

Amazon S3 Section

Section introduction



- Amazon S3 is one of the main building blocks of AWS
- It's advertised as "infinitely scaling" storage
- Many websites use Amazon S3 as a backbone
- Many AWS services use Amazon S3 as an integration as well
- We'll have a step-by-step approach to S3

Amazon S3 Use cases

- Backup and storage
- Disaster Recovery
- Archive
- Hybrid Cloud storage
- Application hosting
- Media hosting
- Data lakes & big data analytics
- Software delivery
- Static website



Nasdaq stores 7 years of data into S3 Glacier



Sysco runs analytics on its data and gain business insights

Amazon S3 - Buckets

- Amazon S3 allows people to store objects (files) in “buckets” (directories)
- Buckets must have a **globally unique name (across all regions all accounts)**
- Buckets are defined at the region level
- S3 looks like a global service but buckets are created in a region
- Naming convention
 - No uppercase, No underscore
 - 3-63 characters long
 - Not an IP
 - Must start with lowercase letter or number
 - Must NOT start with the prefix **xn--**
 - Must NOT end with the suffix **-s3alias**



S3 Bucket

Amazon S3 - Objects

- Objects (files) have a Key
- The **key** is the **FULL** path:
 - s3://my-bucket/my_file.txt
 - s3://my-bucket/my_folder/another_folder/my_file.txt
- The key is composed of **prefix** + **object name**
 - s3://my-bucket/my_folder/another_folder/my_file.txt
- There's no concept of "directories" within buckets (although the UI will trick you to think otherwise)
- Just keys with very long names that contain slashes ("/")



Object



S3 Bucket
with Objects

Amazon S3 – Objects (cont.)



- Object values are the content of the body:
 - Max. Object Size is 5TB (5000GB)
 - If uploading more than 5GB, must use “multi-part upload”
- Metadata (list of text key / value pairs – system or user metadata)
- Tags (Unicode key / value pair – up to 10) – useful for security / lifecycle
- Version ID (if versioning is enabled)

Amazon S3 – Security

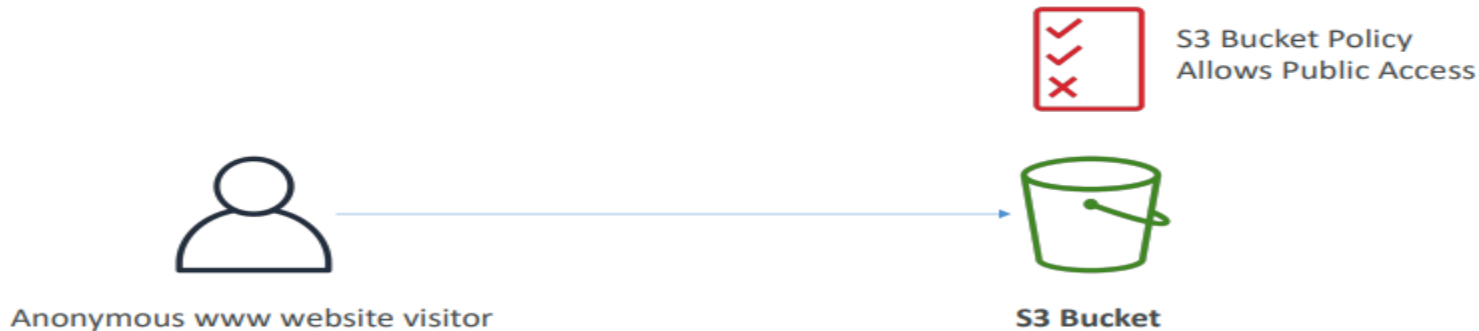
- **User-Based**
 - **IAM Policies** – which API calls should be allowed for a specific user from IAM
- **Resource-Based**
 - **Bucket Policies** – bucket wide rules from the S3 console - allows cross account
 - **Object Access Control List (ACL)** – finer grain (can be disabled)
 - **Bucket Access Control List (ACL)** – less common (can be disabled)
- **Note:** an IAM principal can access an S3 object if
 - The user IAM permissions **ALLOW** it OR the resource policy **ALLOWS** it
 - AND there's no explicit **DENY**
- **Encryption:** encrypt objects in Amazon S3 using encryption keys

