

# **Weekly Test**

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**Cloud and AWS**

**09/082024**

## **1.What is AWS?**

AWS (Amazon Web Services) is a comprehensive and widely adopted cloud computing platform provided by Amazon. It offers a vast range of services, including computing power, storage options, networking capabilities, databases, machine learning, artificial intelligence, and much more. These services are designed to help businesses and developers build, deploy, and scale applications and websites efficiently and cost-effectively.

Some key aspects of AWS include:

1. **Compute:** Services like Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) provide scalable virtual servers for running applications.
2. **Storage:** AWS offers various storage solutions, such as Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) for object storage and Amazon EBS (Elastic Block Store) for block storage.
3. **Databases:** AWS provides managed database services like Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service) for relational databases and Amazon DynamoDB for NoSQL databases.
4. **Networking:** Services like Amazon VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) enable secure networking, while AWS Direct Connect offers dedicated network connections to AWS.
5. **Machine Learning and AI:** AWS provides tools and services for building machine learning models, such as Amazon SageMaker, and AI services like Amazon Rekognition for image and video analysis.
6. **Developer Tools:** AWS offers a suite of tools for developers, including AWS CodeDeploy for deployment automation, AWS CodePipeline for continuous integration and delivery, and more.
7. **Security:** AWS emphasizes security with features like AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) for user permissions, AWS Shield for DDoS protection, and encryption services.
8. **Global Infrastructure:** AWS has data centers across the globe, organized into regions and availability zones, ensuring high availability and fault tolerance.

## **2.Describe what AWS is and its significance in cloud computing.**

AWS (Amazon Web Services) is a leading cloud computing platform developed by Amazon. It offers a vast array of cloud-based services, including computing power, storage, networking, databases, analytics, machine learning, and more. These services allow businesses and developers to build, deploy, and manage applications and IT infrastructure in a flexible and scalable manner.

### Significance in Cloud Computing:

1. **Market Leader:** AWS is one of the largest and most widely used cloud platforms globally, holding a significant share of the cloud market. It set the standard for cloud computing, paving the way for the rapid adoption of cloud technologies.
2. **Scalability and Flexibility:** AWS allows businesses to scale their resources up or down based on demand, making it possible to handle varying workloads without investing in physical infrastructure. This flexibility supports innovation and growth.
3. **Cost Efficiency:** AWS operates on a pay-as-you-go model, meaning users only pay for the services they use. This reduces upfront costs and allows organizations to optimize their spending.
4. **Global Reach:** With data centers spread across multiple regions worldwide, AWS provides low-latency access and disaster recovery options, making it ideal for global businesses.
5. **Comprehensive Service Offering:** AWS offers a wide range of services that cater to almost every aspect of IT infrastructure and application development, from basic computing and storage to advanced services like artificial intelligence, big data processing, and IoT.
6. **Security and Compliance:** AWS prioritizes security, offering a range of security tools and features, such as encryption, identity management, and compliance certifications. This ensures that businesses can meet regulatory requirements and protect their data.
7. **Innovation and Ecosystem:** AWS continuously innovates, introducing new services and features to meet evolving market demands. It also has a vast ecosystem of partners, including third-party software vendors, which adds value to the platform.

### **3.Explain the key components of AWS architecture.**

#### 1. Data producers

A data producer collects, processes, and stores data from their data domain, in addition to monitoring and ensuring the quality of their data assets.

Each data producer has a private Data Catalog managed by AWS Lake Formation in their AWS account that is used by their internal data process. Data producers provide the centralized catalog with selective permissions to their data, which means that Lake Formation in the centralized catalog account can access data that the data producer wants to share.

This means that data producers don't directly interact with data consumers. Instead, the data producer account and its data storage location are completely abstracted and hidden from the data consumer. This approach reduces costs by removing unnecessary overhead for data producers that experience an increase in their data consumers.

A change to the data producer's data location doesn't impact the data consumer if the new data location is registered by the centralized catalog. If the data producer wants to stop sharing a particular piece of data, they can remove the centralized catalog's permissions. This prevents data consumers from accessing the data and removes the need to manually revoke access for each data consumer.

By using public and private data catalogs, data producers can choose what to share with data consumers, while independently managing internal data access through a private data catalog.

