# **Amazon AWS in .NET**

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# **Objectives**

- Cloud Computing
- What Amazon provides
- Why Amazon Web Services?
- Q&A
- Instances
- Interacting with Instances
  - Management Console
  - Command Line
  - API
- Summary
- Q&A



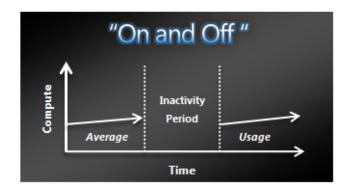
# What is cloud computing?

- Internet-based computing where shared resources and software are provided on demand
  - dynamically scalable, often virtualized, as a service

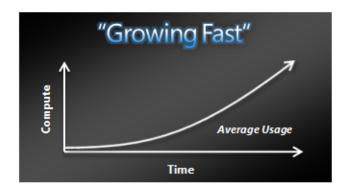
### It's all about scale

- Economies of scale
  - enabled large scale datacenters
- Reduces risk of over/under provisioning
- Eliminates up front commitment
  - Coverts capital expenses to operating expenses
- Enables short term usage of vast resources
- Makes scaling easier
  - in both directions

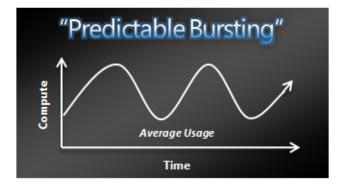
## **Business cases for the cloud**



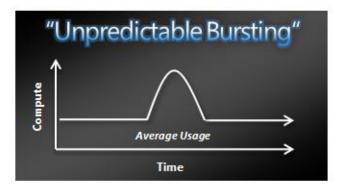
- On & off workloads (e.g. batch job)
- Over provisioned capacity is wasted
- Time to market can be cumbersome



- Successful services needs to grow/scale
- Keeping up w/ growth is big IT challenge
- Complex lead time for deployment



- Services with micro seasonality trends
- Peaks due to periodic increased demand
- IT complexity and wasted capacity



- Unexpected/unplanned peak in demand
- Sudden spike impacts performance
- Can't over provision for extreme cases



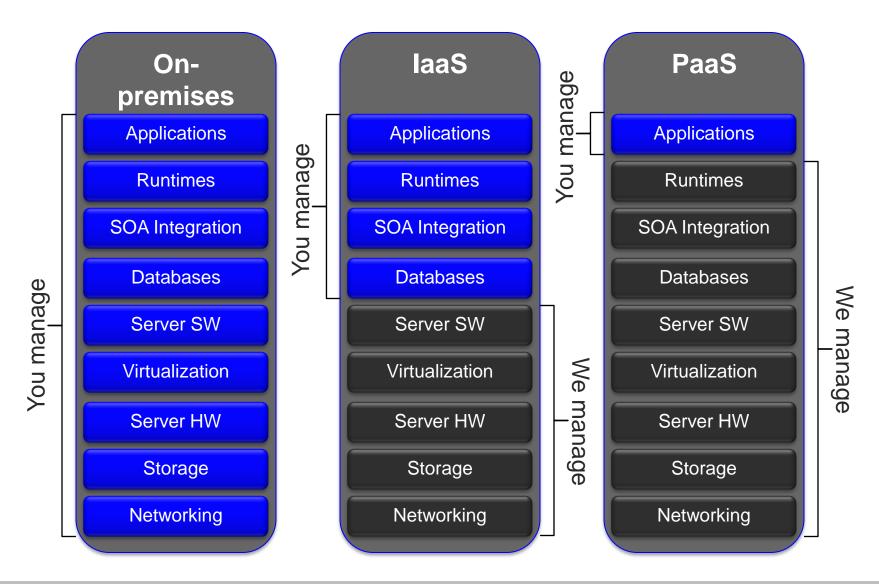
### **Cloud Tradeoffs**

- On Premises
- Control
- Customizability
- Firewalls / Privacy
- Centralization
- Data consistency

- In the Cloud
- Scale
- Ease of Provisioning
- Global Reach
- Partitioning/Redundancy
- Data availability



### "As a Service"



## **Amazon Web Services**

- One of the first cloud providers
  - Launched in June 2002
- Market leader
  - In June 2007 had 330,000 developers
- Offer primarily Infrastructure as a service
  - with free Software as a service to manage
- Over 15 different services available
  - EC2, S3, RDS, SQS, etc.
- Administration APIs offered in several formats
  - Web UI, Command line, SOAP, REST

# **Compute Services**

# Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

- Four regions (Northern Virginia, Northern California, Ireland, and Singapore)
- Linux, Windows (also w/ SQL) flavors
- On Demand, Spot or Reserved instance types

# Additional services to support EC2

- Elastic IP Addresses
- Elastic Load Balancing
- Elastic Block Store
- Virtual Private Cloud (for hybrid clouds)

# Amazon Elastic MapReduce

Uses Hadoop to break down large data processing tasks

# **Storage and Database Services**

- Simple Storage Service (S3)
  - Stores blobs (one way to store instances)
- Elastic Block Storage (EBS)
  - Stores file systems (other way to store instances)
- SimpleDB
  - Stores Entities (Not SQL)
- Relational Data Service
  - Uses MySQL to store relational tabular data
- CloudFront
  - Content Delivery Network

# **Messaging and Monitoring Services**

# Simple Queuing Service

- Reliable, durable way to send messages
- Enables loose coupling between systems

# Simple Notification Service

- Many-to-many Publish and subscribe mechanism
- Several different protocols supported on both ends

#### CloudWatch

- visibility into resource utilization, operational performance, and overall demand patterns
- Allows AutoScale

## **Other Services**

- Fulfillment Web Service (FWS)
  - Send inventory to Amazon, they ship it to customers
  - Eliminates the need for a warehouse
- Flexible Payments Service (FPS)
  - Accept payments
- DevPay
  - Calculate billing usage
- Alexa Web Information and Alexa Top Sites
  - A data warehouse for website information
- Mechanical Turk
  - Crowd-sourcing: break problem into small specifications
  - Farm them out and collect results

## Amazon AWS vs. Microsoft Azure

- Amazon started targeting Infrastructure as a Service
- Microsoft started targeting Platform as a Service
- By now there are few differences between the offerings
- Amazon has some advantages in the compute space
  - Allows developers to customize instances
  - Map Reduce allows solving large data problems
  - Can AutoScale with CloudWatch
- Offers some services that Microsoft does not (yet)

### Instances

- Choose base image
- Generate a key pair\*
- Configure the images security group
  - Firewall settings
- Start the new instance
- Get admin password
- Login and customize
- Save the volumes\*\*
- Setup elastic IPs

# **Instances with Management Console**

### **Demo**

# **Instances with Command Line tools**

### Demo

# **Instances with APIs**

### **Demo**

# Summary

- Amazon allows more control than other cloud providers
  - Infrastructure as a service
- Enables install-based scenarios which are not possible otherwise
- There are many ways to access and control instances
  - Management Console
  - Command Line
  - SOAP and REST APIs

### References

- Berkeley Cloud Paper
  - http://www.eecs.berkeley.edu/Pubs/TechRpts/2009/EEC
    S-2009-28.pdf
- Microsoft Slides
  - http://ecn.channel9.msdn.com/o9/pdc09/ppt/SVC54.pptx

### **Additional Info**

#### Links we referenced:

- The starting point: (http://aws.amazon.com/)
- BgInfo (http://technet.microsoft.com/enus/sysinternals/bb897557.aspx)
- Sync support for S3 (http://s3mssyncfx.codeplex.com/)