S3 Bucket Policies

- JSON based policies
 - Resources: buckets and objects
 - Effect: Allow / Deny
 - Actions: Set of API to Allow or Deny
 - Principal: The account or user to apply the policy to
- Use S3 bucket for policy to:
 - Grant public access to the bucket
 - Force objects to be encrypted at upload
 - Grant access to another account (Cross Account)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "PublicRead",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```


Example: Public Access - Use Bucket Policy



Example: User Access to S3 – IAM permissions

IAM Policy

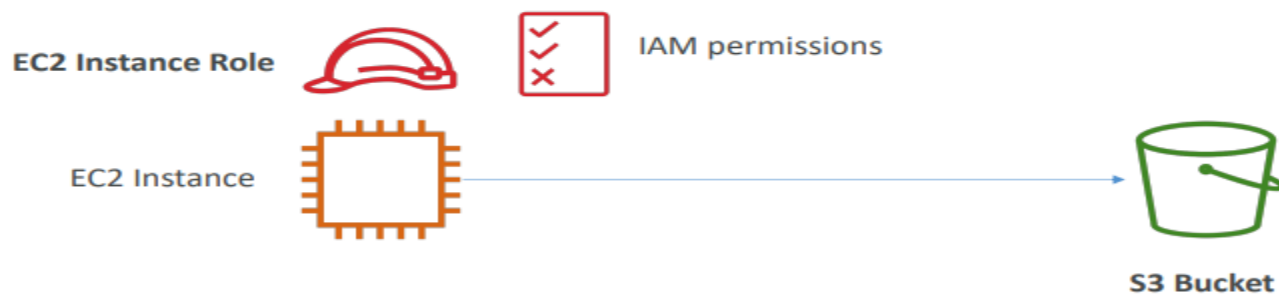


IAM User



S3 Bucket

Example: EC2 instance access - Use IAM Roles



Advanced: Cross-Account Access – Use Bucket Policy

IAM User
Other AWS account

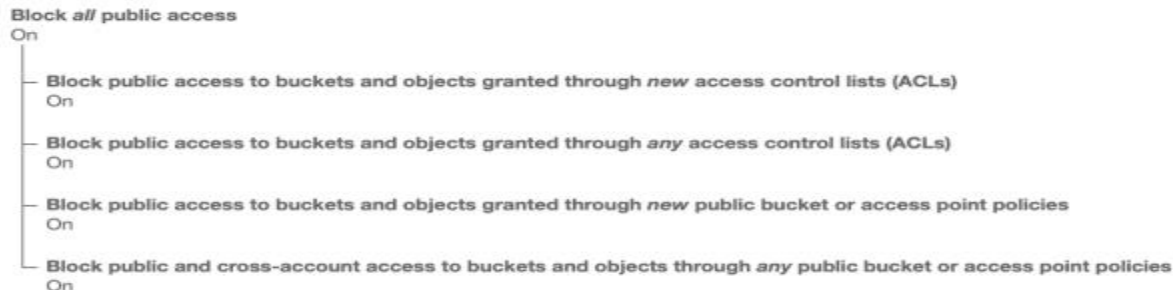


S3 Bucket Policy
Allows Cross-Account



S3 Bucket

Bucket settings for Block Public Access

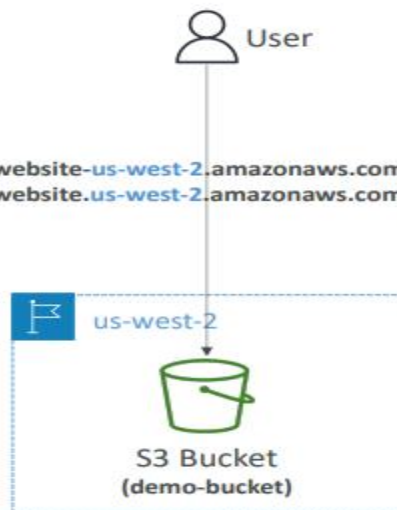


- These settings were created to prevent company data leaks
- If you know your bucket should never be public, leave these on
- Can be set at the account level

