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# IAM

*Essentially, IAM allows you to manage users and their level of access to the AWS console.*

## What does IAM give you?

* Centralized control of your AWS account
* Shared access to your AWS account
* Granular permissions
* Identity Federation (including Active directory, Facebook, Linkedin etc)
* Multifactor Authentication
* Provide temporarily accessfor users/devices and services where necessary
* Allows you to set up your own password rotation policy
* Integrates with many different WAS services
* Suppoorts PCI DSS Compliance

Critical terms***:***

{“Version”:”2012-10-17”,

”Statement”:

[{“Effect”:”Allow”,

”Action”:”\*”,

”Resource”:”\*”}]

}

* Users – end users (think people)
* Groups – a collection of users under one set of permissions
* Roles – you create roles and can then assign to AWS resources
* Policies – a document that defines one or more permissions

IAM summary***:***

IAM is universal – does not apply to regions

- Root account is the account during the account setup and has admin privileges

- New users have no permissions when first created

- New users assigned Access Key ID and Secret Access keys

- Key ID and Secret Access keys cannot be used for login but for access using API

And CLI. You will view them once, if loose, need to be recreated.

- Always setup MFA (Multifactor authentication) on root acc.

- You can create and customize your own password rotation policies.

# S3

*S3 provides developers and IT teams with secure, durable, highly scalable object storage. Amazon S3 is easy to use, with a simple web services interface to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web*

## S3 basics:

* Object-based – i.e. allows you to upload files.
* Files can be from 0 bytes to 5TB
* There is unlimited storage
* Files are stored in Buckets
* S3 is universal namespace. Names must be unique globally.
* https://s3-**eu-west2**.amazonaws.com/**karalov**
* When you upload a file to S3, you will receive a HTTP 200 code if the upload was successful
* Read after Write consistency for PUTS of new Objects
* Eventual consistency for overwrite PUTS and DELETES (can take some time to propagate)
* S3 is a simple Key-value store, object based

## S3 objects consists of:

* Key (name of the object)
* Value (data made from bytes)
* Version ID
* Metadata (data about data you storing)
* Sub resources: Access Control Lists, Torrent

## S3-Storage Tiers/Classes:

99.99999999% durability for all classes

1. **S3 Standard**: 99.99% availability, stored redundantly across multiple devices in multiple facilities, and is designed to sustain the loss of 2 facilities concurrently.

2**. S3 – IA**: (Infrequently Acessed): for data that is accessed less frequently, but requires rapid access when needed, Lower fee than S3, but you’re charged retrieval fee. Avail. 99.9%,

3. **S3 One Zone** – IA: a lower cost optionfor infrequently accessed data, but do not require the multiple Availability Zone data residence. Availability 99.5%

4. **Glacie**r: very cheap, but used for archival only. Expedited, standard or bulk. A standard retrieval time takes 3-5 hours.

## S3 charges:

* Storage
* Requests
* Storage management pricing
* Data transfer pricing

Cross region replication**:**

*Cross-region replication is a bucket-level configuration that enables automatic, asynchronous copying of objects across buckets in different AWS Regions.*

* Versioning must me enabled on both the source and destination buckets
* Regions must be unique
* Files in an existing bucket are not replicated automatically. All subsequent updated files will be replicated automatically.
* You cannot replicate to multiple buckets or use daisy chaining
* Delete markers are replicated
* Deleting individual versions or delete markers will be not replicated.

## Lifecycle management:

* Can be used in conjunction with versioning.
* Can be applied to current versions and previous versions.
* Following actions can be done:
* Transition to standard IS storage class (128kb and 30 days after the creation date)
* Archive to Glacier (30 days after IA)
* Permanently delete

## CloudFront(CDN)

Amazon CloudFront is a global content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to your viewers with low latency and high transfer speeds. CloudFront is integrated with AWS – including physical locations that are directly connected to the AWS global infrastructure

* Edge location – location where contant will be cached. This is separate to an AWS region/AZ. Not read only, they are writable
* Origin – origin of all files, that the CDN will distribute. Thi scan be either as S3 bucket, an EC2 instance, Elastic Load balancer or Route53
* Distribution – a collection of Edge locations.
* Web distribution – used for websites
* RTMP – used for media streaming
* Objects are cached for the life of TTL (Time to Live)
* You can clear cached objects, but you will be charged.

