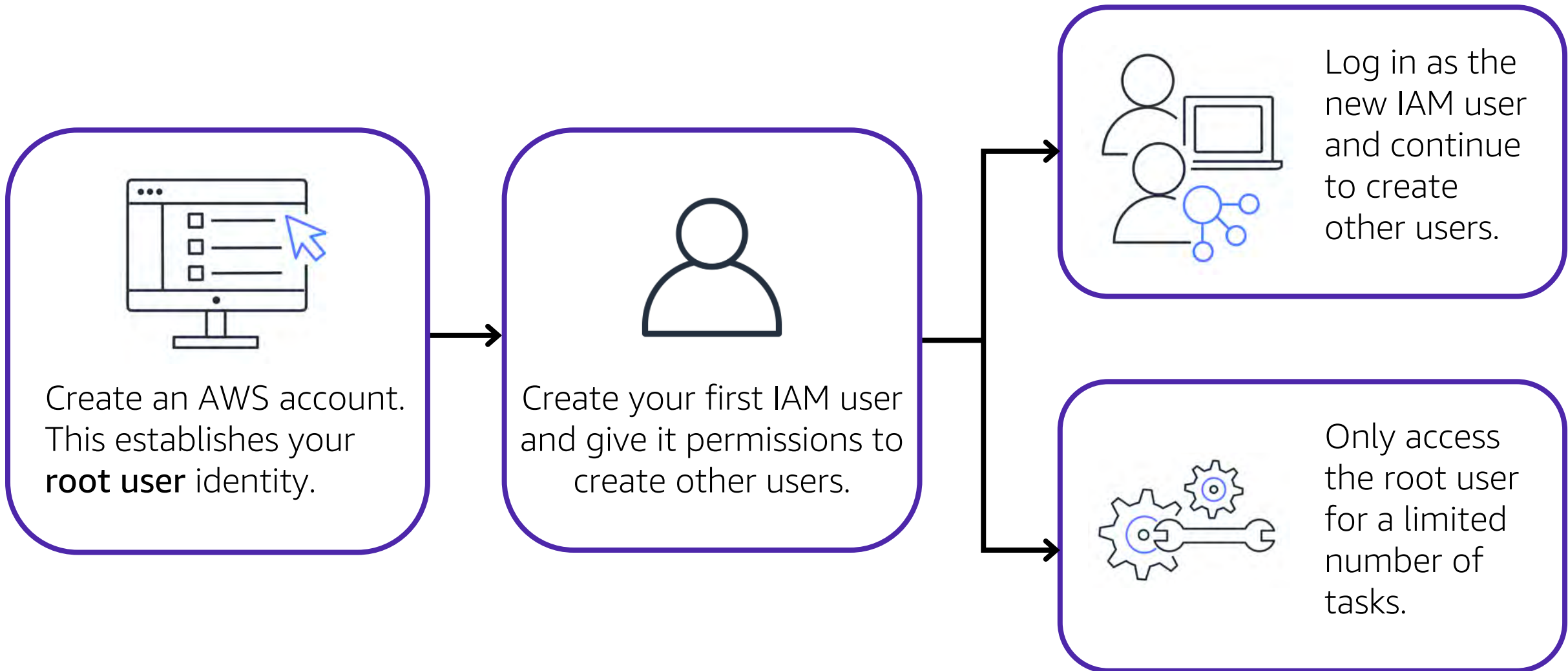


IAM role



Multi-factor authentication

AWS account root user



An **IAM user** is an identity that represents a person or application that interacts with AWS services and resources.

Best practice: Create individual IAM users for each person who needs to access AWS.



IAM user

An **IAM policy** is a document that grants or denies permissions to AWS services and resources.

Best practice: Follow the security principle of least privilege.