Amazon S3 – Static Website Hosting

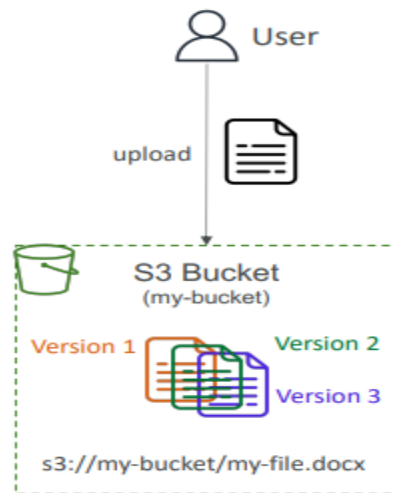
- S3 can host static websites and have them accessible on the Internet
- The website URL will be (depending on the region)
 - `http://bucket-name.s3-website-aws-region.amazonaws.com`
 - OR
 - `http://bucket-name.s3-website.aws-region.amazonaws.com`
- If you get a **403 Forbidden** error, make sure the bucket policy allows public reads!

`http://demo-bucket.s3-website-us-west-2.amazonaws.com`
`http://demo-bucket.s3-website.us-west-2.amazonaws.com`



Amazon S3 - Versioning

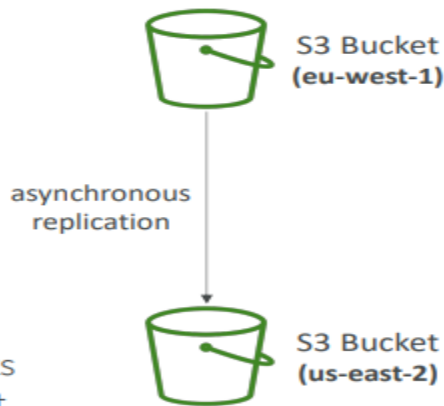
- You can version your files in Amazon S3
- It is enabled at the **bucket level**
- Same key overwrite will change the “version”: 1, 2, 3....
- It is best practice to version your buckets
 - Protect against unintended deletes (ability to restore a version)
 - Easy roll back to previous version
- Notes:
 - Any file that is not versioned prior to enabling versioning will have version “null”
 - Suspending versioning does not delete the previous versions



Amazon S3 – Replication (CRR & SRR)



- **Must enable Versioning** in source and destination buckets
- **Cross-Region Replication (CRR)**
- **Same-Region Replication (SRR)**
- Buckets can be in different AWS accounts
- Copying is asynchronous
- Must give proper IAM permissions to S3
- Use cases:
 - **CRR** – compliance, lower latency access, replication across accounts
 - **SRR** – log aggregation, live replication between production and test accounts



S3 Storage Classes

- Amazon S3 Standard - General Purpose
 - Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (IA)
 - Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access
 - Amazon S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval
 - Amazon S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval
 - Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive
 - Amazon S3 Intelligent Tiering
-
- Can move between classes manually or using S3 Lifecycle configurations

S3 Durability and Availability

- Durability:
 - High durability (99.999999999%, 11 9's) of objects across multiple AZ
 - If you store 10,000,000 objects with Amazon S3, you can on average expect to incur a loss of a single object once every 10,000 years
 - Same for all storage classes
- Availability:
 - Measures how readily available a service is
 - Varies depending on storage class
 - Example: S3 standard has 99.99% availability = not available 53 minutes a year

S3 Standard – General Purpose



- 99.99% Availability
 - Used for frequently accessed data
 - Low latency and high throughput
 - Sustain 2 concurrent facility failures
-
- Use Cases: Big Data analytics, mobile & gaming applications, content distribution...

