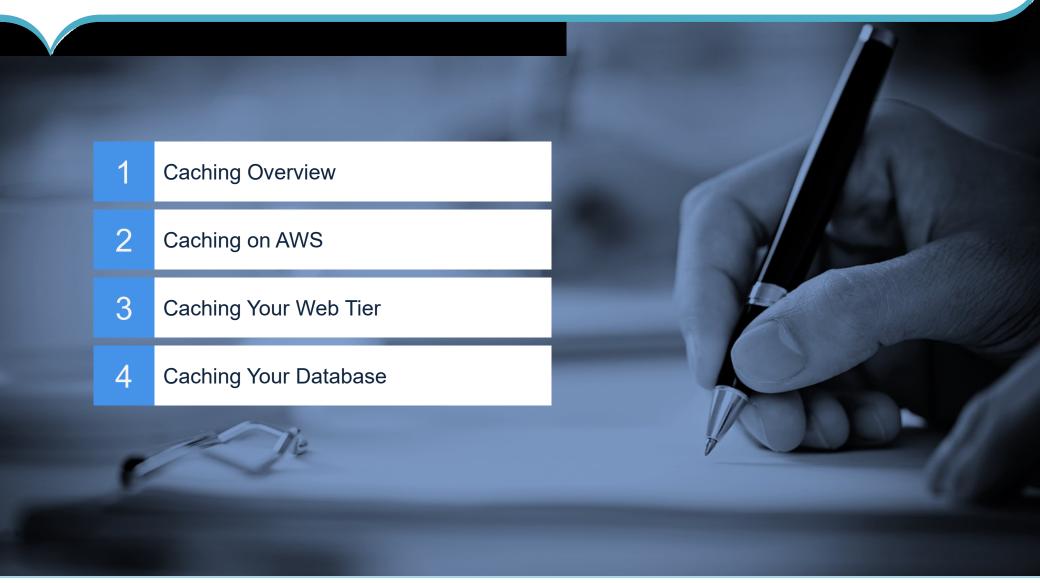


People matter, results count.

Agenda







Caching Overview

Familiar Caches

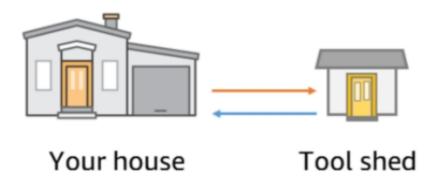
Travel time = 30m

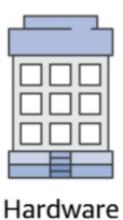




Familiar Caches

Travel time = 2m





Hardware store

What Should I Cache?



 Data that requires a slow and expensive query to acquire



 Relatively static and frequently accessed data - for example, a profile for your social media website



Information that can be stale for some time,
such as a publicly traded stock price

Benefits of Caching



Improve application speed



Alleviates the burden of time-consuming DB queries



Reduces response latency



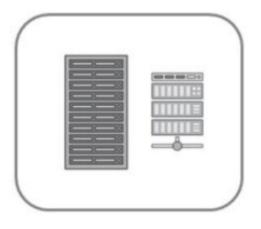
Types of Caching Your Architecture

Client side



Client-side web browser

Server side



Web server



Reverse proxy cache



Caching on AWS

The Data Journey





Lets Talk about Edge Caching





Content Delivery Network (CDN)





Amazon Cloud Front



Amazon's global content delivery network (CDN)

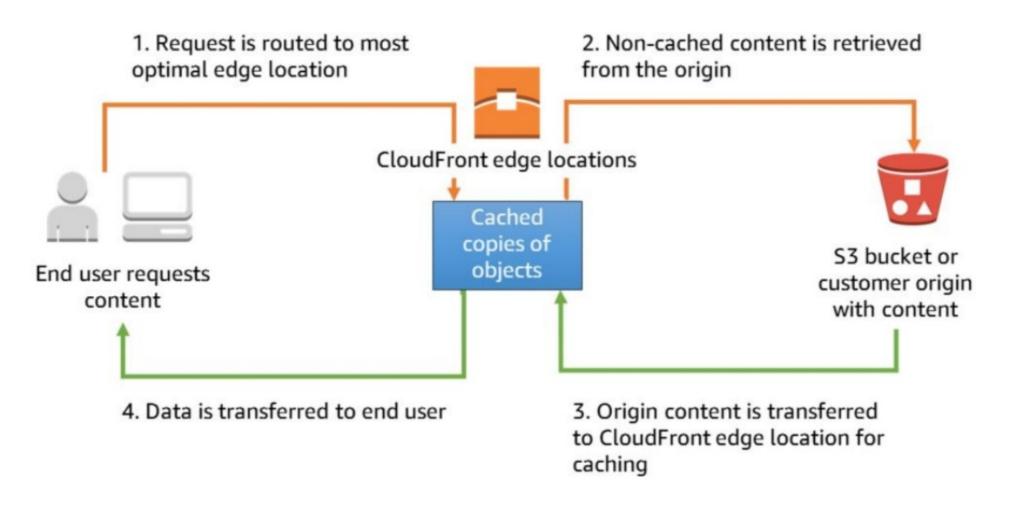
Optimized for all delivery use cases with a multi-tier cache by default and extensive flexibility