## 2. Centralized catalog

The centralized catalog stores and manages the shared data catalog for the data producer accounts. The centralized catalog also hosts the shared data's technical metadata (for example, table name and schema) and is the location where data consumers come to access data.

Data consumers can access data from multiple data producers in the centralized catalog and can then mix this data with their own data for further processing. Using a centralized catalog removes the need for data consumers to directly connect with different data producers and reduces operational overhead.

Because the centralized catalog has visibility into data sharing and data consumption by data producers and consumers, it can be an ideal location to apply your centralized data governance functions (for example, access auditing).

## 3. Data Consumers

Data consumers consume the data from the data producer after the centralized catalog shares it using AWS Lake Formation.

There are two types of data consumer: application and data-serving.

a) Application type: Application data consumers run applications in their own AWS accounts.

b) Data-serving type: Data-serving data consumers are typically meant for individuals (for example, data analysts or data scientists) and applications (for example, a business intelligence application) that don't have their own AWS accounts

#### **4. Discuss services like EC2, S3, RDS, and IAM.**

1. Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud): EC2 provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Users can launch virtual servers (instances) with various configurations, including CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity. EC2 is a core component for running applications, handling workloads, and scaling resources as needed.
2. Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service): Amazon S3 is an object storage service designed for storing and retrieving large amounts of data. It is highly durable, scalable, and accessible, making it ideal for storing backups, media files, and big data. S3 uses a flat namespace and stores data in "buckets," each identified by a unique name.
3. Amazon VPC (Virtual Private Cloud): VPC allows users to create isolated networks within the AWS cloud. Users can define IP address ranges, subnets, route tables, and gateways, and control the networking environment. VPC enables secure communication between different parts of an application and can be connected to on-premises data centers via VPN or AWS Direct Connect.
4. AWS Lambda: AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets users run code without provisioning or managing servers. Lambda automatically scales applications by running code in response to events, such as changes to data in S3, updates to a database, or HTTP requests via API Gateway.
5. Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service): RDS is a managed service that simplifies the setup, operation, and scaling of relational databases in the cloud. It supports several database engines, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora. RDS automates tasks like backups, patching, and replication.
6. IAM (Identity and Access Management): IAM allows users to securely control access to AWS services and resources. It enables the creation and management of AWS users and groups, and the use of permissions to allow or deny access to AWS resources.

#### **5. What are the benefits of using cloud computing with AWS?**

Using cloud computing with AWS (Amazon Web Services) offers a wide range of benefits for businesses and developers. Here are some of the key advantages:

1. Scalability: On-Demand Resources, Automatic Scaling
2. Cost Efficiency: Pay-as-You-Go, Savings Plans and Reserved Instances
3. Global Reach: Global Infrastructure, Content Delivery

4. Security: Comprehensive Security Features, Compliance
5. Reliability and High Availability: Fault Tolerance, Disaster Recovery
6. Innovation and Agility: Rapid Deployment, Access to Cutting-Edge Technologies
7. Flexibility and Customization: Wide Range of Services, Integration with Existing Tools
8. Developer Productivity: Managed Services, Automation and Infrastructure as Code (IaC)
9. Performance Optimization: Optimized Performance, Data Analytics
10. Support and Ecosystem: Comprehensive Support Options, Vast Ecosystem

## **6.Focus on scalability, flexibility, cost-efficiency, and security.**

### **1. Scalability**

AWS allows businesses to scale their resources up or down based on demand, making it possible to handle varying workloads without investing in physical infrastructure.

**On-Demand Resources:** AWS allows you to scale resources up or down based on your needs, ensuring that you only use the necessary capacity. This flexibility is particularly useful for handling varying workloads, such as seasonal traffic spikes or sudden increases in demand.

**Automatic Scaling:** Services like AWS Auto Scaling automatically adjust resources to maintain performance and reduce costs.

### **2. Flexibility**

**Wide Range of Services:** AWS offers a comprehensive suite of services that can be tailored to meet specific business needs. Whether you're building a simple website or a complex, multi-tier application, AWS provides the tools and services required.

**Integration with Existing Tools:** AWS supports a wide range of third-party tools and services, allowing seamless integration with existing workflows and environments.