S3 Storage Classes – Infrequent Access

- For data that is less frequently accessed, but requires rapid access when needed
- Lower cost than S3 Standard
- **Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA)**
 - 99.9% Availability
 - Use cases: Disaster Recovery, backups
- **Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)**
 - High durability (99.999999999%) in a single AZ; data lost when AZ is destroyed
 - 99.5% Availability
 - Use Cases: Storing secondary backup copies of on-premise data, or data you can recreate



Amazon S3 Glacier Storage Classes

- Low-cost object storage meant for archiving / backup
- Pricing: price for storage + object retrieval cost
- **Amazon S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval**
 - Millisecond retrieval, great for data accessed once a quarter
 - Minimum storage duration of 90 days
- **Amazon S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval** (formerly Amazon S3 Glacier):
 - Expedited (1 to 5 minutes), Standard (3 to 5 hours), Bulk (5 to 12 hours) – free
 - Minimum storage duration of 90 days
- **Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive** – for long term storage:
 - Standard (12 hours), Bulk (48 hours)
 - Minimum storage duration of 180 days



S3 Intelligent-Tiering



- Small monthly monitoring and auto-tiering fee
 - Moves objects automatically between Access Tiers based on usage
 - There are no retrieval charges in S3 Intelligent-Tiering
-
- *Frequent Access tier (automatic)*: default tier
 - *Infrequent Access tier (automatic)*: objects not accessed for 30 days
 - *Archive Instant Access tier (automatic)*: objects not accessed for 90 days
 - *Archive Access tier (optional)*: configurable from 90 days to 700+ days
 - *Deep Archive Access tier (optional)*: config. from 180 days to 700+ days

S3 Storage Classes Comparison

	Standard	Intelligent-Tiering	Standard-IA	One Zone-IA	Glacier Instant Retrieval	Glacier Flexible Retrieval	Glacier Deep Archive
Durability	99.999999999% == (11 9's)						
Availability	99.99%	99.9%	99.9%	99.5%	99.9%	99.99%	99.99%
Availability SLA	99.9%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99.9%	99.9%
Availability Zones	>= 3	>= 3	>= 3	1	>= 3	>= 3	>= 3
Min. Storage Duration Charge	None	None	30 Days	30 Days	90 Days	90 Days	180 Days
Min. Billable Object Size	None	None	128 KB	128 KB	128 KB	40 KB	40 KB
Retrieval Fee	None	None	Per GB retrieved	Per GB retrieved	Per GB retrieved	Per GB retrieved	Per GB retrieved



