

# Module 4: AWS Storage Services

## ◆ Introduction

AWS offers a wide range of **cloud storage services** designed for different purposes — such as storing files, databases, backups, or archives.

These services are **scalable, secure, and cost-efficient**, helping users store and manage data efficiently.

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## ◆ 1. Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service)

### Definition

Amazon S3 is an **object storage service** used to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web.

It is designed for **99.99999999% (11 nines)** durability and is one of the most popular AWS services.

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## Key Components

### 1. Bucket:

- A **container** for storing objects (like a folder).
- Each bucket has a **unique name** globally.
- Example: `sakthi-images-bucket`

### 2. Object:

- The **actual data** stored in a bucket (file, image, document, video, etc.).
- Each object includes:
  - **Data** (the file content)
  - **Metadata** (file info)
  - **Unique key name**

### 3. Key:

- The **unique identifier** for an object in a bucket (like file path).
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## Permissions and Access Control

Access to S3 data can be controlled in multiple ways:

- **Bucket Policy:**

Controls access for all objects in a bucket.

- **Access Control Lists (ACLs):**  
Control permissions at object-level.
- **IAM Policies:**  
Manage user-level permissions to access S3.

### Example Policy:

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "s3:*",
  "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::sakthi-bucket/*"
}
```

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## ⌚ Storage Classes in S3

| Storage Class                             | Description                               | Use Case                    |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>S3 Standard</b>                        | High availability & durability            | Frequently accessed data    |
| <b>S3 Intelligent-Tiering</b>             | Automatically moves data to cheaper tiers | Unknown access patterns     |
| <b>S3 Standard-IA (Infrequent Access)</b> | Lower cost, slower access                 | Backup & disaster recovery  |
| <b>S3 One Zone-IA</b>                     | Stored in a single zone                   | Low-cost, non-critical data |
| <b>S3 Glacier</b>                         | Archival storage                          | Long-term data archiving    |
| <b>S3 Glacier Deep Archive</b>            | Lowest cost, very slow retrieval          | Regulatory archives         |

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## ★ Features of S3

- Virtually **unlimited storage**
- **Versioning** (track multiple versions of an object)
- **Cross-region replication**
- **Static website hosting**
- **Encryption** (server-side or client-side)
- **Lifecycle policies** (automatic data movement)

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## ❗ Example Use Cases

- Hosting static websites.
- Backup and restore systems.
- Data lakes and analytics storage.
- Application logs and image storage.

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## ◆ 2. Amazon EBS (Elastic Block Store)

### Definition

Amazon EBS provides **block-level storage volumes** for use with EC2 instances. Think of it as a **hard disk drive** attached to your EC2 instance.

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### ⌚ Key Features

- **Persistent storage:** Data remains even after EC2 stops.
  - **Scalable:** Increase volume size or performance anytime.
  - **Encrypted by default:** Keeps data secure.
  - **Snapshots:** Create backups of volumes stored in S3.
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### ▣ EBS Volume Types

| Volume Type                            | Description                        | Use Case                  |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>gp3 / gp2 (General Purpose SSD)</b> | Balanced performance and cost      | Boot volumes, web servers |
| <b>io2 (Provisioned IOPS SSD)</b>      | High IOPS for heavy workloads      | Databases                 |
| <b>st1 (Throughput Optimized HDD)</b>  | High throughput                    | Big data, log processing  |
| <b>sc1 (Cold HDD)</b>                  | Lowest cost, infrequently accessed | Backup storage            |

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### EBS Snapshots

- A **point-in-time backup** of your EBS volume.
  - Stored in **Amazon S3** automatically.
  - Can be used to restore or copy volumes to other regions.
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### 💡 Example Use Case

- An EC2 instance running a database uses an EBS volume for storage. The admin takes daily snapshots for recovery purposes.
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## ◆ 3. Amazon Glacier (Now part of S3 Glacier)

### Definition

Amazon Glacier is a **low-cost archival storage** solution used to store data that is rarely accessed but must be retained for long periods (e.g., compliance data, backups).

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### ◎ Key Features

- Designed for **data archiving** and **long-term backups**.
  - **Extremely low cost** compared to S3 Standard.
  - **Retrieval options:**
    - **Expedited (1–5 min)**
    - **Standard (3–5 hrs)**
    - **Bulk (5–12 hrs)**
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### ★ Benefits

- Highly durable and secure.
  - Integration with **S3 Lifecycle Policies**.
  - Ideal for compliance and record retention.
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### ？ Example Use Case

A financial company stores old transaction records in **S3 Glacier Deep Archive** for 10 years to meet regulatory requirements.

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## ◆ 4. AWS Storage Gateway

### Definition

AWS Storage Gateway is a **hybrid cloud storage service** that connects on-premises systems with AWS cloud storage.

It allows organizations to **seamlessly integrate local applications with AWS storage**.

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## ⌚ Types of Storage Gateways

| Gateway Type   | Description                            | Use Case            |
|----------------|--|---------------------|
| File Gateway   | Provides file-based access (NFS/SMB)   | Backup, file shares |
| Volume Gateway | Provides block storage to on-prem apps | Disaster recovery   |
| Tape Gateway   | Replaces physical tape libraries       | Archival storage    |

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## 💡 Example Scenario

A company has an on-premises application that needs to store daily backups. Instead of buying extra hardware, they use **AWS Storage Gateway (File Gateway)** to back up data directly to **Amazon S3**.

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## ✿ Benefits

- Connects existing data centers with AWS.
  - Reduces hardware and maintenance costs.
  - Secure and scalable cloud storage integration.
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## ◆ 5. Data Lifecycle Management

### Definition

Data Lifecycle Management helps to **automate the movement of data** between different storage classes based on **age, access frequency, or cost requirements**.

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## ⌚ In Amazon S3: Lifecycle Policies

Lifecycle rules automatically transition data:

- From **S3 Standard** → **S3 IA** → **S3 Glacier** as data becomes older.
  - Or **delete objects** after a specified number of days.
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## 💡 Example Rule

- Files not accessed for 30 days → move to **S3 Infrequent Access**.
- Files older than 180 days → move to **S3 Glacier**.

- Files older than 365 days → **delete permanently**.
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## ★ Benefits

- Reduces storage cost.
  - Automates data management.
  - Ensures compliance with data retention policies.
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## ◆ 6. Summary Table

| AWS Service                 | Type             | Key Feature                | Use Case                 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Amazon S3</b>            | Object Storage   | Store any file/data        | Website hosting, backups |
| <b>Amazon EBS</b>           | Block Storage    | Persistent EC2 volume      | Databases, boot disks    |
| <b>Amazon Glacier</b>       | Archival Storage | Long-term, low-cost        | Compliance, archives     |
| <b>Storage Gateway</b>      | Hybrid Storage   | Connect on-prem with cloud | Backup & recovery        |
| <b>Lifecycle Management</b> | Data Automation  | Move data between classes  | Cost optimization        |