## Security:

* All newly created buckets are PRIVATE by default
* You can setup access control to your buckets using:
* Bucket policies
* Access control lists
* S3 buckets can be configured to create access logs which log requests made to the S3 bucket. This can be done to another bucket.

## Encryption:

* In transit (SSL/TLS)
* AT Rest:
* Server side encryption:
  + S3 managed keys – **SSE-S3**
  + AWS key management service, managed keys – **SSE-KMS**
  + With customer provided keys – **SSE-C**
* Client side encryption

## Storage Gateway

*AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid storage service that enables your on-premises applications to seamlessly use AWS cloud storage. You can use the service for backup and archiving, disaster recovery, cloud bursting, storage tiering, and migration. Your applications connect to the service through a gateway appliance using standard storage protocols, such as NFS and iSCSI.*

* File gateway – for flat files, stored directly on S3
* Volume gateway:
* Stored volumes – entire dataset is stored on site and is asynchronously backed up to S3
* Cached volumes – entire dataset is stored on S3 and the most frequently accessed data is cached on site
* Gateway Virtual tape library (VTL)
* Used for backup and uses popular backup applications like NetBackup, Backup Exec, Veeam etc.

## S3 transfer acceleration

Utilizes the CloudFront edge network to accelerate uploads to S3. Instead of uploading directly to S3 bucket, you can use a distinct URL to upload directly to an edge location which will then transfer that file to S3.

## S3 static websites

* You can use S3 to host static websites
* Serverless
* Very cheap, scales automatically
* Statis only, cannot host dynamic sites

## CLI:

>aws configure

>aws s3 ls

>aws s3 cp –recursive s3://karalov/myfolder .

# EC2

Elastic compute cloud is a web service that provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Amazon EC2 reduces the time required to obtain and boot new server instances to minutes, allowing you to quickly scale capacity, both up and down, as your computing requirements change.

## EC2 Options

* On Demand – allows you to pay a fixed rate by the hour (or by second) with no commitment.
* perfect for users that want the low cost and flexibility of Amazon EC2 without any up-front payment or long term commitment
* applications with short term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted
* applications being developed or tested on Amazon EC2 for the first time.
* Reserved – provides you with a capacity reservation, and offer significant discount on the hourly charge for an instance. 1 year to 3 years terms.
* Applications with steady state or predictable usage
* Applications that require reserved capacity
* Users can make up-front payments to reduce their total computing costs even further
* Standard RI – up to 75% off on demand
* Convertible RI – up to 54% off on demand – capability to change the attributes.
* Scheduled RI available to launch within the time window you reserve
* Spot – enables you to bid whatever price you want for instance capacity, providing for even greater savings if your applications have flexible start and end times.
* Applications that have flexible start and end times
* Applications that are only feasible at very low compute prices
* Users with an urgent need for large amounts of additional computing capacity
* Dedicated hosts – physical EC2 server dedicated for your use. Dedicated hosts can help you reduce costs by allowing you to use your existing server-bound software licenses.
* Useful for regulatory requirements that may not support multitenant virtualization
* Great for licensing which does not support multi-tenancy or cloud deployments
* Can be purchased on demand (hourly)
* Can be purchased as a reservation for up to 70% off the on demand price

## Instance types

FIGHT DR MCPX

F – FPGA

I – IOPS

G – Graphics

H – High Disk Throughput

T – cheap general purpose

D – density

R- RAM

M – main choice for general purp. Apps

C – compute

P – Graphics (pics)

X – extreme memory

## Related imageAMI (Amazon Machine Instances) selecting

* Based on region
* Operating system
* Archirecture (32/64bit)
* Launch permissions
* Storage for root device (Root Device Volume)
* Instance store (EPHEMERAAL STORAGE) – cannot be stopped, terminated only
* EBS backed volumes

## EBS vs Instance Store

All AMIs are categorized as either backed by Amazon EBS or backed by instance store

***For EBS Volumes:***

- The root device for an instance launched from the AMI os an Amazon EBS volume created from an Amazon EBS snapshot.

***For Instance Store Volumes:***

- The root device for an instance launched from the AMI is an instance store volume created from a template stored in Amazon S3.

* Instance Store Volumes are sometimes called Ephemeral Storage.
* Instance Store volumes cannot be stopped. If the underlying host fails, you will lose your data.
* EBS backed instances can be stopped. You will not lose the data on this instance if it is stopped,
* You can reboot both, you will not lose your data,
* By default, both Root volumes will be deleted on termination, however with EBS volumes, you can tell AWS to keep the root device volume.