<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/>

S3 Storage Classes – Price Comparison

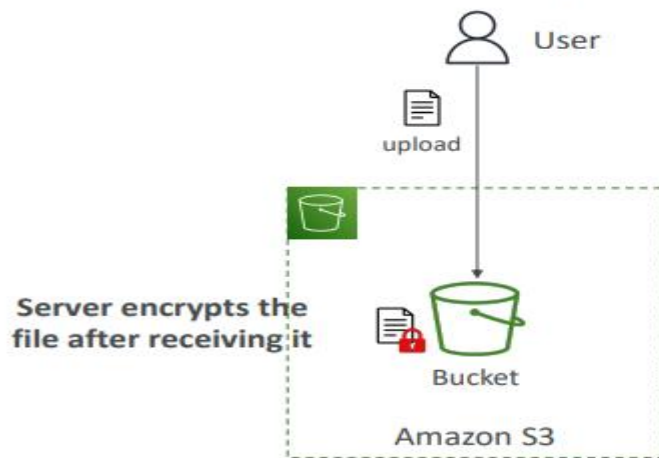
Example: us-east-1

	Standard	Intelligent-Tiering	Standard-IA	One Zone-IA	Glacier Instant Retrieval	Glacier Flexible Retrieval	Glacier Deep Archive
Storage Cost (per GB per month)	\$0.023	\$0.0025 - \$0.023	\$0.0125	\$0.01	\$0.004	\$0.0036	\$0.00099
Retrieval Cost (per 1000 request)	GET: \$0.0004 POST: \$0.005	GET: \$0.0004 POST: \$0.005	GET: \$0.001 POST: \$0.01	GET: \$0.001 POST: \$0.01	GET: \$0.01 POST: \$0.02	GET: \$0.0004 POST: \$0.03 Expedited: \$10 Standard: \$0.05 Bulk: free	GET: \$0.0004 POST: \$0.05 Standard: \$0.10 Bulk: \$0.025
Retrieval Time	Instantaneous					Expedited (1 – 5 mins) Standard (3 – 5 hours) Bulk (5 – 12 hours)	Standard (12 hours) Bulk (48 hours)
Monitoring Cost (per 1000 objects)		\$0.0025					

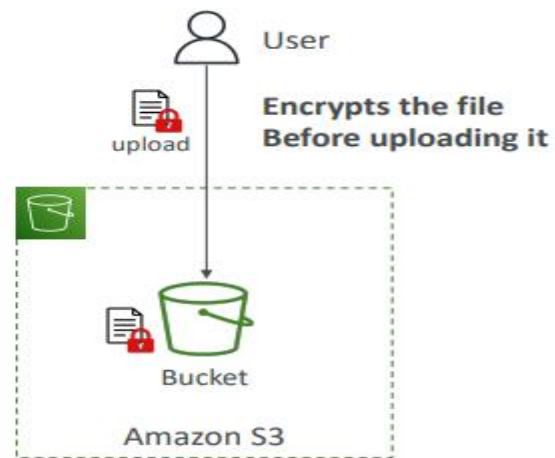
<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/pricing/>

S3 Encryption

Server-Side Encryption **(Default)**



Client-Side Encryption



Shared Responsibility Model for S3



- Infrastructure (global security, durability, availability, sustain concurrent loss of data in two facilities)
- Configuration and vulnerability analysis
- Compliance validation



- S3 Versioning
- S3 Bucket Policies
- S3 Replication Setup
- Logging and Monitoring
- S3 Storage Classes
- Data encryption at rest and in transit

AWS Snow Family

- Highly-secure, portable devices to collect and process data at the edge, and migrate data into and out of AWS

- Data migration:



Snowcone



Snowball Edge



Snowmobile

- Edge computing:



Snowcone



Snowball Edge

Data Migrations with AWS Snow Family

	Time to Transfer		
	100 Mbps	1Gbps	10Gbps
10 TB	12 days	30 hours	3 hours
100 TB	124 days	12 days	30 hours
1 PB	3 years	124 days	12 days

Challenges:

- Limited connectivity
- Limited bandwidth
- High network cost
- Shared bandwidth (can't maximize the line)
- Connection stability

AWS Snow Family: offline devices to perform data migrations

If it takes more than a week to transfer over the network, use Snowball devices!

Diagrams

- Direct upload to S3:



- With Snow Family:



Snowball Edge (for data transfers)



- Physical data transport solution: move TBs or PBs of data in or out of AWS
- Alternative to moving data over the network (and paying network fees)
- Pay per data transfer job
- Provide block storage and Amazon S3-compatible object storage
- **Snowball Edge Storage Optimized**
 - 80 TB of HDD capacity for block volume and S3 compatible object storage
- **Snowball Edge Compute Optimized**
 - 42 TB of HDD or 28 TB NVMe capacity for block volume and S3 compatible object storage
- Use cases: large data cloud migrations, DC decommission, disaster recovery