Provides an additional layer of security for your architectures

Supports WebSocket protocol



How Cache works in Amazon CloudFront



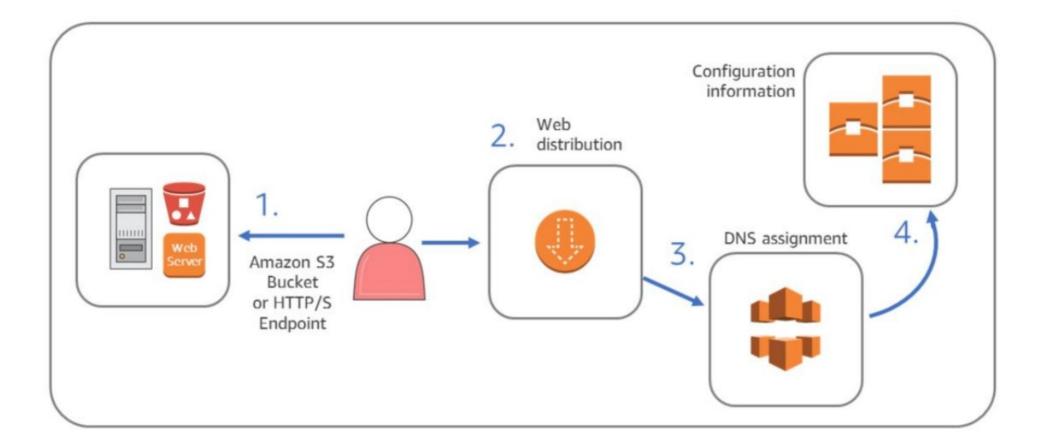


What Type of Content Can You Cache





How to Configure CloudFront





How to Expire Contents

Time to Live (TTL)

- Fixed period of time(expiration period)
- Set by you
- GET request to origin from CloudFront will use If-Modified-Since header

Change Object name

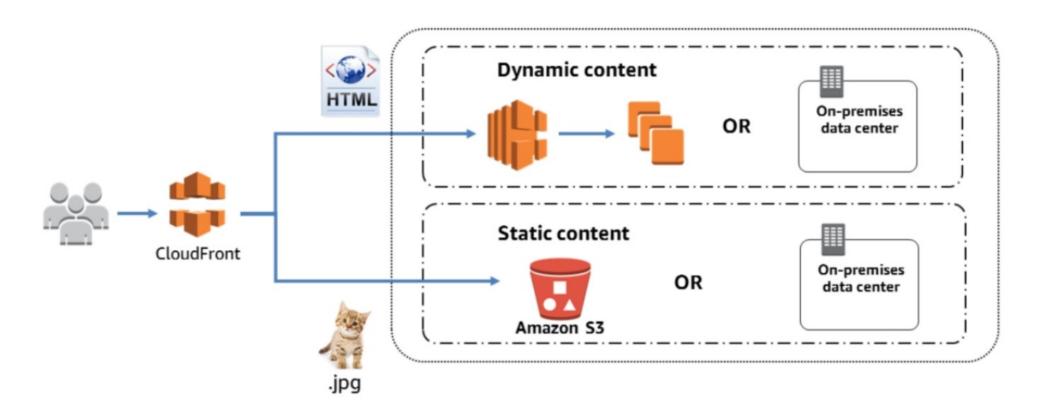
- Header-v1.jpg becomes Header-v2.jpg
- New name forces refresh