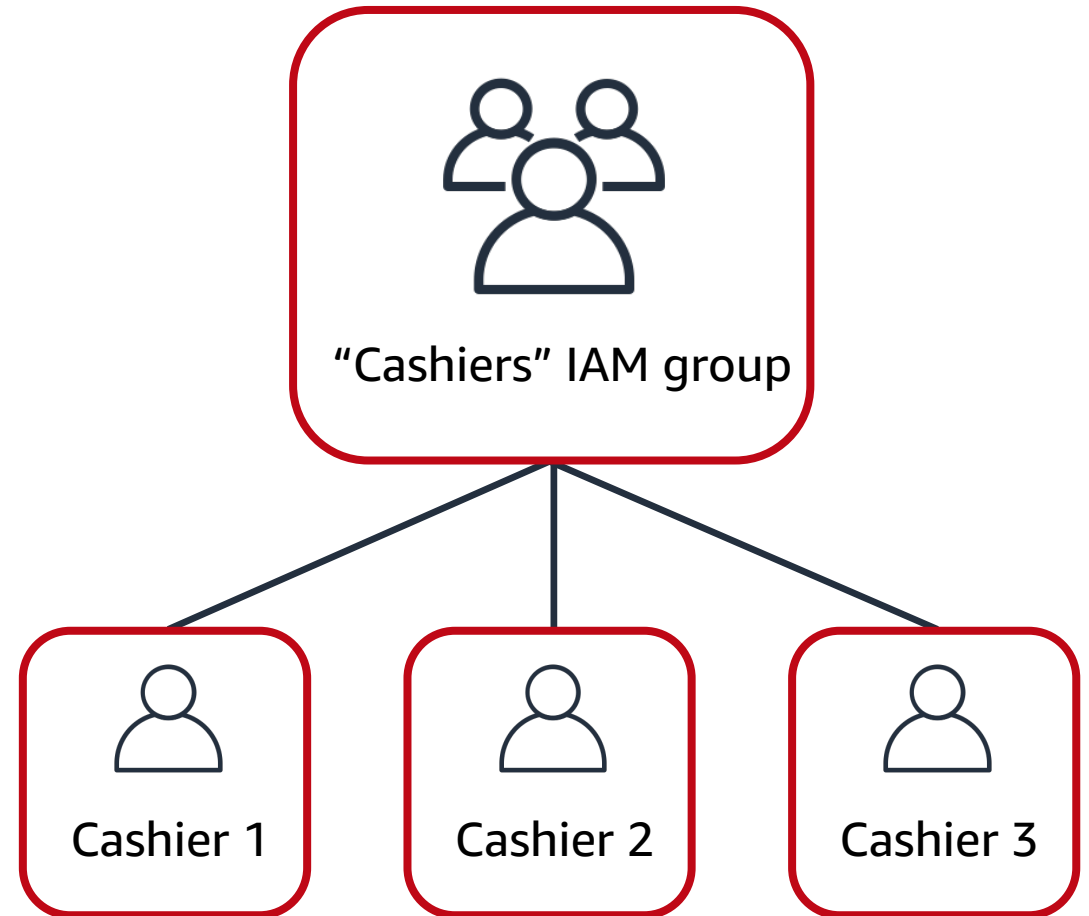
IAM policy

IAM groups

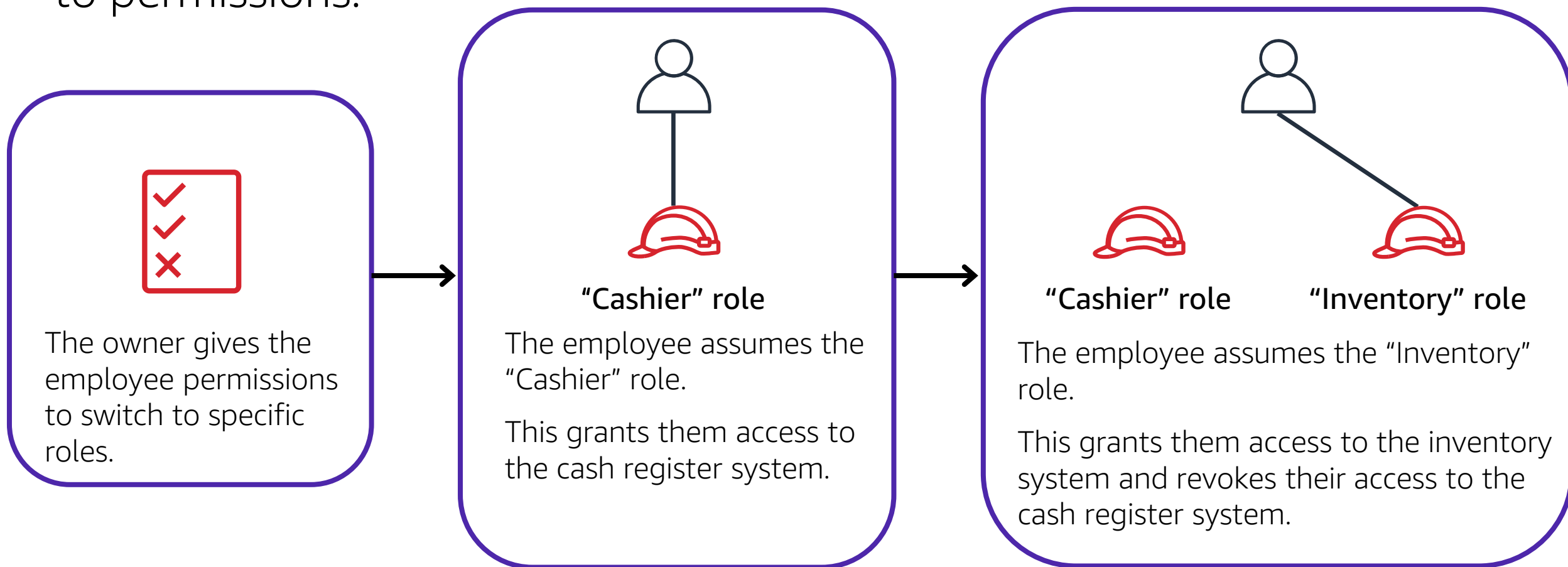
An **IAM group** is a collection of IAM users.

Best practice: Attach IAM policies to IAM groups, rather than to individual IAM users.

Members inherit the policies assigned to the group.



An **IAM role** is an identity that you can assume to gain temporary access to permissions.



Multi-factor authentication

Multi-factor authentication provides an extra layer of protection for your AWS account.

IAM user ID: AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE

Password: *****

To sign in to an AWS website, a user enters their IAM user ID and password.