## EBS

Allows to create storage volumes and attach them to EC2 instances. Once attached, you can create a file system on top of these volumes, run a database, or use them in any other way you would use a block device. Amazon EBS volumes are placed in a specific AZ, where they are automatically replicated to protect you from the failure of a single component.

## EBS volume types

* General purpose SSD(GP2)
* General purpose, balances both price and performance.
* Ratio of 3 IOPS per GB with up to 10,000 IOPS and the ability to burst up to 3000 IOPS for extended periods of time for volumes at 3334 GB and above.
* Provisioned IOPS SSD (IO1)
* Designed for I/O intensive applications such as large relational or NoSQL databases.
* Use if you need more than 10,000 IOPS
* Can provision up to 20,000 IOPS per volume
* Throughput optimized HDD (ST1)
* Big data
* Data warehouses
* Log processing
* Cannot be a boot volume
* Cold HDD (SC1)
* Lowest cost storage for infrequently accessed workloads
* File server
* Cannot be a boot volume
* Magnetic (Standard)
* Lowest cost per gig of all EBS volume types that is ***bootable***. MV are ideal for workloads where data is accessed infrequently, and applications where the lowest storage cost is important.

**EBS volume** must be in the same AZ that EC2 instance. In case we need it to be in different zones, we have to create a snapshot, create another volume from it and choose type and Availability Zone.

## EBS Volume Snapshots

* Volumes exist on EBS - Virtual hard disk
* Snapshots exist on S3
* Snapshots are point in time copies of Volumes
* SS are incremental – only the blocks that have changed since the last snapshot are moved to S3
* To create a snapshot for Amazon EBS volumes that serve as root devices, it is better to stop the instance before taking the snapshot, however, you can take SS while th e instance running.
* You can create AMI’s from EBS-backed instances and Snapshots
* You can change EBS volume sizes on the fly, including changing the size and storage type.

## Volumes vs Snapshots – Security

* Snapshots of encrypted volumes are encrypted automatically.
* Volumes restored from encrypted snapshots are encrypted automatically
* You can share snapshots, but only if they are unencrypted – can be shared with other AWS accounts or made public
* To encrypt a boot volume:
* Stop instance
* Take a snapshot of the instance
* Copy snapshot
* Use encryption while copied
* Create image from the snapshot

## Security groups

Security group is a virtual firewall. 1 instance can have multiple security groups.

* All inbound traffic is blocked by default
* All outbound traffic is allowed
* Changes to security group take effect immediately
* You can have any number of EC2 instances within a security group
* Security Groups are STATEFUL – if you create inbound rule allowing traffic in, that traffic is automatically allowed out again.
* You cannot block specific IP addresses using SG, instead use Network Access Control lists.
* You can specify allow rules and not deny rules

## RAID, Volumes & Snapshots

You need to create RAID when you don’t have enough disk IO and you have to combine several EBS volumes in array.

* RAID – Redundant Array of Independent Disks
* RAID 0 – Striped, No Redundancy (one disk filed, all array filed). Good performance
* RAID1 – Mirrored, Redundancy. Disk failed, you can continues working.
* RAID 5 – Good for reads, bad for writes, AWS does not recommend ever putting RAID5 on EBS
* RAID10 – RAID1 + RAID0, stripped & mirrored, good redundancy, good performance.
* To get a snapshot of RAID disks system:
* Stop the application from writing to disk
* Flash all caches to the disk

To accomplish above, do one of the following:

* Freeze file system
* Unmounts RAID array
* Shutdown the associated EC2 instance

## Windows instances

To get a password for “Administrator” user, use Actions -> Get Windows password in instances dashboard

To create a RAID volume on Windows – on disk management tool delete volumes for all available disk drives except of c and by right click choose new <Simple/Spanned/Stripped etc> volume.

# Load Balancers

* Three types of Load Balancers:

- Application Load Balancers (Layer 7)

- Network Load balancers (Layer 4, high performance)

- Classic Load Balancers (Elastic LB)— previous generations.(Usually layer 4, somethime layer 7 with sticky sessions)

* Error 504 means the gateway gas times out. This means that the application not responding within the idle timeout period. It may be Web Server or Database server.
* If you need Ipv4 address of your end user, look for the X-Forwarded-For header.
* Instances monitored by ELB are reported as InService and OutofService
* Health Checks check the instance health by talking to it.
* Have their own DNS name, You are never given an IP addresses.