Invalidate object

Last resort: very inefficient and very expensive

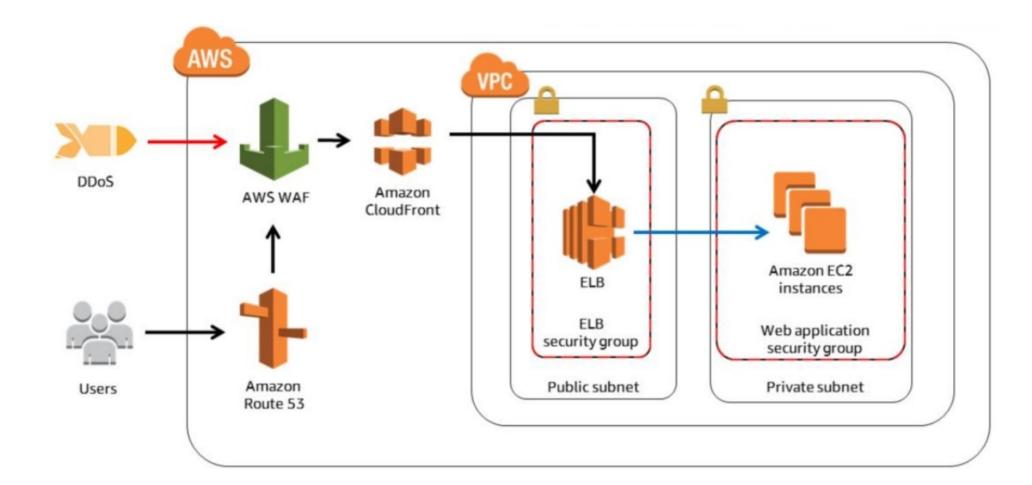


Architectural Example





DDO's Migration Example





The Data Journey







Caching Your Web Tier

Session Management



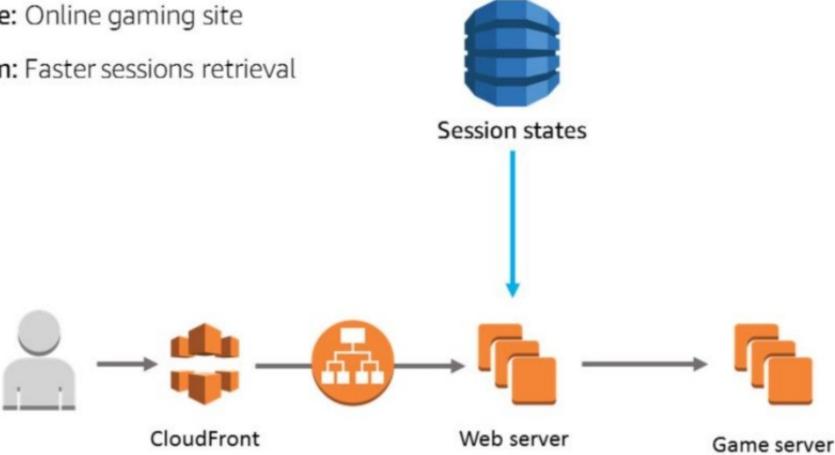
Allows you to route a request to the specific server managing the user's session

- Client-side cookies
- Cost-effective
- Speeds up retrieval of sessions

When using DynamoDB for State Information

Use case: Online gaming site

Problem: Faster sessions retrieval







Caching Your Database

The Data Journey





When Should You Start Caching Your Database



You are concerned about response times for your customer



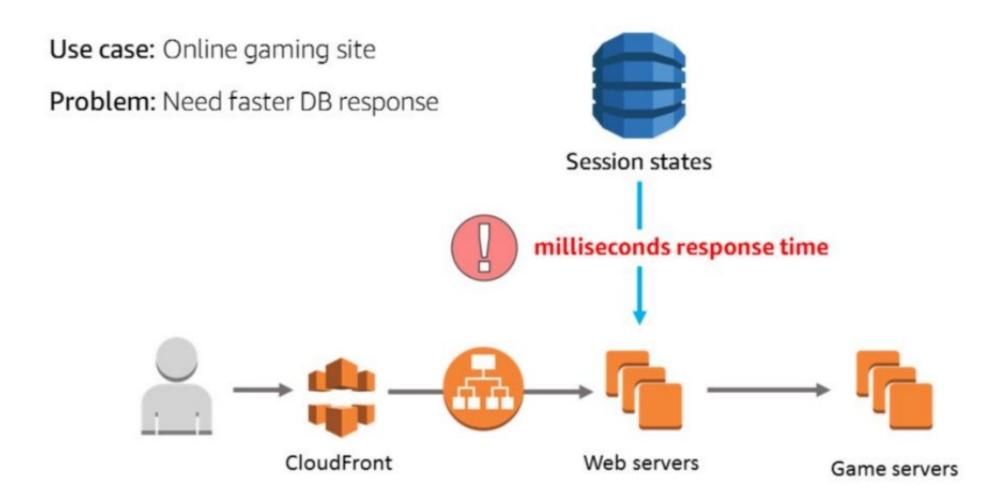
You find heavy-hitting, high-volume requests inundating your database