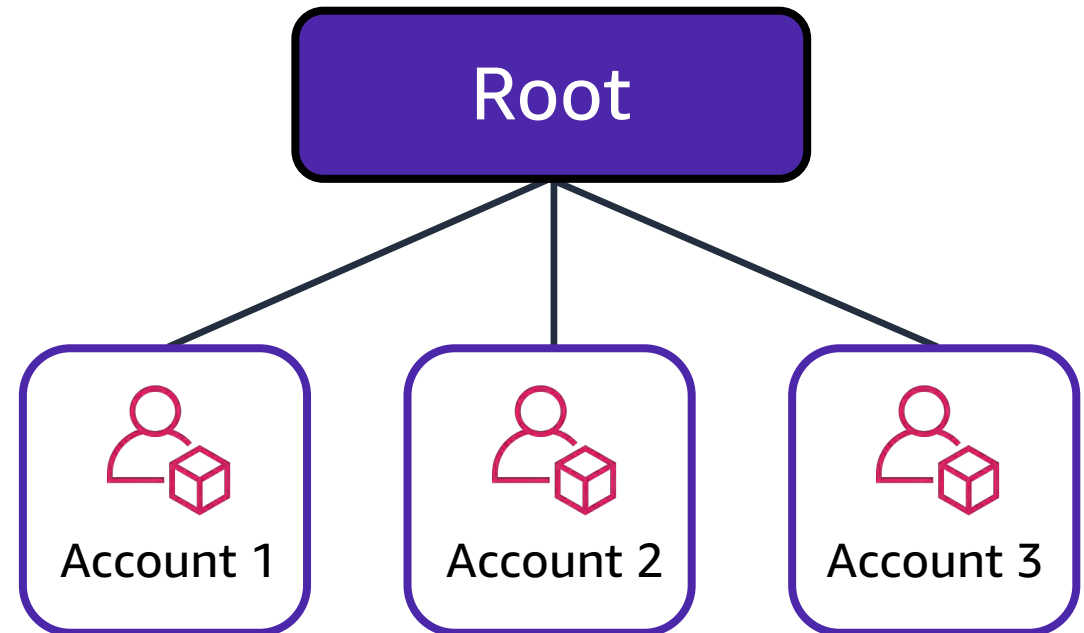


The user is prompted to provide an authentication response from their AWS MFA device.



The user is successfully authenticated and can access the requested AWS services or resources.

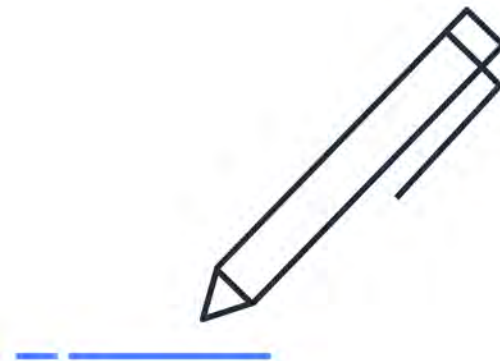
- **AWS Organizations** helps customers consolidate and manage multiple AWS accounts in a central location.
- Use **service control policies (SCPs)** to centrally control permissions for the accounts in your organization.



AWS Artifact provides on-demand access to security and compliance reports and select online agreements.