AWS Snowcone & Snowcone SSD



- Small, portable computing, anywhere, rugged & secure, withstands harsh environments
- Light (4.5 pounds, 2.1 kg)
- Device used for edge computing, storage, and data transfer
- **Snowcone** – 8 TB of HDD Storage
- **Snowcone SSD** – 14 TB of SSD Storage
- Use Snowcone where Snowball does not fit (space-constrained environment)
- Must provide your own battery / cables
- Can be sent back to AWS offline, or connect it to internet and use **AWS DataSync** to send data



AWS Snowmobile



- Transfer exabytes of data (1 EB = 1,000 PB = 1,000,000 TBs)
- Each Snowmobile has 100 PB of capacity (use multiple in parallel)
- High security: temperature controlled, GPS, 24/7 video surveillance
- **Better than Snowball if you transfer more than 10 PB**

AWS Snow Family for Data Migrations



Snowcone



Snowball Edge



Snowmobile

	Snowcone & Snowcone SSD	Snowball Edge Storage Optimized	Snowmobile
Storage Capacity	8 TB HDD 14 TB SSD	80 TB usable	< 100 PB
Migration Size	Up to 24 TB, online and offline	Up to petabytes, offline	Up to exabytes, offline
DataSync agent	Pre-installed		
Storage Clustering		Up to 15 nodes	

Snow Family – Usage Process

1. Request Snowball devices from the AWS console for delivery
2. Install the snowball client / AWS OpsHub on your servers
3. Connect the snowball to your servers and copy files using the client
4. Ship back the device when you're done (goes to the right AWS facility)
5. Data will be loaded into an S3 bucket
6. Snowball is completely wiped

What is Edge Computing?

- Process data while it's being created on **an edge location**
 - A truck on the road, a ship on the sea, a mining station underground...



- These locations may have
 - Limited / no internet access
 - Limited / no easy access to computing power
- We setup a **Snowball Edge / Snowcone** device to do edge computing
- Use cases of Edge Computing:
 - Preprocess data
 - Machine learning at the edge
 - Transcoding media streams
- Eventually (if need be) we can ship back the device to AWS (for transferring data for example)

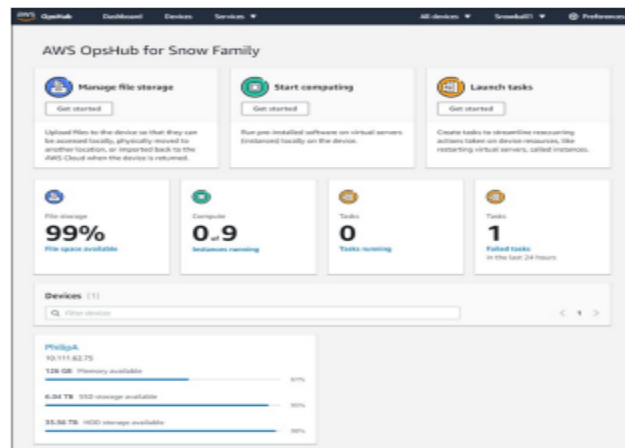
Snow Family – Edge Computing

- **Snowcone & Snowcone SSD (smaller)**
 - 2 CPUs, 4 GB of memory, wired or wireless access
 - USB-C power using a cord or the optional battery
- **Snowball Edge – Compute Optimized**
 - 104 vCPUs, 416 GiB of RAM
 - Optional GPU (useful for video processing or machine learning)
 - 28 TB NVMe or 42TB HDD usable storage
- **Snowball Edge – Storage Optimized**
 - Up to 40 vCPUs, 80 GiB of RAM, 80 TB storage
 - Object storage clustering available
- All: Can run EC2 Instances & AWS Lambda functions (using AWS IoT Greengrass)
- Long-term deployment options: 1 and 3 years discounted pricing