You would like to reduce your database costs



When using DynamoDB for State Information



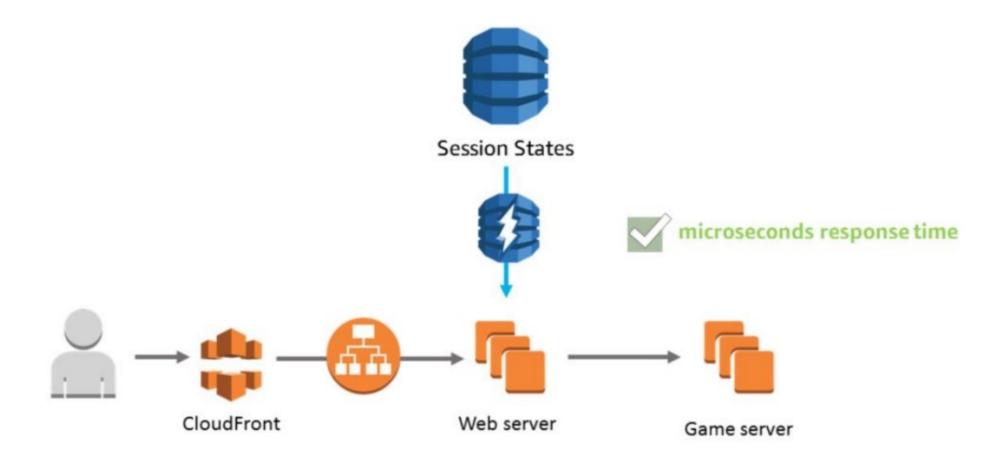


Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator



- Extreme Performance
- Highly Scalable
- Fully Managed
- API Compatible with DynamoDB
- Flexible
- Secure

When using DynamoDB for State Information

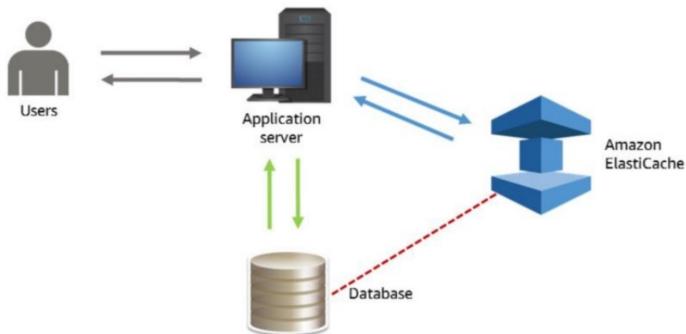




Amazon ElasticCache

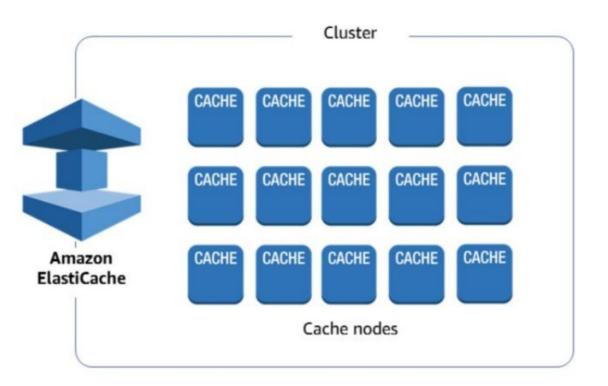


ElastiCache provides web applications with an in-memory data store in the cloud.