Access AWS compliance reports on demand

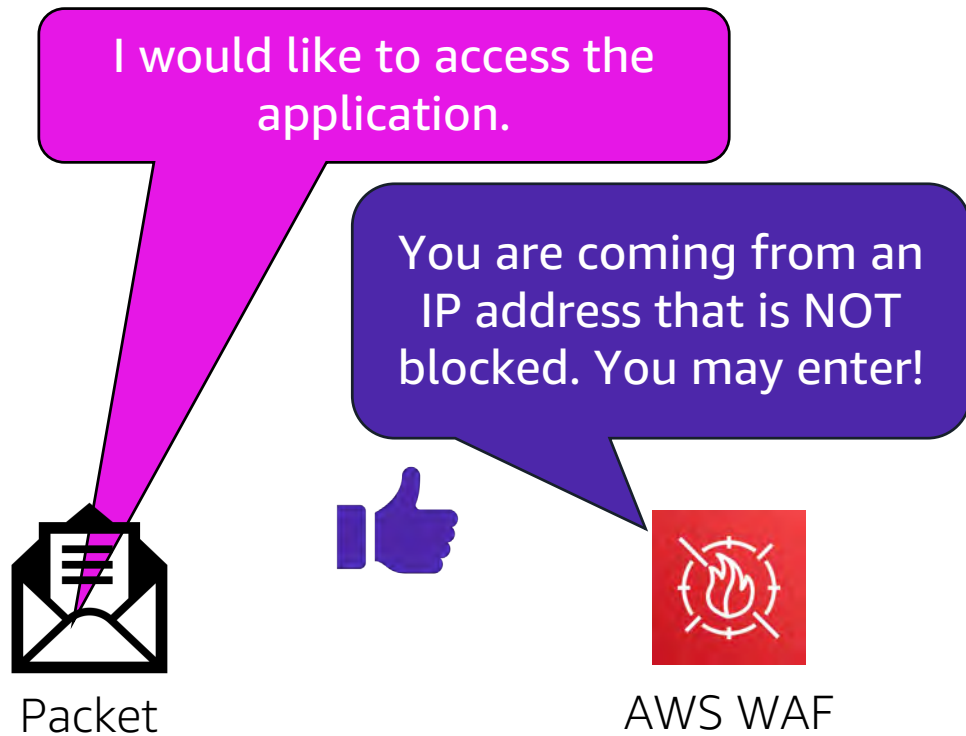


Review, accept, and manage agreements with AWS

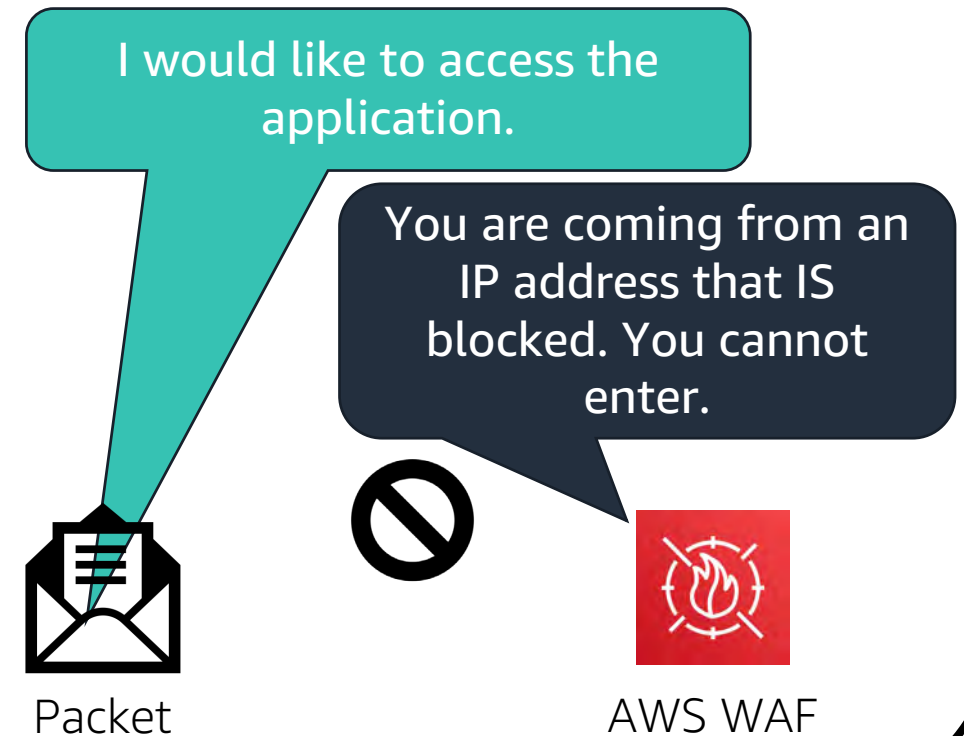


Access compliance reports from third-party auditors

Request from a customer



Malicious request from a hacker



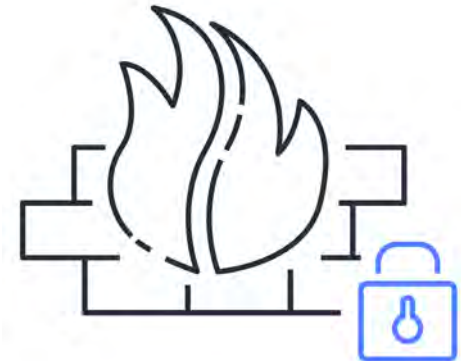
AWS Shield provides protection against distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks.



Protect applications
against DDoS attacks



Integrate AWS Shield
Advanced with other
AWS services



Write custom web ACL
rules with AWS WAF to
mitigate complex
DDoS attacks

Amazon Inspector allows you to perform automated security assessments on your applications.



Automatically conduct
application security
assessments



Identify security
vulnerabilities and deviations
from best practices



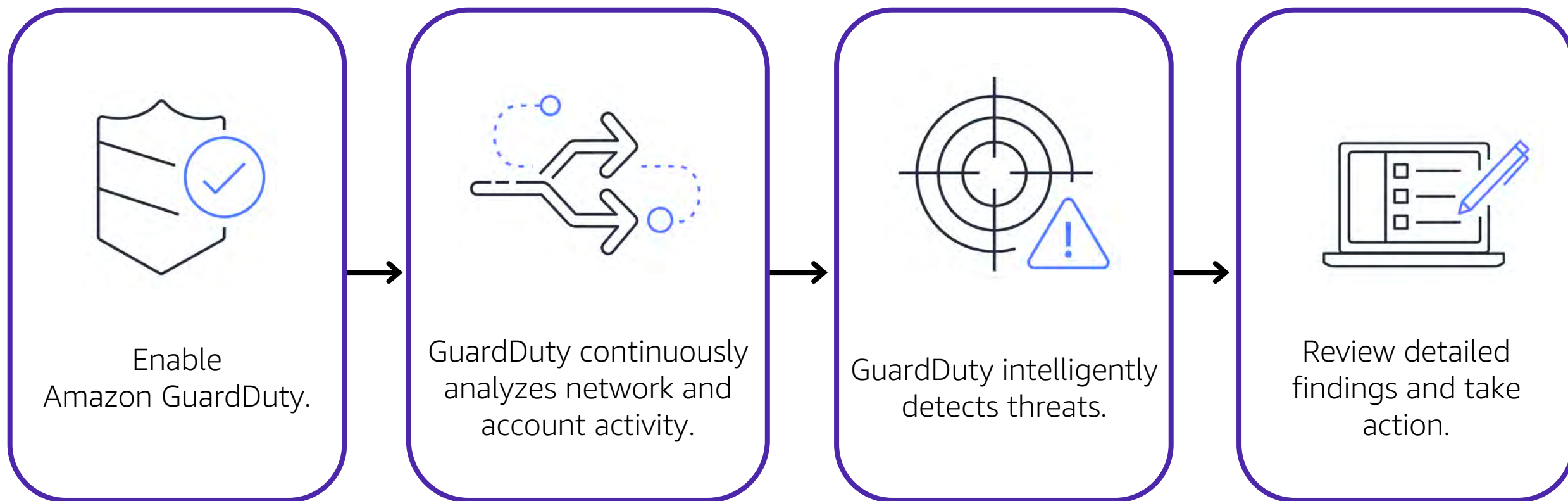
Receive recommendations
for how to fix security
issues