AWS OpsHub

- Historically, to use Snow Family devices, you needed a CLI (Command Line Interface tool)
- Today, you can use **AWS OpsHub** (a software you install on your computer / laptop) to manage your Snow Family Device
 - Unlocking and configuring single or clustered devices
 - Transferring files
 - Launching and managing instances running on Snow Family Devices
 - Monitor device metrics (storage capacity, active instances on your device)
 - Launch compatible AWS services on your devices (ex: Amazon EC2 instances, AWS DataSync, Network File System (NFS))



<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/aws-snowball-edge-update/>

Hybrid Cloud for Storage

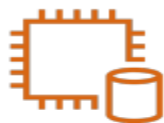
- AWS is pushing for "hybrid cloud"
 - Part of your infrastructure is on-premises
 - Part of your infrastructure is on the cloud
- This can be due to
 - Long cloud migrations
 - Security requirements
 - Compliance requirements
 - IT strategy
- S3 is a proprietary storage technology (unlike EFS / NFS), so how do you expose the S3 data on-premise?
- AWS Storage Gateway!

AWS Storage Cloud Native Options

BLOCK



Amazon EBS



EC2 Instance
Store

FILE



Amazon EFS

OBJECT



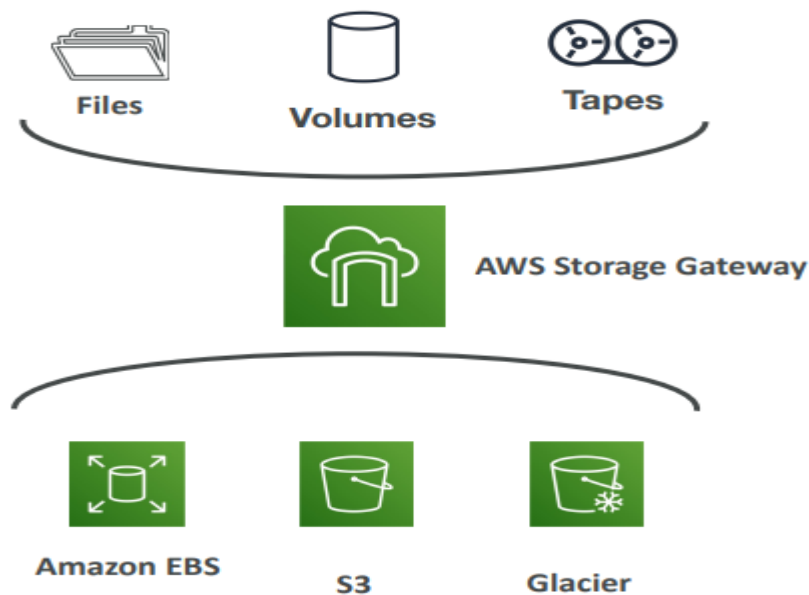
Amazon S3



Glacier

AWS Storage Gateway

- Bridge between on-premise data and cloud data in S3
- **Hybrid storage service to allow on-premises to seamlessly use the AWS Cloud**
- Use cases: disaster recovery, backup & restore, tiered storage
- Types of Storage Gateway:
 - File Gateway
 - Volume Gateway
 - Tape Gateway
- No need to know the types at the exam



Amazon S3 – Summary

- **Buckets vs Objects:** global unique name, tied to a region
- **S3 security:** IAM policy, S3 Bucket Policy (public access), S3 Encryption
- **S3 Websites:** host a static website on Amazon S3
- **S3 Versioning:** multiple versions for files, prevent accidental deletes
- **S3 Replication:** same-region or cross-region, must enable versioning
- **S3 Storage Classes:** Standard, IA, IZ-IA, Intelligent, Glacier (Instant, Flexible, Deep)
- **Snow Family:** import data onto S3 through a physical device, edge computing
- **OpsHub:** desktop application to manage Snow Family devices
- **Storage Gateway:** hybrid solution to extend on-premises storage to S3