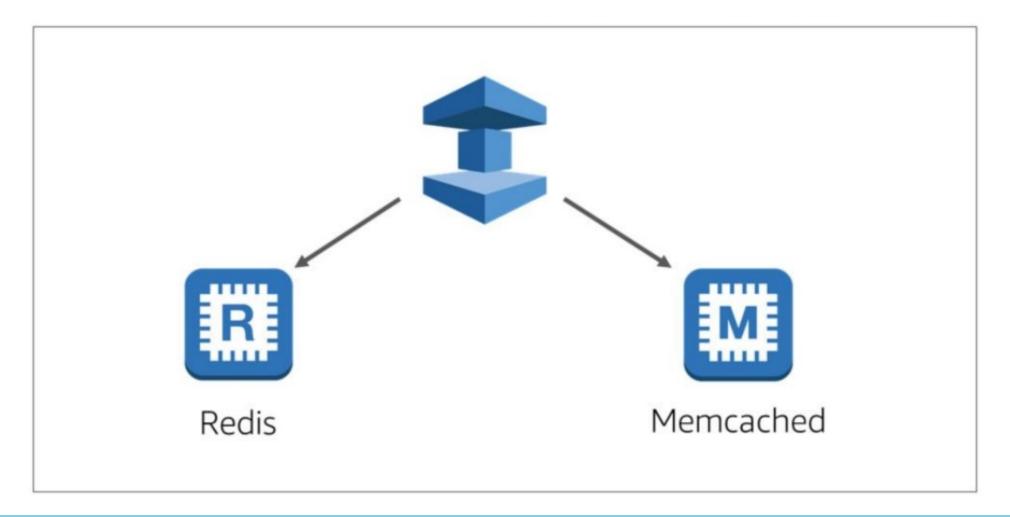
How Does It Works?



- A node is the smallest block of an ElasticCache deployment
- Each node has its own DomainName Service(DNS) name andport
- Fully managed service



Redis and Memcached



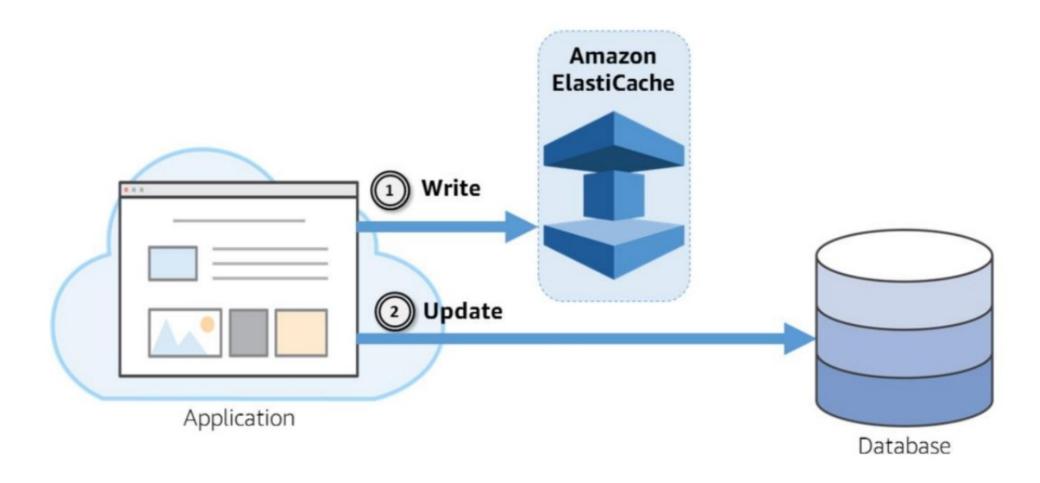


Comparison

	Memcached	Redis
Simple cache to offload DB burden	Yes	Yes
Ability to scale horizontally for writes/storage	Yes	No
Multi-threaded performance	Yes	No
Advanced data types	No	Yes
Sorting/ranking data sets	No	Yes
Pub/sub capability	No	Yes
Multi-Availability Zone with Auto Failover	No	Yes
Persistence	No	Yes