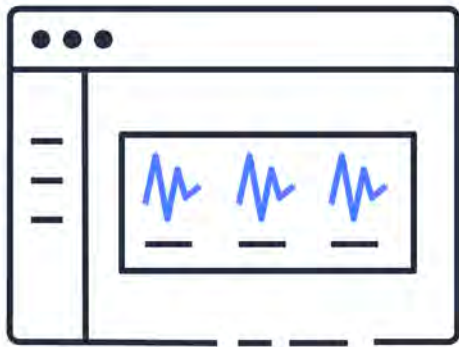
- **AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)** helps customers perform encryption operations through the use of cryptographic keys.
- You can choose the specific levels of access control that you need for your keys.



AWS KMS

Amazon GuardDuty provides intelligent threat detection for AWS products and services.





Monitor your AWS and on-premises infrastructure and resources in real time



Access all of your metrics from a single location



Configure automatic alerts and actions in response to metrics



Track user activities and API requests throughout your AWS infrastructure



Filter logs generated by API calls to assist with operational analysis and troubleshooting



Automatically detect unusual account activity

What happened?

New IAM user (Mary) created



Who made the request?

IAM user John



When did this occur?

January 1, 2021 at 9:00 AM



How was the request
made?

Through the AWS Management Console





Receive real-time
guidance for improving
your AWS environment



Compare your
infrastructure to AWS best
practices in five categories



Evaluate and implement
guidance at all stages of
deployment

AWS Trusted Advisor dashboard



Number of items for which **no problems** have been detected



Number of recommended **investigations**



Number of recommended **actions**

Cost Optimization



0 9 0

\$7,516.85

Potential monthly savings

Performance



3 7 0

Security



2 4 11

Fault Tolerance



0 15 5

Service Limits

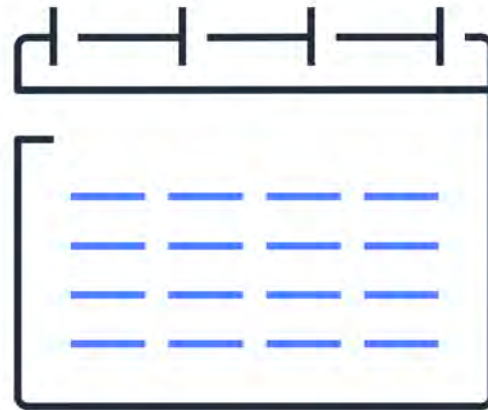


37 0 1

AWS Free Tier categories



Always free



12 months free



Trials

Pay as you go

Pay only for the resources that you use without provisioning capacity in advance

Pay less when you reserve

Reduce costs by reserving capacity in services such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) and Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)

Pay less with volume-based discounts

Receive savings through volume-based discounts as your usage increases

The **AWS Pricing Calculator** lets you explore AWS services and create an estimate for the cost of your use cases on AWS. You can organize your AWS estimates by groups that you define. A group can reflect how your company is organized, such as provide estimates by cost center.

AWS Lambda pricing

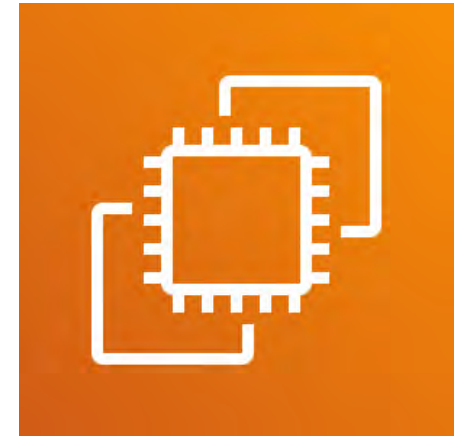
- Pay only for the compute time you use
- Pay for the number of requests for your functions
- Save by signing up for a Compute Savings Plan



AWS Lambda

Amazon EC2 pricing

- Pay only for the time that your On-Demand Instances run
- Reduce costs by using Spot Instances for recommended use cases
- Save by signing up for a Compute Savings Plan



Amazon Elastic Compute
Cloud

Amazon S3 pricing

Amazon S3 pricing is based on four factors:

- Storage
- Requests and data retrievals
- Data transfer
- Management and replication

