

1 Domain 1 Core Concepts

Well architected Framework

1) Operational excellence Pillar: ^{دفع التكاليف}

- Focuses on running and monitoring systems
- always improve it
- key topics: + auto changes
- + responding to events
- + define standard to manage daily operations

2) Security Pillar: ^{الأمن}

- Focus on protection of information and systems
- key topics: + Confidentiality of data
- + integrity of data
- + managing user permissions
- + establish control to detect security events

3) Reliability Pillar: ^{توافر الخدمة}

- Focuses on workloads perform their function or not
- How to Recover from Failure
- key topics: + Distributed systems design
- + Recovery planning
- + adapting to changes requirements

4) Performance Efficiency Pillar: ^{الكفاءة}

- Focus on structured and streamlined allocation of IT, computing resources
- key topics: + select resource type and size optimized for workloads
- + monitor of performance
- + business needs evolve

5) Cost optimization Pillar: ^{تقليل التكاليف}

- Focus on avoid unnecessary costs
- key topics: + select resource right type and quantity
- + scaling to meet business needs without overspending

6) Sustainability Pillar: ^{الاستدامة}

- Focus on minimizing the environmental impact of running cloud workloads.
- key topics: + shared Responsibility models
- + understanding impact
- + maximize utilization to minimize required resource
- + reduce downstream

Domain 2: security and compliance service

A) AWS Shield: anti DDoS, standard is free

B) WAF: anti SQL injection, site scripting

- has roles to manage accessibility

C) kms (encryption)

D) CloudHSM (encryption hardware)

E) ACM (certificates)

F) secrets manager

G) Amazon Macie (secure sensitive data)

H) Amazon Inspector (Vulnerabilities scanner)

I) Guard Duty (malicious activity)

J) AWS Config: Record configurations changes ^{تتبع التغييرات}

M) Security Hub: Dashboard show status on multiple accounts

K) AWS Artifact: Reports of security, compliance and agreement, also payments

N) Amazon Detective: to know root cause of problems related to security

O) AWS Cloud Front with WAF: can be anti DDoS

Domain 3 Technology -

→ Cloud Computing services:

1) EC2 Instance

2) Load balancers: Distribute loads

3) Auto Scaling groups: to reduce costs
+ remove unhealthy instance

4) Elastic Beanstalk: PaaS to Run your APP
+ magic, No infra, it's Provision the needed infra

4) Elggstail: Simple web → Wordpress
→ Per students

5) AWS Lambda: to Run Functions or scripts

Serverless
Job = how, who, when, where

6) AWS Desktop

7) AWS Batch: for schedul jobs & processing
→ Compute service

8) Container Instance: ECS & EKS (reserved)

9) Container images Ref: ECR

10) Fargate: Serverless to Run Containers

Note: manages

→ Storage services:

1) S3: objects units, Versioning, static websites
→ Object

2) Ebs: Hard drive on the cloud: one to one
Snapshots for durability & cost
effective, high performance

3) EFS: shared, protocol, Pay for what you use

4) Storage Gateway: for Hybrid

5) Snow Cone

6) Snow Ball

7) Snow Mobil

8) FSX: Windows based, for cluster (mult)

→ Compare between S3 types, Snow family
sizes, EC2 instance types



→ Networking

2)

1) VPC: isolate your resources, Per region

2) subnets in VPC: Private & Public

3) ACL for control the subnets

4) security groups: on instance

→ Network Service

1) VPC end points: Private link on cloud, No internet

2) VPC Flowlog: Capture the traffic from
the NIC of instance, ports

3) CloudFront: CDN, edge location, Cache

4) Global Accelerator: Use edge locations to
improve apps performance

5) Route 53: managed DNS:

- Domain Register, has Policies & Roles

to control incoming traffic

- Forward traffic

- Roles anti SQL-Injection

→ Database Services

1) Relational DB (SQL)