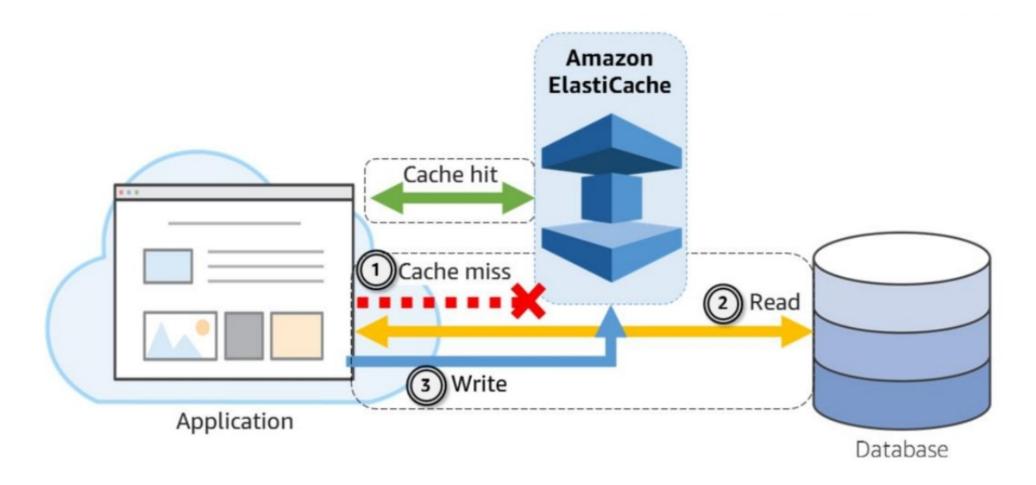


Write Through



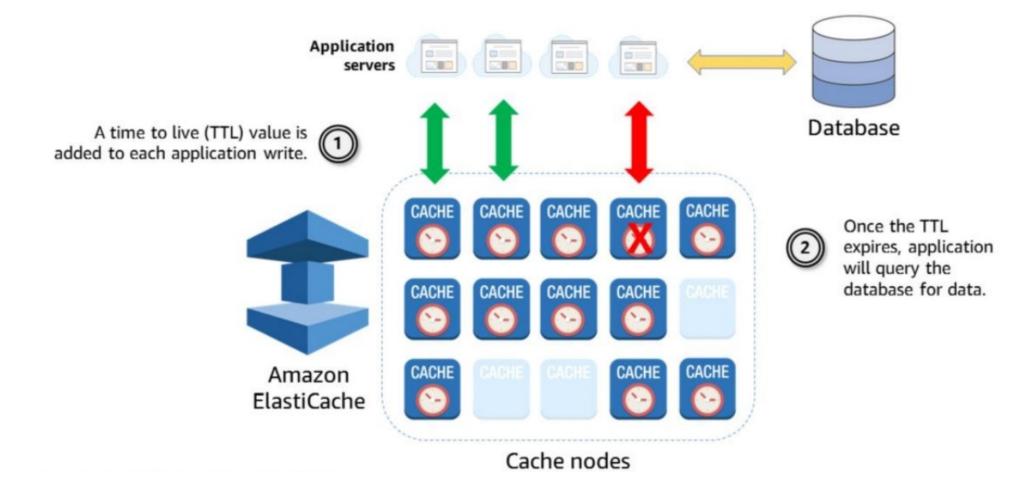


Lazy Loading



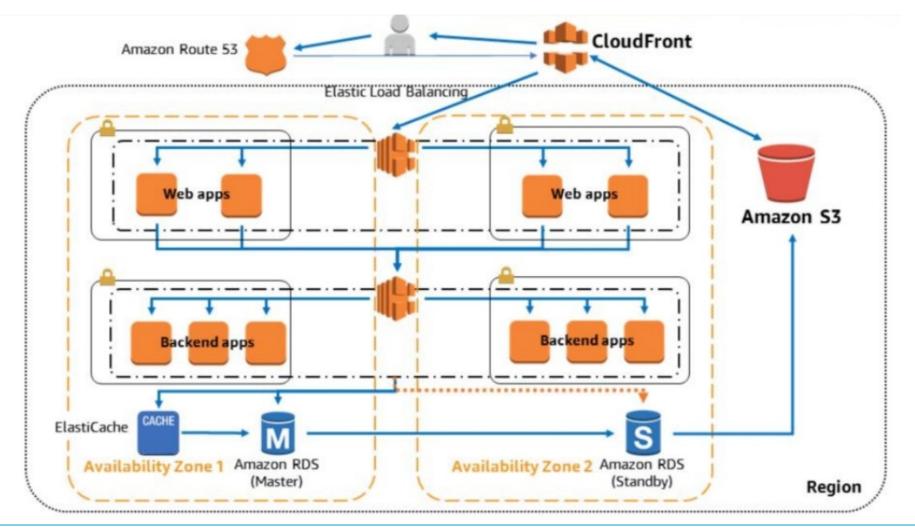


Adding TTL





AWS Cloud Architecture: Web Hosting







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