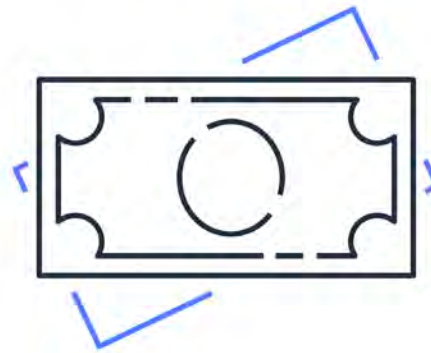


Amazon Simple Storage
Service

Consolidated billing



Receive a single bill
for all the AWS
accounts in your
organization

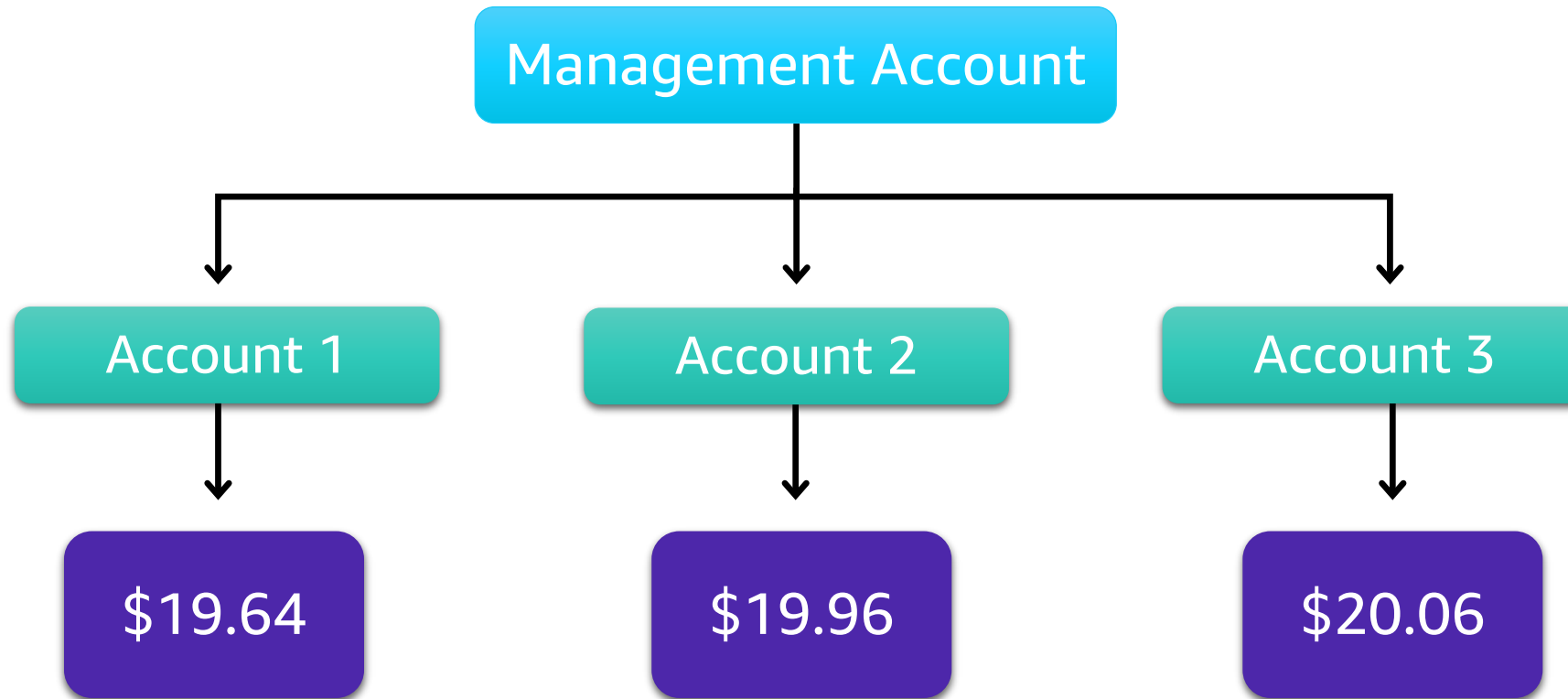


Review itemized
charges that have been
incurred by each
account



Share savings across
the accounts in your
organization

Example: Consolidated billing



Monthly Consolidated Bill	
Management Account	\$14.14
Account 1	\$19.64
Account 2	\$19.96
Account 3	\$20.06
Total charged to paying account:	\$73.80

AWS Budgets

AWS Budgets is a tool that you can use to set thresholds for your AWS service usage and costs.