A) RDS → Structured Data, with Engines

→ Full managed

→ Only manage users & network & permission
and Data encryption

→ Multi AZ Deployment

→ AWS manage Backup, Run in
Private VPC

B) AWS Aurora (for MySQL & PostgreSQL)

2) Non-Relational DB: DynamoDB: serverless

- Key value - auto scal - Microsecond latency

- Commits and Backup - Flexible schema

- ACID

3) In memory: elastic cache: for sessions, and
media streaming, MySQL in memory

4) Graph: Neptune, for social media, Fraud
Detection and recommendation engines

5) Redshift (Data Warehouse): for analysis
using SQL queries, (Ref) for beta-data

- Free up to 25GB storage

Domain 5) Technologies

→ Deploy & manage infrastructure

- 1) **CloudFormation** IAA, Provisioning, across regions
- 2) **Systems Manager (SSM)**, like Ansible, to manage fleet of servers (Linux & Windows)
- 3) **Service Catalog**, Catalog for product, Dev can use, organized by Portfolio

→ Monitoring

- 1) **CloudWatch** - **Consend Alarms**
Performance, resources, Container and event logs related to performance & usage
- collect metrics
- 2) **CloudTrail**, capture users activities & API Actions
- Integrated with CloudWatch to make events human readable
- 3) **AWS Service Health Dashboard (Public)**
- 4) **Personal** - for apps you used
but recommendations will **based on your support plan** include on Amazon

→ Application Integrations (Decoupling)

- 1) **SQS** - **Queueing**, Decouple components
- Serverless
- 2) **SNS** - Pub/Sub, sent text, email, HTTP notification
- 3) **Event Bridge** - Pub/Sub, like **SQS**, but **sub** can set **Rules** for what's receive, **can schedule events**, **predefined schemas**, support **third party** like **Shopify**

→ Build & Deploy coding

- 1) **Cloud9** - **browse IDE** to write codes, allow developers to upload images into **S3** using programming languages
- 2) **CodeCommit** - Private Repo
- 3) **CodeBuild & test** CI tool
- 4) **CodeDeploy** - to instance, Manage infrastructure for you

- 5) **CodeStar** - **Interface** to manage all of this

7) **Lab Online** - tool

[3]

→ Data analytics service

- 1) **Athena** - **serverless** to analysis Data on **S3** using **SQL queries**
- 2) **Kinesis Family** - for real time streaming
- used to **reconciliation** Customer Faces anti theft
- 3) **Quicksight** - **Business intelligence**, makes you **Build your Dashboard** of logs
- 4) **EMR** - **hosted hadoop**, **Apache spark** for **Big Data processing** using cluster
- **For large-scale**, **machine learning**
- Support **SQL queries**

→ Other services from the exams

- 1) **Penetration test** - customer can perform it on his **EC2** **مجازا**
- 2) **X-Ray** - to debug apps, Developers use it to define root cause of problem but on **apps level** not on security like **AWS Detective**
- 3) **AWS CodeGuru** - Developer tool, help in how to improve quality of code, remove expensive lines
- 4) **AWS Polly** - **Convert text to speech** **نص إلى صوت**
- 5) **AWS Transcribe** - **audio to text**, search by **audio and media subtitle** **نص**
- 6) **Elemental media Converter** - **Video Processor** ✗
- 6) **AWS Translator** - like transcribe -
- 7) **AWS SageMaker** - for **build & Deploy ml model**
- 8) **AWS Rekognition** - **AI** to analyze media, give you **human view** about it



- 9] Amazon Connect :- Contact Customer service
- 10] Amazon PinPoint :- Flexible inbound & outbound marketing teams, can send bulk of marketing emails
- 11] AWS ^{system manager} ~~operation hub~~ :- operation hub help you to manage all of your resource
- 12] AWS Compute optimizer :-
 - recommends optimal AWS resource to reduce cost and improve performance using AI and analyze your metrics
- 13] Amazon Cognito :- Sign-In ~~you~~ using APIs of your social media
 - authentication and access control to web and mobile
- 14] AWS Glue :- serverless data integration service, combine data for analysis, machine learning
- 15] AMI :- amazon machine image, pre-configured to start EC2
- 16] Amazon Personalize :- Developer use it to show products recommendation based on customers visit
- 17] AWS Device Farm :- Developer use it to test apps desktop or mobile like end users
- 18] AWS outposts :- Full managed AWS cloud can be installed on your on-prem