### **3. Cost Efficiency**

**Pay-as-You-Go:** With AWS, you only pay for the services you use, without the need for significant upfront investments in hardware. This reduces capital expenditures and allows for better cost management.

**Savings Plans and Reserved Instances:** AWS offers options to reduce costs further by committing to longer-term usage, which can lead to significant discounts.

#### 4. Security

**Comprehensive Security Features:** AWS provides robust security measures, including encryption, identity management, DDoS protection, and compliance certifications. AWS's shared responsibility model ensures that both AWS and users play a role in securing data.

**Compliance:** AWS meets various industry-specific compliance standards, such as GDPR, HIPAA, and PCI DSS, making it suitable for sensitive data and regulated industries.

#### **7.How does AWS pricing work?**

AWS pricing is designed to be flexible, transparent, and cost-effective, allowing users to pay only for what they use.

#### **8.Explain the pay-as-you-go model, reserved instances, and free tier.**

##### 1. Pay-As-You-Go Model

The Pay-As-You-Go model allows users to pay only for the resources and services they consume, without any upfront commitments or long-term contracts.

How It Works:

**Hourly or Per-Second Billing:** AWS charges based on the duration of use for compute services like Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud). For example, you might pay per hour or per second for the time your instances are running.

**Usage-Based Costs:** Other services, like storage or data transfer, are billed based on the amount of data stored, transferred, or processed. For example, Amazon S3 charges based on the amount of data stored in a bucket and the number of requests made.

**Flexibility:** This model is ideal for unpredictable workloads or short-term projects where resource demand fluctuates, allowing you to scale resources up or down as needed without worrying about overcommitting.

##### 2. Reserved Instances

Reserved Instances (RIs) allow users to reserve compute capacity (such as EC2 instances) for a one- or three-year term in exchange for a significant discount compared to On-Demand pricing.

### 3. AWS Free Tier

The AWS Free Tier provides free access to a limited set of AWS services, allowing users to explore and experiment with AWS without incurring costs. The Free Tier includes three types of offerings:

- A). 12-Month Free Tier: Services that are free for 12 months after signing up for AWS.
- B). Always Free: Services that are free within certain usage limits, regardless of when you sign up.
- C). Trials: Short-term free trials for specific services.

### 9. Explain cloud computing models.

The following are the Cloud Deployment Models:

#### 1. Private Deployment Model

It provides an enhancement in protection and customization by cloud resource utilization as per particular specified requirements. It is perfect for companies which looking for security and compliance needs.

#### 2. Public Deployment Model

It comes with offering a pay-as-you-go principle for scalability and accessibility of cloud resources for numerous users. It ensures cost-effectiveness by providing enterprise-needed services.

#### 3. Hybrid Deployment Model

It comes up with a combination of elements of both private and public clouds providing seamless data and application processing in between environments. It offers flexibility in optimizing resources such as sensitive data in private clouds and important scalable applications in the public cloud.

### 10. Explain AWS Snowball

AWS Snowball is a physical data transport solution provided by Amazon Web Services that helps businesses securely transfer large amounts of data into and out of the AWS cloud. Snowball is part of the AWS Snow Family, which also includes Snowball Edge and Snowmobile, designed for different scales of data migration.



## **11. Explain Load Balancing**

It distributes the incoming traffic to multiple servers to reduce the load. Load Balancers typically use various algorithms, such as round-robin to determine which server to send incoming traffic to. Load Balancers can also provide features such as SSL termination and health checks to monitor the server's health.

## **12. Explain Auto Scaling**

It allows a cloud-based application to automatically adjust the resources it uses such as servers, compute instances based on demand. The goal of Auto Scaling is to ensure that the application has sufficient resources to meet performance goals and maintain availability, while also optimizing resource utilization and minimizing costs.

## **13. Explain AWS Lambda Service**

AWS lambda serverless compute functions are fully managed by the AWS where developers can run their code without worrying about servers. AWS lambda functions will allow you to run the code without provisioning or managing servers.

Once you upload the source code file into AWS lambda in the form of ZIP file then AWS lambda will automatically run the code without you provisioning the servers and also it will automatically scale your functions up or down based on demand. AWS lambda are mostly used for the event-driven application for the data processing Amazon S3 Buckets, or responding to HTTP requests.