AWS Budgets

Filter by budget name

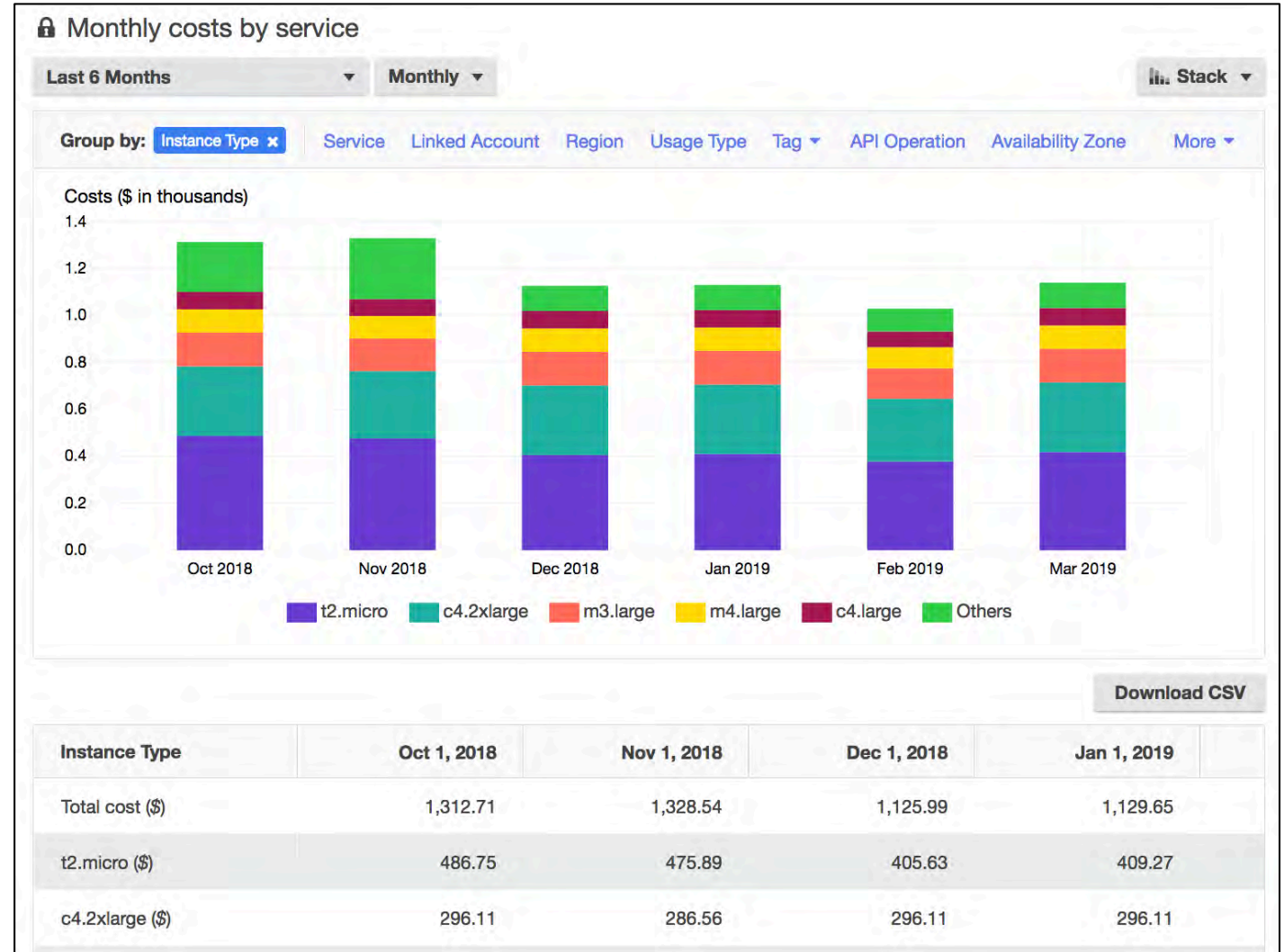
Download CSV

Create budget

All budgets (7)	Cost budgets (5)	Usage budgets (2)	Reservation budgets (0)				
Budget name	Budget type	Current	Budgeted	Forecasted	Current vs. budgeted	Forecasted vs. budgeted	
Project Nemo Cost Budget	Cost	\$43.90	\$45.00	\$56.33	<div><div></div></div> 97.55%	<div><div></div></div> 125.17%	...
Eastern US Regional Budget	Cost	\$85.21	\$100.00	\$125.28	<div><div></div></div> 85.21%	<div><div></div></div> 125.28%	...
Total Monthly Cost Budget	Cost	\$141.50	\$175.00	\$187.00	<div><div></div></div> 80.86%	<div><div></div></div> 106.86%	...
Total EC2 Cost Budget	Cost	\$136.90	\$200.00	\$195.21	<div><div></div></div> 68.45%	<div><div></div></div> 97.61%	...
S3 Usage Budget	Usage	3,601 Requests	5,500 Requests	4,675.75 Requests	<div><div></div></div> 65.47%	<div><div></div></div> 85.01%	...

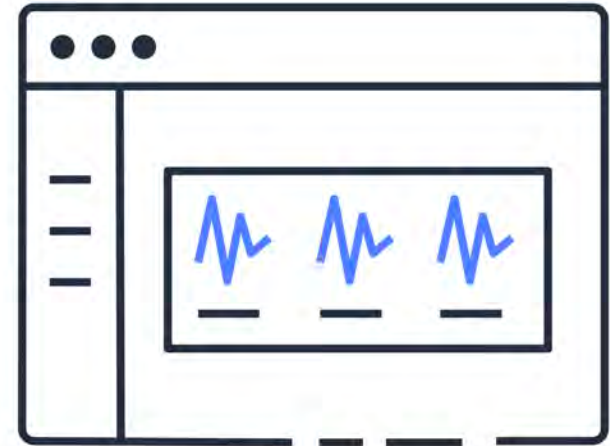
AWS Cost Explorer

AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that you can use to visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time.



Basic Support is free for all AWS customers and includes access to:

- Technical papers, documentation, and support communities
- AWS Personal Health Dashboard
- Seven core AWS Trusted Advisor checks



Developer

- Best-practice guidance
- Client-side diagnostic tools
- Building-block architecture support

Business

- Use-case guidance
- All AWS Trusted Advisor checks
- Limited support for third-party software

Enterprise

- Application architecture guidance
- Infrastructure event management
- Technical Account Manager (TAM)

Technical Account Manager (TAM)

The **Technical Account Manager** is your primary point of contact at AWS.

- Technical Account Managers are included only with the Enterprise Support plan.
- They provide guidance, technical expertise, and best practices.



AWS Marketplace is a digital catalog that provides listings of third-party software that runs on AWS.