4]

* How AWS calculates -

- 1] one data transferred out of cloud
- 2] compute & storage usage, consumed

* to improve Content Delivery :-

- 1] use cloud front 2] S3 to store

* service always free :-

- 1] On 2] Control tower 3]

- 3] DynamoDB (up to 25G)

* 2 ways to create RDS :-

- 1] Console 2] cloudformation template

* 2 way to analyze costs :-

- 1] cost explorer 2] cost usage report

* 2 ways to auto provisioning

- 1] cloud formation

- 2] elastic beanstalk

* examples of serverless :-

- 1] SQS 2] Glue 3] Lambda 4] Fargate

* Vertical scaling (up & down)

= increase resource

* Horizontal (in/out)

= increase machines

* to Reduce cost :- 1] use reserved instances

- 2] Apply ASG

* examples of server-based services

- 1] Redshift 2] RDS

* example of global scoped services

- 1] AWS cloud front 2] Route53

↳ Domain [3]

→ AWS support plans

- [1] Basic (Free) & limited security checks
- [2] Developer, i.e. healthcheck & client side disjoin tool
 - Business Hour email support
 - unlimited cases from 1 contact
- [3] Business, i.e. 24x7 support email, chat, phone
 - unlimited cases from unlimited contact

[4] Enterprise: (critical work, TAM) support for Billing, < 15 system down

[5] Enterprise on-Ramp (enterprise + Business)

→ Both is support programmatic cases management

→ Support service:-

- [1] trusted advisor: give you recommendation of Cost, Performance, security, fault - based on your support plan, you can use
- [2] Professional Consulting service
- [3] Knowledge Center (FAQs)
- [4] White Papers (AWS experts)
- [5] Blog
- [6] AWS Abuse team: report any abuse issue to them, ex DDoS attack comes from your EC2 instance

Module 2: [5]

Domain [4] Pricing & Billing

→ EC2 Pricing

[1] on-demand: easy but expensive and can't be interrupted

[2] spot: go, No up front

[3] reserved: 1-3 years: up to 72%, ~~30-60~~

[4] saving plan: on-demand + reserved extra will be charged as on-demand

Note: 1 hour machine, per second but at least one minute

→ Billing services

- [1] OU: multiple accounts in one place, one bill
 - Managed by AWS tower
 - You can share discounts to a central & critical resource
- [2] Cost allocation tag: group and filter charges (categorize & track cost)
- [3] Billing Dashboard: costs per service - forecast
- [4] Cost Explorer: more details filter by region, services - forecast charges
- [5] simple pricing calculator: for public to give an estimated cost for service you choose
- [6] Budgets: create alarms & track costs service, region alarms filters - forecast spent
- [7] CloudWatch Billing alarms: in Billing limited, alarm for actual cost, service filter only
- [8] Control Policy & permission on OU

* In memory Database, 2 types [6]

[1] Amazon memory DB (Redis), ultra Fast Performance so used with games

[2] Elastic Cache: Full managed for Flexible- real-time use cases.

* for Free services

[1] Elastic Beanstalk: Pay only for Resource that you will use, so it's Free

[2] Redshift: Free up to 25GB, Based on PostgreSQL

[3] Control tower: always Free

* For any compute saving plan question, think about Serverless

* Shared Controls:- means security shared with Patch Management

* service that auto Scalable

[1] DynamoDB

[2] Lambda

[3] EFS

* AWS ops works: for Chef and Puppet

* AWS Code Artifact: Full-managed Repo to store and publish Binaries

* Server Access logging: get security and Access Audit of S3

* inherit from AWS = AWS who responsible about it

* startup company should join Business Plan