

Examining Database Performance Options



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On-premises constraints
Cloud has options
Consider workload





Access patterns

Availability

Durability

Consistency

Latency

Scalability

Partition tolerance



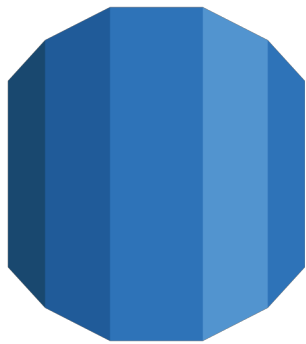


Install on EC2

- Control environment
- Certified
- Specific tools



AWS Database Options



RDS
Relational Database
Service

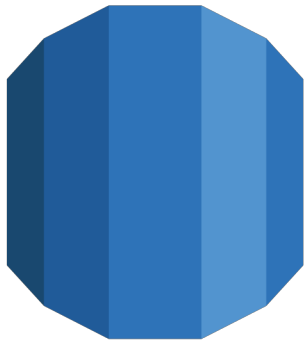


DynamoDB



Redshift





RDS

Default choice
Complex queries
Consistent transactions





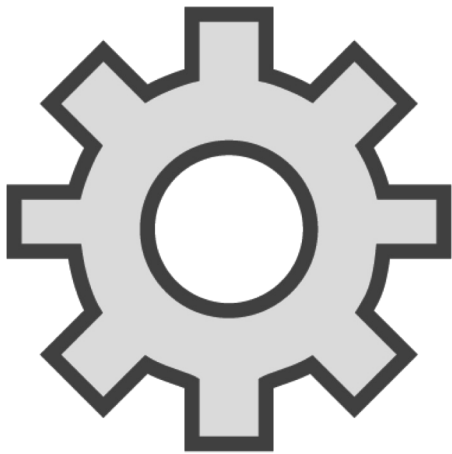
Multi-AZ

Read replicas

Encryption

Backups and snapshots





Instance type

Storage type

Network setup

Backup





DynamoDB

Flexible structure

Less complex queries

Low latency





Transactions

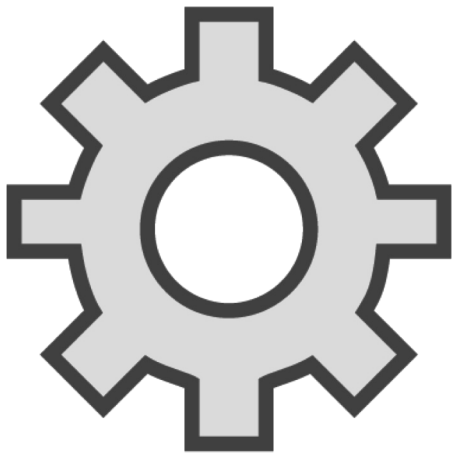
Global tables

Encryption

Evolving schema

Integration with Lambda





Partition key
Secondary indexes
Capacity mode





Redshift

Large scale analytics

Setup in minutes

Warehouse and data lake





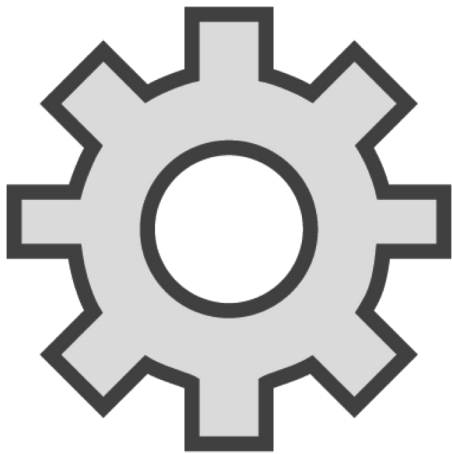
Encryption

Scale to petabytes

Query S3

Economical



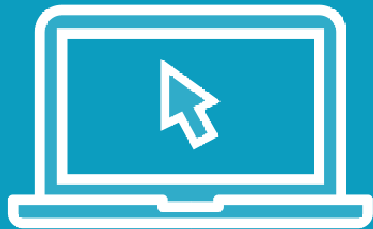


Node type

- Dense compute
- Dense storage



Demo



Researching AWS database options



Applying Our Knowledge



Migrating to AWS Storage



GLOBOMANTICS

Portfolio of web applications

Global presence

Data collection from clinical trials



Considerations for Choice



Minimal effort to migrate

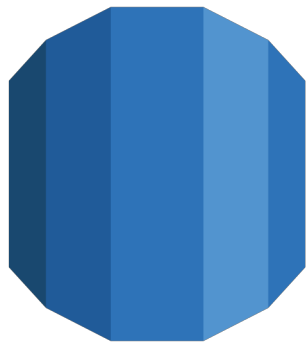


Leverage managed services



Improve availability





RDS

Using SQL Server

Structured data

No servers to manage

Highly available



Built for the Cloud



GLOBOMANTICS

New web application

Match medical devices to needs

Global user base



Considerations for Choice



Flexible data structure



Trigger action



Flexible cost structure





DynamoDB

NoSQL

Global tables

Lambda integration

On-Demand pricing

Monitor!



AWS Database Options



EC2



RDS
Relational
Database
Service

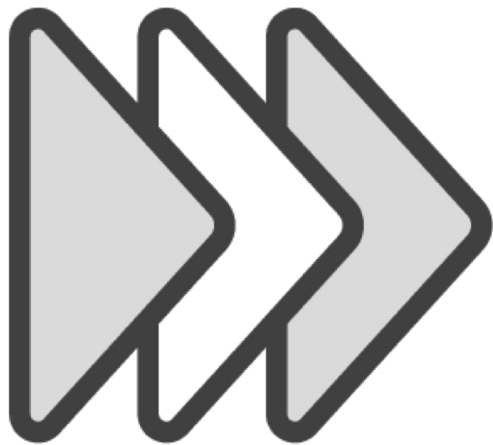


DynamoDB



Redshift





Network performance