Discover thousands
of software products
that run on AWS



Access detailed
information and
reviews for each
product listing



Explore software
solutions by industry
and use case

AWS Marketplace categories



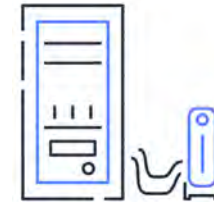
Business
Applications



Data and
Analytics



DevOps



Infrastructure
Software



Internet of
Things (IoT)



Machine
Learning



Migration



Security

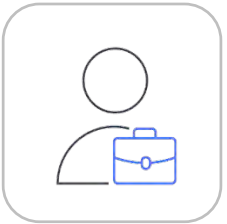
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

- Provides advice to your company to enable a quick and smooth migration to AWS
- Organizes guidance into six areas of focus, called **perspectives**



Perspectives

Business



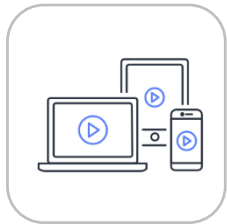
People



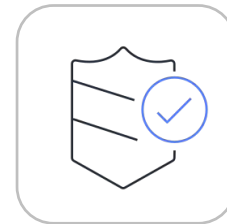
Governance



Business capabilities



Platform



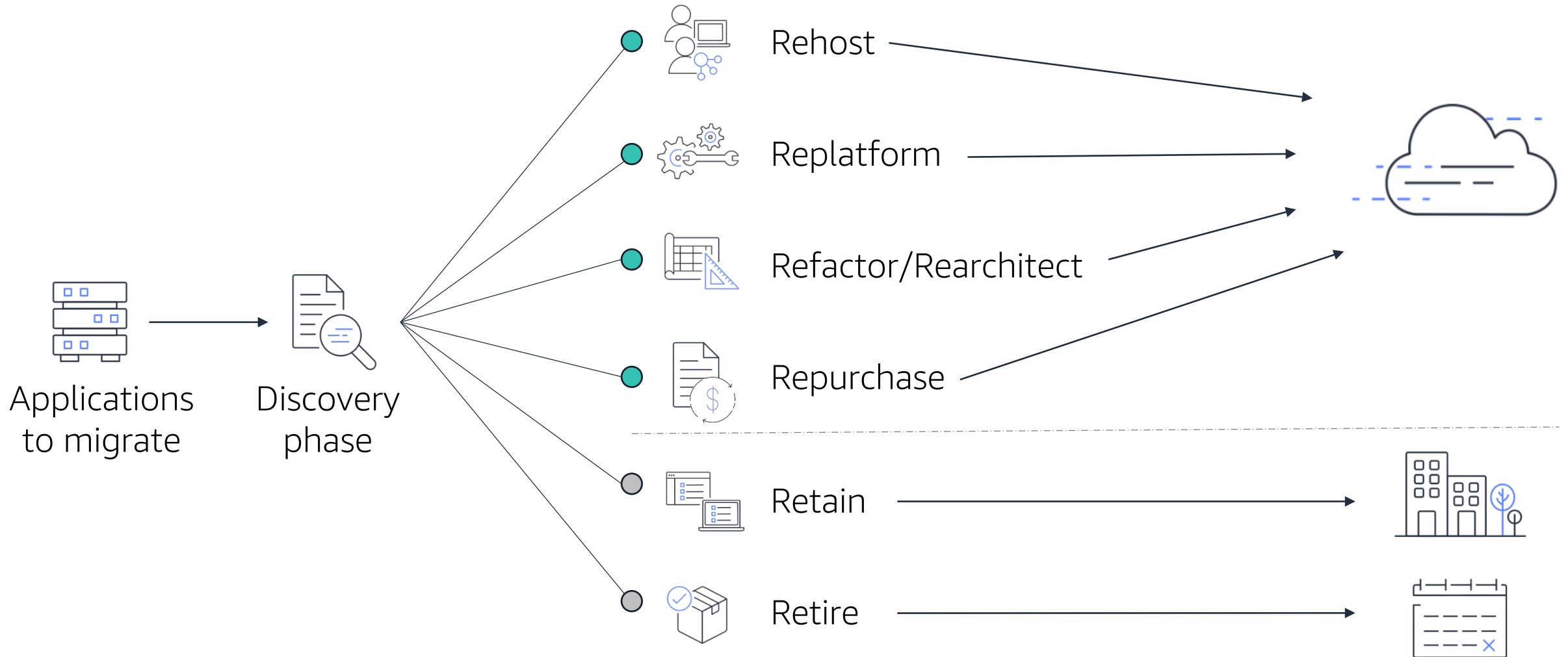
Security



Operations

Technical capabilities

Six migration strategies



AWS Snowcone

- Small, rugged, and secure edge computing and data transfer device
- Features 8 TB of usable storage

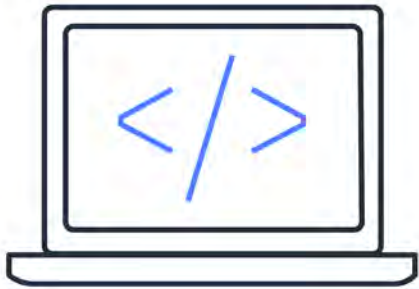
AWS Snowball devices

- AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized
- AWS Snowball Edge Compute Optimized

AWS Snowmobile

- Exabyte-scale data transfer service for moving large amounts of data to AWS
- Transfers up to 100 PB of data

Consider some of the following innovation paths as you continue on your cloud journey.



Serverless
applications



Artificial intelligence
(AI)



Machine learning
(ML)

Well-Architected Framework

The **Well-Architected Framework** helps you understand how to design and operate reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the AWS Cloud.

It is based on five pillars:

- Operational excellence
- Security
- Reliability
- Performance efficiency
- Cost optimization

